EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE. Eighty years have rolled away, Since that high, heroic day, When our fathers, in the fray, Struck the conquering blow! Praise to them—the bold who spoke ;-Praise to them-the brave who broke Stern oppression's galling yoke, Eighty years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice, Let the grateful anthem rise,-Shall we e'er resign the prize !-Never—never—no! Hearts and hands shall guard those rights, Bought on Freedom's battle heights, Where he fixed his signal lights, Eighty years ago!

Swear it!-by the mighty dead,-Those who counselled, those who led ;--By the blood your fathers shed, By your mother's woe : Swear it !- by the living few,-Those whose breasts were scarred for you When to freedom's ranks they flew, Eighty years ago!

By the joys that cluster round, By our vales with plenty crowned, By our hill-tops—holy ground, Rescued from the foe.— Where of old the Indian strayed. Where of old the pilgrim prayed, Where the patriot drew his blade, Eighty years ago!

Should again the war-trump peal, There shall Indian firmness scal Pilgrim faith and patriot zeal, Prompt to strike the blow :-There shall valor's work be done; Like the sire shall be the son. Where the fight was waged and won, Eighty years ago.

INTERESTING SKETCH.

The Gipsies .-- Characteristics of the Race .-- Sad

Result of a Marriage. In England there are at most 1500 gipsies ; in France, they are hardly to be found at all; in Spain, the last census put them at 30,000, nearly all dwellers in cities and followers of sedentary trades. Before the end of the present century, they will probably be extinct over Western Europe.

The number of the Hungarian gipsies, according to the census of Maria Theresa, is 53,000; in Transylvania, they are reckoned about 17,000; in Wallachia and Moldavia, ten years ago, there were 37,000 families, which, at five to a family, would give 185,000 souls; so that in the Principalities every eighteent person is a gipsy. In Southern Russia, their number is probably nearly as great; but no accurate computation can be made, as they lead an entirely wandering life, in summer grazing their cattle on the plains, and in winter encamping in the depths of the forest. Of the gipsies of Hungary and the Principalities, about one fourth have partially settled down in the towns and villages, and live, like their Western brethren, by telling fortunes, cheating and pilfering, and ostensibly as buyers and sellers of horses and mules, menders of kettles, and street musicians. In the last capacity alone, they touch on any of the higher attributes of humanity. Music is their gift. as with the other wandering race, the Jews; and among the songless Hungarians, every musician is a gipsy.

The first Eastern gipsics I met were at Brunn in Moravia. It was fair-time, and the courtyard of the hotel was crowded with carts, goods, horses and cattle, while their owners were dozing in the shade under a range of shedding that ran round three-fourths of the yard. On a heap of straw in the middle, in the full heat of the blazing sun, lay four gipsies asleep. They were all four tall, powerful | death before Temesvar .- Chamber's Journal. men, with coal-black hair as coarse as rope, streaming over their dark faces; and as they lay relaxed in sleep, their figures seemed gigantic. Their dress, so to call it, was a collection of the vilest rags, strapped round the waist with a rough Turkish shawl, and each had a large double-edged knife at his belt .--Instruments lay beside them, for they were musicians; and when the cool of the evening came on, they began to play. Two had violins, one a trumpet, the fourth a Hungarian cymbal, which is something like a guitar. played, not by hand, but with two small sticks covered with skin. Their music and mode of For the accommodation of the operatives in playing were as wild as themselves. They played only the old Hungarian tunes, those singular melancholy airs, in which the genius | in the adjoining town of Franklin, which will of the race and country is reflected, but with a passion and a pathos that passes into the souls of the listeners. Afterwards at Pesth, those bands we found at every dance and concert of the middle and lower classes. Their music is always the same, and to a stranger, grows somewhat monotonous; but the natives seemed never tired of listening to it. With them it is a point of honor to uphold the old national tunes; and while the gipsies are generally looked upon as hardly possessing souls, the gipsy musician, if possessed of talent, soon rises into consideration, and is often to be met with in respectable society, and even possessed of considerable property.

Rascals as the Zigeuners (Hungarian Gipsies) are, and living in the greatest misery and filth-in fact the dirtier their huts the better they like them-they are still a very handsome race, the women especially. The burning sun scorehes their faces more, and they are therefore darker in Hungary than in England; but the free life they lead gives them an unconstrained and independent bearing, which the constables, the stocks and the prison have long taken from their island brethern. These bold, brown, beautiful women, only make one astonished to think how such eyes, teeth and figures can exist in the stiffing atmosphere of | by the Democrats.

their tents. But beautiful they are, and their beauty has sometimes led to unions which have almost always resulted in misfortune.

Stefan B-, a young and very rich proprietor of the Banat, having lost his way in the chase, had to pass the night in a gipsy-tent. A young and beautiful girl was there, with the deep, dark eyes and seductive smile of her race, and her parents had the true gipsy guile to fan the glowing passions of their guest. He was wealthy, passionate, an orphan, and uncontrolled; and within a week the gipsy was his wife, and in a few days more installed in full possession of his beautiful chateau on the banks of the Temes. Within ten days, in fact, the gitana had reached a fabulous fortune. From the smoke-dried tent of her father, she was transported, as if by magic, into a noble domain, surrounded with luxuries, with trains of servants, and a husband devoted to her wishes. Notwithstanding this, she was miserable. The fixed and quiet life, the very comforts she enjoyed, seemed to press and weigh her down. When her husband questioned her as to the cause of her wan and altered appearance, she looked on the country and tried to smile, but the smile was full of bitterness. Her only comfort seemed to be to sit gazing for hours upon the distant wastes she had so often traversed, bare-footed, and rejoicing in the days of her poverty. She was thus seated one day, when her ear, ever on the watch, caught the sound of a gipsy band. Through the trees, she could see the passing forms of the men and women, the donkeys and loaded carts, and then a joyous voice struck up the favorite gipsy-song :

The wind is roaring through the wood, The moon is mounting higher, The gipsy stops to cook his food, And light his forest fire.

Free is the salmon in the sea, The wild stag on the hill; The eagle in the sky is free, The gipsy freer still— Hurrah! The gipsy freer still!

Young girl, wilt in my castle rest? I'll give thee rings of gold; In robes of silk thou shalt be dressed, Thy hair with ducats rolled.

The vulture scarce for golden care His nest on high will quit; The wild horse, free from youth to age, Will spurn the golden bit.

So, free to rest or free to roam, Or by the wood-fire laid, The sky her roof, the world her home, Will live the gipsy maid-Hurrah!

Will live the gipsy maid! At the last note, the listener suddenly sprang through the open casement, and vanished among the trees. When her husband came in. no one had seen her, or could give any tidings of her. For two days, he sought her in vain; night closed upon the third, when the light of a distant fire showed a gipsy encampment, and his heart told him he was near the object of his search. Stealing through the bushes, he approached unperceived within a few feet of a pair seated talking by the fire. It was the singer and his own wife, who was telling the former of the weary hours in the splendid misery of her chateau.

Stefan B- returned broken hearted to his house, which he soon after quitted for ever. The next year the Hungarian revolution broke out, and he found what he sought, an early

LARGE INVESTMENT .- Hon. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has purchased the water privilege on the Shetucket river, and a large tract of land in the vicinity of the Lord's Bridge, some ten or twelve miles from Willimantie, Connecticut, and has several hundred men at work preparatory to putting up a cotton factory of large size, which is to be completed and put in operation as speedily as may be. The length of this structure will be 950 feet, breadth 80 feet, four stories in height, intended to run 1,200 looms, with 50,000 spindles. this immense establishment, Mr. S. intends building some two hundred dwelling-houses afford homes for all in his employ.

A "JIMMY" PER QUART .- In the Lexington market, a few days since, a gentleman approached the stall of a fruit vender and asked "what's the price of your strawberries ?" "A Jimmy a quart," was the response- "A Jimmy a quart!" reiterated the purchaser, "why I never heard of a coin by that name-of what value, pray, is it?" "Why "ten cents," or, in other words, a dime-just the amount that Jimmy Buchanan wants poor men to work for per day, is the price that I charge for my strawberries a quart!"?

Hoors for Ladies dresses, we learn from a Baltimore exchange, have been superseded. The skirt is now made to "set-out" by means of a frame work of small stiffened hempen ropes, and is called a skeleton skirt. When placed upright upon the floor, it resembles and is made to answer all the purposes of a hencoop. It is also very convenient for a short man with a very tall wife, for by its aid he can climb up and kiss her, as a sailor climbs the shrouds of a vessel.

million of dollars were offered for that paper ceeded a hundred thousand dollars. The ob- and other prisoners were still in custody of THE New York 'Herald' says that half a

READ! READ!! Who Began the Aggressions in Kansas? To form a proper idea where the responsibility rests for the present state of affairs in Kansas, remarks the Philadelphia Sun of the 26th Aug., it is necessary to trace the origin of the disturbances. We can easily do it now, though a few months ago it was covered by such a multitude of inventions by Douglas, Stringfellow and their numerous adherents, that some good people may have had their doubts and been not a little mystified. It is on that supposition that we copy a plain statement, which subsequent investigations, especially of the industrious and able Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, have enabled the Newark Advertiser to prepare. Previous to the enactment of the law constituting Kansas a Territory, a powerful society was formed in Missouri for the express purpose of making Kansas a slave State. How they proceeded to carry out their plan, as soon as that act passed, was afterwards fully made apparent by the warlike irruption of its members and others into that Territory, taking violent possession of the ballot boxes, driving away the real inhabitants from the polls and not allowing them to vote at all .-Thus were elected the members of their sham Legislature and their delegate to Congress. In consequence of these illegal and outrageous transactions, Whitfield has been denied admission as delegate to the House, and the acts of the Legislature have been declared to be a disgrace to any country, not only for their base origin but for their unconstitutional and tyrannical provisions. They have been denounced and repudiated on all sides, and no one, whatever his opinions on other matters may be, has a word to utter in their defence. We shall not now recite them-they have been published in this paper and throughout the Union. Their object, however, was

professedly to make Kansas a slave State, by

first making it a slave Territory. The slave

laws of Missouri, in a body, were consequent-

ly made at once the laws of the Territory,

and the flagitious acts referred to were subsi-

diary to this great design. In furtherance of the same object, the in diciary, under the Jeffries of Kansas, Chief Justice Le Compte, was set into motion. Under his direction, some of the principal men of the Free State party, who had been already peaceably meeting to deliberate on their grievances, and see what could be recommended for a remedy, as they had a right to do by the provisions of the constitution. These were arrested, thrown into prison, where their persecutors have confined them ever since. Not content with this, the Kansas Jeffries sanctioned the indictment of some of the most valuable buildings belonging to Free State men in Lawrence, as nuisances, and had them burnt, their contents pillaged, and the women found there, barbarously abused. These villains, at the head of whom was Atchison, now boast of their villainous exploits, and show in triumph the arms, horses, cattle, furniture, and other property, of which they robbed the lawful owners. Then they prosecuted a settled plan to hunt Free State settlers, known to be such, and drive them from the Territory. At the same time, associations were formed to operate externally, in order to prevent the arrival of fresh emigrants from the Free States, disarming some, turning back others, while those from the Slave States were promptly permitted to proceed, and encouraged to come. The Missouri river is a closed river to free emigrants, and obstructions are thrown in their way by land approach to Kansas in every possible direction. In these high-handed measures, troops have come in aid from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Not content with these, Pierce ordered Col. Sumner to march against the inhabitants of Kansas with a large body of U. S. troops, of which Gen. Smith has recently been sent to take the command. The inhabitants of Kansas are, therefore, subdued, or expelled, as Douglas threatened, while the trials for treason of the friends in whom they reposed their confidence, are appointed to take place in September .-The condition of the country is as deplorable as can be imagined, and the hopes of freedom for its people at the lowest point. We sincerely deplore their great sufferings; they do, indeed, deserve the sympathy of their fellow-

citizens everywhere. And what can justify such foul, such enormous oppression? Can such things happen in America, the land of the happy and free, we hear men exclaim? Why, what a mockery are our constitution, our boasts of security and equality! Worse things could not happen in Austria or Turkey. 1s there not some apology for these infernal outrages? We have never heard but one, and that is a falsehood. It is said by way of excuse for all this violence that Massachusetts had incorporated an Emigrant Aid Society, for the purpose of converting Kansas into a free State, by force and money. This is now proved to be a shameless falsehood, without the least foundation. That State did incorporate an Emigrant Aid Company in February, 1855, long after the passage of the Kansas Territorial act, with a nominal capital of one million, not ten, as asserted; but which capital never, in fact, exject stated was "for the purpose of directing the United States troops in Kansas.

emigration westward, and aiding in providing accommodations for the emigrants ofter arriving at their places of destination."

This was the object of the Society, and the sole one, and no other assistance was ever rendered them, as sworn by the officers, except in cheapening their tickets in consequence of the discount procured of the transportation companies. These officers also swore, that no emigrant was asked his opinion respecting slavery before he started, and that no abolitionist, to their knowledge, was a member of the Society. The president was a retired citizen .-The Society expected to make their profit in land purchases, no doubt, and in raising up a population to consume their manufactures .-Those who represented the design or the acts of the Society as any way contrary to this statement were base and malicious slanderers, and this has at length been fixed upon them by public opinion. Senator Douglas was one of the first to aid the Missouri ruffians in the circulation of the calumny from his place at Washington, which he has more than once prostituted to ignominious uses. How little reason was given for Missouri violence by anything the Massachusetts Emigrant Society had done, is conclusively shown by the official census of the territory taken a month previous to the invasion, whereby it appears, that of all the adult freemen then in the territory, amounting to near 3000, only 100 were from the New England States!

We have now given in few words the gist, we believe, of the Kansas war. From this truthful and plain statement, the answer can readily be given, to the question, with which we commenced, "Who began the aggressions in Kansas?" Atchison and the Missouri Ruffians began it for the slaveholders in the field; but he, Dixon, of Kentucky, and others, made use of Douglas to begin it previously in the Senate Councils. With these conspirators Pierce was an accessory before the fact, and Buchanan is an accessory after the fact.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTIES. The cause of the frequent recurring difficulties in Spain is mainly to be attributed to the family quarrel which has so long divided the reigning family. The Herald says, the present Queen holds her sceptre illegally in the opinion of the Spanish absolutists. Until 1714 the Spaish crown descended to the next inherdisfranchised, were indicted for treason for iter, male or female, but the Salic law was introduced in the reign of Philip V., who was of French descent, and the States of the kingdom settled the succession in his male descendants, in preference to the females, though they might be nearer in blood. And this continued to be the case until the reign of Ferdinand VII., the father of the present Queen .-This monarch had four wives, the last being Christina daughter of Francis I., King of Naples. By her, he had a daughter born in 1830, who received the name of Maria Isabella .-The same year he abolished the Salie law, and in order to ensure the succession of his young wife, he named her as his successor in his will, and appointed her mother as the regent in case of her death, until Isabella arrived at the age of 18 years. In 1833, however, when the King was supposed to be at the point of death, his Ministers, to gain the favor of the heirpresumptive, the King's brother, Charles Maria Isadore, better known as Don Carlos, obtained from the sick man, in a moment of unconsciousness, a restoration of the Salic law. Unfortunately for them he recovered, dismissed his ministry, and repudiated their measures. He died in 1833. The Queen Dowager assumed the regency, the Cortes unanimously sided with her, and passed a bill excluding Don Carlos from the throne. From that moment a fierce civil war broke out, known as the war of the Christinos and Carlists, one of the bloodiest and most cruel ever known in Spain. It lasted many years, and so sadly beaten were the Queen's troops for a time, that a legionary force of 8,000 men was raised in England for her assistance, and sent over under the command of Gen. De Lacy Evans. It was not until 1839, by the wise and moderate policy of Espartero, as well as his good generalship, that quiet was restored and the Queen's authority established. Don Carlos retired to France, subsequently to England, and is since dead. As soon as the Queen Regent felt herself secure, she began to discover her dislike of liberalism, and having an accidental majority in the Cortes, she destroyed at a blow some of the dearest and most ancient rights of the municipal corporations. This led to a revolt, a declaration against the law by Espartero, the dismissal of her ministry, and the dissolution of the Cortes. She soon afterwards resigned her authority and retired to Marseilles.' In 1841 she attempted to regain her position, and the notorious O'Donnell seized on Pampeluna in her name. The insurrection was put down, and the payment of her peusion suspended. She is now in Paris, and is said to be constantly intriguing to bring about her return to Madrid. The Queen, a gay and dissipated woman, is led by her favorites of the hour into all kinds of misconduct, and is once

At latest accounts, Gov. Robinson, Brown

more in the midst of a revolution, and unhap-

py Spain, the victim of family quarrels, is a-

gain in the hands of political matadors.

The Persecution of Colonel Frement.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH. In the Senate, on the 11th, when the resolution introduced by Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Treasury Department for copies of the papers concerning the accounts of John C. Fremont with the Government came up for consideration. Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, rose and said :

Mr. President-The days of this session are rapidly passing. Business of the highest importance presses upon our consideration .-Chairman of leading Committees, charged with measures of great public concern, crowd for-

ward to obtain the ear of the Senate. While the Senate is thus engaged in the performance of its high duties to the country, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr.Bigler) thrusts before us this little, petty proposition-a proposition unworthy a moment's attention of honorable men, in or out of the Senate. The Senator from Pennsylvania, not content with launching into the Senate this scheme-which must have originated with some mousing politician, engaged in the pursuit of petty ends by petty means-but he presses its consideration now, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Hunter,) who is charged with the care of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad (Mr. Weller.) who wishes to call the Senate to the consideration of that great measure, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic. But the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the Pacific Railroad bill, must be thrust aside, other measures must be thrust aside, by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the Senate may consider this proposition by which certain political schemers hope to clicit something out of which they can manufacture slanders against a brave man, who has served his country with eminent ability in peace and in war. The Senator from Pennsylvania cannot suppose that this proposition will pass this body without at least a passing notice. He takes the responsibility, he chooses to press it, and I shall take at least a few moments of the time of the Senate to characterize the proposition as I think it deserves.

Does the Senator from Pennsylvania expect to win laurels by thrusting this proposition into the Senate? Does he think the generous people of this country will applaud this attempt to wound the sensibilities and defame the character of one who has won a brilliant name in the history of the Republic-one whose explorations and scientific labors has conferred upon our country honor and renown among all civilized nations? Does he expect 1851. That claim was examined and reported to win support for his favorite candidate for upon by a committee the Presidency by thrusting into the Senate | sentatives, at the head of which was Colonel this wretched proposition? This is small game. If that Senator hopes to win popular confi- in the House. dence and applause, if he hopes to turn back the tide of popular favor that is bearing John resolution, which I here pronounce, which honorable men in and out of the Senate will pronounce, and which the country will pronounce, small and mean, he will find himself sadly mistaken. Wherever this proposition goes, high minded men will treat it with derision, scorn and contempt; and no little of derision, scorn and contempt, will be visited upon the men who resort to such devices to effect political results. I would not stoop to such a warfare as this. If it was aimed at James Buchanan I would spurn it from me.

This is not the first time, Mr. President, that the shafts of political malignity have been hurled at men who have served the Republic, and it is not the first time that the Senate has been called upon to grope among the archives of the Government to discover some accounts, or the records of some account, between the Government and men who have been intrusted | ator from Pennsylvania comes into this Chamwith public funds, out of which something would be distorted for partisan ends.

In 1828, Andrew Jackson was assailed for his military deeds. The people, unmindful of these assaults, bore him proudly to the Presidential Chair over one of the purest, ablest and most incorruptible patriots that ever graced the councils of the Republic.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison was assailed by the envenomed tongue of slander, branded a coward and denounced as a bad man, and the people took him in their arms and bore him to the Executive Chair over his experienced and responsible for an attempted blow at his rival accomplished competitor.

In 1848, Zachary Taylor, was denounced in the same manner—his accounts with the Gov-ernment through long years of public service, overhauled and audited over again by the po-

litical accountants and auditors. In 1852, General Scott a soldier who has served the Republic for more than forty years in peace and war, with unsurpassed ability, was arraigned in the same manner and for a similar object. What was gained by these as saults upon Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Scott? I venture to say here to-day, that all these assaults upon these distinguished men, concerning their monetary transactions with the government, never lost them the confidence or support of any portion of the American people. Let the American people believe these assaults to be unjust, mean, contemptible .-Pass this resolution, drag out of the departments the bills, vouchers, letters and papers betweenCol.Fremont and theGovernment, garble them, scatter them over the land, blast their contents into the unwilling car of the country, and the people, with that sense of justice, that the practical judgment which distinguishes them, will pronounce it all politi-

cal persecution. Yes, sir, this partisan scheme will bring upon its authors-upon the men engaged in its execution-no public confidence or regard, but public censure and contempt, and it will bring to Col. Fremont the sympathy which honest men ever give to the persecuted.

Col. Fremont was entrusted by his government with high and responsible duties. These duties were far distant from the seat of government-beyond the borders of the Statesin the Territory beyond the Father of Waters in the Rocky Mountains-in California. Those high and responsible duties were per-

formed in a manner that won the commendation of the government, the approval of honorable Senators upon this floor-and the applause and admiration of a grateful people. His name is forever associated with the pathways to the golden shores of the Pacific, thro' the gorges of the Rocky Mountains-with the

conquest and acquisition of California. Money was entrusted in his hands. In the perty, money, were all for months-years en- | will desire to pluck from his brow.

trusted to his keeping. The people will deight or ten years after his duties to his goternment were performed. If his account were unsettled-if he had failed to account for money placed in his hands, if he was it any sense a defaulter, why, the people will de mand, was he not reported as the laws require by the proper officers? Why was his name left out of the list of public officers whose ac-

On the 16th of January, 1854, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Controller of the Treasury, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he says: "In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 8, 1809, entitled 'an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,' and of the act passed March 3, 1817, entitled an act to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts,' I transmit herewith, statements of the accounts which remained due more than three years prior to the 1st day of July, 1853, on the books of the Register of the Treasury, and on the books of the 2d, 3d and 4th Anditors of the Treasury."

This report, Mr. President, contains ninetysix (96) pages of names, reported in obedience to the requirements of the laws, by Mr. Bigger, Register of the Treasury; Mr. Clayton. cond Auditor : Mr. Burt, Third Auditor, and Mr. Dayton, Fourth Auditor. These reports of the Auditors of the Treasury Department, contain the names of persons whose "accounts have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to July 1, 1853, furnished in pursuance of the 2d section of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1809, entitled 'An act to aend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,' and the names of officers whose accounts for advances made, or balances unaccounted for, one year prior to July 1, 1853, have not been settled within the year; prepared in pursuance of the 13th section of the act of March 3, 1817." " In this long list of names I find the names

of some of the noblest sons of the Republic. The names of Generals Gaines, Worth, and Harney are in this list, but the name of John C. Fremont is not among them. If his accounts were unsettled-if a balance were against him why was not his name reported ?-This name is not in the list of persons whose accounts were unsettled, during the years preceeding that date. On the first day of July, 1853, no moneys were in his hands unaccounted for. He owed the Government nothing .-At that very time he had a claim for supplies furnished the Government as early as July, Orr, one of the leaders of the Administration

That committee reported a bill allowing Col. Fremont \$183,825, and that bill received the C. Fremont to the Executive Chair, by this unanimous vote of the House and Senate, and the approval of President Pierce, on the 29th of July, 1854. If his accounts were unsettled. if money was in his hands unaccounted forif the Government had any balance against him, why, Sir, why did not your Administration compel a settlement and secure any claims of the Government when it held \$183,825 of John C. Fremont's in its coffers? Will the Senator from Pennsylvania, will any Senator

answer this question ; Some mousing politician in the departments, or one who has access to the departments, some little, soulless creature, ever ready to blast the reputation of honorable men, has doubtless found papers bearing upon Col.Fremont's connections with the Government out of which be thinks extracts can be quoted, if published, by which venal politicians can blacken the reputation of one they fear and hate, and the Senber, with this resolution, to carry out this small game of political malignity.

I shall vote, Sir, for this inquiry, but I wash my hands of its meanness-it abject bitterness. If it applied to anybody's candidate but the one which I support, I would vote against it. I would never consent to resort to such petty warfare. The Senator from Pennsylvania assumes to be Mr. Buchanan's fugleman here. I have sometimes thought the Senator, in his deep anxiety, felt that he carried Mr. Buchanan on his shoulders. I hold James Buchanan struck by the hand of the Senator from Pennsylvania-who professes to be his particular friend, who is ever watchful of his interest and fame. So prompt is the Senator from Pennsylvania to rush to the defence of Mr. Buchann, that I have come to regard him as that gentleman's -premonitary symptom" here. thing but that Senator's extreme desire to better the waning fortunes of his chief, could have induced him to engage in this political device. Mr. President. The people will regard this as persecution. It will bring odium-not upon Col. Fremont, but upon the men who origmated it and move in it. It will rather redound, as all such attacks against candidates for the Presidency have done, to his advantage. The issues are made up. They are the gravest and most transcendent issues ever presented to the people of the United States. All that the Senator from Pennsylvania and his candidate can make out of this inquiry will not weigh a feather in the coming contest, which is to decide whether Freedom or Slavery shall sway the policy of the Republic. Iowa-young Iowa has uttered her voice for

John C. Fremont by a majority of thousands. Maine will respond to Iowa for the East in a few weeks in a voice not to be mistaken. The Senator cannot break the mighty current that is bearing the friends of free Kansas on to assured triumph by this petty political maneu-vre which gentlemen should not stoop to engage in. Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, may teach her Senator that she is not to be won by any attempt to defame the Chieftain, around whose banner the liberal, progressive, Democratic masses of the country are rallying for the coming fight.

I have not spoken, Mr. President, of the motives that have actuated the Senator from Pennsylvania in introducing this inquiry. I have nothing to do with motives. I have spoken of the act, and I have spoken of it as I think it deserves. Perchance the Senator feels that he has the good name and fame of Col. Fremont, as well as Mr. Buchanan, in his keeping. Perhaps we ought to feel grateful to him for his zeal for the reputation of our candidate, but I cannot but feel that whatever the effects of this inquiry may be upon Col. Fremont, the performance of duties assigned him, men, pro- Senator will win no laurels by it, that any one