

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.

E. B. CHASE, EDITOR. GEO. A. CHASE, ASSISTANT.

Montrose, Thursday June 19, 1856.

Democratic National Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky.

Democratic State Nominations

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. JACOB FRY, JR., of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. THOMAS IVES, of Potter County.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must be received at the office, to be handed in on Wednesdays by 10 o'clock A. M.

On Sunday last, between Post's Store and the Presbyterian Church, a GOLD BREAST PIN. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Report says that a pitched battle took place between the Missourians and free State men of Kansas, at Palmyra the 21st inst. five of the former were wounded—three mortally. The whole party surrendered.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky has introduced a Resolution in the Senate advising the President to send General Scott to Kansas with a sufficient force to put down all resistance and preserve order in the Territory till Congress shall see the upon some mode of adjustment. It is likely to pass.

Arthur's Home Magazine for July, is on our table; and, although not yet having an opportunity to read it, we have no hesitancy in recommending it to the public. Address, T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia.

Job Work.

To those of our friends who desire Job Work plain or fancy, done on short notice, and low terms, we would state, that we have this day sent for a new and complete font of Job Type, which, with the various descriptions we now have, will enable us to compete successfully with any country office. So give us a call, and if we do not give you entire satisfaction, both with your Job and price, please not patronize us again.

Also, we have just printed, a new lot of Blanks, including Deeds, Notes, Summons, Subpoenas, &c., &c., which cannot fail to suit.

Remember.

That all Executors, Administrators, and other parties of like import, must, to receive attention, be accompanied with the usual—We here give our terms for advertising the same, that there may be no mistake. One square, (12 lines or less) three insertions \$100. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

Our list is increasing very fast. Our friends who are getting up Campaigns, subscribers should send them in as fast as possible to secure the back numbers. Circulate the documents—give the people light, and they will break the thralldom that demagogues and bad men have placed them in.

Great Call.

We are informed that Mr. George D. Oakley, near Montrose Depot, has a calf weighing, at 47 days old, 227 pounds. We mention that this calf is fed on Mr. Walker's corn that yielded 160 bushels to the acre, for six months, and that he then taken through the county as a specimen of Susquehanna county production.

Mr. Buchanan's Age.

The opposition papers represent that Mr. Buchanan is a very old man—too old for the Presidency—to wit, 71 years old. This is untrue. He was born in Franklin County, Penna., April 19th 1791, and is consequently, a few weeks past 65 years of age, about the same age of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and the earlier Presidents when elected.

Mr. Bliss always cultivated the most rigid habits of temperance, and industry. He is a man of remarkable physical development—of great bodily and mental vigor. Not one faculty is at all impaired by age, but on the contrary his powers are at their ripest and fullest development.

The Lancaster papers say that when the Telegraph announced in that city that Mr. Buchanan was the nominee a procession was formed, headed by a brass band, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. D. to congratulate him. The first news was announced by the appearance of the procession at a distance. As they approached he was recognized in the spacious lawn fronting his residence, reclining under the shade of one of the trees which almost hid his house from view. He received the announcement with the utmost calmness—or as the papers express it—"Mr. Buchanan seemed to be the only one not excited by the occasion."

This calmness and self-possession is a characteristic of Mr. Buchanan, and this is why Grovelly says he never makes a foolish speech, or does a weak thing. Surrounded by the most exciting events, he seems to gather discretion by the confusion around, moving steadily on to his purpose, unmoved by the violence from without. He is unquestionably the man for emergencies like these, when public men are bending to the rage of fanaticism and violence which is drifting the country to the very verge of destruction. To his cool prudence, great experience, and wise discretion, we can commit the destinies of the Republic, feeling that all will be well.

The Opposition.

For the past week the anti-Fillmore-Know Nothing have been in Convention in New York, for the purpose, as called, to nominate a candidate for President. The proceedings have, at some stages, been very tumultuous, so much so that the police were obliged to interfere.

On Thursday Mr. E. D. Morgan, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent a communication to this Convention proposing that they should defer nominating till the meeting of the Republican Convention, this week in Philadelphia, and that the two parties should unite on one candidate. The subject was referred to a Committee, of which George Law, the Fillmoreite, was Chairman. They reported in favor of the union as indicated, and resolved to continue in session till the Republican Convention should meet, and then nominate simultaneously the same man. Three ballots were had Saturday for the purpose, of indicating to the Republicans their choice. Mr. Banks had 46 votes, Fremont 37 and the balance scattering. This looks as though Banks would be the man, though some still think it will be Fremont.

The finger of Mr. Seward is plainly to be seen in these proceedings. It was announced some time ago that he had the ropes laid so as to combine the anti-Fillmore Know Nothing with the Republicans, and take the nomination himself, should the Democrats nominate Pierce or Douglas, but that in the event of Buchanan's nomination, knowing that his election would be certain, it was his intention to lure Banks or some other of his small fry rivals nominated in order that they might be killed by the defeat and thus be put out of his way. It is evident that he is now playing just that game.

This Committee reported that upon conferring with the Republicans, they found no essential difference between the two parties. This is a great discovery, when everybody knows that this Republican party was built up in the Know-Nothing Lodges, merely as an outside show to deceive those that they could not get to take the oaths. It is wonderful that Mr. Law has just made this important discovery. The contest is at last narrowing down to the real issue between the parties—whether yiggers or white men shall be slaves. We go for the white men!

Natural Results.

The other day we heard a man howling for the Republican party and from curiosity we listened to his harangue. He said the Constitution was a burlesque, that this government was worse in despotism, and always had been, than Austria or Russia, that its prosperity was all moonshine for it was the weakest and most contemptible government on earth; and the Union ought to be dissolved and a better government formed, &c. &c. It struck us that this man had arrived at the natural conclusion resulting from the doctrines of his party. He would convince the country with sectional strife, and deadly hatreds which must evaporate in civil war and national disaster. Because a few negroes are enslaved he would pull down the pillars of the government, involving them in all the terrible horrors of civil war, and his own countrymen in the blood of anarchy. He believed the patriots of the Revolution and fathers of the Republic madmen and fools. He said he had rather live under the government of the Czar than here, because he did not believe the mass of men capable of self-government.

This man claim ed to be intelligent and respectable, and so he is, but his mind is completely poisoned with the wild fanaticism of the hour, so much so that he can see no good in his own country. And to just such extremes do these pernicious doctrines lead. The more one reflects upon them, the more does his imagination conjure up dire wrongs and dreadful evils, till his own sober reflection is submerged beneath the waves of wild enthusiasm. He loses all reason, and is deaf to all practical prudence. His brain is on fire. A wild and unreasoning delirium carries him away, and drives him on to the consequences of recklessness and folly, and if ever our government shall be overthrown, it will be accomplished by reason of a blind fanaticism, blinding the judgements of the people to the consequences of their own rashness.

Admission of Kansas.

Ever since the organization of the government, the opposition to the Democratic party, have been true to one purpose, that is the purpose of giving some exciting political hobby with which to carry elections by deceiving the people. At one time it was the war with Great Britain; at another the war with Mexico; at another "the Tariff and ruin cry;" at another the Catholics; and now it is Kansas. But these questions in the past have all been triumphantly settled by the Democratic party, just as the present one will be.

We never could see the wisdom or policy of opening the slavery agitation upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but it is done and we are called upon to dispose of the difficulties surrounding the Territory of Kansas in the best and most satisfactory manner for the whole country. The Democratic party propose to do this in the usual way of admitting Territories as states, by admitting Kansas. To carry this out a Bill has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Territories, and is now under discussion in that body providing that so soon as Kansas shall have the requisite population to entitle her to a member of Congress (33,420) the Legislature is authorized to provide for the election of Delegates, by the people of Kansas, to form a State Constitution preparatory to admittance into the Union.

Some time ago we quoted from the Speech of Mr. Seward admitting that Kansas would have the requisite population within the next six months. Below we quote from the speech of Mr. Sumner, in which it will be seen he admits that it will have the requisite population before even the ordinary forms of legislation can provide for its admission as a State. The following is the extract—

Communications.

DISUNION.

There is a great deal said about the disunion of these States. But are the ones who so loudly harp about disunion really in earnest, or is it to get up a great cry for nothing at all, or, by the by, to get followers. But disunion should never be the theme of an American. It should never be tolerated in our land of liberty. For, what are you going to gain by disunion? What are you going to gain by having one portion of the Union arrayed in open hostilities against the other? And last of all, what good is going to accrue therefrom? Is it going to better you or your fellow men? Is it going to meliorate the condition of mankind? No, it never will.

Then why all this cry of Disunion? Why all this commotion and wrangle bewixt the North and the South? Why not have the waves of excitement to settle down and all to become calm and quiet? Who is it that is creating so much disturbance throughout the land? Is it the Abolitionists, mixed in with this Republican party (both combined) and who are trying to carry the day? But, Sirs, whoever you be, of whatever name or party, you should remember that this bitter enmity bewixt the North and the South will never terminate in peaceful ends, until your croakings about it have passed away.

A dissolution of this Union I hope will never take place; for it would create such times as we poor frail mortals never saw before. And you who tell so much about dissolving the Union, oh! how can you form such a resolution. Where, oh! where is that hole for your fellow-men? Where that love for your country? Where those strong ties which bind you to your Union? Have they been thrown aside? Have you got so excited on this Abolition dogma that you throw everything aside and cling to that as the only way that you can win the day? And have preachers of the Gospel left their high callings, and entered the political arena? Do they from the pulpit try to excite the mind on the political events of the day? Can they not find enough to preach about their Religion of Christ, without taking upon their shoulders, the political events of the day? Are they not content to preach Christ and him crucified, and not meddle in the political arena? But no, they must throw aside their mantle of religion, and seize a new covering in the shape of an Abolition overcoat, to wrap up themselves while, they from the pulpit, thunder about disunion, and the curse of the poor negro. I always thought that it was the preacher's duty, to stand by his profession, and preach the Gospel to mankind. But instead of that they must enter the political field, and take upon themselves the political events of the day.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone of the new Brick Church of the Episcopal Denomination in Montrose, took place last Tuesday afternoon.

After service at the Church, a procession was formed and marched to the site of the new edifice. Here the Church service prescribed for the occasion was performed, and an address delivered by Bishop Potter. We wish it were possible to give the address to the public. It was one of the most eloquent we ever listened to.

The assemblage was large, the day fine, and all seemed to separate with a feeling of gratification, deeply impressed with the appropriateness of the services to the occasion. Bishop Potter is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary men of the day, and we hope he may regain the full measure of his health, that his great talents, learning and industry may be long spared in full vigor to shed their benign influence upon the Church and the country.

Among the Clergymen from abroad we noticed Messrs Duane, of Honesdale, Douglas & Wickard, of Wilkesbarre, Hopkins & Pike, of Springville, and Reese of New Milford.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Wilmet's State Convention assembled in Philadelphia last Monday. A proposition to endorse the Union State ticket brought out a hot debate and was laid over. The Republican Convention for the nomination of President met Tuesday. A warm time is anticipated. The Pennsylvania Delegation go for McLean. Fremont's star seems to be sitting.

A strong effort will be made to throw Bill Johnston for Vice President. If it shall succeed there will be no fusion between the North Know Nothings, and the Republicans; and should he be put on the ticket, it will drive the great body of the Democrats from his support. The opposition seem to have got between Sylla and Charibades, and between the two they will be swallowed up in the great Buchanan Whirlpool.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan is hailed with entire satisfaction by the Democracy everywhere. An immense ratification meeting was held in New York last week—one of the largest assemblages ever together in that city. Mr. Douglas made a speech, an extract from which we print to-day, commencing on our fourth page. Read it. At Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and Albany, immense meetings have also been held. The ball has been set rolling, and it will roll on, gathering accelerated force till it sweeps down the ranks of the opposition like "ten pins," and opens the doors of the Presidential Mansion for the reception of James Buchanan—the patriot, the statesman and sage!

Wednesday morning.

From the Know Nothing Convention in Session in New York. Banks of Massachusetts was nominated for President on Monday, and Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. The Convention then appointed a Committee to confer with the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The game is for Banks to withdraw and put the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention in his place with Johnston for Vice President.

A bolt took place before the adjournment. The whole of the New Jersey Delegation, a part of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Iowa, and Ohio, withdrew and placed in nomination Commodore Stockton of New Jersey for President, and Kenneth Rayner of South Carolina for Vice-President. So we have another ticket in the field. Hurry up the fun.

Democratic Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Henry Ormiston Hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. FORNEY, Chairman.

Communications.

The Philadelphia News, the leading opposition paper of that city, commenting upon the meeting to express the condemnation of Philadelphia of the Sumner outrage, very justly remarks: "Bully Brook's conduct must be treated as that of an individual, and not that of the whole South; and any attempt to give color to the idea that his act was an attack upon, or outrage of, the North, for which the South may be held responsible, should be frowned down and discontinued. It was an attack upon the freedom of debate, to be sure, but that cannot be construed as an attack upon the North; because, if sanctioned, it would impair that freedom, North and South, and expose those from the latter section to similar outrage. Let, then, the meeting to-night avoid the too common error of similar meetings held elsewhere, and of no avail demagogues who seek to make political capital by exciting sectional prejudices, to give an objectionable tone to it. Let it be the honest expression of the sentiment of the freemen of Philadelphia, who have no other object in view than to condemn a great outrage, and who mean not to hold any responsible for it but those who perpetrated it, and those who are disloyal enough to the Constitution, whose guarantees have been infringed, to approve the wrong and applaud those who perpetrated it. Such an expression, and only such will command respect."

An exchange says: It is proposed, if Congress be re-assembled in getting him the nomination for the Presidency, to head their ticket thus!

J. C. FREMONT, son-in-law of THOMAS H. BENTON.

They hope to elect him by availing themselves of "Old Bullion's" popularity.

From Kansas.

News from a reliable source reached us yesterday that the town of St. Bernard, K. T. (a pro-slavery town) had been burned by the abolition forces night before last. Value of property lost, some \$12,000 or 15,000. J. M. Beard's store was the principal house; he is a heavy loser.

STILL LATER—FRANKLIN, K. T. NEWS.

A company of six men arrived at this place last night, about 10 o'clock, who state that yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the abolitionists attacked and captured the town of Franklin. They had about three hundred men, whilst there were only twelve or fifteen fighting men in Franklin on the pro-slavery side. Mr. Fishmaker, of Franklin, and two others reported killed. The men who were captured in Captain Fleming's company of emigrants. They say that they caught the abolitionists about one hour, and, finding that they were outnumbered about ten to one, they fled, and that the abolitionists took the town.

No news from Captain Pate. We expect important news to-day. The investigating Committee is still here. It is thought that several abolitionists were killed in the attack of Franklin.

A. W. KING, Editor of the Union for their verdict.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Mr. Fillmore's Acceptance of the American Nomination for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12, 1856. Mr. Fillmore's letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, appears in the American Organ to-day. The letter is lengthy, occupying several columns. In closing he says—

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the government, I may be permitted to refer to that exponent of the future, and to say that should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which I have endeavored to maintain, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and the laws to the executive. As the proceedings of the Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of the public necessity, for the good of the country, to a large extent, by uniting the sectional divisions and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all political agencies now existing, is possessed of power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has claims, therefore, in my judgement, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union. So estimating this party, both in its present position and its future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principle, as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy in full accord with the ideas and hopes of the free people of America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence, have soon to treat my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of her people with those of Europe has only served to increase my admiration of our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire to cross the Atlantic again.

The Admission of Kansas.

The proposition to admit Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution formed at the Topeka Convention, does not meet with the approbation of the N. Y. Times. Although devoted to Seward and Republicanism, that journal still has some sense and self-respect enough left to refuse to co-operate with those place-hunting partisans, in and out of Congress, who would commit so great an act of injustice as to prematurely force Kansas into the Union as a State. Says the Times: "If the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution could be decided upon its merits, without reference to consequences, we have no hesitation in saying we should oppose it. The application upon the face of it is irregular;—and if more harm would not be done by insisting upon regularity than by waving it for the time being, we should favor a rejection of the present application and compel Kansas to seek admittance under the authority of the preliminary sanction of Congress. In this case, our readers know, the application comes from a Convention of delegates elected at the call of a party, and not of Congress or the Territorial authority, and by the voice of a portion of the people. The citizens of Kansas who called it acted in entire contempt of all formally constituted authority—their action was outside of all Government and was a simple exercise of the power that inheres in every society where there is no law. Now our theory of the relations of a Territory to the Union does not permit us to regard such action as legitimate. We believe that Congress has sovereignty

over the territories—that the people of the territories are bound to obey the laws of Congress—and that any action outside of those laws and in contempt of their authority is illegitimate and revolutionary. And we are now more willing to tolerate disorder and revolution in a Territory than we should be in a State."

The Times is one of the most influential organs of the Republican party, and yet it admits that the bill introduced by Seward for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State, is a "contempt of all formally constituted authority." Nobody believes that the bill introduced by Mr. Seward for this purpose will become a law. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Seward introduced it with any expectation that it would pass. If put to the test he would, no doubt, himself vote against the bill. The passage of the bill would wholly defeat the object had in view by its introduction. Kansas thus disposed of, there would be nothing left for Republicanism to fume about.

The worst enemies to the peaceful and proper admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, are the Republican leaders. It serves their purpose better to keep that Territory as a foot-ball; to distract it with internal difficulties, and to keep the whole Union in a state of excitement and concern on account of the things too often falsely reported to be occurring there. Time will no doubt prove the greater portion of the reported railing to be untrue, the invasions, illegal voting, and terrible outrages, to have been a mere fabrication of lies.

If the Republican leaders can succeed in keeping up the excitement in regard to Kansas until the election, it is all they ask. The unworthy effort is evidently all they aspire to. They present no tangible issues, embodying principles, to the People. Their only cry is Kansas! Kansas! We! we, we, to Kansas! If the people who settle within her borders be to be the unrestrained enjoyment of the rights inherent to every American citizen, whether in State or Territory. In the second, Kansas will be admitted as a State. To aid her in attaining this end Senator Douglas has introduced a bill providing the ordinary and requisite Constitutional measures. She must have the requisite population, which she has not yet; and the application must come from the people of the Territory assembled in a Convention properly called and legally constituted, and when she does apply for admission into the Union we verily believe it will be with a Constitution which shall forever secure her territory to freedom. Her people are as intelligent, as enterprising, as christian as those of any other part of the Union, and being so, are as capable of deciding for themselves what shall be the precise character of their local institutions. The chief distinguishing feature of the Democracy is the confidence they repose in the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Recognizing this capacity as much in the people of Kansas as in those of the States, they are as willing to concede the right to her citizens as to those of Massachusetts, New York or any other State. This right the Democracy are pledged, by all their declaration of principle, to secure to Kansas, and upon this issue alone, if there were no other, are they willing to submit their cause, in the approaching election, to the people of the Union for their verdict.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Concluded from fourth page.

rights, the same principles secured to them. And yet in Nebraska there has been peace, harmony, quiet and good will—everything to gladden the heart of a patriot. (Applause.) On the other hand, in Kansas, you have seen the hellish agitation against the law, violence, murder, house burning, bloodshed, every crime that can disgrace humanity. Why is it that—both being under the same organic law—in one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act, while in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred? What is the cause of this difference? You will find the cause in the action of those men who, originally opposed to the Nebraska Bill, resolved and determined to render it odious by the acts which should be perpetrated under it. In Nebraska, where peace prevails, the abolitionists and their emigrant societies don't extend their influence. Foreign enemies don't get let out; the people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by foreign interference. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principles of the bill—the principles of self-government in obedience to the constitution—had fair play. (Applause.) And wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet and happiness have been the result. On the other hand, in Kansas you find through corporations, a combined capital of five millions of dollars, bent upon to regulate the affairs of a Territory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties of the Territory.

The interference on the part of the free soil, abolition and black republican parties, by corporations from New England, to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas what every man supposed it would create—civil war, dissension, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been or shall be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the black republican leaders are responsible. It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the innocent blood shed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting the interests of their candidate in the Presidential election. What is their excuse for not obeying the laws of Kansas? They tell us that the law enacted by the territorial Legislature are barbarous and inhuman. The laws comprise a large volume of at least a thousand pages, containing numerous enactments protecting every interest in society. Yet out of that long list of law, only two or three enactments have been specified as either unjust or improper. (Applause.) The first relates to the question of slavery, and the second regulates the affairs of elections. It is worthy of remark, and should never be forgotten, that under neither of these laws has any one case yet arisen which was objected to as being improper. No case has ever arisen, nor will ever be issued, no trial ever been had, no act of violence ever occurred under either of these obnoxious laws. Then what excuse is there for that violence? These men these black republicans sent out their agents there to get up strife and bloodshed, to be copied into abolition papers here for political effect. Contributions are taken up to buy rifles to send to men, that they may resist the law. Preachers of the gospel adopt rifles as the instrument of salvation, instead of the Holy Scriptures. The pulp of the house of God is turned into a recruiting office for brigands to go to Kansas, to stir up strife and civil war, in order that the Tribune, the Times, the Evening Post, and other abolition papers here may parade the horrors of the border ruffians, and that your Tillamans, your Theodoros Parkers, and your Lloyd Garrison may get men to go to Kansas, to burn innocent people's houses, and when writ are issued against the officers of the law, rescue the house burners, protect him in his violence; and then they talk of the consequences of the Nebraska

bill. Now, it is simply a question in Kansas whether law shall prevail or violence shall triumph—it is a question of the supremacy of the law over rebellion against the constituted authorities. The black republicans, being in minority, are determined to accomplish by violence what they cannot accomplish by the ballot box; and yet we are called upon in Congress to bring forward some measure to restore peace in Kansas. My friend, I am anxious for peace in Kansas, and will do anything consistent with the character of a good citizen to establish peace and quiet in Kansas. (Applause.) But this can be done only by making the criminal submit to the laws of the land. It can only be done by putting the house burner in the penitentiary, by hanging the murderer under sentence of the court, and by protecting the rights of the people of Kansas, as we protect the rights of our citizens here. (Applause.)

My friends, you will find that the question which I have just been discussing, the supremacy of law over mob violence and rebellion, is distinctly and sternly rebuked by the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Buchanan, our accepted platform upon this occasion, accepted that platform unconditionally, and in the event of his election, which I regard as certain as the evolutions of time, you will find that the strict conservative principle of peace at home, peace in the States, peace in the Territories, the security of life, liberty and of property under the law will be a fundamental rule of his administration. (Great applause and cheering.) I cannot repeat upon you too strongly the importance of that great principle, the sanctity of the law. We boast of our liberty—and justly, too—because we live under a government of law. Wherever liberty is protected by law, where property is protected by law, there is true liberty, there is true constitutional freedom. The law protects the ballot box, protects the elective franchise, protects man's life, a man's liberty, a man's property, a man's reputation—all the dear things that constitute a free community. The great characteristic of the national democratic party is its attachment to the constitution and the law of the land, as the people through their representatives shall make it and the court in its jurisdiction shall expound it. In Kansas the black republicans base their hopes upon a successful resistance to the law of the land. They do not confine their rebellion against the laws of Kansas. They practice it in the States of the Union. They resist the Fugitive Slave law openly and boldly, and why? Because they say, they do not like the law. Is that a satisfactory reason for resisting the execution of the law—that you do not like it?—Did you ever see a criminal in the box who loved the law that consigned him to the prison? (Cries of "no, no.") And yet these liberty loving men—these men whose consciences are smitten by the law as the Legionnaire makes it at the Court—expound it, and as the executive officers execute it, in obedience to judicial process. What reason do these black republicans give for resisting the Fugitive Slave law? A voice—a "higher law." Why, they tell you it sends a negro back to his master. Did you ever hear any other objection to this law except that it sent the slave back to his master, where, in Kansas, you have seen the hellish agitation against the law, violence, murder, house burning, bloodshed, every crime that can disgrace humanity. Why is it that—both being under the same organic law—in one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act, while in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred? What is the cause of this difference? You will find the cause in the action of those men who, originally opposed to the Nebraska Bill, resolved and determined to render it odious by the acts which should be perpetrated under it. In Nebraska, where peace prevails, the abolitionists and their emigrant societies don't extend their influence. Foreign enemies don't get let out; the people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by foreign interference. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principles of the bill—the principles of self-government in obedience to the constitution—had fair play. (Applause.) And wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet and happiness have been the result. On the other hand, in Kansas you find through corporations, a combined capital of five millions of dollars, bent upon to regulate the affairs of a Territory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties of the Territory.

The interference on the part of the free soil, abolition and black republican parties, by corporations from New England, to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas what every man supposed it would create—civil war, dissension, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been or shall be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the black republican leaders are responsible. It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the innocent blood shed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting the interests of their candidate in the Presidential election. What is their excuse for not obeying the laws of Kansas? They tell us that the law enacted by the territorial Legislature are barbarous and inhuman. The laws comprise a large volume of at least a thousand pages, containing numerous enactments protecting every interest in society. Yet out of that long list of law, only two or three enactments have been specified as either unjust or improper. (Applause.) The first relates to the question of slavery, and the second regulates the affairs of elections. It is worthy of remark, and should never be forgotten, that under neither of these laws has any one case yet arisen which was objected to as being improper. No case has ever arisen, nor will ever be issued, no trial ever been had, no act of violence ever occurred under either of these obnoxious laws. Then what excuse is there for that violence? These men these black republicans sent out their agents there to get up strife and bloodshed, to be copied into abolition papers here for political effect. Contributions are taken up to buy rifles to send to men, that they may resist the law. Preachers of the gospel adopt rifles as the instrument of salvation, instead of the Holy Scriptures. The pulp of the house of God is turned into a recruiting office for brigands to go to Kansas, to stir up strife and civil war, in order that the Tribune, the Times, the Evening Post, and other abolition papers here may parade the horrors of the border ruffians, and that your Tillamans, your Theodoros Parkers, and your Lloyd Garrison may get men to go to Kansas, to burn innocent people's houses, and when writ are issued against the officers of the law, rescue the house burners, protect him in his violence; and then they talk of the consequences of the Nebraska

bill. Now, it is simply a question in Kansas whether law shall prevail or violence shall triumph—it is a question of the supremacy of the law over rebellion against the constituted authorities. The black republicans, being in minority, are determined to accomplish by violence what they cannot accomplish by the ballot box; and yet we are called upon in Congress to bring forward some measure to restore peace in Kansas. My friend, I am anxious for peace in Kansas, and will do anything consistent with the character of a good citizen to establish peace and quiet in Kansas. (Applause.) But this can be done only by making the criminal submit to the laws of the land. It can only be done by putting the house burner in the penitentiary, by hanging the murderer under sentence of the court, and by protecting the rights of the people of Kansas, as we protect the rights of our citizens here. (Applause.)

My friends, you will find that the question which I have just been discussing, the supremacy of law over mob violence and rebellion, is distinctly and sternly rebuked by the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Buchanan, our accepted platform upon this occasion, accepted that platform unconditionally, and in the event of his election, which I regard as certain as the evolutions of time, you will find that the strict conservative principle of peace at home, peace in the States, peace in the Territories, the security of life, liberty and of property under the law will be a fundamental rule of his administration. (Great applause and cheering.) I cannot repeat upon you too strongly the importance of that great principle, the sanctity of the law. We boast of our liberty—and justly, too—because we live under a government of law. Wherever liberty is protected by law, where property is protected by law, there is true liberty, there is true constitutional freedom. The law protects the ballot box, protects the elective franchise, protects man's life, a man's liberty, a man's property, a man's reputation—all the dear things that constitute a free community. The great characteristic of the national democratic party is its attachment to the constitution and the law of the land, as the people through their representatives shall make it and the court in its jurisdiction shall expound it. In Kansas the black republicans base their hopes upon a successful resistance to the law of the land. They do not confine their rebellion against the laws of Kansas. They practice it in the States of the Union. They resist the Fugitive Slave law openly and boldly, and why? Because they say, they do not like the law. Is that a satisfactory reason for resisting the execution of the law—that you do not like it?—Did you ever see a criminal in the box who loved the law that consigned him to the prison? (Cries of "no, no.") And yet these liberty loving men—these men whose consciences are smitten by the law as the Legionnaire makes it at the Court—expound it, and as the executive officers execute it, in obedience to judicial process. What reason do these black republicans give for resisting the Fugitive Slave law? A voice—a "higher law." Why, they tell you it sends a negro back to his master. Did you ever hear any other objection to this law except that it sent the slave back to his master, where, in Kansas, you have seen the hellish agitation against the law, violence, murder, house burning, bloodshed, every crime that can disgrace humanity. Why is it that—both being under the same organic law—in one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act, while in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred? What is the cause of this difference? You will find the cause in the action of those men who, originally opposed to the Nebraska Bill, resolved and determined to render it odious by the acts which should be perpetrated under it. In Nebraska, where peace prevails, the abolitionists and their emigrant societies don't extend their influence. Foreign enemies don't get let out; the people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by foreign interference. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principles of the bill—the principles of self-government in obedience to the constitution—had fair play. (Applause.) And wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet and happiness have been the result. On the other hand, in Kansas you find through corporations, a combined capital of five millions of dollars, bent upon to regulate the affairs of a Territory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties of the Territory.

The interference on the part of the free soil, abolition and black republican parties, by corporations from New England, to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas what every man supposed it would create—civil war, dissension, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been or shall be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the black republican leaders are responsible. It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the innocent blood shed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting the interests of their candidate in the Presidential election. What is their excuse for not obeying the laws of Kansas? They tell us that the law enacted by the territorial Legislature are barbarous and inhuman. The laws comprise a large volume of at least a thousand pages, containing numerous enactments protecting every interest in society. Yet out of that long list of law, only two or three enactments have been specified as either unjust or improper. (Applause.) The first relates to the question of slavery, and the second regulates the affairs of elections. It is worthy of remark, and should never be forgotten, that under neither of these laws has any one case yet arisen which was objected to as being improper. No case has ever arisen, nor will ever be issued, no trial ever been had, no act of violence ever occurred under either of these obnoxious laws. Then what excuse is there for that violence? These men these black republicans sent out their agents there to get up strife and bloodshed, to be copied into abolition papers here for political effect. Contributions are taken up to buy rifles to send to men, that they may resist the law. Preachers of the gospel adopt rifles as the instrument of salvation, instead of the Holy Scriptures. The pulp of the house of God is turned into a recruiting office for brigands to go to Kansas, to stir up strife and civil war, in order that the Tribune, the Times, the Evening Post, and other abolition papers here may parade the horrors of the border ruffians, and that your Tillamans, your Theodoros Parkers, and your Lloyd Garrison may get men to go to Kansas, to burn innocent people's houses, and