人们经常到到我们 PURCISEED DAILY (STEPATE STORETED) BY JOHN W. FORNEY, Office, No. 417 Chestnut Street,

9 184 N. 199 195 199 A. HEAR

ON A DAILY PRESS. TWALTY CHATS FOR WERE, PAYADIE to the carriery Mallet Sufficient of the City of Star Doulans, Pur Anator Toba Doulass you Brief Mouras; Tunna Doulass you-Biz-Mouras, invariably is ad-SAL GOARD AND HER OPICIAL FARMER, INTERIAL SAL mall oper annun, in adrance) ast. Three Dopies, (1) Three Dopies, (1) Twenty Ooples, (1) Twenty Ooples, (1) Twenty Ooples, (1) State of the sector of CALIFORNIA, PRESS.

Che Press THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 80, 1858.

ADDRESS OF JOHN W. FORNEY In Vindication of the Principle of Popular Dovereignty, and in reply to the

Al saults of the Lecompton Organs. The American people have little or no sympathy with the personal grists of public men. When MANTIN VAN BUREN arrayed himself against the Hwas no great principlo, ing their contest as the subsequent, and, present, position of most of the leaders in that diversion clearly demonstrates. But there in that diversion clearly demonstrates, But then an individual or a party solemnly ploted of ortalit, well then a dividual the solemnly mitted to particular, fundamental, principles, formally, and on the sudden reputates, these dootrines and deserts these principles, then a case to presented which renders a rebute of such an example an order the most of such as a such In tive of the conservative sentiment of the Union, he his back upon these covenants, and obligations. Now, I claim that when he formed that resolve, he, on the instant, rolessed every citizen from obedinoe ite the new and beretival creed which he set up as the model of Democratic orthodoxy. It wis, therefore, not from thoughtless impulse, but from a deliberate and heartfelt, conviction, that I conserved it to be my duty to maintain the attitude, in which he and, the Convention, had placed me-ap'attitude, which, with more than a lion of Demoorate North and South. I gladiv assumed, under the samest and consolentious be assumed, under the samest and consolentious be all that from it must flow the most glorious re-wills for our common country. There was no ma-cortant act of disorganization. When we saw that he "Way propared to mould a policy at does abhorrent-"to our feeling and republic to our convictions at oyne in violation of bis own solding pledger and ours, and in contempt of the entire record of the We do dri feelings and rejuility to our conviction data and the second data a

VOL: 2.--- NO. 52.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858. nefstant and virtuous conservatism in the counoils of the nation. His Inaugural had fallen upon joils of the nation." His Inaugaral had fallen upon the block beart of the people like a refreshing shower of wholesome truth." It had paralysed fac-tion. It was bringing over to the Demosratio party thousands and (tens of thousands who, in doubling him, had voted, agains, that party in '1856... It may well be conselved, how, anxiously I 'ittowe to maintain a state: of things which would it of the state and weat years the show would Yes, had these gallant men been willing to yield

not only assist to push Penneylvania forward in fre, but would advance all the the race of en the rate of empire, but would been steady in the true man of the State who had been steady in the faith which gave us the signal victory of one year

before. What motive could I have had at that time to come into collision with any member of Mr. Bu-GHANAN'S Administration ? As, to the ory of having been a candidate for the Gabinet, that slander. is best inswered by the fact that my name was never presented with my consent to his labor to elevate Howell Cobb to a seat in that Cabinet, because he had honestly, as I supposed, ustained the principle of popular sovereighty in the Presidential election, and also to raise my

voice against the infliction upon that Cabinet of Mr. JONES, of Berks county, whose career since Aromouratio party, the judgment that consigned then has so fally fulfilled all the approhensions of any fulfilled all the approhensions with of the superchanged belief that they with it is near a so fally fulfilled all the approhensions is a superchanged belief that they were animated by purely softsh moltres. There to any disabbolintment affort the date of the superchanged belief that they the superchanged belief that they the any disabbolintment affort the date of the superchanged belief that they the superchanged belief that the superchanged belief that they the superchanged belief that the superchanged belief that they the superchanged belief that they the superchanged belief the superchanged belief that they the superchanged belief that the su treschery, and his ineapaolty. Nor could I have felt any disappointment after my defeat for the Senate. Indeed, Mr. BUORAWAN, bus now in his possession a letter from me, in which I thank him, in grateful terms, for the manner in which he was pleased to prefer me among all the distinguished gentlement named for that high a place: File stood at this; time; with angle place. "In stood is this time, who nearly four years of Federal power within his gift." As T said at Tarrytown; he had reached that time of life when, if any ambition remained to him, it was to be faithful to the truth, and true to those who had been true to him., I had no more idea of coming into conflict with him than I tive of the bonkervative sentiments and the principles and the principles of his party, nearly and obligations. But, as 1 was not an decided that I in officient and every succeeding act up to No main and the principles laid down and as seried in the platform of the principles laid down and as seried in the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the principles laid down and as seried. In the platform of the behalf, not with standing in swither of the party in the behalf, not is being a wealthy man. I had voluntarily of which are of the behalf, not is being a wealthy man. I had voluntarily is the behalf, not is being a wealthy man. I had voluntarily is the behalf, not is being a wealthy man. I had voluntarily is the behalf, not is being a wealthy man. I had voluntarily is the behalf and spoken is in point of the the principles of the second resolution. In the leading principles of his party, he scond the intermediation. the people. After reading over carefully the transactions which had taken place between Go-vernor WALKER and himself, published at that ime to all, and: now a part of the records of the country, I concluded, on invitation, to make a sountry, I concluded, on invitation, to make a resolution of the regular Democratic celebration in the resolution in the resolutin the resolution in the resolution in the resolution in the re Some extracts from this production I now beg leave to lay before the public. They are as follows:

sanotify the alter upon which we continued to offer men scknowledge this right and are rosolver, to Demooratic papers regarded me as speaking from our devotions. It was only when thereality was risten by it. In this oppression the article, in the chair. I saw in the principle in fasue so much fored upon bur minds, that such a disagreement notice in a spranger, conducted by an extreme with the President and his Cabinet, was to be State-right and are rowers of the chair. I saw in the principle in fasue so much that was worthy of support, and so little in Con-with the President Article of the claim way be intervention that could last, so little in con-with the president and his could read ar the fast of the claim of the warrier factions of the day that could last, so little in the source of the warrier factions of the day that could ease and the warrier factions of the day that could ease and the could ease and the source of the warrier factions of the day that could ease and could ease and the source of the s be State-rights fran-a newspiper-which may be be unled a representative of the Calhoan school of politicians which bold y states, that seconding to on the provisions of the Kanna bill passed in 1854, there can be an double that this right exists, and that it ought to be recognised when the Constitu-tion quart of running the gampio of Kansak for that, judgment. It would be superrogailon to show in how many cases territorial of State Con-stitutions have been submitted to the people after this, judgment. It would be uncorriged on be stitutions have been submitted to the people after this does formed. Our own reformed Consti-tution, 'ill 1938, 'was presented 'to the people and "short bor them,' and according to that instrument every subsequent 'amendment to it to that the scattled by two-thirds of two sacces-sive. State Legralatures, and then salmitted to the The second of the second ion that my course began to be objectionable world a poor man, after he had sacrificed a splen-did professional position at Washington to accept a subordinate position in order to serve the man with whom he had been associated from the Administration of JANES K: POLK until the final struggle at Cincinnati in 1856, and to whose cause he had always given the warmest and most energetic support. I will now some down to the causes which led me to deliver the speech which has eligited such spoken his first celebrated speech in the Senate, he most unexampled proscription was resor with Judge DougLAS, and Governor WISE, and metamorphosis. nealing region. But while it is unquestioned that every honest man in the Southern States is as I selemnly be-lieve, prepared to establish a statistic of Kanzas into the Union as a free State, thould that be the selement of the selement of a laterton, as do I have

that RYERSON protested, that KNox protested to the demand of the extreme South, that Pennsyl-vania should allow that South to make a Cabinet that the nearest and dearest friends of Mr. Bu CHANAN protested-theornsade went on ... I saw the minister for us in the person of Jonzs, of Berks Demooratic party of Illinois, standing under the county, the loudest and most valiant opponent of flag which marshalled us in the great victory two Democratic party of Illinois, standing under the 1856 :

consideration, and that the only part I took in the those whose only offense is that of being true to the back opposed by the officials in his, and Jonx formation at his, and Jonx formation of that dabline, was industribuily, to epinion which has described. This is not a private G. DAVIS upholding popular sovereignty in his,

articly I chiralsed the 'desire of being on the right side of the powers that be: "The Prass will speak for itself on all the great questions of the day. I have already an inconced (what, indeed, was universally and justify anticipated.) that the political department of my paper should be conducted upon Democratic print of plass. It is equally well known that the measure and the men of the present. Administration at Washington. have my beartiest approbation. I have known the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him eversines my first youthful association of the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him eversines my first youthful association for the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him eversines my first youthful association for the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him eversines my first youthful association in the states, includence given to his cause. A state head of the four great detion in the states in a profound regard for his intellect, experience, and patriotism. It was my good fortune, with many good men, to assist, not obscuriely nor inefficiently, in crowning a life of usefulness and distinction to his downing a life of usefulness and distinction to his downing a himself with the highest henors in the world. The future. The windom of the popular tholes is being daily yindleated by the quiet and fontent which have followed the stormy scores of last year, as the awest sumshime follows the destructive tompest. Had Mr. Buohanan not been, as he way, my first choice for President, and yet approved he institue of the states, if should have done every thing that one man could do to uphold and to every thing that one many proofs that the well deserved the persevering and entimation, are so many proofs that the world descred the presevering and entimation, are so many proofs that wew

ington, allowing that the to be written to write devotion to the President even stronger than 1 had originally written them. Thus fortified-thus and originary written using the great principle of clothed with the panoply of the great principle of popular sovereignty is it any wonder that I started joyously in my onward career? Not a dollar of the money with which THE PRESS was established dame from the Federal Administration. So anxious was I to stand by it disinteres edly, that I preferred to enter the arena single handed and alone, and to command its support, and the support of the people, without being oslied the dependent of power. The Democratic party was not indifferent to this enterprise. I and rendered the Administration some service the year before. I had rendered its head may sorvices gave, at Tarrytown. Among others, the Pre-during his lifetime-more than his present para- sident said to me "If you and WAIKER and Dougduring his lifetime-more than his present para-

ites and my traduders know, but not more than the President himself is aware of, when he con ults his own heart, or reads the thickening slanders that are poured upon my devoted head. As the drama in Kansas began to unfold itself, the Democratic papers regarded me as speaking from the chair. I saw in the principle in issue so much | tution, and was held under circumstances of fraud

'ministration on the Kausas isue is the Hon. JERE MALE B. BLACK, Attorney General of the United in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in all parts of the Union, North and South, East States, a position in order to contrast them with his pro-sent abuse of myself; but 1 forbeat. I will not Lecompton Demostray gasingt whom he is now of Virginia, protested, that DovaLas protested, that BACRANT, Convention have been for the columns of Tran Parss with reproducing. Yes, held there alumniously ralling. Yes, held there alumniously ralling.

From the New York Herald, Friday, Aug. 1st,

It vanis should to the person of Jows. of Barks county, the loudest and most valiant opponent of the Lecompion polloy of the present general Administration would be the illustrious Attorney General, and parts of Illicolds, standing the 'regular, instration at the internet at the acception of the attorney General of a transmer with the second to assail the second to assail the second to assail the second to assail the second of the attorney General of the second to assail the second to assail these second the attorney General or attorney General of the attorney General of the second to assail these second to attorney General of the attorney General or attorney General of the second to assail these second to assail these second to attorney General or attorey General or attorney General or attorney Gene

Lis three meals a day. He needs something more, his three meals a day. He needs something more, Man.is a social animal, and cannot exist as a ra-thonal or workf mill without society. Put him in a hours as the master and mistices, rand the ad-ministration of its offairs will inevitably run into disorder, and he must necessarily fall into outside social 'substitutes to rapply. the absence of wife sond children. He will gather about him a direle of joily good fellows, vagabondisers, wild young others, and thes and easy old oudgest, of the party. Is who he belongs, who will drick his wines, fistic him, buildug him, and manage him, jikitor example, as Golonel Forniey and lis det have man-ared and are managing Mr. Buchanan. A wife hi he house admits of ho such family arrangements. But how could we expect a genial, well-to-do old hachelor, for twenty years, more or less, a candi-date for the Presidency, to escape such associations and anuscments? the Washington Union, which, in its issue of Sep-tember 7th, uses the following language: Our purpose, however, was not to consuite this statement for the want of honor implied in making-it, but to denounce it, as we now do most of ministi-cally, for its unmitigated and total destitution of all honesty and truth. No such conversation took, place, nor any conversation at all, between those parties on that subject. Mr. Forney neysi had the dourage to address Mr. Buchanan in that strain, and he certainly had, not the impudence to offer his advice to the main of whose personal obirgate-the had been the habitual traducer for months be-fore Lecompton or anti-Lecompton was thought of: "No suck conversation at all, between those parties on the subject." To these general words I beg to reply by dates.

To these general words I beg to reply by dates and amusements? "It is said that Mr. Buchanan, in the flower of his manhood, was crossed in his first love. and never had the courage to look after another." \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* The remainder is so monstrous, and indecent, and faots. I visited Washington early in Decem-bor of 1857, and had an interview of some three hours with Mr. BUCHANAN on the first day of the meeting of Congress at its late session. That

such an interview took place is proved by the fact that it was announced in the New York Herald and false, that I suppress it. At the time these articles appoared Mr. BuchA., NAN said to me one day, taking up the New York and New York Tribuns, shortly after it occurred, and in THE PRESS on the 14th of December. as fol Herald, while I was on a visit to Wheatland, "Why am I thus to be traduced and pursued by "It is of course not true, as everywhere tele graphed on Friday and Saturday, that the editor of THE PRESS was denied admission at the Presi-dential mansion during his late visit, to Washing-ton. He was not only promptly, but most kindly received by the President, who knows too well the proprieting of life is a set of the set of this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New York and punish him as ho deserves? His ears, should be taken off in the public streets: " I never saw Mr. BUCHANAN more

public streets; 7, 1 person and other coonsions, excited than he was on this and other coonsions, under BENNETT's uniformed and ornel slanders, received by the President, who knows too well the proprieties of life to regard an honest difference of opinion as a pretext for personal aliention... The men who were always Mr. BuernAna's enteries before he became President, and who now strive to compensate for their bitter avaaults upon the oharacter at Oneinneit, by assailing THM Phras becames of its resolute and disinterested support of 'THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY', may feed their own make a favorable impression upon Mr. BU-CHANAN." and I believe that it is to my prudence and con passion that BENNETT is this day permitted to walk Broadway with his long ears on his Scotch head. I well remember how, after the campaign, the first impulse of the Democrats all over the Union was to have a settlement with the New. York Herald. That paper had expended all of its

influence and a good deal of FREMONT'S money in So that the interview really did occur! What trying to defeat Mr. BUCHANAN. Thousands the object of that interview was, may be imagined from the fact that no other subject could have. oratic editors throughout the country felt that BENNETT deserved to be castigated, and at the been discussed between the parties, for, as I solicitation of a number of distinguished men. then. in Philadelphia, I sat down and prehave said in these remarks, and as the columns of THE PRESS will show, I had no cause of public difference with Mr. BUCHANAN beyond that of pared a somewhat caustle article, she him up in faithful colors. Mr. Buchanan Kansas. We had long since ceased to talk show astonished me by calling my attention to this article, and, complained of the proprietor of the private matters. Not only did the conversation as detailed, take place, but, as the many friends to whom I related it after I left the Prepaper for publishing it. I told him that I had myself written it, and that I had written it besidential mansion, will remember, many other cause it was demanded by common decency, and by ordinary respect for the gallant men who had things were omitted in the statement which I been traduced in that journal, and especially for the thousands of struggling editors throughout the LAS will unite in support of my Kansas policy the people of Kansas will vote at the election which is Union who had regarded the Herald as his most infamous, relentloss, and savage enemy. "IFell;" to come off on the 21st December !" (that election. said he, " I regret that I have written to the pro it will be remembered, having been called under pristor of the paper about this article, but I dethe auspices of the minority Legislature, for the sire that Mr. BENNETT shall support my Adminis. purpose of putting through the Lecompton Constitration." I can now perceive that the man who and infamy which will not soon be forgotten.) He most infamous editor upon the face of the earth-

port of JAMES GORDON BENNETT after he had poured the vials of atter and inconceivable wrath

being on the stand, and siter he had traduced the South, betrayed the Republicans, and been rebuked by the result of the clootion-was even at that day re-

solved in his own mind to turn his back upon the

gallant men in this city and State, who had sur-

osrried him forward into the Presidency after twenty years of hard, unremitting, and chivalrio

toil. For myself, I have only to say that although

rounded him as with a wall of fire, and who had

shall the countries of the series, I will furnish as a and scandalised by every paid penny a liner in done, from motives of fear, but, to use the mildest Dougras and Baonanios, resigned, the machina-

helped him pecunitarily but once in my life, and that debt he has repaid to me with compound. hoipea nim perse in has spent and saorificiel more money for me than I, am worth to day. I hever had a blood relative that was half as devoted to me as blood relative that be blood to the form the set of the propriety of leav-ing the Union the Kansas issae. Gentlamen here was an opportunity that a Jackeon would have seted with patricie promptitude. Had Mr-Buchann told these wen that he was solemply with his own hard-carned means, when I was the most unpopular public main in Philadelphia; when both people and politicians were against me; when my own friends there could have been put into an omnibus; and he persevered in working for me till he was a ruined man, and went to Washington to refrieve his fortunes, which he would have done which was a solution and the people there, refrieve his fortunes, which he would have done the could have been compelled to had he not foolishly given up everything in the arry out their threats. Would Alabama, and world but his wife's property, to support me, ra- Georgia, and Mississippi have responded to these ther than have it said that he left General PIEBCE with pookets full. Besides, I never was of any assistance to FORNEY in Washington. The Virginia delegation in Congress were always against me; and I was, elsewhere, powerless to help him. He was, elected to the clerkship because he had hoan a hard-working editor and an honest man ; and when he got there he thought of nobody but me, and filled his office with my friends-thinking of me first and always. He was my true, constant, unselfish, romantic friend. It won't do for you, BENNETT, PRYOR, WALLACH, and WENDELL, t talk about the Forrest letter, and such nonsense know Fonner better than all of you; and eve if I were disposed to have you abuse him, I have too often defended him, and know his heart too well, to be made a party to your abuse of him now. Yes, not only upon the Forrest lefter, but upon every act of his life that concerns the public, here is not an accusation now made against him that does not recoll with ten-fold force upon its nthors, and assist instead of hurting him." So I may rest this part of the case with the Pre sident. Gentlemen, you must begin your indict ment from December of 1857. You cannot go back of hat period without shooting your arrows over you

ouso, and striking your-master ! The Washington Union claims to be, and doubtess is, the organ of the National Administration The day has gone by for repudiating the Union. It is as much a part of the Administration as the Cabinet itself; and yet throughout the entire

South, among the most earnest friends of the general policy of the Administration, among the most ardent advocates of Lecomptonism in all its chameleon shapes, there is but one sentiment of ontempt and condemnation of the course of the period of time: [From The Press of October 10, 1857 ] Vashington Union in regard to Judge DougLAS.

Even those who are indebted to the Administration for patronage in the South are compelled to

fisgrant attempts to revive the odious traffic

in slaves, and to set at defiance solemn treaties

selves. In a word, the defenders of the last Ad-

nority in their own region, and powerless and

suspected at their own firesides! In the course of the misrepresented speech at Tarrytown, I referred incidentally to the vast

power conferred upon the President of the United

States. What a reflection this is! Although no

and parade, gild with material splendor those who wield the central power of the Government, and

hough that power is held by no life-long title of

bereditary descent, but is merely the gift, for a

brief period, of the American people-the author-

ity reposed by the Constitution in a President who

presides over the Government of thirty millions of the most intelligent and enterprising people of the

earth ; who exercises a supervision over the distribution of an annual expenditure of \$90,000,000 to

who fake isme still it, and speak out, are ralled at a marified of the say, as Senator Biecken has senation of the Secator in Congress, who, with the last senation of the secator in Congress, who, with the last senation of the secator is of th <sup>1</sup> Tröslöss i and ambittous man in in ithe Bouth, segeri i for local fame, demauded that Governor Walkshi should be saarifaed because he slood up for the rights of the people, and the will of the majority. They had pledged themselves to make his course a cause of scossion from the Union, and the alter unities was presented to the President to yield a Walkshi ambi frantow to these fuffheaces for no watched and frantow to these fuffheaces for no watched and frantow to these fuffheaces for the Walkshi ambit and frantow to these fuffheaces for no watched and frantow to these fuffheaces for no watched and frantow to the set fuffheaces for no watched and frantow to the set fuffheaces for no watched and frantow to the set fuffheaces for no watched and set. appeals? The answer to this is in the recent past, upon a much more exciting issue, when giants led the orusades 'against 'the very principle now involved, and when an appeal was taken to the ballot-boxes, and the great doctrine of popu-lar sovereignty and the great Union idea prear sovereignty and the great onton here pre-yailed, over all their advertaries. In 1850-51, Georgia and Mississippi would not even respond to the call of her most sloqupnt and beloved sons; when these sons attempted to mislead her. In the one State, HOWELL CODE, the present Secretary of the Treasury, really loft the Democratic party for a time when the organization of that party had llen into the hands of the disunionists, and wa chosen Governor as the representative of the great truths for which we are now contending and in Mississippi a result no less significant took place about the same period of time. I will neve admit that, in order to sustain . a cause so unjust as that of Lecompton, these glorious States would ever have deserted Mr. BUCHANAN in standing by WALKEE and STANTON, On the contrary, the masses would have vindicated his firmpess. The would have rejected their false leaders, and thus would have perpetuated the power of the Demo-

cratic party for years to come. The golden op portunity was suffered to pass; the fountain of bitter waters was reopened; and the only Finality that could endure was broken up amid innumerable calamities to the party and to the country. In striking proof of these assertions I beg to

present the following extracts from Tax PRESS of October, 1857, before and after the election of Governor PACKER, proving, as they do, the happ tranquility which pervaded the country at the

TWO CENTS.

because of its war, upon the yery man whom they deserted in the hour of his utmost need. Bo odious have the finality and the organ begins to be official men, to the people, and to the Demearatic papers of Ohio, that if either of the Lecompton Representa-tives withing for re-election in Ohio hould be res-cued from defeat, if will only be because he has ransconded his Republican competitor in opposing the two favorite institutions of the m ational Administration-the English bill and the Washington Union

1997 - Carlo .....

NOTICE TO CORRESPON

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will pla mind the following rules :

written upon,

Ever communication mint be accompanied by the

name of the writer. In order to inagre correctness of the typography, but one side of the sheet should be

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the cur-

rent news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of

sopulation, or any information that will be interesting

to the general reader.

Leaving the West, we turn our gase upon " the Star of the East," and what do we find in Maine? A Democratic gain of some three thousand votes at the late election, in which uncommon fidelity nd energy were displayed. But why this gain ? Because the Lecompton polloy of the Adminis-tration was accepted? Oh no ! But because it vas rejected, and because every Democratic candidate for Congress in that State placed him-self enthusiastically upon the sternal principle of Popular Soversignty, as adsocated by BRO-DERICK, and DOUGLAS, and STUART, and the gallant, men who stood firm, first and fast during the late exciting struggle in Congress. The Washing-ton Union boasts of this gain; but craftily conceals the reason. The other States of New England can have no future as Democratic States, miless they follow the example of Maine, and oast away the missrable hacks who have conspired to keep the party there in the minority, in order that compe-thion might be diminished in the distribution of the Federal offices of The Democracy of New York are looking forward to a vistory only through the divisions of the Opposition; but even in their Con-vention Lecompton was hardly recognized, and the Administration was noticed in a sort of politi-I parable. stad aved so salat adt

As to New Jersey, she is near enough to us to he familiar story, ADBIAN will doubtless be returned to Congress by the people of his distribe. Your Hurrss will be jeft behind to repeat at his leisure the folly of his Lecompton vote. Worrannyxs, no; doubt, wisely anticipates the quiet comfort of his awn fireside as far preferable to the marble halls at Washington. ... In the western part of the State, the Democratic party has either boldly accepied the Douglas, platform or coldly passed over the Administration policy. So much for New Jersey: 1.

And what of California-the first born of popular sovereignty that State in which the battle of 1856, as well for the nomination of the present Presidential incumbent, as for his election, was

onferred as usual, upon the appient foes of the

"The improved condition of Kansas, and the fought with such indomitable courage and segacity policy of Governor Walker, greatly diminished by BRODERIGK and his troops of friends? What the anxiety felt in relation to that Territory, and does. California 'say? The answer? is . That

pretext for personal prosoription of the most offen-sive character, that the independent spirit which . lives in the bosom of overy free-born clifson, took of any and those who but thus his sty and respect faily protested issized the opportunity boldly; and werywhere to donounce the arrogance and the Involunce which attempted to outrage them before their country! As one of those who first sought to maintain these convictions as to principle bud to-duiy, and who had felt. In the worst forms, the

elected to maintain? to signalize myself by riv-ing to his policy, and humself, an ardent, effeca five, and, I may be per mitted to say, a distributed support. No must better then himself, know, and "knows, that is had been the ambition of my life to support. No min better than almost know, and will approve a different result should as house the ballot box in Kansas so decide. This speech was delivered on the 4th of Jaly, man better than himself know, and knows, that I as the other than himself know, and knows, that I as the other than himself know, and knows, that I as the other than himself knows, and house the other than himself knows, and house the other than himself knows and house the other than himself knows and house the other than himself knows and the other than the other than himself knows and the other than the other t had always been resilive as an 'organ' of Adminis-trations, and that is coming back, into 'my profes-sion, I preferred to give to the would, and to Penn-

result of a fair, untrammelled election, so do I be lieve that a vast majority of the Northern people a lefter from a distinguished member of the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHARAN, heartily approving the

the warring factions of the day that could endure of this question. I know that you can car and so much in Mr. BUGGANAN, a native-born Penn-sylvanian, that was important to Pennsylvania and her true interests, that I falt that every blow I struck for him and for the platthe people, but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I do not adhere to my new polley; Alas bama, Georgia, and Mississippi will probably go vede from the Union." It is probable that the form he then stood by, was a blow struck for memory of Mr. BUCHANAN will be stimulated when the State, and that the more I strengthened him the more I strengthened dear old Pennsylvania. he reads these sontences. As for the Washington Union, whether it speaks for him or not, in the above extract, I am unable to say. If it does, the It was with pride and with joy that I observed universal response coming up from the country, in support of his evident determination to make good the faith he had plighted in 1856. memory of the President is most defective. As to my offering advice to Mr. BUCHANAN, I

have only to remark : while Mr. WENDELL, of the Washington Union, was unknown in the political world, and while the editors of that same I have carefully read over that portion of THE PRESS which was published in the months of August, September, October, and November, and i paper were odining calumnies against the Presi-dent, my advice, and counsel to him was not only all those months there is not a line or syllable that the most devoted adherent of Mr. BUCHANAN, not gladly and kindly received, but earnestly solicited a line which he himself would not approve. It was I spoke as freely to him at all times when he way only when I found it necessary to place myself in not President, as I did after his election and his intagonism to the new polloy of the Administrainstallation.

Another fact in connection with this interview Washington: with the President I may mention, and it is this that one or two days after it transpired, I returned to Philadelphia, and whilst sitting in my office in e removal of Branron, and the other acts that efel prior to the first annual message, in Becem Chestnut street, was visited by an old friend from Southern New York, whom I had met in Washing. ber 1857, although I cannot forbear an expression in instice both to Governor WALKEB and to Secre desired by the President to stop over and soe me, and to assure me that he (the President) intended ary Branton, that no men ever started forth with more patriotic inten ions than they did, and yet, more patriotic inten ions than they did, and yet, as we have seen, the one was shamefully de-sorted in. the very orisis of the game, and the other as shamefully removed, and an attempt made to turn him adrift upon the to make his Kansas policy a test upon the Demo oratic party, and that no man would be tolerated by his Administration who did not approve and

The Union goes on to say, speaking of the re-port of the Cabinet meeting: \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* "The story he tells of the Cabinet meeting is, like the account of his own conversation, wholly fabulous. We venture to assert that Mr. Walker never authorised any one to say that he insulted the President and Gabinet by expressing a suspi-sion that they would behave treacherously."

olon that they would behave treacherously." This is a somewhat unfortunate donial, appear-ing, as it does, in the Washington Union, inas-much as the report of that conversation between ROBERT J. WALKER and the Cabinet was comunlicensed abuse from the paid organs of the Administration, to which organs I will, in the proper place, pay my respects. After Mr. BUCHANAN had determined to make his Kansas policy a test with municated by one of the editors of the Washington Union, on more than one occasion, when there was no confidence imposed, and te Demooratic party; after Judge DougLAS had at the time that editor was the known public and active adversary of the Kausas policy of the Administration. The name of and when the fact had become notorious that the moving cause of the surrender of the principle to which we stood committed in 1856 was the threat that editor is Col. SIMEON M. JOHNSON. I beof secession coming from certain peliticians in three or four Southern States, (not the people of these States, but the politicians and managers,) lieve that he is now attached to the Washington Union. If he denics the statement here made, I shall be compelled to make it good by furnishing the name or names of respectable witnesses, who were present when he described this celebrated or the purpose of intimidating those who agreed interview betweep. Governor WALKER and the Cabinet, and Tiesident BUCHANAN; and thus, Governor WALKER, and to compel them to take without calling upon Governor WALKER, or the President, or the Cabinet, I beg to rest this part sides with the Administration in its unexpected I returned, after my interview with Mr. BUCHAof my statement upon the distinguished authority of the editor of the Washington Union himself. NAN, still anxious to maintain friendly relations with his Administration; but I was soon con-Among those who have volunteered to supply their ready abuse of the Tarrytown speech, I novinced that unless I debased my manhood, and tice the editor of the New York Herald, the infacocalled all that I had said in favor of the Cincinnous JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Addressing, as. nati platform and the doctrine of popular sovereignty, I would be called upon to bear the brunt do, a mixed audience, because, I presume, this statement will be read by men of all of a violent collision; And from that day, from parties, I am sure that I commit no offence January, 1858, up to September, when I spoke at Tarrytown, there was no calumny too vile to when I recall public attention to the manner in be coined and circulated by the organs of the which this man conducted his newspaper during the campaign of 1856. A long life of shame, a life administration against the journal of which I am the owner and the editor, and the gentlemen with brightened by no single deed of virtue, a life of whom I am proud to co-operate in this great oause. Every friend who had been appointed selfishness, of jealonsy, of ostracism, was fittingly illustrated in the columns of his newspaper during o office, and who still dared to sympathis that memorable struggle. Absent in Europ when Mr. BUCHANAN returned from England, with me, in my struggle for principle, was ejected from place. I was denounced, not BENNETT came to New York shortly after, and cast about to see which of the great parties had only as false to my party, not only as false to the issues of 1860, but I was declared " to be under the pay of the Black Republicans;" and, to cap the best chance of success. Finally, his years of hatrod of JAMES BUCHANAN obtained the mastery, and he placed himself in the hands of the friends of FREMONT-whether or not he climax, the same Administration . organs were kind enough to allege that I had proved mysel ungrateful to JANES BUCHANAN by refusing to follow him in his betrayal of Democratic princi ples. Appeals were made to postmasters through out the country to attack me in my business, and to leave no effort untried to cripple my enterprise against business men and business interests, all

BENNET has accused me of many things, he has yet to speak of me as shamelessly and as brutally as he has spoken of the of the United States! The Washington Union and other Lecompton organs have expected great indignation against what they are pleased to call the publishing of private conversations. I conferred with Mr. Bu-CHANAN as with a public man on a public question. That which he has said to me, he has, doubtless, said in substance to hundreds of others. He made no scoret of his change of front. He nade no secret of his desertion of WALKER. He made no secret of his personal hostility to Dou-GLAS. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, has, with-in a few weeks past, published to the world a conersation with the President, which, if true-and it has notther been denied nor denounced-places every Lecompton Representative in Congress, running in the free States against the English bill, in a fearful position. The words are signifi-cant, and I will quote them. support this policy. The Union goes on to say, speaking of the re-In referring to the conference bill, Senator BROWN is reported by the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig to have said : to have said : "That he called on the President before he left Washington, and that Mr. Buobanan assured him in the most positive and unequivocal terms that he would appoint no man to office who held the opinion that Kansse ought to be admitted before she has a population which would entitle her to a representative in Congress, (according to the terms of the Conference bill.) and that he would decapi-tate every efficiencies who expressed such a belief." Gov. BROWN acted rightly in defending himself by stating these facts, after he saw it was a fore-gone purpose of the Administration to allow its gone purpose of the Maministration to atom to the first pro-adherents to abandon the English bill. I stated my conversation with Mr. BUCHANAN under cir-cumstances almost precisely similar. General JACKSON had few or no confidences on great ques-found in that concentration of emity to the Ame-JACKSON had few or no confidences on great ques-tions. He never allowed one man to slander rican Union, the Charleston Mercury, and those another to him, under the veil of secret. conversation or anonymous correspondence, and he vory, and who would break laws and treaties would have despised himself had he held one whenever occasion demands, and only insist upon language in secret with ono man, on a them when they are necessary to protect them public question, which he feared to let all the world know. The revelation of certain private in-terviews fulsely alleged to have taken place at the the disunionists of the South, who are a muprivate house of Judge DougLas, in Washington. greedily copied into the Washington Union, and other Administration organs, remain a staple of assault upon Judge DougLAS, up to this day, though branded as misrepresentations by the Judge himself. "Private conversations," for-

Colonel Brayon, made since the death of that il-colonel Brayon, made since the death of that illustrious man ! There were conversations in the saored, silent chamber of Colonel BENTON-heard, we are told, by but two men; the one the dying patriot, the ether the living President! The whole life of THOMAS H. BENTON Was one unceasing battle for principle; one bold protest against soccession; one prayer for the preservation of the American Union. He was the known and notori-ous foe of the whole Lecompton policy of the Ad-ministration. He had, supported Mr. BUCHAMAN against his own son-in-law, Col. FREMONT, because he believed that he would be a moderate and con-who can determine by a nod the official tenure of servative President, and because the open enemies of the Union, North and South, were the opponents or the friends of FREMONT-whether or not of Dir. BUCHANAN'S nomination. And yet, by for a consideration I am unable to provs. This man had grown rich in a career of villainy. His attacks upon perconal character, his terrorism over actors and actresses, his reckless intrigues have been at a construction of the action of the material statements of the care to endorser of one of. the most stupendous frauds that have ever been

atth: who exercises a supervision over the distribution of an annual expondium of \$20,00,000 ;
asrih: who exercises a supervision over the distribution of an annual expondium of \$20,00,000 ;
asrih: Silo,000,000 ;
who can determine by a nod the offinial tenare of the Democratic operation and the supervision of the Democratic operation of \$20,000 ;
asrih: Silo,000,000 ;
who can determine by a nod the offinial tenare of the Democratic operation of the Democratic operation of \$20,000 ;
ast is is in the offinial tenare of the damage of the supervision of the damage of the supervision of the damage of the supervision of the supervis of Mr. Buchanan's nomination. And yet, by dependent upon the distribution of Government A department and to be provided a strategy of provided

in the midst of the existing fina dial difficulties even this election (the Kansas election) scarcely excites momentary interest. It really locks as if the vessel which has on board "Bleeding Kansas" was going down so quietly and pescefully that not a ripple, will be left upon the pollicial wave to mark the spot of its disappearance." iois. In Indiana, where the animosities to Judge despite the patronage of the Administration DOUGLAS are so notorious, the Lecomptonites are forced by public opinion to repudiate the policy of the Administration and to denounce the Union. Nearly all of the Administration papers in the West and in the Northwest, excepting only those sustain-

was going down so quietly and pencetally that not a ripple will be left apon where pollicial wave to mark the spot of its disappearance."
[From The Press of October 17, 1887.]
'We are a good deal supprised that the peaceful progress of the sattlement of the difficulties in Kanzes has not entorted a more general and frank-land the absence of candor in their adversaries, to become so indigmant. These journals commit a grand mission of the fact from these of the opposition journals which lay olaim to candor, and which are inpt, in the absence of candor in their adversaries, to become so indigmant. These journals commit a grand mistake in withholding the meed of justice to the Administration for the course it has jur-sued in defance of the denuctuations of extre-mists, North and South, on this vesset quastion They may rest assured that their course does not meet the approval of the peol at large. In the healing up of adverse organisations—in the over: throw of the Republicans in most of the States which they have hereidore coatcolled. hones' men every where must saturit that the course of the Administration in Kanas has made a pro-found impression, and that henceforth it will be impossible to raily even a respectable number of votes upon the exploded ories of 1866." From The Frees of October 23, 1867.].
''Since Bleeding Kanes has suppatided its rega-iar instalments of manufactured sympathy, and gone into barkripted your rise fact that the ma-jority of the peole have ruled in that Territory, there has been a stady dismised into the Immos cratic party.
''The chasge which has come over the face of the nation within the last three or four, monthe can be attributed to nothing no fairly as to the irreshat ed by the money of the people in Illinois, trample under foot alike the English bill and the Washington Union. Now, then, if the Union is the organ of the Administration; if it is the recognized of the Administration; if it is the recognized reflex of the opinions of the President and Cabi-net, what is the irresistible deduction from this extraordinary and extended repudiation of the Union? Clearly and unequivocally that this Administration, as I said at Tarrytown, is on the eve of being TIBRIZED ! The prescription of Dorot we and the set of the Preside hill are all DOUGLAS, and the test of the English bill, are all that the Administration recognize as remaining of the immortal creed of the Democratic party; and hese the whole Democracy indignantly reject

The Union, speaking for the Administration, stands by and sees a secret organization in the South, prepared, under the lead of distinguished agitators, to undermine the foundations of the fairest fabric of free government ever erected by the hands of men : The Union, speak-ing for the Administration, beholds the

with foreign Powers : The Union hears calumni ous Southern assaults upon the President and the Cabinet : And yet has the Union no word to speak nation within the last three or four months can be attributed to nothing so fairly as to the irresistattributed to nothing so, fairly as to the irresist-ible and convincing power of the principle of Popular Sovereignty. Doubtless, the measureless madness of the Administration, in prescribing men for opinion's sake, has had a good share in pro-ducing this sake of, things; for, as if struck by some inysterious heliacination, the men in tempo-rary possession of the Government, while claiming that the Ergstich bill is the finality." for the tire n complaint or condemnation of the one or the ther of these exhibitions! All its faculties are employed in the ostracism of gallant men in the reo States who follow the renowned flag of the Democratic party, and stand upon the accepted platform of the Democratic party, and refuse to yield up the principles to which, as honest Demothat the English bill is "a finality," draw their swords upon all who have. opposed that measure; crats, they wore pledged. This is the work of the organ of JAMES BUCHANAN. But I ought to congratulate the Administration thus, keeping alive the very animosities for the

on those who do support their peculiar policy. It is but right that, when the Union closes its eyes upon the excesses of the secessionists and atinotion of which they implore ! Cast your eyes over the wide expanse of the country, and observe the change which has taken place in a short time ! Let us begin at Maryland, her enemies of the Republic in the South, and there we shall find that, at a Democratic Con-vention lately held in the city of Baltimore, resothey, in their turn, should give to the Union and ts especial cause their best aid; and thus it is lutions in favor of the Kansas policy of the Ad-ministration were tabled by a decided vote. From the same State was published the eloquent letter of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON (whose powerful speech in Philadelphia, in 1856, will long be re-membered) against the odious test of the Adminisof that ilk, who regard the Constitution as slatration and the insane prescription of Judge Dou

> GLAS. In Virginia, Governor Wiss, the representative man of the State, whose brilliant and unequalled career against religious proscription will be remem-bered as long as the name of the Old Dominion itself, and who has always emerged the victor from his contests with factions-this remarkable man stands in the forefront of the scene, bravely denouncing the Kansas policy of the Administration in all the phases, and especially that portion of is which seeks to force upon Democracy a dishonor-ing and repulsive test. The old organ of THOMAS RITCHIE, the Richmond Enquirer, which daily. earns new laurels by its intrepid resistance to secession in all its horrid guises, stands forward now, as of old, in defence of Jeffersonian principles, and responds to the appeals of the true De-mocracy of the North. Even in South Carolina, we find Mr. Speaker OBB lifting his voice, if not we nit int. Speaker our inting ins voice, if not against the Kansas blunder of the Administration, at least in favor of Judge DougLAS. In Georgia, the leading active men of the Democratic cor

President, and thrown with tarring force sgainst bis trustiest friends, BRODERICE of the Sonais, and his colleague in the House, Je. McRussiw, will be and colleague in the stones, Jo. McAmann, will be enthusiastically sustained when they come up to be judged in their own persons, by the people. And here let me say of my friend McKinbur, that he has stood firm in the midat of the most trying orcumstances. Those who should have stood forth in his support tried to weaken and to discon-nage him. Assailed from without or discon-

rage him. Assailed from within and without. coaxed, threatened, denonpoed, and importuned. to maintained his honor unfinchingly to the end, and left, his native State without a st in upon his gress without a blush.

Administration has succeeded in nominating ten of the twelve Lecompton Representatives." Never had the people less to do with the selection of can-didates. This result was accomplished at a time when the peopliar virtues of the English bill had

not made themselves as apparent as they are now. Messre. AHL and LEIDY have the popular permission to retire, and the most, of the remaining ten will no doubt enjoy the same felicitous, fate when the returns are rolled up from the people in Oatober

next. The Washington Union claims a gain of some 3,000 votes in Maine, but refuses to give oredit to the position of the Democracy of that State against the Lecompton policy of the Administration. How many will the Democratic party lose in Pennsylvanis, inasmuch as the ten gentlemen referred to have been forced upon the Administration plathave been forced upon the Administration plat-form, and are compelled to run, notwithstanding their, fardy concession against the English bill, with the "whole weight of the Administra-tion upon their shoulders? How many votes doese the: Washington 'Union' think it will make for these Lecomptonites, and for the other Democrats, who are running in Pennsylvania, by

its continued attacks upon STEPHEN A. Doug-LAS and the regular Democratic organisation in Illinois?. How much will it help the Administration by making the English bill an issue, and by continuing to denounce all who will not consent t do the same? We have never yet had a trial of Lecomptonism in Pennsylvania. Our last elec-tion-that which took place in October of 1857resulted in the triumph of WN. F. PACKER, who stood broadly and squarely and publicly upon the principle of Popular Sovereignty, which principle he afterward manfully reiterated in his inaugural address. But this is the first election in which the distinctive policy of the Administration has come in issue in our State. Not only the peonliar polloy of the Administration in this respect will be involved in the result, but the new ides, lately enuncisted, that the President is the principle and that the Administration is the party; that all creeds and all platforms have passed away, and that the Cabinet and the powers that be shall make our creeds and reconstruct our platforms. All this will be in issue. In the days of General

Jicknow the great motto which immortalized his Administration was; "The Union; it must and shall be preserved." This motto has now been changed into " The President : he must and shall be sustained." Pennsylvania in October next will be called upon to decide whether she will prefer to sustain the dootrines which have made the country prosperous, or to desert these doctrines for

the purpose of sustaining the President.

