

## Eampaign Song.

As a specimen of genuine original campaign poetry, we will back the following, contributed for up the meeting, and greeting Dr. Smith, as he came the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, against anything we out, says The Argus (Buchanan) " with sundry kicks have yes seen :

JORDAN. Note. The word Jordan is to signify Mason & Dixon's line.-Author.1

I will sing you a song that is not very long, Of the slave-drivers and hunkers according;

And the doughfaces, too, will find all true, When they land on the other side of Jordan, And little Frank Pierce is a doughface too,

For he is ruled by the South according; His whole career will end in a year, Then start for the other side of Jordan.

The South is in a stew to know what to do, And the North will have a word in ; For Kansas for slaves the South means to have, And the North means to send them over Jordan. Now Chase and King David beside many more, The slaves into Kansas mean to crowd in ; But they will find to their cost the labor is lost, When they land on the other side of Jordan. So Stringfellow, Atchison, Douglas and Co., And Shannon too has a word in,

To help them on to secure their boon, But they can't stay on this side of Jordan.

There is old Davie Wilmot. a man of some note. Who will stand by the cause of freedom : The battle he'll fight for freedom and right, And stay on this side of Jordan.

But the northern doughfaces will soon run their And the South must follow according ;

And the North will firm stand, a patriot band, For Fremont, on this side of Jordan.

And Herbert to vent his wrath and ire. He shot poor Paddy according, And don't regard law no more than straw, Where he lives on the other side of Jordan.

And Brooks he mauls great Summer the brave, To your out his wrath according; And then leaves his seat to make a retreat

To get to the other side of Jordan. In Kansas they burn both village and fown, To drive out freedom according ;

To fill that land with slave-driving bands. But they can't stay on this side of Jordan. Come, Free Sollers, fight, with union and might attendance was duite large, though many of those the stars which form the Union constellation, and re- follower; introduced this fesolution; containmeeting. Dr. G. P. Smith, commenced a speech, States." which the rowdies interrupted and stopped, breaking

and knocks." The narrative is thus continued by rified into silence and inactivity by the fierce vindic-The Arous :--

"He began to think of escaping atter he had reach-ed the Post Office corner, which is about a square and a half from the hall door, and made an attempt to run, when the crowd gathered upon him and a general skirmish ensued in which wounds were inflicted on two gentlemen, Mr. Ward and Mr. Harding. The latter is a young man who was not in any way connected with the affair, and received his wound, which was upon the hand, accidentally. Mr. Ward's wound is of a very serious nature, but is not regard-ed as mortal. During the melee, Smith made his way up Market streat and meleic. way up Market street, and succeeded in taking ref. uge in the McLure House, where he was arrested and privately taken by the officers and lodged in jail." The Wheeling Times (Fillmore) said the people of Virginia "don't wish anything to do with Fremont ongregations, and there is an overwhelming sentimient in the State which will put them down whenever they are attempted."

AN ALABAMA CASE.

A highly respectable bookselling firm of Mobile. ong established there, has been broken up, and its, men look with abhorrence and contempt at the Northnembers compelled to fly for their lives from the fu- ern man who with the power to act as he chooses, rv of the mob. all on account of the selling of some books supposed to be hostile to the sway of the the slave oligarchy. Southern politicians. The Mobile Register of Aug. 17, publishes a series of propositions adopted at a public meeting. They conclude as follows :

"They (the booksellers) are dangerous persons in a slaveholding community, and ought to be ejected from it. "It is, however, desirable for the purposes of ex-

act justice, and in order to preserve that exaited con-servative character, which has always distinguished Southern communities, that this ejection should be prescable and without the least personal violence; and the committee would deprecate as the last of evils, and as a stain upon Southern character, any resort to violence; or any excess in accomplishing the end proposed. "The committee, therefore, recommend that three persons be appointed to wait on Messra. William Strick and & Edwin Upson, and announce the conclu-sion at which the meeting has arrived, and to inform them that unless they leave the city within five days, we cannot guarantee their personal safety." end proposed.

"Stain upon Southern character," Pshaw! SOUTH CABOLINA.

We find in Zion's Herald the following statement of the expulsion of a Clergyman from South Carolina : "The Rev. George D. Boardman has been expelled from his pastorate in Barnwell, S. C., for declining to attend a public, meeting to express approbation of Mr. Brooks' conduct. Mr. Boardman, having no wish

The fact is undeniable that there is a very genera desire to be rid of the political ascendency of the slave drivers throughout the Southern States, a desire tertiveness of that despotism which dictated the laws of the mob-legislature of Kansas, which gave warrant and excuse to the assault upon Sumner, and which

at Washington threatens with lash, and bludgeon and pistol, the Northern man who dares call cowardice and brutality by their right names. The free thought and action of Southern men are as entirely shackled as the limbs of their slaves. The institution is heavy on the necks, and paralyzes the tongues and arms of all men. It is a nightniare they can not move to shake off. Remove the yoke of terror; give iinmunity to free speech, and defensive strength to free action, and there is no manner of guestion that the political progress of Slavery would be finally checked: The cause of Republicanism is national; it proposes to emancipate the white men of the South, it propos es to prevent the enslavement of the white men of

the North ; and it will enjoy, if not the vote, certainly the sympathy and good wishes of multitudes of Southern men, who find hope nowhere else. Such undeterred by fear, lends himself to the designs of

Democracy in former Times.

It is proved that not only the Whig party, but the Northern Democratic party also, and to an almost equal extent, stood opposed to the extension of the system of human bondage over the free territories of the United States. Look at the past, and then look at the present, Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou fallen ! In 1787, the whole national domain, outside of the Stutes, was limited to the Northwest Territory. Thomas Jefferson, the great leader of the Democracy, the der.i god at whose shrine the party was wont to pay the most devout and undivided political homage, there being no other name given among men to compare with his name, in their estimation,-he it was who proposed

abat, from all that territory "slavery and involuntary servitude (except as punishment for crime) should be excluded forever." And

From the Richmond Enquirer Sept. 12. South Side Views. "Resolved, That the doctrine of non-inter-WHAT THE SOUTH GAINS BY THE REPEAT OF

ference with the fight of property of any por-tion of this confederation, be it in the States THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. The repeal of the Missouri restriction is or in the Terrirories, by any other than the vindicated by every consideration of right and portion interested in them, is the true repubjustice. But there are persons of such sordid lican doctrine recognized by this body." It is meet that a firebrand, should not be

incasure of public policy in proportion only to its yield of visible, palpable and digestible product. In the judgment of such individu-dis; the Kansas-Nebraska Bill is worth nothsuffered to remain in a powder magazine; and the convention did not wait to get the tongs; but seized on this firebrand of squatter sovereignty and threw it out at once, ignoing as an act of atonement to the Constituminiously defeating it by 246 votes in the tion and reparation to the South. They renegative, to 36 (all Southern fire caters) in spect it not at all for the great principles the affirmative. And that doctrine; thus in- which it enunciates and incorporates in the continently kicked out of Baltimore in 1848. policy of the Government. Insensible to the was the ruling divinity at the Cincinnati Confiner moral results which constitute the dilff vention in 1856. The Democracy that then spurned it from them have taken it to their of the highest and truest states manship, the gross appetites of these politicians reject the. embrace, and cherish it now as the cardinal really precious advantages which the South principle of their policy. The manifest object of it is to shield and foster slavery in the realizes from the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Botts, for instance, appreciates the territorics, till it acquires full possession and maturity of strength, when every child con-versant with our history knows full well that true value of that measure about as much its Elagabulus would have relished the nector and attibrosia of the Ølympian repast.-it would be impossible to uptoot and abolish Talk to him of vindicating the integrity of it. But, though it now stabds against, the the Constitution, of restoring the South to its world, yet in 1848 there were none of the past equality and dignity in the Union, and Northern Democracy so poor as to do it revyou simply provoke a contemptious chuckle with all your fine phrases. Luckily for the satisfaction or the confu-

In the following year, 1849, the Democratc party of Pennsylvania assembled in contation of such individuals as Mr. John Minet. vention at Pittsburg, and constructed a plat- Botts, the Kansas-Nebraska act is not destiform of principles on which they might all | lute of immediate, visible and tangible advanstand together. Dragged; as they had been, lage to the South. The repeal of the Missou-through the mire and dirt, at the wheels of ri restriction, besides offering atonement and the car of slavery, the instincts of freedom reparation for an offront upon the South, yet lived in their hearts; nor were they disposed to repudiate the faith of Jefferson and PANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO SLAVERY, the fathers, which had been their most valued 2 It is manifest from the history of the counpatrimony and their proudest boast. The try, during the last twenty years, that the United States had acquired new territorial Constitution, in its protection of the rights of possessions, whose domestic policy was yet the South-indeed, the powers of the comto be determined. On which side of the great mon Government are perverted from their question did the Democratic party, then and beneficent purpose, and are employed as the there assembled, set their feet and unfurl active agencies of oppression and spoilation their banner to the breeze ? Did they recog. against the slaveholding States. The South, uise and sanction this side door of non inter- then, has no other security, but its own capavention, by which slavery could steal into the bilities of defense. It is essential to the proterritories, and thus secure for all time to tection of its rights that it should maintain a come the possession of them? Did they power in the Government equivalent at least Congress ratified the proposition by a unani-mous vote; giving a quitchilin deed of the silence and cunning non-committalism?

whole soil to liberty, under whose magical influences it has risen to be as happy and influences it happy and influences it happy and influences it happy flourishing an empire as may be found on the vention, covering the whole ground, showing hold indispu upon a committee was despatched to his residence to face of the earth; comprising the now great that they occupied the very position on which Representatives. In the Senate even, the nquire the reason. Mr. B. quietly replied that he States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois; Iowa and the same party in our venerated Commonpreferred to have no part in the proceedings. Upon Wisconsin. The democracy of Thomas Jef. wealth, and in the city of Philadelphia, proud- fortunately a conservative sentiment is still ferson and of his coadjutors, thus looked to ly stood in the memorable era of 1819, re- supreme in that branch of the Federal Legsisting the aggressions of Slavery : "Resolved, That the Democratic party ad- when the sixteen free States will be represent- the privilege of taking them into free States ion, he replied smiling, that he was glad that heres now, as it ever has done, to the Constied in the Senate by the political associates of tution of the country. Its letter or spirit they they will neither weaken or destroy; and they be under the absolute sway of Abolitionism. re-declare that slavery is a domestic local in-The South may turn to the Executive, but stitution of the South, subject to State legiswith a scarcely stronger hope of protection,lation alone, and with which the general gov-Fremont may not be elected, but the triumph ernment has nothing to do. Wherever the of his party will be postwoned only for a sin-State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. Esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any Abolitionism: citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond This then is the only salvation for the South its present dominion, nor do we consider it a part of the compromise that slavery should Senate. For, if left to its own impulses, Abforever travel-with the advancing columns of olitionism will descend upon Slavery with inour territorial progress." creasing force and fury of attack; and will This was Pennsylvania Democracy in 1849. Ultimately subjugate the South of expel it It is also the precise doctrine of the great mul. | from the Union. titude at the North, who, in the present cri-How can the South possess itself of this sis, without distinction of party, are resolved self-protecting power ? How recover its asto prevent the extension of slavery over the cendency in the Senate. Oregon, Washingtree territories of the United States, and es- | ton, Minnesota and Nebraska, all Free States pecially over that portion of them which was in emblyo, will counterbalance the accession Stephen A. Douglas, in an evil hour and un- tion under the Treaty of annexation. Utah der a malign star, introduced his infamous and New Mexico will in all probability send the fearless-bludgeons, bowie-knives and wards others, he was sincerely and unaffect-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Com- four Anti-Slavery votes into the Senate. So pistols are used to enforce submission to the edly attached to the religion in which he liad promise, did the Democratic party at the much on one side; North give the least recognition or tolerance The only present chance of accession to the to the doctrine of Calhoun, that there was "no strength of the South, is the admission of Kan. | ers of black Democracy, headed by Atchi-

is secured to Slavery of perfect protection and free, development.

## A Short Political Catechism.

impulses and narrow vision, they appreciate a lawyer and politician, and during his ma-Q. What have been his political associa-

tions, tendencies and opinions? A. They have been Federal and Democratic; protective and free trade; bank and anti-bank; for restricting slavery and then for extending it, ad libitum; - opposed to our late war with Great Britidii in defence of our maritime rights, but in favor of war with Spain to rob her of Cuba for the gratification one way or the other, but we do wish them Q: In what has he displayed the greatest

degree of inconsistency ? A. In courting the slave-power of the Union into favoring his aspirations for the

Presidency. Q. What are his present prospects of success in the pursuit of that object?

A. His friends of the black Democracy have placed hint in nomination and express a determination to elect him-if they can get voles enough-by bribery: and intimidation, Br by threats to destroy the Union to ac.

complish the purpose. Q. Who are the black Democracy that have nominated him?

A. They are those men of the North and OPENS THE FEDERAL DOMAIN TO THE FREE EXright," but declare that ' might makes right;"

-Q. Are the black Democracy politically

after the straitest manner of the sect? Q. Do not the black Democracy profess great anxiety for the "safety of the Union." and a determination to preserve it? A. They are willing to "preserve the

their tools; otherwise they assert that the n the House of

From the New York Evangelist. Fremont's Heligion. It is not our business to enter into the strife

Q. Who is James Buchanan? A. A single gentleman (bachelor) of Nor shall we depart from this line of strict Wheatland, near Lancaster City, in his youth to for information as to matters of fact, by of politics. That is not our vocation, and we to for information as to matters of fact, by ture and declining years an aspirant to the readers who imagine that we may have spe-situation of President of the United States. cial means of knowing the truth. In such a case we are willing to tell what we know-This we may do without sacrificing our neu-tral and independent character. If we can help to correct an error, or to disabuse the public mind of a false impression, we are do-ing a service to right-minded men of all par-ties. We do not urge our readers to vote

of the slaveholders and the extension of slave to vote intelligently. territory and influence. It is well-known that one of the candidates for the Presidency has been charged with be-ing a Roman Catholic. To this story we never gave the slightest importance, considering it as one of those bald falsehoods which were fabricated for a party purpose, and which would drop into obligiou, and be despised as soon as it had served its object. But as the originators of the story cling to it with great

pertinacity, thinking it a very effective weap-on to excite odium and prejudice, some good men have thought it worth while to set the matter at once and forever at rest. Clergymen of this city have been applied to by members of their churches, and by letters from abroad to make personal inquiry, since the public would have entire confidence in their South who deny the truth of the Declaration statement, knowing that they were not likely of Independence, that liberty is an "inalienable to be deceived themselves, and that they

could have no misstate the fact. and who consider the market price of black men of greater national importance than the liberty of white men. connection with any political question, called and religiously atheists? A. Practically they are, but abstrattedly they are professed Christians and Democrats sion and belief. This they did—not for their own personal satisfaction for not one of them had a doubt about the matter-but simply that they might be able to satisfy others by an assurance from his own line. Among those who went, were Rev. Dr. De Witt, of Union" if it can be made entirely subservi-ient to the preservation, protection and ex-Henry B. Smith and R. D. Hitchcock, of the

For Fremont and Free State according : And let the world know, wherever you,go, Wellhave Freedom on this side of Jordan:

Free Speech and Free Labor our motto shall be; And Slavery the South may boast in ; We'll go the whole hog, over mountain and bog.

To keep it the other side of Jordan. Farewell to old Buck and the negroes also, And the white house for Fremont according ; Let old Buck find a stall, in Bachelor's hall,

Away on the other side of Jordan. FREE LABOLER.

# Political Miscellany.

#### Despotism in America-Shall it be Extended ?

Senator Douglas in a recent speech boasted that the Republicans could not go into one half of the States of this Union and carry their principles with them. This boast, to the shame of Mr. Douglas and his political associates be it spoken, is true. It is bot, however, the whole truth. The people of the bouth themselves live under an iron, despotism that controls their own utterance as well as that of the titzens of other States. With the single exception Union in which the free white citizens can speak, or write, or vote their honest sentiments like freemen, if those sentiments happen to be obnoxious to the thre power. The six and a quarter millions of non slaveholding whites of the South are almost as speechless and powerless in the hands of the three hundred thousand slaveholders, as the blacks themselves .---This Oligarchy constitutes the supreme political, s cial and religious nower. The interest of slavery is the great good, and its requirements the law to which ev ery thing and every hody must bend. We append a few Extracts from our exchanges, showing what kind of freedom white men enjoy in slave states, and what kind of an institution Mr. Douglas and his friends are trying to force into Kansas.

#### WHITE PREEDOM IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. J. C. Underwood, of Clark Co., Virginia, attended the Philadelphia Republican Convention, and made a speech therein avowing himself opposed to the extension of slavery. Traveling leisurely home-Ward, after the adjournment of the Convention, he was met at Washington by intelligence that his attendance and remarks as a Delegate had greatly incensed his heighbors and caused a fierce excitement throughout to his home ! Finding on inquiry that there was no mistake in this information, he stopped at Washingand sent a friend, Gen. Francis E. Spinner, M. "from Herkimer Co., New York, for his family .-He now resides in N. Y. State, having left his business Usettled and his home of 800 acres of lands A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from

Weshington says :

"Mr. Underwood, the Virginian who was so summarily expelled by his Pro-Slavery neighbors from the "Old Dominion,' for making a speech at the National Republican Convention, leaves Washington this there was in the second to prepare for the abandonment of his fine farm in the ralley of the Shenandoah, he was not allowed to pproach nearer home than this city, and a Member of Congress volunteered, as a friend, to bring his fam-ly thence to meet him in Washington, so as to join. Im in his journey to a free State. The gentleman who needowind this office State. sho performed this office informs me that all manner preposterous stories are in circulation among the layeholding neighbors of Mr. Underwood to his prej-One of the most absurd of them signally displays. One is the inner ansatul of them signally use plays the ignorance prevailing in the rural districts of the slave States, namely: that he was in the habit of stealing negroes and selling them at half price is Candda ! I am also informed by the same gentleman that during his excursion to the place where Mi Underwood resides, whenever the more liberal his neighbors attered any sentiment. of sympathy for him, or any sentiment of an Anti-Slavery charac-ter, they would first look back over their shoulders to sake sure they were not overheard, prohably with the

apprichension that they might there an are inder alicant testimony to the oppressive surveillance under which free speech and free action are impossible." eliension that they might share his fato-a sig-

this he was required to give a categorical answer to the question whether, he sympathized with Mr. Sumher and his views. To which Mr. B. answered in subtance that he wished not to be thus catechized, but f he must answer, he could do no otherwise as an ionest man than to say yes. This was enough, and he was at once told that he could have twenty-four hours to leave the place ! Resistance or refusal was in that brief period, Mr. Boardman took his departure for the North."

That is what Messis. Buchanan and Fillmore call did the Democratic party of Pennsylvania Nationalian. A TEXAS CASE.

The Galveston News of July 8, contains an account side of liberty, resisting, with all their might, of a meeting of the citizens of that city, to take into the extension of the area of slavery. A res consideration the propriety of permitting Lorenzo Sherwood to address the people in defense of his course in the Texas Legislature.

The offence of Mr. Sherwood, himself a slave-holder consisted solely in expressing on the floor of the House, the opinion that "the Congress of the Unit- the Union, unless said territory shall stipulate ed States has the Constitutional right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. For this slavery or involuntary servitude: except for avowal Mr. S. was not only obliged to resign his seat the punishment of crimes, where of the party in the Legislature; but his fellow-citizens resolved, in shall have been duly convicted, shall be proavowal Mr. S. was not only obliged to resign his seat the meeting reported by the News, that he should hibited." The Democratic party in each not even have the privilege of defense: We extract of Delaware, there is not a slaveholding State in the from the letter addressed to Mr. Sherwood by direc- individual member of that party, together tion of the meeting :

GALVESTON, Monday, July 7, 1856. LOBENZO SHEEWOOD, Esq.-Sir : At a public meet ing of the citizens of Galveston, convened this morn ing at the Court House, in consequence of your pub-lic notice that you would make an address this evening, in defense of your course in the last Legislature, it was unanimously resolved to notify you of the well considered sentiments and resolute determination of the people of Galveston, as follows:

zen, to free opinion, free discussion, and the largest iberty of self-defence, is fully recognized, and will be respected. (?) be respected. (?)

be respected. (7) But there is one subject, connected with your course in the Legislature—that of Slavery—on which neither you, nor any one entertaining your views, will be permitted to appear before the community in a oublic manner.

You are, therefore, explicity and peremptorily not fied, that, in your speech, you will not be permitted to touch, in any manner, on the subject of Slavery, or your opinion thereon, either directly or indirectly, or by way of explanation, or otherwise.

This notification is signed by the chairman and sec retary of the meeting. After addresses by various gether with Silas Wright, and a numerous persons, the assembly adjourned to meet sgain at the time and place appointed by Mr. Sherwood to delivthe county, and that he must not venture to return | er his address ; there to see that the resolves of the movement against the extension of slavery meeting were enforced.

#### KENTUCKY. The Cincinnati Gazette says :

"Hon.C. B. SHITH, of this city, made a Republican speech in Richmond, Ind., a few nights since. The next morning a stranger stepped up to him in the cars, addressed him by name, and entered into conversa-tion with him. He told him that he was from Kenweky, that he had heard his speech the night before. and that he cordially approved every word of it.-He said his father owned eighty slaves, and that all his friends and relatives were slaveholders, yet they frequently discussed the Slavery question privately, and all thought it would greatly benefit Kentucky to be rid of her slaves. Thousands of Kentuckians, he said, thought the same way; and did they dare to speak jublicly, and make much speaks as Mr. Bmith's, Blavery would be abolished in a few years. Such is no doubt the fact. The non-slaveholders and Anii-Slavery men at the South dare not express their sentiments, sithough they are undoubtedly numerous in many of the Southern States. When Freedom becomes national once more, and mavery sectronal of the Slave States will dare to raise his voice agains the tyranny which now seals his lips and otherwise oppresses him."

The Daily News, published at Newport, Kentucky and depending upon the population of a Slave State for support, copies this paragraph from the Genetic. and adds :

has an immense effect, and there are but few who dare whisper their hanest commission to their next door

the elevation of the human family and the security of the inalienable rights of man. Oth. erwise their profession of regard for the people would have been but a cheat and a lie,-Trace the party record down to 1819-20, when useless; and making such arrangements as he could Missouri, having adopted a slave constitution.

asked Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On which side of that question stand? They stood shoulder to shoulder. with the other party, in solid column on the

olution was introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, "to vote against the admission of any State into

and agree that the further introduction of bouse was largely in the ascendant, and every with the entire minority, voted to sustain the resolution. Among the yeas, (nays there were none.) stand recorded the names of ex-Governor Porter, ex-Senator Sturgeon, ex-Senator Wilkins, William J. Duane, and Josiah Randall. Thus the Democracy of 1820,

in this State, and in other Northern States equally, manifested (even amid lodd threatsof disunion) a patriotic adherence to the prin-

(we do not decide with how much justice) did not involve the principle of slavery-extension. It was already a slave empire; and its annexation to our country was urged on grounds of national policy, as had been the case in the Jeffersonian purchase of Louisidna. Yet Van Buren, the leader of the Northern Democracy, (as Çlay, the national Whig can-didate for the Presidency, also did,) took ground against the annexation of Texas, to-

array of followers, who, we may here observe are for the most part enlisted in the present over Kansas; and a proposition then made to divide the new empire between freedom and slavery, was sustained by a majority of the Democrats from the free States. But

territories of the United States: no portion of that party here that ever conceived of Calhoun's sophistical theory of non-intervention, (the chief and sole article of the Democratic its home in the territories and denies to Con-

gress the right of prohibiting it. In the month of February, 1847, Mr. Calhoun introduced his celebrated resolutions in to the Senate, which in substance contained the new doctrine, that there was "no power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in the territories." Mr. Benton, who then headed the Northern Democracy, (who but he?) with of Kansas crimes and outrages. With what to that other vital consideration; that with characteristic promptness and energy, at once

denounced those resolutions as a "fire-brand." Mr. Calboun said that he had expected the support of Mr. Benton, as the representative of a slave-holding State; to which the latter

power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in the territories." Congress had used that power from the beginning, repeatedly prohib-iting slavery in the territories. Such a bill, State, and in all probability will adopt the virtually framed by Jefferson, was approved institutions of the South. Then the South

by Washington; and those men surely un- will recover its equality in the Senate, and will recently as 1848, approved the organic law the Government to the end of Slavery propawhich Congress framed for the government gandism, (which the South desires only for of the territory of Oregon, by which slavery the purposes of self-defence,) it will be tully was excluded from that territory forever. - | equal to the defeat of measures of Free-Soil And all the intermediate Presidents, to whom aggression. With Kansas to back it in the the opportunity was given, had done the same Senate, the South can compel the fulfillment thing ; ignorant, all of them, alas, till Calhoun of the Texas Treaty, by resisting the admisand Douglas shed their light on the pages of sion of any other Free States. With Kansas that ilist.ument, that they had been engaged to back it in the Senate, the South can stay in violating the constitution of their country, the march of Abolitionism, and maintain its in legislating on the subject of slavery in the own rights and independence for an indefinite territories; and forbidding its entrance upon period.

the free national domains; What a perver But Kansas would have been a Free State sion of truth. What an insult to our under- if the Missouri restriction had not been restandings. Men may tear out the sacred pa- pealed; and instead of augmenting the powthere was no portion of the Democratic par- ges of the Bible from its binding, and enclose er of the South, would have recruited the ty of the North in that day, that would not the infidel pages of Voltaire; and it is the ranks of Abolitionism. Besides, then, the word of God no longer, though the gilded positive advantage of an accession of strength lettering proclaims that it is. Nor is it any which the South gains under the operation longer the creed of the Democratic, party, of the Kansas Nebraska Act, we must considwhen the doctrines of freedom are rended er the evils averted as well as the wrongs reaway and scattered to the winds, and the doc. dressed by the measure, if we would appretrines of slavery extension sacrilegiously foist- | clate the full value of its service to slavery. creed in 1850.) which permits alavery to make ed into their place. If the Democrats who In the one contingency the hopes of the patwent down to their graves prior to the year riot are flattered by the prospect of a section. 1850 should come back to these scenes, what al equilibrium, and a consequent continuance would be their surprise to learn that the dis of the Union. In the other he traces a rapid ciples of Calhoun constituted the Democracy | succession of fearful effects, from the aggran-1856. With what astonlishment would dizement of the Anti-Slavery power to the they hear of the part which the Democracy ultimate subjugation of the South or disrup-had taken in the repeat of the Missouri Compromise. With what horror would they read

dismay would they learn that the party, in Kansas as a Slave, State the flank of the whose ratiks, or at whose head they were South will be completely covered, from the once proud to sarve, had lent its highest sance Gulf of Mexico to the frontier of Nebraska tion to those enormities; and that its leader, and Iowa, and that thus the institution will occupying the high place of President of the be secure from external attack and impregna-"The above is but a true statement of the facts in the case as they now exist in this State. Upton a majority of the people stirti-rous threats and border 'ruffians 'of' cleace which has been exhibited in several instances, has an immense effect, and there are but few who dare

will divide and destroy it. South is in a minority of one State; though Q. Are they not most devoted supporters of the Constitution ? A. Yes, when contending for the repreislature. The day is not distant, however,

Wilson and Seward ; and when Congress will good citizens to aid in catching them, under that he had some religious feeling-that he gle term; unless, meanwhile, the South re-covers its power in the confederacy, and es; tablishes a counterpoise to the ascendency of white) imprison benevolent females who Episcopal Church; that he had been confirm-

-to recover a self-protecting power in the that it is sinful to make merchandise of the poor.

free States ? A. Yes. Among politicians and dema-

Southern trade, and a darge number of dupes who find a charifi in the name of Democraf, even when used to enslave themselves.

troy the Union and ruin the country; with | ly ingenuous; and that, with no bigotry topeculiar institution and its demands. In Kan- been educated by a pions mother.

sas, armed bands of ruffians are the subbortson, Stringfellow, Buford and other kindred spirits. In Philadelphia they support the Pennsylvanian newspaper to advocate their

Q. What are the means which this party cossesses for bribery ? A. They have the Senate and the Execu

tive of the United States in their service.and expenditure of millions of money, all the needy, the ambitious and the mercenary

possess? A. The power of Government so long as oncentrated in the Senate or President, and express sentiments adverse to their creed

whilst serving the government. Q. What is expected or required from Mr. Buchanan by the black Democracy in

case they elect him ? A. That he shall continue to walk in the A. That he shall continue to walk in the rem." Jefferson, in speaking of the oppres-footsteps of Franklin Pierce, and continue in sive, tyrannical acts of the king, indiguantly the leading strings of the owners of the black population of our country. That he shall preserve the Union" by driving out all that and all other United States territory over to the tender mercies of slave owners. That none but the black Democracy shall have any office, station or employment under his administration, and that the laws of the State of Missouri, or any other slave State, may In this connection, we need scarcely advert

be forced upon any community not strong enough to drive out the invaders, and that those laws thus formed by invaders shall be enforced by the power of the President and the army of adams if a complete for the operation

Q. Is it supposed that he will accede to

They were received with great cordiality, and Col. Fremont responded very cheerfully and

frankly to their inquiries. When it was remarked that some of our sentation of "property in slaves," and for good people were disturbed about his religor territories, or if they escape, requiring all his opponents were willing to admit at least, pain of fine and imprisonment ; but they de- | was not wholly indifferent to Christianity .ny in all the slave States the freedom of One of the ministers inquired if the account the press-freedom of speech-freedom of of his early religious aducation and of his join: the post-office-freedom to meet together to ing the Episcopal Church, as given in Bige petition for a redress of the grievances im- low's Life of Fremont, was correct f. He reteach them to read the Bible, and tar and ed as a member of that Church, and had nevfeather ministers of the gospel who assert er had a shadow of a thought of leaving it that it is sinful to make merchandise of the When allusion was made to the persistent ssertions that he was a Catholic, he replied Q. Are there many of this party in the that he could not imagine how such a story

took its rise, for that in fact he had hardly been inside of a Catholic church more than gogues seeking after the spoils of office half a dozen times in his life, and then upon merchants and manufacturers seeking after occasions of public interest or of curiosity. All this was said very quietly, and with no apparent desire to obtrude his religion cr to make capital out of it, but to state the simple Q. What arguments do they generally fact of his religious education and belief. No one could listen to this frank, yet modest

### Thomas Jefferson and Slavery.

We present a scrap of history not inappropriate at the present time. It is known that Jefferson planned the Declaration of Independence, a document that has received the highest encomiums from that day to this. It is also known that Jefferson held in utter abhorrence the system of slavery, and denounotive of the United States in their service, and ed it as a flagrant wrong against humanity consequently the immense federal patronage and an abomination in the right of Heaven. of office, contracts and jobbing, involving the But it is not known to everybody that Jefferson embodied in the original draft of the which are omnipotent arguments to convince Declaration of Independence, a withering rebuke directed to George III. King of Great in all countries, and in none more so than ours: Q. What means of intimidation do they These omitted paragraphs are found in Jelferson's Works, purchased by Congress, April 12, 1848, and published by Taylor & all holding office under them; also armed Maury, Washington, D. C. They are worthy, sentatives, together with the power of dismissal from office or employment of any who Southern men on the subject of alavery in the earlier and better days of our national history. We commend these paragraphs to the thoughtful consideration of Judge Kane, who professes to belong to the Jefferson school. They are pithy, pertinent and peculiarly # ad

Bàva : "He has waged cruel war against buman preserve the Union" by driving out all Free State" men from Kansas, and giving hat and all other United States territory ver to the tender mercies of slave-owners. Dat none but the Mach Democratic hall bays phere, or to mour a miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical war. fare, the opprobium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britwarrare of the Christian king of Great prit-ain. Determined to keep open markets where men may be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every Legislative attempt to probible on to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those

