THE STAR AND BANNER.

BY D. A. BUEHLER. "FEARLESS AND FREE." TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXVII. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING OCTOBER 10, 1856. NUMBER 31.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Managers of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Sept. 8, 1856, the following Report of the operations of the Company during the past year, was submitted by the Executive Committee, adopted by the Board, and ordered to be published:

Amount of Cash and Notes on hands at last settlement, Sept. 3, 1855,	$1716 85½	
Cash Premiums received during the year,	745 28	
Cash Interest received on Notes,	84 49½	
		$2546 63
Cash paid out during year, as per Treasurer's Report,	$78 94½	
Cash paid Treasurer's Salary,	15 00	
" " John Knopp, for loss by fire,	1 28½	
" " John Beinhart, " "	3 00	
Notes outstanding, bearing interest,	1938 50	
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	509 90½	
		$2546 63
Amount of Property insured as per last Report,	$664,126 56	
Amount of Property insured during the year,	200,607 98	
	$864,734 54	
Surrendered during the year, $11,967 00		
Expired during year, 59,023 31	—70,990 31	
	$793,744 23	
Amount of Premium Notes as per last Report,	$38,551 48	
Amount of Premium Notes taken during the year,	14,988 96	
	$53,540 44	
Surrendered during the year, $670 74		
Expired during year, 1,525 21	2,195 95	
	$51,344 49	
Number Policies as per last Report,	525	
" " issued during year,	152	
	677	
Surrendered and Expired,	50	
Policies now in force,	627	

AVAILABLE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Moneys invested, (Notes,)	$1,938 50
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	509 90½
Premium Notes uncollected,	48,805 77

Sept. 19, 1856.—3t

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, thereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business. We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor airlight*, and *nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c.—We make the *Seylor, Blocher*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

☞ All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ BLACKSMITHING still continued.

BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work RIGHT.

THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1855.—tf

Gettysburg Female Seminary.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. REBECCA REYNOLDS EYSTER.

THIS Institution having now passed into the hands of Mrs. R. R. Eyster, aided by her husband, the Rev. D. Eyster, A. M., will commence the Fall term on the *Fourth Monday of September* (Sept. 22, 1856.)

The studies pursued in this Institution embrace all those branches of the Mental, Moral and Natural Sciences usually taught in any of our Female Academies or Colleges of the first order, together with the Latin, French and German Languages, Music and Drawing.

As the Institution is designed to be a Boarding as well as a Day School, the Principals are prepared to receive Young Ladies from a distance into their family; and parents and guardians may be assured that every arrangement will be made for their comfort.

The morality, refinement, and intelligence of the community, together with the remarkable salubrity of its climate, contribute to make Gettysburg a location peculiarly well adapted for an Institution of this kind.

For terms per session, list of studies, and references, see circular, or inquire of the Principals.

Gettysburg, Aug. 22, 1856.—tf

Eight Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Cumberland township will meet at the house of BENJAMIN SCURIVER, Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 18th day of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to employ Teachers for the Schools of said township.

☞ The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

JACOB BEAMER,
Sept. 25.—3t.

Gentlemen's Wear.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Vestings, and Shawls, a large supply, to which the attention of all is invited. If you desire to save money buy at

FAHNESTOCKS.

LADIES—Do you want a pretty dress, handsome shawl, or any new style ribbons, articles in our line? If so you can find the latest styles and most approved patterns at the cheap store of

FAHNESTOCK'S.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Oct. 11, 1856.

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign influence, —political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Union State and County Ticket.

CANAL COMMISIONER.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN of York, (Whig.)

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DARWIN PHELPS of Armstrong, (Amer.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

CONGRESS.
JOSEPH PUMROY.

SENATOR.
WASHINGTON CROOKS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
DAVID HORNER.
WILLIAM R. STEWART.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN MUSSELMAN.

COMMISSIONER.
PETER MICKEY, (of Daniel.)

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOSEPH KEPNER.

SURVEYOR.
JACOB DIEHL.

AUDITOR.
BERNARD HILDEBRAND.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
WILLIAM B. McCLELLAN.

The Issue in a Nut Shell.

☞ When the friends of Buchanan, says the Reading Journal, call the opponents of Slavery Extension, "Abolitionists," they LIE, and they know it. The time has gone by when the cry of "mad dog" can be used to keep rogues in office. The opponents of Buchanan are no Abolitionists. That faction has its candidate for the Presidency—Gerritt Smith—and they will support him, or Mr. Buchanan. *We are willing to let Slavery remain where it is.* We seek not to disturb it. We say to the South, you shall be protected in the rights which the Constitution gives you, and breed, and buy, and sell slaves as you please. But when your ruffians attempt to force slavery into Kansas; when they determine to extend it over the whole unoccupied territory of the country, and thus crowd out free labor, that is another matter, and although the so-called Democratic party of the North are willing to do your dirty work to gain your votes there are free men in the North who will not do it.

Southern Locofoco Sentiment.

☞ Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and a warm supporter of James Buchanan, delivered a speech week before last in Lynchburg, Va., in which this passage occurs:

"I am as much a lover of the Constitution as any man, but when you ask me to love the Union, when my constituents are not equal to the men who catch cod-fish—when you ask me to love the Union in which the gallant sons of Virginia, the descendants of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other distinguished men of the old school—when the gallant sons of Virginia are not the poor, crazy constituencies of Giddings and others of that stamp, God help me, I am against the Union. I want no grappling at the same cards with those fellows whose hands are greased with black grease. I have been as much a friend to the Union as any man. I am now; but I never will admit that they are our superiors. I love the Union to a reasonable extent; I trust none of you love it any more; but, when I am asked to put my constituents under the foul domination of such a set of black serpents as Greely, Sumner, Seward, Wilson, Chase, and Giddings, all I have to say is, if my constituents submit, let them."

This is the tone Southern Locofoco leaders assume—not of devotion to the "Union," or of the necessity of its preservation; but of deep attachment to "Southern Right,' and to the Constitution *as they understand it*. Southern Locofocos love the Union to a reasonable extent"—no more. How then can the triumph of the Southern sectional candidate, Buchanan, strengthen the Union? In truth it would greatly weaken it; for it would keep in power and place and countenance such fellows as Keitt, Brooks, Cutman, Davis, Soule and Rhett, who are doing all in their power to create an intense Southern feeling antagonistic to that intense "Union" feeling which all patriots should have, but to which Southern Buchanan men lay no claim whatever. Let the people beware how they give encouragement to Southern plotters by electing their favorite candidate, James Buchanan, to the highest office within their gift.

Mr Fillmore's Position.

☞ For Mr. Fillmore we have every respect and cannot believe he will lend himself to aid in any bad purpose. He is, we think, too honest to be a candidate for an office not with a hope of success but to defeat a rival. This is the position, however, that is assigned him by the Washington *Organ* the leading Fillmore organ:

"Were the conservative national American party to withdraw from the contest, a school-boy, who has learned addition and subtraction, could in one moment deduct 120 from 296, and show Fremont's vote to be 176, and his majority over Buchanan to be fifty-six votes."

Now we ask any candid friend of Mr. Fillmore in the North if he is aware of the position assigned him by this Southern Fillmore organ, and if he is a friend of freedom will he not consider it his duty to oppose such a project. If, however, you support Mr. Fillmore in the belief that he will be elected, then we can justify your course as honest citizens, but, for freedom's sake, don't lend your votes to divide and distract the Northern majority in favor of free soil and free homes, and elect James Buchanan, with slavery, war and extravagance in his train.

☞ The religious sentiment of this country was never called out in any political contest, as it is in the one now before the people. It is making itself felt; and there are irresistible reasons why it should do so. There never was a time, perhaps, in any country, when so bold an attempt was made to ignore the plainest teachings of the Christian religion, as is done at this time by the party supporting Mr. Buchanan; and Mr. Buchanan himself has avowed doctrines which strike at the very foundation of Christian institutions. We can well see, with these facts before us, why the Christian sentiment of the country should be opposed to Mr. Buchanan; but we cannot see how any one professing to be governed by the Christian religion, and sincere in his professions, can give his support to the piratical, slavery extending, polygamy encouraging policy which looms up like a mountain in the political position of Mr. Buchanan. We would like to see the man who supports these principles, kneel before his maker to ask a blessing on his efforts. It seems to us that the consciousness of his own hypocrisy would strike him dumb.

☞ The "popular sovereignty" doctrine some time since held by the Locos, but not now advanced any more by their leaders, we have frequently shown to be a "delusion and a snare." Gov Hamlin, in a speech at Philadelphia, on Monday, in reviewing the Cincinnati platform, put the absurdity of this doctrine in a very strong light. He said:

"The next resolution says, the people of the territory may permit or reject slavery when they shall have a sufficient number of settlers, and meet to form a constitution. This appears very plausible, but what becomes of the territory before these events take place—it may be filled with slaves and slaveholders. Well, you are in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because you have been told that it will give to the people the right to govern themselves. "You belong to the territories? how do you like your governor? In what manner did you elect him?" "Well, to tell the truth, we did not elect him at all; Mr. Pierce appointed Mr. Reeder to govern us, but he soon left." "Ah! yes, he had a little too much of the old Jefferson Democracy in him. You elected then Mr. Shannon?" "No, I don't know that we elected him; he also was sent to us." "Well, you elected your judges?" "No, not exactly; Mr. Pierce was kind enough to send us our judges, and among them a Chief Justice almost as good as Jeffries." Well, you have elected your Marshall and other authorities of course?" "No, to tell you the truth we had nothing to do with the election of any of the officers, nor with the management of any of our affairs."

Approving of the Kansas Outrages.

The Cincinnati Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, adopted the following resolution, thus approving of the scenes of violence, robbery, rapine, and murder in Kansas, which Pierce has sanctioned and approved by refusing to do anything to suppress them, or to bring any of the perpetrators to justice; and by his own declarations:

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce has been true to the Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and therefore we proclaim ☞ OUR UNQALIFIED ADMIRATION OF HIS MEASURES AND POLICY."

☞ John M. Botts and Henry Winter Davis are both boldly advocating free speech in Virginia. They exercise the Buchanan men terribly, and the *Examiner*, the Buchanan organ, thinks Botts should be indicted for treason.

Keep it before the people.

1. In 1836, Mr Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers through the mails.

2. In the same year he proposed and voted for the admission of Arkansas.

3. In 1836—7 he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. In 1839 he voted for Mr. Calhoun's famous Resolutions, defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, and *affirming it to be the duty of the Government to protect and uphold the institutions of the South.*

5. In 1838—9 and '40 he invariably voted with Southern Senators, against the consideration of anti-slavery petitions.

6. In 1844—5 he advocated, and voted for the annexation of Texas.

7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Compromise.

8. In 1850, he proposed and urged the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean.

9. But he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of '50, and employed all his influence in favor of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

10. In 1851, he remonstrated against an enactment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest and return of Fugitive Slaves.

11. 1854, he negotiated for the acquisition of Cuba—(offering $200,000,000 for it.—*Ed of O. B.*)

12. In 1856, *he approves of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and supports the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Act.*

13. He never gave a vote against the interests of slavery, and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern heart.—*Rich. Enquirer, Buchanan Paper.*

The Difference.

☞ Mr. Buchanan's idea of national government are as follows:

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party AND NOT SIMPLY JAMES BUCHANAN, I MUST SQUARE MY CONDUCT ACCORDING TO THE PLATFORM OF THAT PARTY, and insert no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party."

Mr. Fremont says:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your friendly call, and am happy to receive this enthusiastic expression your devotion to the cause in which we are engaged. The enthusiasm you have manifested, and the soundness of the cause which it is directed, give me great confidence in your final and complete success. If I am elected to the high office to which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the Government, ACCORDING TO THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such a way as to preserve both Liberty and Union."

Brook.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* published a speech by this Brook from which we make the following extracts as indicative of the treasonable and thieving propensities of "ten cent Jimmy's" supporters:—

"As to my position, *I'm now as I was in* 1851, a *co-operatist, DISUNIONIST!* I think it best to dissolve the Government under which we now live. But in doing this there is a difference of opinion as to the means to be employed. I believe that something is due our sister Southern States, who are the same interests at stake as we—that we should be prepared to act with them and wait on them, so that we may co-operate in the dissolution of this *UNHOLY, ACCURSED UNION.*

"Mr. Buchanan, *our* candidate, is an able, dignified and conservative statesman, and I am assured that, if elected, he will be *faithful to the South.* Moreover, we should support him, because he stands *pledged* to a platform of principles which commands the approbation of every *true Southerner.*

"Soon the great question of the Presidency will be settled, and on the second Monday of November next it shall be found that Fremont is elected, our course is plain. It is my deliberate opinion that we should on the 4th of March next, march to Washington, seize the archives of the Government, *ROB the TREASURY*, and leave the consequences to God.

☞ The last Locofoco trick, to get up an American demonstration, in Philadelphia, against the Union Safe Ticket has proved a most disastrous failure. The thing was attempted on Tuesday evening of last week. Hon. Lewis C. Levin being the tool or instrument of the Buchaneers to accomplish the result. To the honor of the American party be it said that they set their faces unanimously against the movement. Levin and his coadjutors were hooted from the hall.—They were not permited to use the American party for so base a purpose. The Locofocos were beautifully foiled.

LEGAL PROBITY.—There is a lawyer down East so excessively honest that he puts all his flower pots out every night—so determined is he that every thing shall have its *dew*

Education is the sun of civilization, and as its light penetrates the dark recesses of barbarism the scales fall from the eyes of the idolater, and he throws away his idols, and stands up in the true dignity of a man.

Samuel D. Ingham for Fremont.

Letter from a Member of Jackson's Cabinet.

☞ A very large and enthusiastic meeting came off at the Republican Headquarters in Philadelphia, on Monday evening last. Mr. Henry Simpson was called to the Chair.

Hon. Charles Gibbons stated to the meeting that Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, formerly a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, who had been invited to address them, had replied to that invitation in a letter repudiating the false Democracy of the day, and sustaining the principles and candidates of the Republican party. The son of Mr. Ingham read the letter, as follows:

TRENTON, September 22, 1856.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

DEAR SIR:—I have duly received yours of the 17th inst., inviting my attendance at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Monday evening next, or, if I cannot be present, to send you a few words of encouragement to those who are laboring to promote the return of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. The infirmities of age will prevent my compliance with the former part of the request, and no doubt weaken the force of any attempt to comply with the latter. Although I have long ceased to take any active part in political affairs, yet, in the momentous issues now presented, I should be unfaithful to the dictates of my judgment, and the conscientious convictions of a solemn duty, if I withheld my aid that might be thought useful in the trial of the great cause now before the American people. Our ancestors formed and transmitted to us one of the best governments known to the world, and it has pleased Almighty God to bless this nation apparently more than any other; we are therefore bound by the most solemn obligation to preserve our institutions as they have been handed down to us, and resist on the threshold every attempt to interpolate on the settled constitution of our political charter false or corrupting doctrines and principles.

On one side of the great issue before us the right to hold slaves in all the territories of the United States is claimed by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. This claim suggests a constructive power of a new character, it has no basis as an incidental power, nor in the class of those necessary and proper for the execution of the granted power, nor have its advocates persisted in an attempt to derive it from an expressed or implied term or meaning of the Constitution. They saw clearly that this would be impossible, and have now rested their claim on a "higher law," endeavoring to prove that "slavery is the normal condition of the *laboring man*, whether white or black;" and as a necessary corolary from this problem, they deduce "that the great evil of Northern *free* society, is that it is burdened with a *servile* set of *mechanics* and *laborers*, unfit for self-government; master and slave is their relation in society, as necessary as that of parent and child, and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it; their theory of self-government is a delusion." Such are the doctrines and principles now at work undermining the very foundation of a political system devised by some of the best and wisest men the world has ever seen; to promote and secure the happiness of *all* within its dominion.

I will not insult your understanding by intimating the other side of the argument in this great cause; it is familiar to all.—The whole doctrine of freedom, is defined in the political institutions of free States, is founded on a sentiment that requires no argument to support it; but there are other incidental issues which are of not less practical importance than the abstract doctrines above referred to. Before the election of President Pierce, the great question which had so often threatened to disturb the harmony of the American people was settled satisfactorily to a large majority of them, North and South. National Conventions of both the great political divisions, convened before that election, had solemnly pledged their constituency against all future agitation of the slavery question. The Presidential election of 1852 was placed on this foundation by both parties; and the present Chief Magistrate was specially chosen under the influence of this imposing compact, and in accordance therewith, when about to make his appeal to God as a witness to the sincerity of this oath of fidelity to his trust, he pledged himself to the whole American people that his power would be exerted to prevent all further agitation on this distracting and dangerous question. Can any one conceive of a pledge more solemn, or that could have been made more irrevocably binding than this, voluntarily agreed upon by all parties, and universally approved as a great measure of public good and a great national blessing.

The promise of Charles the First to maintain the right of petition, the violation of which cost him his head, could not compare in imposing solemnity with that which President Pierce made on the 4th of March, 1853.

Can the history be credited which will record the fact that, in less than nine months from that time, he had engaged in a conspiracy to accomplish in its most obnoxious form what he had thus promised to resist? That he not only used his official power to effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and carry slavery into Kansas by lawless violence, but that he entered into a conspiracy for that purpose, is susceptible of incontrovertible proof.

David Atchison was President of the Senate.—S. A. Douglas was Chairman of the Committee on Territories. The first bill reported for the organization of Nebraska was silent as to the Missouri Compromise. The conspiracy was not then organized. The second bill contained a declaratory clause that the Missouri Compromise had, by means of some previous legislation, become inoperative. This frivolous disguise was, no doubt, the suggestion of some timid member of the conspiracy, probably General Pierce. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." But, it was soon exposed, and the acting manager—Douglas—was obliged to give the offspring a new dress.

Then, for the first time, the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was introduced, and a new clause repealing the Missouri Compromise, was clothed in a mincing phraseology, full of affectation of great regard for the right of the inhabitants of territories to make their own institutions.

The plans of the conspirators seem now to have been settled, and they threw off the mask. Atchison having left his seat in the Senate, was busily completing his organization of Blue Lodges of Brigands in Missouri, to force slavery upon Kansas by violence.

The President of the United States was exerting all his power to aid Douglas and his associates in repealing the Missouri Compromise, with a professed desire to establish squatter sovereignty in all the territories. The movements of Atchison, so far as the truth could be drawn out of the reluctant witnesses, are fully detailed in the report of the Congressional committee sent to Kansas.

But it may be well to notice some of the connecting links between the movements in Missouri and those in Washington.—The Governor of Kansas, true to his trust, denounced the invasion of Kansas by Atchison and his banditti, driving off by violence the judges of election, taking possession of the polls, making new franchise laws to suit non-residents, and bringing voters from a foreign State to choose legislators for Kansas.

Atchison in turn denounced the Governor to the President, and demanded his removal. The President, perhaps still trembling under the burden of his pledge, or alarmed by Atchison's practical illustration of the Senatorial paradox, "Squatter Sovereignty," hesitated and sought to avoid the responsibility of an act so bold, by getting clear of the Governor by other means. He flattered, coaxed, tried to intimidate, and finally to buy him off with a better office; but all in vain; his integrity was inflexible. But Atchison must be obeyed, and a frivolous pretence was seized upon to carry out the plan of the grand conspirator. The direct co-operation between Washington and Missouri—President and Vice President Atchison—did not stop here. Work had been prepared in Kansas for the courts. The territorial judge was suspected of being too high-minded and independent for the business Atchison required, and was also removed and another appointed, who fully answered the purpose for which he was chosen, and whose name will fill a niche in American history similar to that occupied by the notorious Jeffreys in English history.

Laws had been passed which like those of Draco, might be said to have been written in blood. To beguile public opinion, the hue and cry of law and order was raised by the same bands who had taken possession of the ballot boxes of Kansas, driven off the officers and legal voters with revolvers and bowie knives.

Encompassed by these outrages, the settlers, in pursuance of a general notice, assembled together to devise the best mode of relief. They proposed a form of government in conformity with a usage adopted by the people of nine Territories, now organized as States. President Pierce, in the face of these precedents, and the Constitution of the United States, denounced this assemblage, convened for a redress of grievances, as treasonable. His Jeffreysian judge now caught the sound, charged his grand jury accordingly, and had a number of respectable inhabitants of Kansas indicted for treason, most of whom were arrested, and have been imprisoned under a military guard for months, but now released on bail—thus acknowledging the falsity of the charge, as treason is not a bailable offence.

Are more facts wanted to prove the concerted action between the President and his co-conspirator? Look at the official proclamations from Washington, their thinly disguised but palpable design to deter the people of Kansas from the assertion of their rights. The authority given to Gov. Shannon to direct the military force of the United States at his discretion. Their employment to make arbitrary arrests after the manner of those which once filled the Bastile of Paris.—The employment of foreign brigands, under the mask title of enrolled militia, to blockade the great highway of the West against the transit of emigrants seeking a home on United States land. In addition to these things, the indictment of a printing office and hotel by a grand jury, and the summary punishment of both by burning without a trial. Would you not like to see a copy of those indictments? This act must also have been done in imitation of Draco, who sentenced a statue to be banished for having fallen upon a man. At the same time that these indictments were executed, the town of Lawrence was sacked, and the people robbed by these famous police executioners. Not content with these outrages, prowling brigands from the Blue Lodges and from distant States were indulgently encouraged to range through the territory, robbing, banishing, and murdering in cold blood, its peaceable inhabitants, avowedly to exterminate them from the land, under the hue and cry of obedience of "law and order," that is, the law and order of Missouri invaders administered by Judge Lecompte and executed by Atchison. Appeals to the President were answered by reference to the protection of these *sacred* laws, as coolly and gravely referred to as if they were the Justinian code. When under the menace of the last invasion from Missouri, the people of Kansas sent a special deputation to the President of the United States, he not only peremptorily refused them any relief, but insulted them by reproach, for having meddled too much with their institutions instead of minding their own business, meaning evidently, that he had provided for their institutions, through his confidential friend, Gen. Atchison, and it was a grave offence for them to interfere with him; and grossly presumptious for men "who do their own drudgery" to attempt to form institutions for regulating society according to its "natural and normal condition?"

When the President made this reply to the Kansas deputies, he must have been so absorbed in the doings of the conspiracy as to have lost all compunctious reminiscences. He was so determined upon the execution of their laws, that he preferred to jeopardize the whole military appropriation for the year, rather than forego the employment of the army to establish the Atchison code. The facts I have thus adverted to constitute but a small part of the indisputable evidence that might be adduced to establish the charge of conspiracy among certain high functionaries of our national government, to interpolate a new and false construction of the federal constitution, upon a point of fearful and vital interest; to accomplish which solemn pledges have been violated, and means employed in which the great principles of democratic government have been wholly contemned and disregarded, and an actual *coup d'etat* attempted, more abhorrent to freemen than anything we have been from infancy taught to condemn in the achievements of the old world.

To those who have been trained, as I have been from my youth, in a devotion to Democratic principles, the measures I have thus cursorily presented to view must cause additional pain, as well as alarm, from being the exclusive devices of high public functionaries, placed in power by, and reputed to represent, the Democracy of the United States. We have cherished with ardent devotion the benevolent sentiment embodied in the term that designates a government made by the people for their own good; but how revolting to every sincere, ardent, patriotic Democrat, to be compelled to see his time-honored patronymic prostituted, not only to the destruction of sacred chartered rights, but to the establishment of doctrines subversive of a democratic charter itself. There are many examples of corrupt men who, relying on the prestige of an imposing popular name, have used it as a mantle to protect them in the perpetration of crime. But who could have imagined that the name of Democracy could be thus effectively abused, before its Model Republic, abounding with every thing necessary to human happiness, was eighty years old!

But, all is not yet lost. If high officials have prostituted our name and by vile machinations betrayed us, we have our principles to stand upon, from which we can make battle at the ballot-box, and rebuke back the conspirators to a harmless retirement. Of the candidates before the people, I have little to say. The great question to be decided is one of principle only. Mr. Buchanan stands upon the same platform with Franklin Pierce, and is so pledged by his supporters to carry out his measures, and especially the plot of the conspirators, to use the Constitution of the United States to carry slavery into, and drive free labor out of all their territories, that unless he possess the heroic nature of a Regulus, he cannot respond to the demands of a *free* Democracy.

Mr. Fillmore is, probably, a well disposed gentleman: I know nothing against him, except his recognition of the right of certain States to revolt if they should be defeated at the polls, or if he did not mean to revolt, as he did not say the word, he must have thought of a *coup d'etat*, as has since been suggested by Chevalier Brooks of South Carolina. Some of his friends seem to have a vague idea of his powers of compromise, but has any one ventured to suggest the terms? Will they give part of Kansas up for a slave pasture, and reserve the rest for freemen? Neither side will concede one inch to such terms. It is a settled point that Kansas must be given up either to slavery or freedom, and who pretends to guess what Mr. Fillmore would do on such a question.

Of Col. Fremont I have still less to say. It is asserted that he is too young and inexperienced. As to the first objection, he is even beyond the age when the ablest and most successful men the world has ever seen began their achievements. As to the second, he will require only a clear head, a disciplined mind, a steady hand, an honest and stout heart, to do all the work the nation can demand of him. All these qualities have been accorded to him by impartial opponents. We have the fullest assurance in his history, of their reality. Thus armed, and standing on a platform of simple construction, founded on a rock, unencumbered by any delusive architectural abstractions, and supported by an unflinching phalanx of free Democracy and staunch Republicanism, if I have any judgement of the causes that most effectively operate on the minds of Americans, he will be triumphantly elected, and as triumphantly lead this Republic onward to its glorious destiny.

With great consideration,

I am yours,
S. D. INGHAM.

The reading of Mr. Ingham's letter was frequently interrupted by applause; and at its close, three enthusiastic cheers were given for the writer.

During the months ending with May, one hundred tons of gold were shipped from Australia to London and Liverpool.