Independent Republican.

66 Freedom and right against slavery and wrong."

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

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Poet's Corner.

Campaign Song. Am-" Old Dan Tucker. Rouse ye, freemen, from your slumbers. Seize your arms and count your numbers: Now's the time for deeds of bravery, Freedom grapples now with Slavery.

Chorus Down with Douglas, Pierce, and Shanno

Down with Slavery and Buchanan!

Freedom's traitors—sing their dirges, Long and loud as ocean's surges. In the hulls of Congress pleading, On the fields of Kansas bleeding, Brothers true as steel implore us-Join the fight and join the chorus!"

Chorus - Down with Douglas, Pierce, &c. Mark the flag of Slavery's minions-Bludgeons versus Free Opinions!" "Rule or ruin!" "Compacts broken!"
"Choke Free Words, before they're spoken!" Chorus + Down with Douglas, Pierce, &c. Are we cowards now to falter? Have we nought for freedom's altar? Shall our forces, by division, Reap defeat and bold derision?

Communications.

For the Republican.

Marching steady to the chorus! Chorus Down with Douglas, Pierce, &c.

Never! never! all are ready!

Every column marching steady: True as were our sires before us

NORTHERN "SOUTH AMERICANS." The Scranton Herald announces its deter

mination to support the Fillmore and Donelson ticket to the best of its ability till the I have no right or inclination to fall it to

account for doing so. But the reasons it as-

signs for such a course I propose briefly to Referring to the Philadelphia American Convention that nominated Fillinore and Dona'dson, and formed the platform on which they were placed, the editor states that " so far as we could see, this nomination was truth as that before that Convention met the American party had already split, on the slavery question, and the pro-Slavery plank, or twell'sh section, that had been incorporated finto the "national "platform, had been repudiated by every State Council in the North, except that of New York. The branch of the party that thus repudiated the pro-Slavery platform, represented almost all the States that the Americans had ever carried, and included a very large majority of the party.-But still when the Convention met to nomi. nate Fillmore, the South managed, by the usual means by which doughfaces are controlof the repudiated twelfth section, meaning precisely the same thing! This new section has also been repudiated by the party in most of the Free States. When, therefore, the editor declares that this is the illatform of his party, he announces himself as belonging to the Southern, or pro Slavery, American party, a party that by their votes in Congress show themselves as devoted to the interests of the Slave Power as the Sham Democracy, with whom, in fact, they unite on every test vote where Slavery is concerned, even going so far as to vote for a South Carolina nullifying Democrat for Speaker, in preference to Banks, a Free Soil American. His party also vote uniformly in the House, against every effective proposition of relief for the people Kansas forin the shameful tyranny that has been imposed upon them by the Border Ruffians and the Sham Demeratic party. And yet this editor was once a Whig, and agreed with the great leaders of his party, Clay and Webster, and with the almost almost unanimous voice of the party at the North, that Slavery ought never to be extended into free territo ry. At a time like this, when the Missouri Border Ruffians-whose hurrals are divided about equally between Buchanan and Fillmore although it is said that Fillmore is rap. idly gaining strength among them-when these wretches aided by volunteers from South Carolina, Alabama, and other Southern States, are continually invading Kansas, murdering innocent citizens and committing eve-

Garrison, like Wendell Phillips, is out in favor of Buchanan, because he thinks the reckless career of the Sham-Democracy, if contin. ued, will destroy the Union, a result which he desires, but to which the Republican platform is distinctly opposed.

The editor proceeds to quote from the Buhanan papers remarks said to have been made by individuals who support the Republican nominees, some of which are unobjectionable, and some of which were probably never made, or if so, the party is no more responsible for them, nor half as much, as is his party for the resolution adopted by an Amer. day, the 8th of March, 1854, which was as ing him forward in, they would in the lanican State Convention in Georgia, that if Kan- follows: sas should apply for admission into the Union with a pro-Slavery constitution, and be refused, such refusal would justify Georgia in seceding from the Union—thus plainly indicating, what the votes of the party in Congress also show, that the South Americans (Mr. Lathrop's party) are in league with the Sham Democracy, in their wicked and desperate endeavors by violence and bloodshed to force the most accursed institution of human vassalage that the world ever saw, into territory once consecrated to freedom forever by solemn compact, and now, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, under the special guardianship of what claims to be the freest and best government on earth. Let the editor clear his own party of the stain of disunion which it has acquired by Fillmore's. Albany Speech as well as by the Alabama and Georgia State Conventions, before he charges upon the Republican partp sentiments which their platforms in so many words, dis-

Again the editor says he "prefers to bear evils that are sufferable and may be directed, under God, to a good end, rather than to tear down the fallric of our country to secure the success of an abstract principle of right."hairly and honorably made, was worthy of I suppose he refers to the question of Freeestire confidence, and distinctly represented dom or Slavery in Kansas. "An abstract William Jessup the principles which we hold dear." The principle of right!" Take this exceedingly C. D. Lathrop " conservative " editor from his safe retreat | Geo. R. Hawley in Northern Pennsylvania, and set him down in the Territory of Kansas, and let him there utter the doctrines be has published for years, M. A. Newcomb and for no other offence he would soon find M. C. Tyler himself tarred and feathered, or imprisoned, Harvey Tyler or shot, or hung, as other as guiltless free State men have been, - and probably would then begin to understand that there is some- F. H. Fordham thing practical about this question.

But the editor objects to Fremont that he Alfred Baldwin has had little experience as a Legislator. He has had about as much as Washington had. when he was elected, and he made a very led, to get a new section substituted in place good President. I agree with Senator Summer, that it is no objection to a candidate that he is not a hackneyed politician; and I believe it was once professed as a part of the policy of the party to which Mr. Lathrop belongs, to take up new men, fresh from the ranks of the people, as the people have done in nominating Fremont.

When the editor states that Fremont in the Senate voted uniformly with the Demo- Williams Fitzgerald: cratic party, against his present political associates, he states what is untrue, for the record shows that he voted very independently, his votes being sometimes recorded with those of Seward. Hale, and Sumner, and sometimes against them; and even if the allegation were true, will he tell us where then was found his own candidate for the Vice Presidency? He was a bitter Southern Democrat, and, as editor of the Washington Union, pouring hot shot into the Fillmore Ad: ministration, which he charged with Galphinism and all sorts of corruption.

Herald, by hanging to the skirts of that po- nounce the attempt to repeal the Missouri litical apostate, Henry M. Fuller, has been Compromise, would make them anything clse. thus dragged down into the mire of Northern As I have been credibly informed, not half a doughfaceism. It was bad enough for Fuller dozen persons in the County to whom the to offer himself up to the hideous Ebony Idol | call was offered, refused to sign it, although of the South, without asking his surviving friends to mount his funeral pyre, and sacri-

For the Republican. SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY POLITICS.

ry other crime in the calendar, a man who has till lately professed Free Soil principles, E. B. Chase Esq. : Dear Sir :- When Mr. gives in his adhesion to candidates, one of Pierce took upon himself the administration whom glories in the idea that he is the own. of the government, in March, 1853, he assurer of a hundred human beings, while the othed the country that sectional agitation was at er dares not utter one word in condemnation an end, and that the different Compromises of the outrages of the Border Ruffians, but is that from time to time had been entered into quite ready to proclaim in a public speech between the different sections of the country, that if Fremont is elected the South will should be preserved inviolate. A large madissolve the Union, himself justifying the act jority of all parties were disposed to acqui--and he condemns the Republicans as agi- esce in the position thus taken by the Presitators and faunties who support sectional candent; the country wanted peace and quiet, didates on a sectional platform, simply be and the Executive of the national governcause our platform embodies the principle of ment assured them that they should have it. the Wilmot proviso, which has been endors. But the sequel showed that the power that ed by the Democratic and as well as the placed Mr. Pierce in the chair of State, was Whig party in almost every free State in the still potent in his administration, and that George Fuller, and addressed by the Hon. Slavery agitation was to be put at rest only D. Wilmot, R. B. Little Esq. and others; In the same paper the editor states that when it would be detrimental to the exten-"Fremont was nominated by the old enemies sion of Slavery to continue it, and was to be of the Whigs," and that "we do not choose frowned upon and suppressed only when deby supporting Fremont, to follow the lead of manded by the Slaveholders and those in the Sewards and the Greefeys, the Garrisons their interests. The repeal of the Missouri

publican platform, as too conservative; and the people of the Free States justly felt that | Republicans. The course of Mr. Grow was it was a great and grevious wrong, a violation | approved; and with what pride and satisfac. time there was no important election pending. The people looked at it, not as partisans but as men and freemen. In Feburary and March, 1854, you were in Harrisburg, meeting held at the Court House, on Mon-

"The People's Meeting.

TO PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA." "The citizens of Susquehanna County, who are opposed to the violation of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slave Territory, are invited to meet at the Court House, in Montrose, on Wednesday the 8th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to utter their stern Protest against the threatened breach of faith, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and their determined hostility to any encroachment of the Slave Power on the rights of Free Labor in the

Territories secured by that compact.

The Hon. David Wilmot has consented to be present and address the meeting. Judge Avery, of Owego, and Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Wilkesbarre, have been invited and are also expected to address the meeting. February 10, 1854.

L. F. Fitch George Fuller 🕾 W. H. Jessup Horace Smith . T. Langdon Isnac I. Post C. N. Stoddard A. Chamberlin D. R. Lathrop G. Z. Dimock M. S. Wilson Amos Williams W. J. Mulford D. D. Warner W. A. Crossman W. J. Turrell Joel Coggswell F. J. Lathrop B. C. Sayre Charles F. Read J. Etheridge R. Day George Keeler Samuel F. Carmalt R. B. Little Daniel Searld _ C: Sprout George L. Stone George Henry Alfred Sayre Merritt Mott J. F. Dunmore A. Frink Phineas Smith Abel Patrick -Chauncey Wright Daniel Smith D. C. Meeker Wm. H. Boyd 🧸 Wm. L. Post ---A. J. Brewster C. F. Loomis S. D. Cornell Samuel Bard -Asa Fessenden George Backus -F. B. Chandler

L.I. Stebbins J. W. Granger William D. Cope -B. S. Bentley -H. H. Frazier -. L. Austin Franklin Fraser Isaac Post James Mead Caleb Carmalt -Alvin Day A. Wickham D. W. Glidden " Simeon Ferris William Robbe David Robbe Timothy Griffin David Sherer * John Murray S. G. Haight D. S. Hoag Edwin Bliss H. A. Hibbard M. W. Bliss Jas. H. Bliss N. Thatcher Edward Cramsie Cornelius Myers J. Hosford Henry Searle -J, Gurnsey-Samuel Horton, John H. Pierce

Of the above list, more than one half had previously been recognized as Democrats, and never dreamed at the time that append-I am sorry to see that the editor of the ing their names to a call for a meeting to deit was well understood at the time that the Nebraska bill was at Washington considered fice themselves to the manes of the departed. | a Democratic measure, and the general gov crument was coaxing and threatening, as far as in its power, all the men of the party, into its support. Your name does not appear to the call, for the reason, I presume, that you were then at Harrisburg. Had you been here, no doubt the impulses of your nature would have impelled you forward among the most zealous and vetive participators in the

> having consented to address the meeting. Not a whisper was heard from any one that he was violating his duties as a Judge when he consented to meet with his fellow citizens to utter with them "their stern protest" against the threatened breach of faith, and consequently are no longer the mouth-piece their determined hostility to any encroach. of the party. I shall therefore in future use ment of the Slave Power on the rights of your name no further than it is connected Free Labor in the Territories.

The messing was presided over by Hon. as that of any other person. and Mr. Little, as I am credibly informed (not being present myself,) made one of his old-fashioned speeches, in which the encroachments of the Slave Power, the duty of

of the plighted faith of the nation, and an tion did the people of this Congressional disact that should justly arouse the indignation | trict contrast the course of their Representaof every friend of free institutions. At that tive with that of the doughfaced member from the Twelfth district, H. B. Wright .-Had any one at that time told any of the leading Democrats who signed that call and participated in the proceedings of the meetand probably were not as conversant with ing, that in less than two years, they would the popular feeling in the county as one who be following the trail of H. B. Wright and resided here at the time; and, to show what the Pierce administration, and denouncing that feeling was, I refer to the call for the Mr. Grow for pursuing the very course that they were then so highly approving, and urgguage of Holy Writ, have exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great wickedness?" Who at that time would have

thought that such Democrats as George Fuller. William K. Hatch, A. N. Bullard, M. C. Tyler, A. Lathrop, and probably others, who signed the call, would in so short a space of loving soothed by promises of future quiettime, turn their backs upon those with whom they were then acting to check the encroachments of the Slave Power, give the lie direct to all their professions for freedom in the Territories, and be found in active concert with Pierce, Douglas, Stringfellow & Co., forcing Slavery into free territory, in violation of law and justice? It is said, "poverty makes strange bedfellows," and truly politics cause men to turn strange and unaccountable summersets.

While the Kansas-Nebraska bill was in Committee of the Whole, with what intense interest did the people of the whole North look to their Representatives in Congress, and with what a whirlwind of popular indignation did the people, at the next election, rebuke Northern traitors.

When you returned from the Legislature, you placed your paper upon the true Free Soil platform, and denounced the encroachments of the Slave Power in as strong language and with as much apparent honesty as any paper in the district; and whenever your fidelity to freedom was called in question, have justified the Kansas-Nebraska act, for you repelled the charge with indignation, ap that was a mere abandonment of Congrespaper as the evidence of your course, and an interposition, leaving the law-making power earnest of what it would be in future. The whole course of Mr. Grow in the memorable It was an abdication by Congress of its legissession of 1854, was fully endorsed and high- lative functions in favor of the executive. ly approved by you. Mr. Grow then stated, in his speech on the bill, that its passage would destroy the Democratic party at the

In the Gubernatorial campaign of 1854,

you claimed that the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise was not a Democratig measure;

that it had been voted for by Whigs as well

as Democrats; that the issue should be made on Congress and President, and not on Governor: that was your position during the whole of 1854; you claimed that Free Soil men could consistently vote for Governor legislators. If they have not the right, Con-Bigler, as the office was not a political one, and it would be folly to make the issue where it did not in reality exist. That argument had great weight with many Democrats, especially in this part of the county. They loathed the present administration and its policy, but they looked upon Gov. Bigler as a man who had been true to the interests of litical, in a national sense, they gave him their votes. You taught the Democrats in 1854 and 1855, to make this issue clearly and fearlessly, wherever it really existed, and to strike down every member of Congress who was engaged in the conspiracy to rob freedom of her long and clearly admitted rights in Kansas. You taught the Democrats to "support the county and State nominations, but bolt the National;" and when, in 1855, the State ticket was nominated on a doughface platform, you bolted yourself, and refused to hoist it at the head of yourpaper. Hundreds of the Democrats of the County with myself, are now following your teachings of 1854 and 1855. We see that you were correct in your oft-repeated assertions that the Know-Nothings, as a national party, were, or would become pro-slavery. We followed your advice in not making the issue on Governor and other officers where their official action could not reach the question. We beder your advice, we bolt the national party, believing it entirely under the control of the Slave Power, and design casting our votes Hon. D. Wilmot was named in the call as for President where they will tell on the side of Freedom. Yours truly, A DEMOCRAT.

Note.—Since writing the above, I have heard that you have sold out your interest in the Democrat, left the editorial chair, and with the proceedings and action of the party,

A DISUNION RESPONSE.—The New York Times having inquired what the Richmond Whig would have to say concerning Mr. Fillmore's disunion speech at Albany—the Whig

"As the Times is desirous to hear from the Sewards and the Greefeys, the Garrisons and the Greefeys, the Garrisons and the Gerrit Smiths in their warfare upon a fortion of our Country. It would puzzle most men to understand how Seward and Greefey can be classed as "cld enemies of the Whigs," and as a first season of Congress what he means by classed as an administration, were not the Whigs, for whom he seems to have conceived so sudden, an affection. Nor is it any more clear what he means by talking of following the and affection of Garrison and Garris Smiths. Gerrit Smiths is the moninge for the Presidency of the Abolition party, who condemn the Re
**No petitions from the people, the first season of Congress and the treasonable movements of the present corrupt and wick of selected, and condemn, as an infringency of the Abolition party, who condemn the Re
**No petitions from the people, the first season of Congress after the President Pierce in all Is parts. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise consequently, when of the country? Why not being a slave into compromise was brought forward as an administration was to be property, on, bring a save into the country? Why not be provided the interfere with our objects, which the should consider the Union, under the dead of the finds considered the save the should consider the Union, under the dead of the same principle. In the policy of the same principle whic

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS.

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS AS-SEMBLED AT SYRACUSE JULY 24, 1856. Fellow Democrats: The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed conventions which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and the candidates of the Democracy. That party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for Freedom, has fallen into the hands of office holders and political adventurers, serving as the tools of a slaveholding oligarchy. For more than ten years the measures of the General Government have been directed mainly to the increase of Slave States. One measure has followed upon another, each bolder than the last, until we have violence ruling in the Federal Capitol, and

civil war raging in the Territories. For the consummation of each measure, the venal have been purchased, the timid frightened by threats of disunion, the peaceness, and the reluctant and resisting silenced or overborne by the clamor and force of par-Each success has led to a new aggression, until at last the weak man now at the head of the Government, stimulated by a Senator from Illinois, in a rivalry for a Presdential nomination, and believing the best means of reaching it was to secure the entire Southern vote, and the best means of obtaining that, a new sacrifice to Slavery, attempted to force through Congress the repeal of a Compromise effected by our fathers more than a third of a century past. These rival demagogues succeeded in effecting the repeal, though they lost their reward.

By this act of crime, unparalleled even in our day of political crimes, one of the fairest regions of the country, and, indeed, of the world, has been converted into a field of battle, where citizens of a common country are fighting with each other for the introduction or exclusion of human servitude... Such another spectacle the world does not present.-And the end of it is dependent upon the event of the Presidential election.

To excuse themselves, the authors of the measure put forth the plea, that the people of the Territories had the right to govern themselves. If this were true, it would not iudicial to the President or his nominces .-But the plea was as untrue in fact as i

was unworthy in motive. They who put it forth have already abandoned it. The Senate has passed a bill proposing to annul some of the most obnoxious acts of these law-makers, and the authors of the mischief, shrinking from the consequences of their own acts. and tergetting that others will remember their forgiversation, attempt to escape some of the condemnation by undoing a part of the

If the people of the Territories have the ight to govern themselves, they will make their governors and judges as well as their gress has it; and if Congress has it, it must be exercised according to the jndgment and conscience of the country. The true question, therefore, is, What legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories do the adgment and conscience of the country re-

The present question is, indeed narrower than that, for it relates merely to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. These, the legislation of Congress, perfected in 1820 by the votes of the North and South—chiefly South-solemnly and forever set apart as Free Soil. That dedication of the soil to Liberty the degeneracy of the present day has annulled. And the legislation which is now required is that which is necessary, whatever it may be, to make Kansas free.

This is demanded alike by every consider ation, past, present and future. If Kansas which the past made free, is now to be changed to slave, there must be an end of compromises and of conciliatory legislation; the faith which prompts one legislature of one generation to respect the engagements of another must disappear; and how long a government can be carried on without faith and confidence, without something more than written constitutions, worked by mere made orities regardless of everything but their own strength and will, they who have read istory can answer.

If the present struggle is to end as the Illinois Senator has boasted, in the subjugation then, indeed, is the spirit of evil let loose, intimidation and violence are in the ascendant, the real opinion of the country is a thing lieved with you that the Democratic party to be despised, conscience may be laughed was not the pro-slavery party; and, acting un- at, and it is of no importance to the Pres ident or Congress what the people of the North may think; if the South can be secured, with the northern office holders and purchasable members of Congress, any measure may be safely carried and maintained. How such a state of things commends not support. itself to the spirit or self-respect of northern lectors, we ask them to answer.

But what shall we say of the future? Kansas lost to freedom, and as a home for the oppressed of all nations; free labor driven across her borders, and that noble domain of many a realm of the Old, made, not prosperous and rich like Wisconsin and Iowa, but half barbarous, like Western Missouri. That, however, is not the worst conse-

mence. The same spirit which contrived

the Kansas conspiracy, already hints that the prohibition of the slave trade is an unjust discrimination against the South. And why not? If Slavery be no evil, or if a Federal egislator may not legislate on the idea that to bring a slave into the country? Why not brethren, and we mean them so to continue, domestic strife and discord, he is eminently

Congress authorizes to be imported may be upon State rights. We do not believe in sold, any law or any State to the contrary

No, fellow Democrats, our only safety is end to the Slavery agitation.

How is this to be accomplished? By re-

jecting the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees-for they are inseparable. That Convention met while the country, or, at least, all but the Sounthern part of it, stood grieved and shocked by the violence and lawlessness in Washington and in Kansas. But not a word of disapprobation did the Convention utter. They resolved upon certain truisms which nobody has ever disputed; passed a resolution against a Bank of the United States as if anybody had dreamed of such a thing for years—a subject just as pertinent to our present circumstances as the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions; and then gravely resolved

that every new State must form its own institution, by imputation denying both to Congress and to the Territorial Legislature the right to exclude Slavery. It must also be born in mind, that the author of the Kansas act and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention have, to this day, declined to say that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude Slavery.

Who does not know that no free State has ever yet been admitted into the Union into which, as a territory, Slavery was admitted? Who does not know that Slavery will go wherever a slaveholder goes, if he is permitted to take it with him; that Slavery exists in Kentucky, in a higher latitude than some counties of Ohio and Indiana, and in Misouri, several hundred miles further north than the southern limits of the free State of Illinois; that it is an institution easily planted in the infancy of settlements, and most difficult to be cradicated in their maturity ! But why not let the people of the country

decide the question for themselves? Say these new professors of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' or at least said so before they introduced fire and sword into Kansas, to disarm the squat- has been done under the pleage, express or ters in violation of "the right of the people to bear arms"-to break up their meetings in violation of their "right peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances" built with many toils and sacrifices in the that pledge has been kept to the letter. and children into the wilderness, their only

fore you let Slavery come in. Was it ever ty who follow—rules that shall be unalteranext year, increase an hundred fold ?

Then, it is asked, what interest it is to us whether the people of Kansas have Slavery of this generation that Virginia is a Slave State? If she had been free, what would now have been her population, her wealth, her resources? Her rivers with white sais, her ships all over the globe, her lands cultivated like a garden. If it had fallen to the lot of any statesman of a past generation to decide whether that Commonwealth should be free or slave, and he had for any motives allowed have been cursed by every true Virginian of or facility of temper which led a few Northern men to unite with the South in yielding the party itself as desperate in its fortunes who are now in life are passing into the grave, will it not be a stain upon our names and a shadow upon our consciences, if having the power to prevent it, we should permit Kansas to be slave—another marauding Missouri instead of a peaceable Iowa—or even a Virginia, instead of a New-York or Pennsyl-

Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, stands pledged to make the a free agent. The convention which nomina- of the depredations committed by the Nated him—that motley and noisy crowd which nobody would have allowed to decide a materty and property; the open applause or sihimself-has done the thinking of the President for the next four years, if Mr. Buchanan should happen to be that President. Such a candidate, under such circumstances, we can-

Shall we, then, throw away our votes?-That, we cannot do, for two reasons: one, that we shall thus indirectly contribute to and dictatorial air strongly characteristic of Mr. Buchanan's election; the other that there is a choice. Mr. Fremont, who has been able candidate. His professions and antecedents are all democratic, and strongly in his favor. He is known to be a man of great capacity, energy, probity and honor. In his cd disastrous to the political prospects of the ously and justly administered. We have, therefore, nominated him for the Presidency. and his associate Mr. Dayton, for the Vice Presidency; and we ask you, Democrats of

We make no attack upon the South We remember that the Southern people are our With his tendency to foreign aggression and

the right of the people of one State to inter-

fere with Slavery in another. We no more believe in the right of New York to free a to stop where we are—to make Kansas a slave in Georgia than the right of Georgia to Free State—to punish the authors of the make a slave in New York. The laws of present agitation, and in that way, for that is New York and of Georgia must equally de the only way in which it can be done, put an termine the personal relations of all within their respective limits. But believing that the Territories are under the jurisdiction and subject to the legislation of the Union: confident that there can be no peace in any Territory bordering on a Slave State, but by an act of Congress declaring the personal relations of its inhabitants, without which civil war is inevitable; and believing, moreover, that as is the Territory so will the State be, we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the introduction of Slavery into any Territory

of the United States. Such is the disordered state of affairs, under the control of the General Government, as to demand of every citizen the most vigilant scrutiny and the gravest deliberation Each elector throughout the United States has an important office to perform at the coming election; and any neglect to exercise that invaluable right, or any indifference as to the manner in which it shall be exercised at a crisis like this, is guilty not only of an ordinary omission of a known duty but of gross negligence, approaching criminality.

How has it happened that the sham Legislature of Kansas, elected by the combined influence of fraud and force, has dared to do an act bearing even the name of law? How dared such a body so abuse the civilization of this age as to expel some of its members for no cause whatever, and pass a code of enactments which would disgrace a council of savages? Why has the property of the peaceable citizens of that Territory been des troyed, their liberty invaded, and their live: wantonly sacrificed? Why the gangs of marauders from the adjoining State pervading this Territory? Why the interruption of and abuse to settlers on their way thither.

and the tone of arrogant defiance and abuse of Atchison, Stringfellow and their associates to the Free State men of Kansas? All this implied, of the National Administration that every measure tending to the establishment of Slavery there, and the exclusion of Freedom, should have the hearty cooperation of to disperse their assemblies, gathered to that administration. Many other pledges of make their own laws-to burn their houses, this administration have been broken, but Why has Judge Kane held that Slavery

refuge from the fury of these guardians of parties of pleasure and others to invade the squatters' rights. Why not let them de- Free States with their retinue of Slaves and cide the question for themselves? If they there to hold them in the yoke of servitude? who decide were only deciding for themselves | Surely, it must be to tutor the Free North there might be some plausibility in the questinto acquiescence or subserviency to the intion, But they decide for themselves and stitution of Slavery. Why has the slave for all future inhabitants of the Territory .- | trade sprung up to such alarming strength, They who come into a Territory after Slave- and been carried on by traders residing in ry is introduced, have not a free choice in the the city of New-York during the past year? matter. At the very least, wait until there Why have Mr. Buchanan and his associates is a sufficient population to make a State be at the Ostend Conference unblushingly dlaimed the right-in our Government to take Cubs heard that when a ship's company is making by force, if it could not be gained by pur chase? Why has the Cincinnati Convention their feet on board make rules for the nine followed up the Ostend manifesto with the more startling announcement of the duty of ble until the ship shall have been a hundred this Government to exercise a protectorate days at sea? And was it any better to end over the whole country bordering on the act a law that a few squatters who entered Gulf of Mexico? Why have Douglas, Pierce. Kansas before October, 1855, should make and Buchanan, in succession, become converts laws which could not be altered for two years to the new doctrine that the General Governeven though the population should, in the ment has no power to control the Territo-

> turned to oppress our own citizens? Why is the subject of Slavery agitated by the Presi dent, contrary to the express pledges, and the treasure of the nation poured out in profusion upon the supporters of that institution? These are questions which electors will not fail to inquire into and answer at the ballot-

> of by the chief supporters of Mr. Buchanan Slavery; their abandonment of every demoodious of all oligarchies, must shake the confidence of the electors in that party, and make as it is corrupt in its means for attaining suc-

If the spirit of hostility to our free institutions, manifested by the supporters of Mr. Buchanan, had been as violent during the days of Washington, Jefferson and Madison as it now is, those patriots would have been driven from their native State for their love of liberty, and compelled to seek protection

were held sucred. The attempts of the Buchanan press generally to misrepresent the true condition of tional Administration party against life, liblent acquiescence of the same party in special appeals to brute force, exhibited at the Capitol of the nation during the present session of Congress; their efforts to induce Congress to pass the bill concocted by Senators Toombs and Douglas, cantaining an ingenious but effective guarantee of Slavery to Kansas, though gross wrong-must and shall be theroughly canvassed and exposed. The people will not fail to stamp such duplicity with merited

The series of measures terminating in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has provoriginators and prompters of the scheme, and subversive of public tranquillity. Mr. Bu chanan is a fresh recruit to this service. He has surrendered his principles to the dictation of others. His antecedents are strongly against him. He is not a sound representative of the true democracy of the nation .-