BY S. B. ROW.

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THE ADMINISTRATION EXPOSED!

SPEECH OF COL. JOHN W. FORNEY Delivered on the 2d Sept., at Tarrytown, N. Y. in the 9th Congressional District, represented by Hon. John B. Haskin, who was re-nominated as

the People's candidate on that day. Fellow Cirizens :- I feel gratified in being able to appear before you as one to participate in the ceremony which has been announced-the nomination, as the people's candidate, of one of the tribunes who stood up during the whole exciting session of Congress for an undying principle. And I am gratified, further, in being able to bear, here in your presence, my personal tribute to the courage, the independence and consistency of the gentleman whom you have thus formally placed before the people for re-election. Having taken some part in the controversy which is not yet closed, and having been present when various demands were made at the seat of the Federal Government, I saw Mr. Haskin tried, not only by frowns and the threats of power. but by its blandishments, too. And there never was a moment, from the beginning to the end of that struggle, in which that man quailed or taltered. [Cheers.] It required on his part, gentlemen, uncommon courage, sustaining a peculiar personal relation, as he did, to the Executive, to resist these combined influences. It required great independence and great selfdenial to tear himself loose from those with whom he had been thus closely associated; and, more than all, it required that he should keep constant watch over himself, lest in that great political centre, where public virtue is constantly sapped, where the public man is required on his part that he should so bear himself as not only to resist the influence of power, but be able to stand without suspicion. He came from a District which had not only given him a large plurality, but which had given to Mr. Buchanan a decisive vote; and to no man more, I venture to say, is Mr. Buchanan indebted than to Mr. Haskin, for the vicinity relled up the vote they gave to the Democratic candidate in 1856. His active exertions, his personal devotion to the character reciprocated, (or pretended to reciprocate) all the devotion which Mr. Haskin himself manifested, rendered him of all men the man upon whom the President might rely in conducting the affairs of the Government at the Administration which he had thus toiled to relations. What reason, then, had he to do anything but the right? What inducement any other than an honest course ! I say. placing him before his constituents for anoththe time comes that public men in the North Haskin has done--when that time comes-that any Congressional district, refuse to do honor

I am impelled, if not compelled, to refer to a portion of political history in which I have borne a somewhat prominent part. My relations to the present Executive of the United | with my own people at home. I witched this States begun with early boyhood, from the time long before I became a voter, when I was | have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes his intimate confident and friend. From early of others. I am not responsible for the Adyouth down to the present hour, or rather to a ministration of President Pierce; therefore, period one year ago, I sustained toward Mr. I will inaugurate a new system; I will show Buchanan relations not only of intimacy, but to those gentlemen that a Pennsylvania Presiof more than intimacy. Had he been my father, if his blood ran in my veins, I could not have been more devotedly attached to him. [Applause.] I believe that that sentiment and affection was reciprocated. We had tried in years, to elect this gentleman to the Presiden- the Territory of Kansas should be protected in where he grew to man hood, in the county influence whatever, and that the will of the where he read law, in the county where he still has his residence, in that county where he says he expects to die-and knowing him the aspirations of himself and the wishes of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted his friends. In 1844 we went to the city of on the side of the candidate she had presen-Baltimore instructed to vote for a distinguish- ted. His whole career, his character, my ed citizen of your State, Mr. Van Buren; but craing to the publication of his celebrated Texas | I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all letter, the delegation from Pennsylvania, as is about him made me so anxious for him to the peace and happiness of my family." well known, concluded that Mr. Van Buren party, and that it become us to present our have forfeited my life for him. My devotion did so, and we failed. But still in 1848 we reappeared upon the scene with our fellow-citi- And there are those here to-day from my own zens, and there the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this state repaid us in kind for the good I say that all my own resources, all my forturn we had served them four years before. [Applause.] Undaunted, we continued to or- enlisted was enlisted to produce the final reganize and in 1852 we reappeared in the same scene with our former friend, and we were a- | was the great principle of popular sovereigngain defeated. That seemed to be the last chance-the last shot in the locker-if I may use the expression. But he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853 to fill the high and important mission of Minister to England. While there he was removed from the scenes of domestic politics, and quietly and observantly watched the movements at home pending and succeeding the repeal of the Missouri line. Mr. Buchanan had been known for his chanan had no confidence or reserve upon this attachment to that line. Though in 1819, while a student of law with Mr. Hopkins, at Lancaster, Pa., he attended a meeting in which he denounced it; subsequently, in 1847, he came out in his celebrated Berks County letter, and stated there that the only way to settle | occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the the Slavery question was to run the line to the South their respective benefits on each the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; sylvania moved forward, and again we organized. We saw the time had come when our nized. We saw the time had come when our self, if I could descend to the baseness of rechampion could be prescrited to our people. Publishing private letters, I might fill a vol- to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, infamy—not one. There has not been a single House against them—with the President be-

My fellow citizens, I must now be a little per-

growing out of the Missouri line and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill had temporarily removed other candidates from the field (or so we thought); and Cass men, Dallas men, and Buchanan men in Pennsylvania made common cause, and repaired to Cincinnati for the purpose of putting this gentleman in nomination. When we reached there, the first indication that appeared was, that the extreme South had resolved upon Mr. Buchanan's annihilation. They saw in him the light of a moderate Conservative sentiment. They saw in him, for the first time, a public man who having been ab sent from the country, therefore disconnected from the exciting revalries of the day would be compelled from his position ot do justice to Northern feelings, and extinguish sectionalism. They did not trust to him on the issue of the day. He was not a good enough Kansas and Nebraska man for them; and they fought every day is making the popular feeling more us, as the history of that Convention will show, for five long days with a bitterness and animosity such as political Conventions can dence, the sagacity, and the spirit of concilliscarcely rival. But he was the only man to ation by which this campaign is conducted, rescue the Democratic party from defeat. He and for God's sake take care what you say was the only man to prevent the election of a about Kansas; leave your violent Southern Republican, and the only man who could car- feelings at home; you must not come to ry Pennsylvania; for upon the contest of that State did the entire tide of battle turn. From your own State a similar disposition was manifested in certain quarters. In this quarter, all of you, must remember that if you lose now, where this disease of Lecomptonism rages the most violently, and where the affection for the Administration is indulged the most ardently, Mr. Buchanan received nothing but coldness and contempt-but we nominated constantly in danger of being betrayed, he him and returned to Pennsylvania, for the first should fall into the hands of his enemies. It | time joyous in having achieved our long-cherished wish. And when we returned there, we came with the full and confident hope that there would be an end to the difficulty in electing a man whose nature was believed to be so conservative, whose character was believed to be so prudent, and whose entire record had been national and constitutional. At that time I believe the Republicans themselves abandonmanner in which the Democratic party in this ed the campaign. They looked upon his nomination as their death-blow. They looked around in vain for a candidate; but events (and there is no necessity for spinning out this deof the President; we feel that that candidate tail to a greater length) brought on a series of excitements such as we have never witnessed in our country, and by the middle of August, 1856, the campaign was more than doubttul. Why did it become doubtful? Because the public opinion of the North had been stirseat of the Federal Capital. He did not go to red to its deepest depths by the excesses of Washington to betray a principle, or to desert | the Pro-Slavery minority, backed by Federal the candidate of his choice. He saw this power in the Territory of Kansas. That was dress we will stand by him." Now, had he the only question. It was not the Ostend Conelect with four years of power, with unbound- ference, it was not the Pacific Railroad; it was parties, in my opinion, would have been exed patronage. Besides, as I have said, he was nothing but the single issue-Shall the people tinguished; we would have been one great, on my old friend, I said to him, "Mr. Buchan- Lecompton, he is immediately washed clean his triend. The Cabinet was filled with men of Kansas be permitted to dispose of their happy, national family. After all, what the an, for the first time in our lives we are at and wiped. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, towards whom he sustained the most intimate own affairs in their own way? Shall they vote great mass of the people in this country de- variance; I find myself standing by one prin- the principles that we fought for in 1856 are place, in accordance with the usual custom s upon their domestic institutions, not Slavery sire is a good Government. Every man in ciple having followed your lead, and you have now reduced to—Lecompton. We may be as lamp was lit. A servant girl accompanying this country is not an office-seeker. Nine out deserted it." "Well," said he, "can't you true as the North pole upon principle, but if was there on the part of Mr. Haskin to take ed by the bayonets of the Administration on of ten are disinterested in their relations to change too?-[Laughter.] If I can afford to the one hand, and the on-slaughts of bands of this Government, and they are ready to vote change, why can't you afford to change? then, my fellow citizens, that you do well in foreign maranders on the other ! No man felt for John B. Haskin, or for John Smith, if they more deeply in reference to Kansas than did have confidence in the man; and Mr. Buchaner trial. [Cheers and applause.] Yes, you Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more treely an would have suited the country as well as not only do well, but you would not do well if about it. In his letter of acceptance of the you did not do so. But I say now, that when nomination and in the speech he delivered to ges; and therefore it was that when his inauthe Committee upon it in his parlor at Lancassre not sustained who have done what Mr. ter, (at which I happened to be present.) he laid stress upon the great principle that the the people of this Congressional District, or will of the majority should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times "The South must to such a man, then we become in this region | vote for me, and the North must be secured; and the only way to secure the North is to a race of cowards and slaves. [Cheers and convince those gentlemen that when I get in the Presidential chair I will do right with the sonal, because appearing before you as I do, people in Kansas. I am now 66 years of age. I have reached that time of life when I cannot have any ambition for a re-election, and if I

> majority should prevail. night and day, I toiled in that campaign. State who will bear witness to the fact when tune, my every exertion, every aid that could be sult. And above all others in that campaign ty. [Applause.] That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the shibboleth that was the war cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware River-from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia-in every village and town in the State-everywhere that I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote and those tongues spoke. Why, goutleman, Mr. Busubject. He was public, he was open, he was He sent to the traduced John Hickman, in an friends and agents; "You, Mr. Hickman, Topeka Constitution; you denounced the

have, the only way to secure it is to be strong

struggle from my retirement in London; I

dent will stand firm to the pledges of a Penn-

sylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Dem-

ocrat." Now, fellow-citizens, in that letter of

acceptance, if you will refer to it-it is not

necessary for me to produce it here-you will

ing been a superfine Union man, has been converted into a fire-eater, equal to Mr. Chaubert himself-when Mr. Cobb came into Pennsylvania, and traversed our State from end to end, and from county to county, talking to delighted audiences all the time, what was the burden of his theme? Why-Popular Sovereignty. I would take the Army and Navy, I would use every power of the Federal Government, I would surround the Territory but what the people of Kansas should vote, and by their vote the destinies of the future State should be decided. Whenever a Southern orator came into Pennsylvania and called upon me, I said to him: "Now, Sir, I have but one thing to say to you, we have but a single thing before the people; every day is making the campaign more and more doubtful; and more intense; Mr. Buchanan himself feels that everything depends upon the pruthreaten; you Governor Johnston, and you Mr. Scott, of Richmond, and Syon Mr. Extra Billy Smith, and you Mr. Secretary Floyd, this battle here, you lose it altogether; it will be your loss, and therefore you must allow us to manage it in our own way. And they did of the Oxford and McGee frauds. No voice accede to ahat policy, without any protestation, and gladly. There was no deception in that fight, at least so far as I was concerned. I sowed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a county in Pennsolvania in which my

letters may not be found, almost by hur dreds,

pledging Mr. Buchanan, in his name, and by

his authority, to the full, complete and prac-

tical recognition of the rights of the people of

Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. [Ap-

Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his

cabinet. He issued his inaugural address. And here, at this point, let me say, that the public confidence inspired by his nomination of this; and when the cup was presented to by the Democratic party, and the apprehension by the Democratic party, and the apprehension my lips I refused it. [Cheers.] Administra-of his election inspired in the Republican tions may change, Presidents may change, ranks, that public confidence in the man was renewed and revired by the publication of his subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn Inaugural Address. The Republicans many of them who had voted for John C. Fremont, said : "We believe in Mr. Buchanan; if he stands by the doctrines of this Inaugural Ad- tration had concluded to abandon the princidone so, the Republican and the American they were resolved to make their policy a test; are called Know-Nothings sometimes) and that parties, in my opinion, would have been exany other man, if he had but fulfilled his pledgural address was published, they said one to tion surrounded by office holders and living the other-We believe in Mr. Buchanan; we all the time in the atmosphere of flattery, are sorry we have not voted for him; but we that was followed by thousands of gentlemen are willing to trust him and stand by him to who expected places; that they could come ture which Washington, if he had been living, an; we are down on our bellies; please to might have envied-a future which, if he had walk over us-please trample upon us and we walked resolutely in the path he had marked out-the path illuminated by his resolutions and pledges-would have allowed him to go down to the grave with the acclamation of the cople. Posterity would have pointed to his administration as a model and example to all generations; Penasylvania would have had no cause to have been ashamed of her once favorite son. No, my fellow countrymen; but he did not stop here. As if for the purpose of accumulating pledge upon pledge, as if for the purpose of piling up a pyramid of promises upon the question, what did he do next? He looked around to see whom he should get to go to Kansas for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it has been graphically termed, "the graveyard of Governors." He sought no inour good old State of Pennsylvania, for many find that he stated distinctly that the people of ferior man; he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a cy. It fell to my lot-born in the county the sacred right of suffrage, unawed by any statesman, who had been presented by a large you remained in his Cabinet. Mr. Pierce portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in his Cabinet, who had We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot | for years represented his State in the councils to be at the head of the State Democratic of the Nation. He selected Robert J. Walkthus well, it fell to my lot to do a good deal Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affecter. And when he called upon Mr. Walker. of the hard work incident to the fulfillment of tions were in that State; all the emotions of and asked him to proceed to the territory, Mr. Walker said to him, "Why, Mr. Buchanan, that would finish me forever; it has rained every man who has gone there; it will ruin me, personal attachment and the sincere devotion I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge had torfeited the confidence of the Democratic of speech when I say to you that I would of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the own favored citizen for that high place. We for him knew no bounds. Day and night, Administration that appoints me." Mr. Buchanan said to him, "Mr. Walker, if you will go there, you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready; here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that ev- voice of the people, sitting as it does in its crything you desire you shall have." Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion. The independent man, loud and bold, with a said, "Mr. Buchanan, I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that cabinet in person whether they will agree that I shall go repeated efforts were made, and made in vain, there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856." Accordingly, a meeting of this Presidential patronage-of vast millions the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called. At | -more than the monarch of Great Britain enthe meeting every member of the Cabinet was loys, and nearly as much as the French despot present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present-Nr. Buchanan in the chair. Gover- to believe that he could make his test successnor Walker said, "I have desired this meeting ful. How was it made? Gentlemen, when because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out unreserved in his declarations to everybody. those pledges and those principles; if there is any opposing voice, I will not go; I do not adjoining county. He told him, through his want to go; it is by no means an enviable position: but if I have the permission and consent of you, gentleman, for this I have asked, I will go." The Cabinet was polled; but one the Pacific so as to secure to the North and to Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were apposed to member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. Walker. I need side of it as proposed by its original friends. the Democratic party of your district have not mention his name. Gov. Walker said, Therefore, it was, that while at a foreign court, nominated you; the Republicans like you; "That settles the question, gentlemen; I do absent from his own country, his name became they believe in you. Now, I want you to take not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, peculiarly the name of the American people, the stump and go before your people and and I will retire from the field." But they as the one that would lead the Democratic par- pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend took that member of the Cabinet into an adty to victory again. His old triends in Pennsylvania. [Ap-

I will come down to my own part of this

campaign. My ambition to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her

great interests, and assist in the development

of her industry-to do that which we must

all do, at least if we desire success-for the

older you grow you should be stronger at your

own home-to build you selves up in your

own counties and own State, and when you

do that you will be respected and strong at

the seat of the Federal power. Therefore, it

was that in the year 1857 I started the news-

paper which now bears my name at its mast head. I did this for the purpose of advocat-

ing Mr. Buchauan's policy throughout. 1 had

abundant pledges as to his course, but before

Now, after this plain statement of the facts,

publishing that paper I took care to write to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and to himself, and told them on what ground I intended to stand on this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me sufficient written testimony strengthening me in the position I had as-sumed. I went on with Walker and Stanton, until the Oxford and McGee frauds took place, when there was a burst of execration throughout the country. The whole Democratic press had argued constantly the policy of the Administration up to that time; but when Gov. Walker rejected these frauds, there was silence. A pall fell over the columns of The Washington Union. Nothing was said upon the subject was heard in Washington against it; but I supposed some malign influences for the moment, had surrounded that journal; that it had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has lately become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark, damning deed of Lecompton was perpetrated, then I saw for the first time that those gallant men in the Territory, Walker and Stanton, and those who acted with them, had been deserted. I saw that Democratic principles had been carried out by them, and we were now called upon to turn our backs upon our pledges and betray our manhood. [Applause.] Gentleman, there was something too much but I had been too fully committed on this my back upon pledges which I had both spo-ken and written to thousands of men. I did not for a moment believe that the Adminis-[Renewed laughter.] If you and Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whimper of this thing; it will pass by like a Summer breeze." I told him that it was very well with an Administra-Mr. Buchanan had before him a fu- to him and say, "You are right, Mr. Buchanwill be happy and content, and hope you will believe your policy is right." "But I tell you," said I, "that there is a still, small voice in the people that instinctively rejects frauds, and this is not only a fraud but a dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than any other man. I have done as all politicans have -some things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which, if I have, I regret them; but these things will not do. [Loud cheers.] I have reached the stature and years of manheed, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania to eat my own words and become the slave of power. [Renewed cheers.] I cannot. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate this difference of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion in his friends. Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion, and you differed with him in his views on the tariff, and yet tolerated difference of opinion. But here you are. Men who put you where you arewho ask nothing at your hands-who have refused your favors-have trampled all the patronage that has been offered them under feet; here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion." The reply to that was, "Sir, I intend to make my Kansas policy a test." "Well, Sir," said I, your officers, we will make it a test at the

ballot box." [Loud cheers.] Repeated efforts were made to heal the difwhen the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or a lunatic. [Langhter.]— Nobody is permitted to approach power to tell the truth. Power never hears the thunder enshioned chairs, between the marble walls. clear eye, who comes to tell the truth, is waved from the Presidential presence as a rude intruder. Then we went home. As I said, to heal the differences. The conferring of wields-this patronage induced Mr. Buchanan the chapter which shall detail the manner in which the Administration has used its patronage is written it will be a black one. When our children and our children's children come to read it, they will not believe that an American citizen, elevated to the Presidential chair, in the face of such a people, covered with such an armor of pledges, would have gone into that chair to have used his army-aye, his army and the treasure-your money and mine -your officers and mine-for the purpose of putting down a gallant band of men for standing by the plain God's truth; and I would wish that when the historian comes to write, he would not be compelled to write that that

trying to crush out the brave and gallant spirits who have stood forth asking for nothing but to be allowed to do right. Look at the South, in whose name this deed, Lecomptonism, has been perpetrated after its representatives in the Senate and the House have assisted in hounding down Stephen A. Douglas and David C. Broderick and their gallant compatriots in the House, the South begins to say as they see the Administration hell-hounds pursuing and attacking Douglas and his friends in Illinois. "This is too much. We are willing to accept Lecompton as gilded poison which has been extended to us, and which is to help us, though the only thing it has done has been to commit our Representatives to a gross wrong toward the North. But we cannot bear this persecution." Read the letter published the other day in the New York papers from Reverdy Johnson of Maryland-Read the statement of Alex. H. Stephens and Henry A. Wise. They are clamorous against these attacks on Mr. Douglas. Public men in this country forget in their truckling to the South that Southern people are Americans as we are. They have their Slavery. They have their pechliar institutions. But they reject a wrong-they reject an infamy-they reject unfairness just as readily as we do. They will not submit to this tyranny of the Administration upon Mr. Douglas. And so it will be when the Administration begins by courting the South-by declaring that the only thing the President should do is to yield to the South, that Administration will end by the South turning upon it. What then? It will be Tyler-[Laughter.] The Administration of James Buchanan Tylerized-supported by a set of office holders and expectants only, with all the great parties, and the one that put it in power inclusive, standing from it and shunning it like a contagion!

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, Must stop a hole to keep the wind away.' [Laughter.] I am aware that I am talking to a mixed audience—there are here present Americans, Republicans, and Democrats.

A Voice-No doubt of that. Mr. Forney (continuing)-Now, gentlemen, we who act with Mr. Haskin, we who follow the flag borne by those great heroes of the day -those immortal chieftains, Henry A. Wise and Stephen A. Douglas-are constantly twitted with combining with what are politely called Black Republicans. [Langhter.] But have you Americans who are present, witnessed the efforts of the Administration to make a union with you? The Administration can ples which had put them into power; that combine with the Americans (I believe you we don't go for Lecompton, we are d-d indeed. [Lang'ster.] But if the Republican or American becomes Lecomptonized, he is not only speedily forgiven, but he is elevated to the highest seat in the synagogue, and he is pointed at as a brand rescued from the burning. [Laughter.] The Administration is pledged, recollect, to a platform of hostility to secret political societies. He is pledged in its platform to those who speak with a rich Irish brogue or sweet German accent. But, gentlemen-you Americans and you foreigners and adopted citizens are not to recollect when an American becomes Lecomptonized; only those are held to be infamous who unite with Republicans and Americans to vindicate a principle. [Applause.] Then you are out of the party and are excluded from decent society, and henceforth and forever you are never to be forgiven unless at the last moment you come forward and say: "Praise unto thee John Calhoun and Lecompton." [Laughter.] I have been toiling in the Democratic party since I was a boy, and I am not now quite 41 years of age. I never voted any but a straight-out Democratic ticket. My excellent friend, Samuel J. Randall. who was a very good American, and who was elected to the Senate of our State, said to me : "I am freshly in the party, and you are freshly out of it." Thus I find myself turned out of the Democratic party, if I will consent to it, and because I will not consent to leave Democratic principles. [Laughter.) This is an age of newspapers and telegraphs on the land and through the sea. And when these transpire there would be no God in Heaven if the ballot-box did not d-n such a party in October next. [Cheers.] And you in New York who think the Democratic party is sold body and breeches to this official de potism, take care lest when November comes von do not find that the Democrats think a good deal more of their principles than they do of their organization. For my part, speak-"I regret it; but if you make it a test with | ing for Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, when you open the N. Y. Tribune, Herald and Times, you will see under the telegraphic head figures something like this: "40,000 maference. But it seems to me, gentlemen, that jority against the Lecompton candidate."-[Cheers.] That is the way we will make our mark there-yes, we will do more : we will stand by John Hickman, we will stand by Montgomery, and whenever a Lecomptonite is trotted out, we will try to defeat him, regularly nominated or not. I am not to be terrified by this Chinese thunder of organization. [Laughter.] I am willing to combine with any good man, no matter what is his name, who combines with me to rescue the American name from this odium and this disgrace. Why, gentlemen, in 1856, not to go back to that but for an instant, we would never have got the Republican vote we did for Mr. Buchanan if we had not pledged ourselves over head and heels for this doctrine. Now let me say a word, in conclusion, on

the subject of popular sovereignty. You Republicans are coming to it, and, gentlemen, you will all come to it. Now mark; there is but one way for it. I saw the other day a speech made by a distinguished New York journalist-and I speak of him as distinguished for many things, though we have differed for many years-I mean Mr. Greeley. [Cheers.] He pointed the way to the coming time. He has been denouncing popular sovereignty as a humbug. It would have been if all Democrats co-operating with him had surrendered to the Administration. It is not a humbug-it is a living principle. Tell me this is illusorythat a people to the number of 13,000 have been strong enough in their own will and in their own way to put down the army of the United States, and beat the slaveholders' major-

We repaired to Cincinnati. Rivalries—home | ume with similar pledges from similar author- and accompanied by a man well known to the circumstance lacking. They have gone on traying his trust—tell me that they, armed as rivalries—had been extinguished; bitterness ity. Why, gentlemen, when the distinguished country, Mr. Stanton, who went out with sim- step by step, with a tread of fate and destiny, they have been by the simple, naked principle they have been by the simple, naked principle of popular sovereignty-that this principle is a humbug? Why, what does such wonders must be real, must be right. Come to it, gentlemen, the men who are for Congressional interference here are Lecomptonites; men whom you despise. They are constantly telling you, day after day, that they despise you. We of-fer to you the principle of popular sovereign-ty, brought from the fair field of Kansas, covered all over with glory. We have proved that we stand by it; we have turned our backs upon the Administration; we have rejected its patronage; we have laughed at its blandishments-no mean thing to do at any time, and particularly at a time like the present, when our country has been swept by such a whirl-wind. Believe in us, stand by Haskin in bis noble conduct; vindicate the principle in his election; cease your differences as to names; give us the principle, and the name will be little. That which applies to the Republican, applies with significant iforce to the Americans; and I must say, (I would do injustice to my character if I did not say it,) that I am inexorably opposed to one portion of the A-merican creed; that is due to you, gentlemen, and to myself. But there is another portion of the American creed which teaches us, and we are bound to believe them, that it is a national creed. They have their Southern connections -they have their Humphrey Murshall, their Winter Davis, and their good men, whom I know weil, and these are your leaders. They tell us that you are national, and therefore the doctrine of popular sovereignty is for you; above all it is for the North; the South is committed to it-it will not recede. The day is gone when sectionalism can prevail in this country. The South, gallant and glorious as she is, we must protect, sirs, in all her rights. I have stood by her from my early years down to the present moment. I will stand for her to the end, unless she asks me to do wrong; then we must part company for a time. The South, gentlemen, is committed to this principle, and thus with all the pledges of the past, with all the hopes of the present, I call upon you to take the principle, and to take it soon; the train is moving and fine cars are filling up. Come on, let us take this principle for a single principle. Everything else that is right will follow, and in 1860 there will not be a white man in the North willing to say he ever heard the name of Lecompton. [Loud cheers.]

SREAKING OUT IN DREAMS .- A COFFESPONdent of the Richmond Dispatch, tells the following in a letter from one of the Springs:-An amusing incident occurred on the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee road, which must be preserved in print. It is too good to be lost. As the train entered the Big Tunnel, near this but just as the lamp was lit she awoke, and, half asleep, imagined herself in the infernal regions. Frantic with fright, she implored her Maker to have mercy on her, remarking, at the same time, "the devil has got me at last." Her mistress, sitting on the seat in front of the terrified negro was deeply mortified, and called upon her-"Mollie, don't make such a noise; it is I, be not afraid." The poor African immediately exclaimed. "Oh, missus, dat you ; jest what I 'spected; I always thought if cher I got to de bad place, I would see you dar." These remarks were uttered with such vehemence, that not a word was lost, and the whole coach became convulsed with laughter.

ARKANSAS POLITICIANS.-In Pike county, Ark., a few days ago, a political meeting came on, at which the candidates for 10 Legislature-a Dr. Lane among them-addressed the people. Upon the Dr. descending from the platform, af.er a brilliant speech, he was arrested for a murder committed in North Carolina two or three years ago, and put in irons, to be conveyed to the State from which he had fled. The Dr. was very reluctant, and appealed to his "constituents," but it wouldn't

The man who carries a lantern in a dark night can have friends all around walking safely by the help of its rays and be not defrauded. So he who has the God-given light of hope in his breast can help on many others in this world's darkness not to his own loss, but to their precious gain.

A medical writer asserts that the introduction of the tomato upon the table has reduced the severity of certain types of summer diseases to a noticeable extent. There is no doubt of their healthfulness as food nor of their excellence as a luxury.

An Irishman, arrived from California says "It's an illegant countbry the bedbongs are as large as dinner pots, while the fleas are used for crossing creeks with, one hop an they's over with two on their backs."

Messrs. Lincoln and Dongias have, in their discussions, given sketches of their own and each other's lives. It appears that, while Douglas has been a gross sinner, Lincoln has been a grocer.

A writer in Blackwood says that every man who is not a monster, a mathematician, or a mad philosopher, is the slave of some woman.

Wonder how he knows. There lives a man in our county who says that he has a cow so small that he sets her on the table, and hands her around instead of a

cream pitcher. Joe Fuller says some young ladies are so artificial, that even in making love, they use

none but artificial flowers of speech. The strongest kind of a hint-a young lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings

will go on his little finger. Snow Squall in July .- The wife of George

Snow, of Arkansas, gave birth to three chil-Jones has purchased a hat for the head of

navigation, and shortly expects to cap the climax. "Sir, you are just like the motions of a dog's tail." "How so" "Because you are a wag."

The superfluities of professed christians would send the gospel to the whole world.