

The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856.

VOL. XXI. NO. 31.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

Select Poetry.

LIFE IS BUT A SPAN.

Att—*"Tell me not in mournful numbers."*

Life is but a span—of horses;
One is "Age," the other "Prime";
Up and down the hills our course is;
"Go in," ponies—"make your time."
Boyhood plies the whip of pleasure;
Youthful folly gives a stroke;
Manhood goads them at its leisure;
"Let 'em rip!"—"they're tough as oak."
"Hi, ya! there!" the stakes we'll pocket;
To the winds let care be sent;
Time, 2:40; "whip in socket!"
"Give 'em string and let 'em went."
On the sunny road to fly,
"Prime" is drownd in Lethe's stream;
"Age" is left, lame, old, unthrifty;
Life then proves a one horse team.
"Age" jogs on, grows quite unsteady,
Reels and slacks in his "pace";
"Kicks the bucket," always ready,
"Gives it up!"—death wins the race.

Political.

Keep it before the People.

Hereafter let a ten cent piece be no longer called "a dime"—or "a shilling"—but let old Buck have the honor of naming it—and let it be so called—"a jimmy!" Let the table of "Federal Money" be changed, and let the boys shout in school, hereafter,

Ten Mills make one Cent,
Ten Cents one Jimmy,
Ten Jimmys one Dollar,
Ten Dollars (or 100 Jimmys) one Eagle!

The Methodists in Missouri.

The telegraph has brought us the following additional illustration of Missouri "Law and Order":

The annual conference, Methodist, was held at Rochester, Andrew county, Missouri, on the 14th ult. A mob of pro-slavery men sent no notice to the conference to adjourn immediately and leave the State. Order was not complied with. The mob entered the church, and took the presiding officer and tarred and feathered him, and shot an old man attempting to prevent the outrage.

Everything must yield and worship the dark spirit of slavery or suffer the penalties. Democratic ruffians may see fit to impose. Even God's servants are not safe from violence at their hand! What is to be the next step of this vile power?

DEATH OF KEATING'S WIDOW.—The widow of Keating, the servant at Willard's Hotel, Washington, who was shot down by Herbert, the Locofoco Representative in Congress from California, is dead, leaving several orphan children. The shock of her husband's death, and the pining of grief at his loss, have hurried her to an untimely grave.

And this is the sad news that comes to us—not only one victim, but two; and yet the murderer sits in his seat in the House of Representatives, through the influence of every Democratic vote in the House. This is the justice meted out to "Irishmen by the Foreigner's Friend."

The Slave Democracy talk very flippantly about the "Old Line Clay Whigs" going over to Buchanan. Such talk will do for the marines, the sailors won't believe it. Clay Whigs go for James Buchanan, who did more than any other living man to vilify and traduce the sage of Ashland! You must first erase from their memory the fact that it was Buchanan who attempted to bribe Mr. Clay to vote for Gen. Jackson in 1824, by offering him the Secretaryship, and then charged him with bargain and sale, in voting for Mr. Adams, and never had the magnanimity to correct the slander while Mr. Clay was living.—Old Line Whigs can never vote for Buchanan while they remember this.

Mr. Buchanan, in his speech to the Keystone Club, accepting the nomination, says:

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.

Could anything more time-serving have been said. It is the emphatic language of a party hack, who is willing to "dive deeper, and stay under longer" than any other man, now that the nomination has been secured, in order that his Southern task-masters may be satisfied.

Preston S. Brooks, of Mudgeon notoriety, has written a letter to his party friends in South Carolina, endorsing the nomination of Buchanan, and congratulating the Southern Democracy that they have on their muster roll such brilliant names as those of Messrs. Pierce and Douglas. We wish Mr. Buchanan, an joy in the acquisition of his noble ally, and hope that he will duly appreciate the honor conferred by his offer of support.

SLAVERY BEFORE AMERICANISM.—The former editor of the *Washington American* Organ Wm. M. Burwell, Esq., is out in a letter announcing his intention to support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. Having been elected to the Virginia Legislature last fall by the American party, he also announces that he has forwarded his resignation to the Governor.

QUESTION IN THE RULE OF THREE.—If the breaking of a *Sens Head* in Washington, costs a Congressman 300 dollars, how much will it cost another Congressman to shoot an *Irish Waiter*—supposing both the right stripe in Politics?

DOUGHFACES OF 1856.

Slavery was entailed upon Missouri, in 1820, by the votes of fourteen Northern "Doughfaces" in the House of Representatives, two of them from Pennsylvania. The Senators from the Keystone State were then honest Republicans, and both voted steadily for Freedom.

Now, we find twenty-three Northern "Dough-faces" voting to force Slavery into Kansas!—Six of them from Pennsylvania, beside two reckless Senators!! Let every Man in the Commonwealth, who has soul enough to spurn a Slave-driver's whip, look upon the traitorous List, and blush for the desecrated land of PENN.

PENNA DOUGHFACES.

In the service of the Slave Power.
Jacob Broom,
J. Glancy Jones,
Henry M. Fuller,
John Cadwalader,
Thomas B. Florence,
To these, add Bigler and Brodhead.

"O! you and I have heard our fathers say,
There was a People once that would have brook'd
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome."

Important Documents.

We have already published the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1849 showing how every Democrat in that body Protested against the extension of Slavery. We might form a chain of evidence showing that down to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the same party in Pennsylvania boasted of their adherence to the Free Soil Platform and of their opposition to the extension of Slavery. We content ourselves, at present however, with the following resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Pittsburgh, July 4th, 1849:

PLATFORM OF 1849.

Resolved, That the Democracy adhere now, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken or destroy, and they re-declare that Slavery is a domestic local institution of the South, subject to state legislation alone, and with which the general government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. Entertaining it a violation of State rights or of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond the present dominion, nor do we count it a part of the compromise of the Constitution that Slavery should forever travel with the advancing columns of our territorial progress!

Such was the resolution adopted by the State Convention of the Democratic Party which nominated John A. Gamble for Canal Commissioner and who was elected! It was the deliberate judgement of the Party at that time, and had the sanction of the People of the State. Compare it with the Cincinnati Platform, or with the resolutions passed at the democratic ratification held in West Chester. How different are they! Which is right? If the Platform of 1849 was right, can the Platform of Cincinnati be right? The one emphatically DENIES "the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion;" the other ASSERTS the right of any citizen "to extend the area of bondage," not only "beyond its present dominion," but into "all the territories of the United States."

Such is the difference between the Democratic Platform of 1849 and 1856! Which is right? Democrats of Pennsylvania, will you not stand by the time-honored principles against the extension of the "peculiar institution," or will you abandon them at the bidding of the Southern men who forced their abandonment upon the Cincinnati Convention? Mr. Buchanan having pledged himself to that platform has forfeited all claims to the support of every democrat who adheres to his ancient faith and that of his forefathers.—Again we ask will the Democracy of Pennsylvania, stand by their own oft-proclaimed principles, at this perilous crisis, or will they follow Mr. Buchanan, who for the sake of office, has so shamefully abandoned them? Slavery or Freedom in Kansas—in all the Territories—is the question: it is a solemn one upon which the prosperity and glory of our country depends, for ages to come!

Fremont a Slaveholder.

We note, in the *Globe*, the above startling announcement. Wonder if the Editor wasn't afraid it would make the South vote for him. But the Southerners know their Tools better than that comes to.—They know Buchanan and Fillmore will serve the power obsequiously,—while their own gallant Son goes for Free Soil Free Speech, and Free Men. Fremont knows too well the nature of Slavery, to aid in extending the curse into our Free Territory; and none but bastard sons of Pennsylvania will help the Slave Power to perpetrate so foul a deed.

The San Francisco papers contain an obituary, announcing the death of Y. Turig, who in the absence of other virtues, was "favorably known by the length of his tail, width of his breeches, and the extraordinary height of his shoes."

THE SLAVE POWER.

Its Representation in the Government.

The United States Government has paid directly for the purchase of Territory, the following amounts:

Louisiana, of France, in 1803,	\$15,000,000
Interest on ditto, (over)	8,000,000
Florida, of Spain,	5,000,000
Interest about	1,500,000
Texas, for boundary	10,000,000
Texas, for indemnity	10,000,000
Texas, for Creditors, over	7,500,000
Expenses of Mexican War	220,000,000
New Mexico, by treaty,	15,000,000
Paid to extinguish Indian titles, about	100,000,000
	\$392,000,000

All this four hundred millions of dollars exclusive of soldiers' pensions, Indian wars, &c., amounting to about an equal sum, has been expended by the government—the greater part of course being paid by the Free States—for the purchase of territory.

We will now proceed to examine how this territory has been divided—we mean politically, for that is now the all important question. Out of this territory we find that six new States have been admitted—one *Free* and five *dedicated to Slavery*, as follows, with their Senators and Representatives:

SLAVE STATES ADMITTED.

	Senators.	Representatives.
Louisiana,	2	4
Missouri,	2	7
Arkansas,	2	2
Florida,	2	1
Texas,	2	2

FREE STATE ADMITTED.

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California	2	2

Thus it will be seen that while the Free States have borne the greater part of the burthen of the expense of purchasing this territory, the Slave Power has been successful in extending its blighting curse upon five States, and securing ten Senators and sixteen Representatives pledged to its support; while but two Senators and two Representatives are sent from territory dedicated to freedom—and they in the present contest have all proven traitors to the cause of freedom. How this English power gained the ascendancy in the Government; and unless the freemen of the country rally to the support of the standard-bearers of Justice, Liberty, and the rights of humanity, we will all soon be slaves!

But this greedy Power, more insatiate than the Prince of Darkness, when it has hugged to its unholy embrace five new States, objects to the admission of a second Free State—as it had before done to the first,—as if the Free States were to receive no part of the territory purchased principally by their blood and treasure!

Again the fifteen Slave States, with a free population of about six millions, govern and over-ride the sixteen Free States, with a population of thirteen millions,—more than double. This they are enabled to do through the duplicity of a sufficient number of doughface traitors from the Free States; for their power in the Legislative branch of the Government stands thus: The Slave States send 30 Senators and 120 Representatives; and the Free States 32 Senators and 176 Representatives; while the former have complete control of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government.

But the great inequality and the injustice practiced by this power upon the Free States, is more clearly exhibited by a comparison of the votes in the two sections.—In 1852, when Pierce was elected President, the following eleven of the Slave States cast a less number of votes than the State of New York, yet in the electoral college they had twenty-two Senatorial and fifty-seven Representative members; while a larger number of the Freemen of New York, had but two Senators and thirty-three Representatives to vote for President:

Arkansas,	19,577	Texas,	18,547
Delaware,	12,673	Alabama,	41,919
Florida,	7,192	Louisiana,	35,902
Georgia,	51,365	Mississippi,	44,426
Maryland,	75,153	Virginia,	129,545
North Carolina,	78,861		
Total vote of 11 Slave States,	515,153		
Total vote of New York,	522,298		

Thus showing that 22 Senators and 57 Representatives are elected in the Slave States, by a vote of over 7,000 less than New York casts, for only two Senators and thirty-three Representatives.

Is such inequality of Representation as this fair? The citizens of the Free States have submitted to this inequality without murmur or complaint so long as their rights were not entirely trampled in the dust; but the Slave Power not satisfied with the great advantages thus given and permitted, has attempted to take complete possession of the whole public domain, and says to workmen and mechanics if you wish to settle in the territories you will have to submit to laws made by, and

work in competition with our slaves.

To accomplish this end they have not hesitated to send well trained bands of ruffians into the territories to control the elections, drive out Free State men, destroy their property, and in short, usurp the whole government, and trample upon the dearest rights of the people. But this state of things cannot last forever. Kansas and Nebraska, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington must all come in as Free States. The freemen of the country can rest no longer upon assurances of justice at the hands of this destructive power.—They must send forth the edict and stoutly maintain it, that *slavery shall not be extended over another foot of territory!*—This can best be accomplished and sustained by supporting the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Cry of Sectionalism.

The talk of the negro Democracy about the "sectionalism" of those who oppose the extension of slavery, is grossly absurd. If it be sectional to oppose slavery extension, then, in the words of a contemporary, Jefferson, who first drafted an act or ordinance excluding Slavery from the Federal territory, was a sectionalist; then the last Continental Congress which unanimously adopted that ordinance, was sectional; so was the first Federal Congress, which ratified it; so was the Congress of 1802, which enforced its restriction, on the unanimous report of a slaveholding Committee, against the prayer of the Legislature and People of Indiana Territory to be allowed to tolerate Slavery for a limited term; so was Mr. Buchanan, when, in 1849, he signed a call for a meeting in Lancaster to oppose the admission of Missouri as a Slave State; and again when, in 1845—6, he sustained the extension of the Missouri line across Texas; and again, when, in 1849, he favored its continuance to the Pacific Ocean. But we waste words in exposing this wretched ebullition of senile jealousy and reckless greediness for office.

BULLY BROOKS ON THE STUMP.—Preston S. Brooks has taken the stump in favor of the plutocracy and the monarchs of the Cincinnati Convention. The Charleston Standard, in advertising a ratification meeting, says:

"The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. James L. Orr, and Hon. P. S. Brooks and others will address the meeting."
Douglas and Brooks are admirably fitted to each other, and they truly represent the principles of the Border Ruffian Democracy. Why do we not send Bully Brooks north to enlighten the Dough face Democracy?

Col. Sumner did not pause to inquire whether the Senate was or was not in session, but proceeded to tell them that, by virtue of the orders of the President, he was there to disperse them, and ordered them to disperse. Having said so, Col. Sumner looked at them to see how they took his announcement. The members of the Senate were standing in a circle, looking at him respectfully, but they did not move. There was a long and disagreeable pause, which Sumner broke by asking,

"Well, gentlemen, do you consider yourselves dispersed?"
Mr. Thornton, President of the Senate, replied thus:
"Col. Sumner, the Senate is not in session and cannot make any reply to you; neither can any member of it."

Mr. Thornton then asked if Col. Sumner, after his orders to disperse, would permit them to convene, so as to receive any communication he might have to make. The Colonel said, "No, my orders are that you must not be permitted to meet, and I cannot allow you to do any business."

Marshal Donaldson, beginning to think that some advantage was about to be taken of the "Law and Order party," stepped up and spoke. He confronted the members of the Senate, and holding his hat in one hand, and raising the other, gesticulated with the point of his finger, as he said in a tremulous, squeaking voice:

"Well, I want all of you members to promise that you won't come back, that you won't meet here again any more, and if you won't—and here J. B. D. shook his head—"I'll arrest every one of ye—every member." This was monstrously outrageous. It was bad enough for the troops to break in with their cannon and sabre on the representatives of a free people, but for a miserable tool of the slaveocracy thus to menace and insult because he had five hundred dragoons at his back, was monstrous. If he had a writ to serve against any man, it was his business to do it, no matter what they did, and if he had no writ, and he had none, it was a monstrous perversion of the office he disgraced. The Senate paid no attention to him.

The Hon. Mr. Pillsbury then said:
"Colonel Sumner, we are in no condition to resist the United States troops, and if you order us to disperse, of course we must disperse." Col. Allen said that he would suggest to his brother Senators that Mr. Pillsbury's statement be considered the expression of the whole, which was assented to.

Col. Sumner then left the hall. As he went down stairs, and just before he met the crowd that was anxiously awaiting

him, he had just been planted, with their muzzles pointing down the street, the guns at their stations, and the slow matches lighted and burning. An army surgeon also came with them, his case of instruments open and ready for use. Three other companies of dragoons at the same time approached from the other side, and were only concealed while the force that came up entered, by the strip of timber along the valley of the Kansas.

Colonel Sumner was evidently much agitated, but stern, and his soldiers all looked as if they expected terrible doings. Having got his force disposed as he wanted it, Colonel Sumner, seeing there was no appearance of either flight or resistance, dismounted from his horse. He was at once informed that the companies drawn up in front of the hall, were there merely to receive a banner from the ladies. He said that he did not wish to interfere with their assembling on the Fourth of July.—Three cheers were given for Colonel Sumner; Mr. Redpath shouted, "Three cheers for Governor Robinson," which were given with a will; and some one else cried, "Three cheers for Liberty!" which was also heartily cheered. Colonel Sumner entered the hall of the Legislature, and the crowd rushed in behind him and soon filled it.

Col. Sumner rose and said:
Gentlemen: I am called upon this day to perform the most painful duty of my whole life. Under the authority of the President's proclamation, I am here to disperse this Legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet. I, therefore, order you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter, and will have none so long as I hold my present position in Kansas.

I have just returned from the borders, where I have been sending home companies of Missourians, and now I am ordered here to disperse you. Such are my orders and you must disperse. I repeat that this is the most painful duty of my whole life.

Judge Schuyler, who was in the hall, asked the following question. Col. Sumner are we to understand that the Legislature are to be driven out at the point of the bayonet?

Col. Sumner said "I shall use all the force, in my command to carry out my orders."

The Legislature was thus dispersed, and the Colonel left the hall and got on his horse, but dismounted and returned, proceeding up stairs to the Senate Chamber, and ordered that it was a distinct body. Chamber. There was a quorum present; the hour for convening had arrived, but the President of the Senate had not convened it when Sumner entered the hall—Orders had been issued the evening before to the doorkeeper, to admit no visitors.—The doorkeeper allowed Col. Sumner to enter, but told Marshal Donaldson he could not let him in. Donaldson said he was United States Marshal and had official business. The doorkeeper, Mr. Fuller, told him to show his papers; he exhibited his commission, and the doorkeeper let him pass.

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Outrage upon Illinoisans.

The Greenville, (Ill.) Journal says: A few days since, Dennis H. Kingsbury, M. Rodgers, George Ingles and John Ingles, all respectable young men and citizens of this county, started in a wagon for Kansas, with the intention of becoming residents of that Territory. They proceeded on their way until they got within about twelve miles of Independence, Mo., where they stopped by a large spring to eat their dinner and feed their mules. But before they had time to either eat or feed, a company of fifteen or twenty Missourians, well-armed, approached them and commenced cursing them and threatened to kill them. In vain our friends alleged that they were peaceable men, from the State of Illinois on their way to Kansas, with no other intention than to become peaceable citizens of that Territory. The Missourians told them that if they were from Illinois they were d—d, abolitionists, and swore that if they did not turn and go home, they would kill every one of them on the spot—and actually struck one with a rail, threw a stone at another, and drew a neck yoke over the head of the third. Our friends above named, considering discretion the better part of valor, turned home, where they arrived on Thursday last. The Missourians would not even permit them to remain where they were until they had refreshed themselves and fed their mules, but compelled them to start immediately or stay longer at the perils of their lives.

LIMPING BEAUX.—We have lately observed that several of our friends limped while walking, and upon inquiry find that their legs are terribly lacerated by the contact with the hooped skirts of ladies with whom they have been promenading.

Educational.

The Utility of an Educational Department in the Newspapers.

MR. EDITOR:—You are willing no doubt to give your assistance to whatever is likely to promote the interests of the community. It is suggested that if a part of every weekly issue were devoted to the interests of education, it would be a very efficient means of great public good. Whether this means is available must be determined by you. Public attention should be most carefully and most frequently directed to such subjects as are of deepest interest, and certainly there are no other within the province of an editor of a newspaper more so than those referred to. There can be no danger of giving intelligence. Nothing else can occupy a place in a newspaper more intimately connected with the welfare of all classes of men. People are better qualified for every occupation, for every department of industry and for every station in society, by high mental attainments, and for all they are worse without them. There is no station, nor any circumstance in which power acquired by education is not necessary. But many do not know this, or do not believe it, hence many favorable references must be made to the subject, many forcible considerations presented before their ignorance can be corrected or their prejudices removed. It is not uncommon for important subjects to have their respective departments assigned in the newspapers. Agricultural, mechanical, and domestic science, and all such are thus cared for. Even Receipts and Humorous Anecdotes have a place in the classification. And Fiction, although it serves but to consume time in pleasing reverie, while it enervates the mental powers, is never neglected. Are any of these subjects of equal importance with those pertaining to intellectual improvements? Is it more necessary for a farmer to know how best to feed cattle, or raise grain, than how he should educate his children? Are fine fields or fine fruit trees more valuable or more