## Independent Aeguetien

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG.

CHARLES F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER EDITORS.

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Not for one instant, never on a single propo-

ed measures of aggression upon the South,

out in every emergency zealously defended

the "legal and political rights" of Slavery.— So consistently did he adhere to the Consti-

tution, that we challenge the Whig to cite a

single instance of a clear and unequivocal

struggle between Slavery and Abolitionism,

in which Mr Buchanan did not espouse the

interest of the South. He never strove to

impair the legal guarantees of Slavery. He

never neglected an opportunity of rebuking

the spirit and opposing the designs of section-

al agitation. It is true he did not go to the

entire length of Mr. Calhoun's famous reso-

lutions; and neither did Mr. Clay. Mr. Bu-

chanan went as far in their support as any

other Northern Senator; St. fur, indeed, as

to advance beyond the popular sentiment of

of his opinion that Congress had power to

abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

He denied the right of Congress to touch Sla-

very in the district of Columbia. 'In the

possessions of the Government, Mr. Buchan-

an, then in private life, and under no obliga-

tion to mingle in the battle, volunteered in

the service of the South, and proposed to ex-

this Compromise line was practically oblite-

rated, and the South consented to the new

arrangement of 1850, he planted himself up-

on the finality of the settlement and the sup-

tempting to holster its rights by temporary

expedients, and resolved to fall back upon

fundamental principles, Mr. Buchanan

of the Missouri restriction, and the plan of

In his own State, Mr. Buchanan has played

no inactive or neutral part in the struggle

due as much to his authoritative influence as

that Pennsylvania has ever stood by the

South in its resistance to lawless aggression upon its rights. Hobody has forgotten inc

patriotic and powerful appeal which he ad-

to support the measures of the Compromise.

to execute the law for the recapture of fugi-

tive slaves. Mr. Buchanan, spontaneously

A MANLY VOICE FROM THE SOUTH .- The

"Our opinion is, that Brooks disgraced

himself and brought the whole slavery cause

into more disrepute than ever, and should be

summarily expelled from the House. It was

a stretch of chivalry on his part for which no

valid excuse can be offered. Sumner's of-

fence against Butler did not deserve any

physical castigation, but on the contrary,

was, in our estimation, taking all circumstan-

ces, past and present, into account, perfectly

proper, because justly merited. We have

no sympathy with the slavery agitators, on

either side—we have a supreme coutempt

for southern fire eaters and ice-vending north-

ern fanatics; but we do think that if ever a

man might be excused for becoming despe-

rate in the halls of legislation, that man is

"We have read the debates in Congress

for many years past, minutely and impartial.

ly, and never have we known any man so

foully and unceasingly abused and vilified as

this same Sumner. Every dog of Southern

agitation, from 'Bose' Douglas down to the

smallest and most mangy that whines and

snaris in the unprincipled, suck-egg train, has

been barking at his heels; but the fact has

not been successfully hit, that their spite arises more from a knowledge of his cool supe-

riority of talent, than any real difference of opinion. Douglas—than whom in our hum-

ble opinion a niore unprincipled and reckless

agitator never disgraced the Senate chamber

-has from time to time hurled at Sumner

all his native and well cultivated slang; and

then 'Og, the King of Bashan Gen. Cass,

the old broken-down President seeker and

chime in with his more solid invective; and

the chorus has been filled to every beat and

bar' with the yelpings of the little wooly

headed poodles from the South-men who

have no more principle, and but little more

brain, than the African slaves in behalf of

whose chains they so injudiciously rave and

rant. And finally, under the influence of all

this, Sumner becomes somewhat desperate,

and hurls at his conglomerated assailants

some thunder bolts which send them howling

in hurried confusion; and then, as a last re-

sort of revenge, one of the manly number

slips up to him in the Senate chamber, finds

him seated at the desk writing, unarmed, and

with great gusto, canes him! Wonderful

the Brooks outrage upon Senator Sumner :

For the Republican. Song of the Doughfaces.

Written for the Tunkhannock Republican Club.] "The Union's in danger," the Slave-monger cries: The Union, the Union," the doughface replies; "We must stand by the Union, let what will be-

We must sacrifice Freedom at Slavery's call." "The great goddess calls for additional room, So down with free-soilers who venture to come To the fair Kansas prairies -- no place for them

Nor their free institutions, so let them beware-While Shannon's the cats-paw of President Pierce, And Pierce is the cats-paw, (to say nothing worse,) Of Atchison, Stringfellow, Douglas and Brooks, And their great Northern allies, Messrs. Sneakum

and Snooks. But our temple's imdanger, the great Democratic; Every room will be empty from cellar to attic. Unless we comply with our Master's demand, And help to plant Slavery all over the land.

All places of profit and trust will be filled With men who to party have never been drilled Our talent for ruling most certainly must, Like the miser's hid treasure, be cat up with rust.

And think of the Nabobs who furnish the South With pistols and whiskey for old men and youth Their craft is in danger unless we expand The area of Slavery all over the land. We must talk to the people and make them be-

That we are their friends and would scorn to de-And for fear they'll not think so, we'll be sure and

Shake hands when we meet them from now till No-Some talk of free labor, free States and all that, What we want is office, both easy and fat;

But our " platform" puts labor at ten cents a day, How much freer than that would they have it, we But "the Union's an danger," let this be the cry;

We've no other hobby on which to rely; Our love for the Irish, poor Keating's case tells, Is only pretence—a mere gull-trap—it smells.

Old Virginia already is up in the back. And that she is ready for blood-shed and battle,

Lest it might be neglected the not by inten

Thus make some believe that they are Union-ha-Now friends of Buchanan (the platform we mean,)

Abuse every freeman who can be so green As to think for himself, or speak against Knavery, Or stand up erect in the presence of Slavery.

Stoop low to our Masters-walk straight in the

traces: And for compensation, if we are allowed To lick up their spittle we ought to feel proud.

TUNEBANNOCK, July 19, 1856.

For the Republican. Susquehanna County Politics.

E. B. CHASE Est. : Dear Sir :- From the action of the Democratic party in this Congressional District in 1850, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that it considered it the duty as the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. The few old Hunkers that then were in the County, came in to the support of Mr. Grow, although he was nominated on the Wilmot, Free Soil platform, showing that their hostility to Mr. Wilmot was more against the man than ngainst his principles, unless they designed to deceive the people, and supposed that Mr. Grow professed Free Soil principles merely to secure his election. The opponent of Mr. Grow claimed to hold the same sentiments with him on that question, the people of the district being unanimous in favor of Slavery-

You will no doubt recollect that some of the more zealous of the Whigs attempted to time the present administration came into get up the steam and make some capital out power, the whole government was in the of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, hands of the Democratic party, both State but we put a quietus on them, a little the and national, with trifling exceptions. A large quickest, for we not only showed the people majority of the people had acquiesced in the that the bill had been approved and signed Compromise measures as a finality. Slavedent. Dr. E. S. Park, A. N. Bullard, Embly

ing was addressed by R. B. Little, Esq., and postate Whige of the North.

ought to awake the public attention, there-

"Resolved, That a law which suspends the Habeas Corpus, which abrogates the right of trial by jury, which makes mercy a crime, and the pleadings of humanity in man's soul man cannot perform without sin before God, -such a law goes beyond all compromises ever made by the Constitution, and disowns and defeats the fundamental principles and spirit of that honored instrument."

"Reserved, That the question, 'What has the North to do with Slavery?' is answered by this law: and that we will ever labor to wipe off from our National name the deep disgrace; for this law, instead of permitting Slavery to be called a Southern and sectional institution, has made it eminently national, by opening the Treasury for its support, and by identifying, personally and actively, every

Northern freeman with its existence." "Resolved, That a law, in giving a premito the Judge for a conviction, as this does, in giving \$5 in case of acquittal and \$10 for a certificate, is only worthy the subject to which it relates, and an attempt, in a small way, at bribery and corruption of unparalled mean-

"Resolved, That we fully believe that if more clear, solemn, and imperative than another, it is that when a human law conflicts with the Divine, -man has no choice but to truth will vindicate itself. obey the latter."

From the published proceedings of the meeting; - which is all the knowledge I have of it-it appears that the resolutions were passed unanimously, and at a meeting composed of such Democrats as E. B. Chase. Embly Shafer, C. L. Brown, A. N. Bullard, H. F. Turrell, F. M. Williams, and Daniel Brewster. Although I think it smacks pretty strongly of the Seward High Law doc- Judge Lincoln, formerly a Whig. Knox of There is one other humbrig we might as well men- they were adopted—that what was right and its faith every once in four years, and lately just then is still right and just.

with the feelings that should actuate a true der him to keep him from sinking. He said We'll call all free State men & Black Republican Democrat, felt indigment at the passage of the the faith of the party was now no more like Fugitive Slave Law. We looked upon it the faith of the party ten years ago than a to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and to that the people had always had to hold their, deny him the right of trial by Jury, when his breath while the Conventions are in session, liberty for life was at stake. We felt that for they do not know what the faith will be to turn bloodhounds, and chase down Fu- what it may, the people must believe it, "or ger-drivers. But notwithstanding the law not dance to the music of the Union." Democrats cordially adopting the Fugitive Slave law as a fundamental article of their creed, while the Whig Convention adopted the same piatform as far as the principles of Slavery were concerned; but as it was adopted far less cordially, the South and the cotton portion of the North, went over to the Democracy, electing the present Executive almost unanimously. The wealth and aristocracy of the Whig party, preferring peace and quiet to principle, accepted the Fugitive Slave law as a finality, fondly hoping that the end of sectional agitation had at last arrived.

Mr. Pierce in his inaugural address considered the "Compromise measures" of 1850 a finality, and proclaimed to the people that all further agitation of the sectional question of Slavery must be prohibited, and that the Government would frown upon all attempts to renew or founcit feelings of bitterness between the North and South. At the

by Fillmore, the Whig President, and that ry, by a solemn compact of thirty-three responsibility, can but be apparent to every the member from this district had both work- years' standing, had been restricted to South ed and voted against it, but that Mr. Grow of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude .was pledged to the same course. That there The bill admitting Texas as a State, had proshall be no misunderstanding with reference vided in what part of that territory Slavery to the position that the party as well as your should be permitted, and in what restricted. self occupied in relation to the Fugitive Slave | The open question in relation to New Mexi-Law, I will refer you to a meeting held at co did not afford any apprehension of immethe Court House, in Montrose, October 10, diate difficulty. But the character of the 1850, of which William Foster was Presi- Cabinet of President Pierce, and the profitgate and unprincipled hordes that were gath-Shafer, and E. W. Hawley. Vice Presidents, ered around him, soon gave cause of alarm and H. F. Turrell and P. Lines Secreta. to the true patriot. The Cabinet, instead of ence in its hehalf. being composed of true and tried Democrats, The nature of the law in question baving was made up of patch-work, composed of

others, " in depunciation of the law, evincing The proposition of the infamous Douglas"

each other in heaping denunciation upon the

authors of the infamous outrage upon Freedom and the rights of the North. Then, with eral elevation of the teacher's profession .what eagerness were the speeches of Chase, Seward, and Sumner sought after and read of other professions, be trained with special a penal offence, which imposes duties that a by Northern Democrats as well as Whigs and Free Soilers. No Northern man, with a heart in his bosom, pretended to even excuse, much less sustain, the infamous outrage. In the Spring of 1854, not one hundred men could be found in Susquehanna County who starvation, in the country village where his would attempt to justify or sustain the Democratic party in its crusade against freedom. It is true there was now and then one, who is intrusted with the pruning and rearing of is imperatively demanded by the interests of had long ceased to be governed by principle, that precious plant, the immortal mind, may to whom the lines between right and wrong rush into the business of his high calling, withhad long since become obliterated-a few such could be found, but they were looked ties connected with his station. Not ever upon by the mass of the party with contempt thinking that he is to do so much, very much, and we then no more considered that such fornot only the present welfare of those placed men represented the opinions of the Democratic party than that the Democratic party some important and honorable part in the

> all the Russias. Democracy, in the attempt to make it the nity. Yes the powerful influences which the handmaid of Slavery, his been grossly libel. Acacher necessarily exerts does not cease with led, and the time will yet come when the

A DEMOCRAT.

Western Correspondence of the Republican. STERLING, Ill., July 19th 1856.

Yesterday was a proud day for Whiteside County. Although we are in the middle of the wheat harvest, the farmers and citizens generally found time to get-together to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. trine, I have not a doubt that every gentle- Rock Island, and Long John, (John Wentman whose name figured in that meeting, ful. worth.) were to be the speakers. Knox was ly approved of the resolutions at the time sick and could not come, but Lincoln and they were passed, and even now, if they Wentworth were here and the Traitors did would but shake off the shackles of party not get off with very sound skins. Long. with which they are bound, and turn their John said he was born a Democrat and he thoughts within them but for a moment, had always been a Democrat. He said he the resolutions are as true now as at the time the ranks now for although the party changed oftener, he had kept a bright eve out and had. You and I and every other Northern man always managed to keep planks enough unas cruel and oppressive to the alleged Slave Sodom-apple was like a Pippin. He said it was degrading to freemen to be compelled when the Convention adjourns; but let it be Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, gitive Slaves at the bidding of Southern nig- else," said he, "they will be told they do,

was extremely odious at the North, yet the ... " Now." said John, " the music of the Unpublic mind soon became in a measure set- ion puts me in mind of the story of two neigh- right toolife, liberty, and the pursuit of haptled. The few attempts to enforce the law bors. One kept a pack of hounds, to the had so incensed public opinion that the law great annoyance of the other. So Mr. Houndwas found to be nearly inoperative, so that lover one day asked Mr. Hound-hater to go when the parties met, in 1852, to nominate with him on a hunt. They had not gone far their candidates, both agreed to acquiesce in when the hounds striking a trail opened up a had abolished slavery in all our National the "Compromise measures" of 1850, the full crv. 'There,' says Hound-lover, "don't Territory, ordained that no person shall be a while and then exclaimed. 'I can't hear any music, for them d-d hounds."

"So," said Long John," when they tell me to keep step to the music of the Union, I can't hear the music for Douglas and his

You can count Illinois in, and no mistake, opponents waxes bitterer every day. There United States, while the present Constitution is a deep-scated hate about it that never was felt before, in any our Presidential contests -which is of itself proof that both parties have staked everything on this game. I say both parties, for there are but two here, Fillmore being scarcely named.

> For the Republican. HARFORD, July, 1856.

nuch interest the article of our County Su- mon defence, promote the general welfare perintendent on the subject of a County Normal School. Perhaps no movement could the life, liberty and property of every citizen, be more effectual in elevating the standard of the dearest constitutional rights of the people education among us. The importance of the of Kansas have been fraudulently and vioqualifications of the teacher, in view of his one. It is therefore to be hoped that the enterprise will receive the sanction and support of the people. In this Republican government, where so much is dependent on the popular will, it is hardly to be expected that any public movement, however much good it may be destined to accomplish, will be successful unless the people are awake to its

Let every friend of education, who can but feel an interest in this matter, lend his influ

Teachers! on you more, particularly devolves the responsibility. To you the enterbeen stated by B. S. Bentley Esq., the meet- Southern nullifiers and disunionists, and a prise must look for support. Let no trivial circumstances prevent your enjoying so great a privilege. To you is entrusted the high a calm yet firm and manly opposition to its to repeal the old and time-honored Missouri and responsible business of training the imunjust and iniquitous requirements." After Compromise, was greeted at the North with mertal mind. By your teaching and influthe subject was discussed, the following per an almost unanimous response of awakened ence are to be made impressions that will be sons were appointed a committee to draft and indignation. Men started as from a terrible, as enduring as Eternity. Such being your at an adjourned meeting dream, and could hardly believe their senses high vocation, you cannot be too thoroughly instigated and encouraged, and the offenders to be held October 21st, viz: B. S. Bentley, when told that Slavery was to be forced into prepared to meet its responsibilities. The have been allowed to go unpunished; Esq., R. B. Little Esq., F. M. Williams, Dr. that vast and fertile region that had so long advantages of a Normal School, to the teach-B. Chase, E. B. Chase, Stillman Fuller, I. L. fair and full consideration had been paid by haps, receive as much or more mental discibigh crime against the Constitution, the Unbigh crime against the Constitution, and that for this been consecrated to freedom, and for which a create more than one. He will there, perthe present administration, and that for this try met to indorse the Cincinnati Convention bigh crime against the Constitution, the Unbigh crime against the Constitution and B. Chase, E. B. Chase, Stillman Fuller, I. L.

Post, Daniel Brewster, C. L. Brown, and William J. Turrell. At the adjourned meet ing, the following resolutions are reported by the Committee, and snammously adopt by the Committee, and snammously adopt.

Willeras, Congress has accountly enacted

All party lines were as much or more mental discipline, than in the same length of time could be gained any other way. By better know in the same length of time could be gained any other way. By better know ing his business, he can command a larger side of the entire North, while in the same length of time could be gained any other way. By better know ing his business, he can command a larger side of the entire North, while in the same length of time could its nomines. Buchanan was declared and humanity, we arraign that administration, and that administration, the Unity met to indorse the Constitution, the Unity met to indorse the Cincinnati Convention that the slavery of the Southern States of this the slavery of the Southern States of this the slavery of the Southern States of this the slavery of the Southern States of the try met to indorse the Cincinnati Convention that the slavery of the Southern States of the state is nomines. Buchanan was declared and all the norm of the Ruffings and Humanity, we arraign that deministration, the Unity met to indorse the Cincinnati Convention that the slavery of the Southern States of the state is nomines. Buchanan was declared and the norm of the Ruffings and Humanity, we arraign the Constitution, the Unity met to indorse the Cincinnati Convention that the slavery of the Southern States of the states of sla

The great object to be attained, is the gen-Why should not the teacher, as well as those reference to his calling? The lawyer is not admitted to the bar until he has pursued a course of thorough preparation; the physi- that might makes right, embodied in the Oscian has to go through with his course of lectend circular, was in every respect unworthy tures, and often nearly through a course of of American diplomacy, and would bring sign first appears, before he is permitted to pr people that gave it their sanction. heal the maladies of the body; but he who out ever thinking of the weighty responsibiliunder his care, in qualifying them to act represented the opinions of the Autocrat of drama of life, but also to do much in prepar-

> his labors. Whether for good or evil, it lives on, and eternity alone will reveal all that it has accomplished for weal or woe. eacher without preparation, but it is not easy to undo the mischief which a single mistake may produce in the mind of a child at that tender period when mistakes are most likely to be made. Then teachers, young

teachers in particular, use every means in your power to prepare yourself for this important work ere you atttempt "To play the harp whose tones, whose living tones,

Linger forever in the strings."

Platform of the Republican Party. This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri administration: to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kausas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of It lependence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution me secontial to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that the and the Union of the States must and shall

Resolved, That, with our Republican fathall men are endowed with the inalienable piness, and that the primary object and ul were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.

That, as our Republican fathers, when they you hear the music? Hound-hater listened deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to anaintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein.

That we deny the authority of Congress. of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal for Fremont and Dayton. Feeling between existence to slavery in any Territory of the

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

the United States was ordained and estabished by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure Messas Entrops :- I have noticed with domestic tranquillity, provide for the comand secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of lently taken from them.

Their territory has been invaded by an ial and executive officers have been set over ern times and the unconquerable energy of them by whose usurped authority, sustained our people—that result should be secured by

been enacted and enforced: The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an adjustment of all questions arising out of it. extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the ing interests the people of the United States right of suffrage and holding office; The right of an accused person to a speedy

and public trial by an impartial jury has been The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures,

is been violated: They have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;
The right to choose their representatives

has been made of no effect; Murders, robberies and arsons have been large.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immedi ately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the sition, was he found in company with the Abmost effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to olitionists. He never originated nor support. which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea shame and dishonor upon any government

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most central practicable route, the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the rail-

Resolved, That appropriations by Conress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution ing them for the bliss of a never ending eter- and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citi-

Resolved. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believ It is easy to enter upon the duties of the ing that the spirit of our institutions, as well great struggle of 1849, when the North was striving to drive Slavery from the territorial as the constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens we oppose all proscriptive egislation affecting their security.

Buchanan Cincinnati Platform. The Baltimore Platform of 1852 was reaffirmed and the following added:

And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Convention, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore.

Resolved. That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperexpansion and preeminent example in promptly and heartily approved the repeal Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no re- setting sectional disputes by leaving the spect of persons in regard to rank or place of sues of Slavery to the decision of the popular vention for the Presidency. I do not, howbirth, no party can justly be deemed nation- will, expressed through a legitimate organ- ever propose to take any active part in polial, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive spirit of the Constitution. organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of between Slavery and Abolitionism. It is urpose the well considered declarations of ormer Conventions upon the sectional issue to the conservative temper of his own people, served rights of the States; and that we may sectional party, subsisting exclusively on Slavery agitation now relies to test the fidelty of the people, North and South, to the Resolved, That claiming fellowship with Afterward, in indignant voice, he protested

and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the ture of Pennsylvania, in closing the prisons Constitution, as the paramount issue, and re- of the State against the officers of the Fedepudiating all sectional parties and platforms ral Government, when they were attempting concerning domestic Slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, from impulse, and deliberately from conviced, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its de termined conservatism of the Union: non-in-

terference by Congress with Slavery in States Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairy expressed will of the majority of actual inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, and be ad mitted into the Union upon terms of perfect

equality with the other States. Resolved. That the Administration Franklin Pierce has been true, to Dem ocratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the Rights di American citizens abroad; and, therefore, we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his

measures and policy; Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintinance, has marked out for free communica--constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modby the military power of the government, the timely, efficient exertion and control with tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance on the Resolved, That in view of such command-

cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers a passage across the

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendeney in the Gulf of Mexico-to maintain to permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters tho products raised upon our soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people in our Western valleys and the Union at

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this

a "Fugitive Slave Law" which we believe down, and Democrats and Whigs vied with which to the true teacher is no mean re- ces, to a sure and condign punishment here- Buchanan's Position and Claims on the vinced as to what is right and what is wrong dignity and patriotic spirit which characterzed Mr. Bychanan's career in Congress.

Peter Parley's Opinion of Fromont. The following letter from S. G. Goodates, our late consul at Paris, was addressed to a friend in Connecticut some weeks since, and expresses the views and opinions he formed Mr. J. C. Farmont, upon acquaintance with him abroad. The letter, as is evident, was a private one, and, of conrse, not prepared, for publication-a circumstance proper to be stated, in explanation of the form in which

DEAR B. It is true, as you suppose, that I knew Mr. FREMONT, at Paris. He was there for several months while I was Consul, and had frequent business at the Consulste. I also met him in society. He is about for-ty-five years old, tall and slender, of modest manner. At first, he makes no strong m. pression upon you, but in conversation, by degrees, you come to the conclusion that you are in the presence of no common man the Northern States. On every practical is-sue in dispute between Slavery and Aboli-eye, which, taken in connection with his calm, tionism, Mr Buchanan took the side of the measured words, forces upon you the conviction that his extraordinary career is but a just reflection of his inherent character. Un-South. He voted to suppress the circulation of incendiary documents through the mails. He opposed the confirmation of Edward Everett 48 Minister to Great Britain, because

flinching courage, fixed purpose, patience that conquers difficulties, a mastery of himself, which enables him to master others, are the qualities which acquaintance with him, as well as the events of his life, eminently display. This was the impression he made upon leading minds, foreigners as well as Americans, in Paris. I recollect to have heard it said of him, that his habit of self-reliance and selfcounseling, evident from his manners and conduct, reminded one strongly of similar qualities in Louis Napoleon, and which tend the Missouri Compromise line to the have given him such an ascendency, since his Pacific Ocean—by which measure Abolition accession to power in France.

These are the impressions I received in

tire region of our Mexican conquests. After Paris, and hence it has not at all surprised me to find many minds turning towards Mr. FREMENT for the Presidency. He has undoubtedly those qualities of firmness of decision which eminently fit him for the adminport of the Fugitive Slave Law: When, at istration of public affairs. He is not a man last, the South discovered the impolicy of at to be wheedled; he is pure, amiable, and incorruptible in private life, and wherever he is placed, he will not, if I judge him rightly, depart from that sound morality, which thus forms the basis of his character.

I think it is possible, nay probable, that he ism exerted in obedience to the paramount ties. I have had enough too much of it.

If our good old State of Connecticut should go for FREMONT, she will at least have a respectable candidate.

He is a man of education; has higher scientific attainments than any one who has ever yet held the Presidency, and though inexwhen I see his platform, his associations, his dressed to his fellow citizens in 1850, counwhole position, as well as that of other candieling them to cease sectional agitation, and dutes-and, provided, moreover, he be nominated-I shall be able to decide whether I shall vote for him or not inatter of ne against the conduct of an Abolition Legisla-

consequence, indeed, to any one but myself.
I should be glad to find—and I tell vou frankly—that I am satisfied on these points, that I could conscientiously give him my support. Mrs. FREWONT, you know, is a daughter of Senator BENTON, and was educated and whose avowed, purposes, if consummattion, indersed and approved a Platform chiefly by him. She speaks several languawhich presents an epitome of the rights of ges, and is alike a pattern housewife and an the South.—Richmond Enquirer. Western heartiness about her, though she has been familiar with refined society from Minden (Louisiana) Herald, thus speaks of childhood.

You will understand that this is written wholly for yourself. I will write more fully hereafter.

Yours truly, S. G. Gooperes.

Union.—The following extract from a letter written by John G. Whittier, gives a remedy for the evils with which our country is afflicted at the present time: "Why is it that the South has dared to

nake such experiments upon us? To my

mind the answer is plain. The North is not united for Freedom as the South is for Slavery. We are split into factions we get up pitiful and paltry side issues and quarrel with and abuse each other, and the slave power, as a matter of course, takes advantage of our folly. That evil power is only strong thro' our dissensions. It could do nothing against a united North. The one indispensible thing for us is Union. Can we not have it? Can we not set an example in this very neighborhood-whigs, democrats, free soilers and Americans, joining hands in defence of our common liberties? We must forget, forgive and unite. I feel a solemn impression that the present opportunity is the last that will be offered to us for the peaceful and constitutional remedy of the evil which afficts us, -The crisis in our destiny has come; the hour is striking of our final and irrevocable choice. God grant that it may be rightfully made. Let us not be betrayed into threats. Leave iolence where it belongs, with the wrong doer. It is worse than folly to talk of fighting slavery, when we have not yet agreed to ote against it. Our business is with poll boxes, not with cartridge boxes; with ballots not bullets. The path of duty is plain; God's

No DISTINCTION OF COLOR. The Charleston (8. C.) Mercuiy demanded that the Cincinnati Platform should contain the follow-

providence calls us to walk in it. Let mo

lose by repeating. Forget, Forgive, and

First An unqualified approval of the Pierce and Douglas policy in Kanana "Second It will make slavery a national institution, entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States, wherever it goes with or in defiance of State law. "Third. It will abolish the distinction between African and Circassian slavery, and assert the abstract liability of all men, with-

out distinction of mon or color, to become feat! And is this the way Southern Rights Fourth It will recommend the removal of all restrictions upon commerce in slaves;