

The Huntingdon Journal.

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

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

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Political.

SPEECH OF JOHN J. PERRY.

(Concluded.)

Yes, Mr. Chairman, there has not been a "border ruffian" invasion into Kansas but what is here indirectly indorsed by the Buchanan Democracy. The repeal of the Missouri compromise has been the cause of the horrible, revolting scenes witnessed in Kansas. It has pointed the highwayman's rifle—what the assassin's dagger—lighted the torch of the incendiary—inaded the sanctity of the domestic fireside—made wives widows, and children orphans—it has sacked villages and burnt cities—it has sounded the tocsin of civil war, and brandished the fiery torch of disunion in every direction, until its dismal glare threatens the very existence of our Government.

And yet the Buchanan Democracy say that the measures which caused all these frightful evils contain "the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question?"

The Cincinnati platform further declares Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, when it resolves in favor of "noninterference by Congress with slavery in the Territories."

This is a new plank. Formerly this principle was applied only to the States; now it is extended to the Territories. Thus the Democratic party have become wiser than all the revolutionary fathers—wiser than Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk, who all signed bills restricting or prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and gone over, soul and body, to the doctrines of the slavery propagand.

But there is still another important matter to which I will specially call the attention of the American people. The convention which nominated Buchanan expressly abandoned the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," the only resolution that ever been urged by the Democrats of the Free State as a justification for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The only resolution of that convention which recognizes the right of the people of a Territory to do anything while in a territorial condition, is in the following words:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Is the right of the settlers in a Territory to legislate either for or against slavery here recognized? Does it give them a single prerogative to "regulate their own affairs in their own way?" Not one. It simply in a certain contingency, gives them the right to perform a single act—to wit: "form a constitution;" and when this is done, this is the only act they are by the pro slavery Democracy allowed to perform, is subject to the will of Congress, which can admit or reject them at pleasure. Thus has "squatter sovereignty," the great boasted principle of the right of the people of the Territories to self government, about which there has been so much ado, been crucified in the house of its friends.

The Richmond Enquirer, in a recent number, after reciting Mr. Buchanan's antecedents in favor of slavery, confirms this view of the act of the Cincinnati Convention. It says:

"These considerations (in which men of all parties in general will concur) afford a clue to ascertain and determine his meaning and opinions as to squatter sovereignty. The Nebraska bill has been charged with ambiguity; yet it is hard to suspect the majority in Congress, who enacted it, with fraudulent intention. The changed phraseology employed on the same subject in the Cincinnati platform, was adopted in order more explicitly and fully to repudiate the idea of squatter sovereignty."

Without word or comment, I place before the people of the country two resolutions upon this subject, passed at the convention which nominated Colonel Fremont with an extract of a letter from the Republican candidate to a meeting in the New York Tabernacle, and written only a few months since:

"Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of this Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

"Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their Government; and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

"I am opposed to slavery in the abstract and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I am inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent, beyond its present limits."—John C. Fremont.

I have only time to call your attention to one more plank in the Buchanan platform:

"Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and the Union at large."

This is a bid for the votes of "hill-busters"—a covert attempt to seize Cuba by force—involve us in a war with Spain with the view of the subsequent annexation of that island to the United States, to strengthen and perpetuate slavery. This doctrine, if carried out, would be nothing short of wholesale piracy.

This resolution only indorses the official acts of Mr. Buchanan while Minister to Great Britain. In a conference he held with the American Ministers to France and Spain, at Ostend, they offered Spain two hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, which she refused; they then issued the famous "Ostend manifesto," of which the following is an extract.

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power."

"JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN Y. MASSEY,
PIERRE SOULIER."
"Le Dix Capelle, October 18, 1854."

As to what Mr. Buchanan's notice in this transaction, I will again call to the stand one of his own confidential friends—the Charleston Mercury. That paper says:

"But in order that the absurdity of the charge of Mr. Buchanan's being a 'Free-Soiler' may, if possible, become apparent, we need only cite the fact, that two years ago, he signed the Ostend manifesto, a document, whose sole object was to acquire Cuba, out of which two or three slave States could have been formed."

Here his sole object is declared to have been to acquire territory out of which to make "two or three slave States." In this connection, I will read a resolution passed at the Philadelphia convention, and an extract of a letter from Colonel Fremont accepting his nomination, and invite the people of the country to read and consider for themselves:

"Resolved, That the highwayman's plea that 'might makes right,' embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that give it their sanction."

"I concur in the views of the convention, deprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains, because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured, and its objects obtained by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of reputation."—John C. Fremont in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, July 8, 1856.

The more closely we examine the past history and present position of Mr. Buchanan—and the platform upon which he has lost his personal identity, the more clearly do we discern the fact that he is but the representative of a single section of this country. He is the southern candidate, the special representative of three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders at the South, and to carry out their schemes and their policy he is a pledged man. If the people of this country desire another four years "reign of terror," if they want civil war and border ruffianism, instead of peace and quiet, they have only to elect James Buchanan, and they will have it all.

The convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, formally, by resolution, indorsed the administration of Franklin Pierce; while he former is publicly pledged to carry out the policy of the latter.

But I turn away from this dark picture, over which hangs the black pall of slavery, to the sunshine and cloudless sky. At this trying crisis in the history of our Government, it is with patriotic pride that the friends of the Constitution and the Union, point to a man, doubtless raised up by the hand of Providence to lead the legions of freedom to victory. The nomination of Colonel Fremont came directly from the people. Appalled at the rising, overshadowing popularity of our gallant leader, the cohorts of slavery are pouring out the pent up vials of their wrath and fury in vituperation, slander, and falsehood, upon his devoted head. These defamers of the mountain pathfinder, seem to have forgotten that they themselves, only a few short years or months ago, paid the most exalted tribute to his mighty genius, and hard earned fame.

The Charleston Mercury of September 24, 1847, bore the following testimony to the character and ability of Col. Fremont:

"The marked and brilliant career of Colonel Fremont has arrested general attention and admiration, and has been watched with a lively interest by his fellow-citizens of South Carolina. Charleston, particularly, is proud of him, and in the reputation which he has at so early an age achieved for himself, she too has a share."

The Columbia South Carolinian says: "In early life his talents were nurtured by gentle hands; in approaching manhood he was upheld by generous and patriotic men—in the development of his genius South Carolina encouraged him by her support, and presented him with a sword, in token of her appreciation of the use he had made of his talents, and the energy and force of character he had exhibited in his daring efforts to add to the science of his country."

In 1848, Hon. John A. Dix, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, in favor of ascertaining and paying certain claims in California, delivered March 29, indorses Colonel Fremont as follows:

"In the execution of these objects, the young and accomplished officer at the head of his troops, Colonel Fremont, exhibited a combination of energy, promptitude, sagacity, and prudence, which indicated the highest capacity for civil and military command; and, in connection with what he has done for the cause of science, it has given him a reputation at home and abroad, of which men much older and more experienced than himself might well be proud."

Democratic papers in my own State, only a few short months ago, were his greatest eulogizers. The Bangor Democrat said: "Fremont's whole life has been spent in adding to the glory and renown of his common country."

The Augusta Age speaking of Colonel Fremont, said:

"He is too much attached to the Union to join any party which 'does not keep step to its music.'"

The Saco Democrat said: "Colonel Fremont, by all his actions, has proved himself one of the first men of the country. His sympathies are all with the Democracy; and his attachment to the Union, without regard to North or South, cannot be questioned for a moment."

Now, these same journals are slandering Colonel Fremont. Did they speak the truth then, or do they speak it now? Let an intelligent people judge.

Mr. Chairman, the hero who now leads the columns of freedom's army is no ordinary personage. When a mere boy, beside his widowed mother, he stood over the grave of a father, and with her was left alone to travel the lone vale of penury and want. With an enemy of character, which has ever been his guiding star of genius, he successfully grappled with every obstacle. Laughing at seeming impossibilities, he fearlessly braved every storm, and plodding his way alone, satiated his intellectual aspirations at the fountains of human science and learning.

Arriving at maturer years, in selecting his profession he avoided the dull routine and retired walks which are connected with a life of ease, and comparative luxury and indolence. In making out his way he chose not an orbit which lies in circuitous lines around a given point, but, like the blazing meteor, shot off into the trackless regions of unexplored space in search of new worlds in the universe of God. When contemplating the vast domain of a mighty Republic, his soaring genius was not content to sit down and idle away life in airy dreams and theoretical speculations; but, with a heroism and a bravery that challenged the admiration of the world, he pointed his way through regions upon which the light of civilization had never drawn. With his hardy pioneers around him he plodded on through valleys where no human voice had ever echoed save the war-hoop of the wild native. He scaled mountains where none but the footsteps of the savage had ever trod. Amid the scorching heat of summer and the wild and furious blasts of winter, he has opened to civilization and settlement a vast empire hitherto unexplored and unknown.

"Countless as the stars of heaven, or the sands upon the sea shore," are the myriads of human beings who, within the territories to come, shall follow in the way which, with the celestial light and the telescopic glass, he first located and made plain. With a few dauntless spirits around him, he first unfurled the stars and stripes upon the far off shores of the western ocean, and by his indomitable bravery and heroism, gave to his country a vast empire upon the shores of the Pacific.

His career as a statesman, though brief has been brilliant. His official record contains no word or line the friends of constitutional freedom would wish to blot. With a Christian character and moral reputation pure and spotless as the driven snows which whistled around his trackless path upon the bleak cliffs of the Rocky Mountains, he unites the integrity of an honest man, blended with the pure light of an exalted patriotism.

Fresh from their own ranks the people have selected the young hero, whose brilliant career I have briefly noticed, for their standard bearer in the ensuing campaign.

Already is his nomination responded to with an enthusiasm never before known. Among the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed upon Plymouth Rock, and made our own New England the "Eden" of the world, there is a perfect "ground swell." The "Empire" State, with her teeming millions, the Old "Key-stone of the arch," and the smaller States, in the great centre of the Union, are, in unbroken columns, marching to the "music which keeps step with the Union;" under the flag of the pathfinder; and in the great Northwest, "freedom and Fremont" are sweeping in every direction, like autumnal fires over the boundless prairies. Sir, the people themselves have declared war against this Administration, and the party that are laboring to perpetuate it. They have themselves taken the field. In every breeze that floats through the heavens, you hear the deep-toned rumblings of freedom's artillery:

"Legions on legions brighten all the shores, Then banners rise, and cannon-signals roar; Then peals the warlike thunder of the drum, Thrills the loud life, the trumpet flourish pours, And patriot hoars awake, and doubts are dumb, For bold in freedom's cause, the bands of freedom come."

Another Voice for Freedom.

Hon. James Myers, late Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, has left the slavocracy, and come out on the side of Freedom and Fremont. A few more such defections among the Democracy of the north west, will leave Buck and Breck without a corporal's guard.

Ruffianism.

We comment the following to the Border Ruffian South Americans of this place, who endeavored to break up the Republican meeting in this borough. It shows that they are likely to be excelled by their brother Virginia nigger-drivers:

The Milwaukee Democrat of last week says that the Buchanans broke up a Fremont Club meeting at Wheeling, Va., on Friday evening of last week. The ruffians threatened to "star and feather" and "ride on a rail" one of the Fremont speakers; but he had not been got out of the way by his friends it is supposed they would have carried their threat into execution. This is a fair exhibition of the intolerance of slavery.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Kansas; and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution the rights of the States, and the union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That, with our Republican Fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with inalienable rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of property, without the process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the territories of the United States; by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein. "That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or any individual or association of individuals to give legal assistance to Slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their Government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories, those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States, was ordained and established in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of "life, liberty and prosperity" of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force, spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government; tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage, and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, has been denied; the right of the people to be secured in their houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world; and that its our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," as embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, of a national character, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligations of government, to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles here declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country, guarantees "liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security."

Modern Democracy.

The Richmond Enquirer a Buchanan paper in Virginia, discourses thus eloquently on the new doctrine of the Buchanan Federal party. It is the "popular sovereignty" doctrine of the Buchanan party. Read, Read:—

"Make the laboring man the slave of one man, instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off."

"Two hundred years of labor have made laborers a pauper handiit. 'Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be sustained.'"

"Free Society is a monstrous abortion, and slavery the healthy, beautiful and natural being which they are trying unconsciously to adopt."

"The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers of the North are governed. Our negroes are not only better off as to physical comfort than free laborers, but their moral condition is better."

"We do not adopt the theory that Han was the ancestor of the negro race. The Jewish slaves were not negroes; and to confine the jurisdiction of slavery to that race would be to weaken its spiritual authority, and to lose the whole weight of profane authority, for we read of no negro slavery in ancient time. 'Slavery black or white is necessary.'"

"Nature has made the weak in mind or body slaves." "The wise and virtuous, the brave, the strong in mind or body are born to command."

"Men are not born equal to equal rights. It would be far nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs and others leaning and spurred to ride them—and the riding does them good. 'They need the reins, the bit and the spur.'"

"Life and liberty are not inalienable." "The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and fallacious."

A Good One.

Gen. Anthony of Springfield, O., got about the cargo to Bellefontaine, to address the Republican mass meeting on the 4th of July last, when some of his Democratic friends thought to joke him. One enquired of him if he was fond of mule steak. The General replied that he did not know, as he had never eaten any.

Well, chimed in a second, you should eat some by all means, as your great leader, Col. Fremont, eats mules. And, resumed the first, that was considered his principle qualification, that he could eat mules.

Why so? enquired his Democratic friends.

Why said the General, he will devour all your Jackasses this fall!

This reminds us of the following story we heard the other day, of Col. Fremont, when exploring the Rocky Mountains.—His party became separated. One division being unable to find the camp of the other party, set about preparing for the night, and looking around, they could find nothing but some flour and sugar, but like their ever efficient leader, they were ready for an emergency. They killed and dressed a jackass, chopped some into mince meat, which they sweetened, made a crust for it, and called it and called it pie. This pie they rationed out among themselves. One fellow took his ration, and put it in some snow. When asked what he was doing, he replied that he was cooling his ASS PERATIONS, (aspirations) *Marion Eagle.*

A Word from the West.

A letter from our correspondent in Davenport, Iowa, contains the following: "We can hardly see, hear, smell, or taste anything but 'Fremont and Freedom' in this city. We have three Fremont papers, including a German daily—and one Buchanan, in Davenport. We have Fremont pie-nices; Fremont excursions, Fremont meals, Fremont ice-creams, Fremont wearing apparel, and occasionally a little freeman is born to no nobler title than *King of Aigies—'Fremont!'*"

"Old Buck" should pick up a "Doc" somewhere, immediately, or his neglect will cost him dear.

Weights and Measures.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles in a bushel we publish as a guide to dealers, as there has been one published containing errors. Every dealer should have a copy convenient of access:

Of Wheat, sixty pounds.
Of Shelled Corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of Corn on the cob, seventy pounds.
Of Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of Oats, thirty-two pounds.
Of Barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of Bran, twenty pounds.
Of Cloverseed, sixty pounds.
Of Timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of Flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
Of Hempseed, forty-four pounds.
Of Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.
Of Bluegrass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of Caster Beans, forty-six pounds.
Of Dried Peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of Dried Apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of Onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of Salt, fifty pounds.

Fremont & Dayton.

AN ADDRESS.

Of the "Fremont Club" of Shilleyburg, Pa., to the Citizens of Huntingdon County.

Fellow-Citizens:—The time is fast approaching when it will become necessary for the sovereign people of the United States, in the exercise of their highest political privilege to choose for themselves the Chief Magistrate of this nation. The exercise of this power is at all times fraught with a deep and solemn responsibility, but seldom, if ever, in the history of our country, have the issues to be decided in a Presidential contest been so pregnant with vast consequences, so momentous and lasting in their influences, as those you will soon be called upon to decide. Mighty causes have been at work in the upheaval and disruption of the old political parties. Causes no less efficient are now at work in conciliating old enemies and drawing closer the bonds of affiliation in new organizations in view of the coming contest. The trumpet call has rung out clear over the length and breadth of the land, and the masses are fast assembling beneath the banners on which are inscribed the principles for which they fight. All other issues are sunk as trifling and insignificant in the minds of the masses, compared with the great and absorbing question of the extension of Slavery. None of us need hesitate to fall in the ranks of the advancing hosts, on the plea of indifference as to the decision of this question, for it is one which appeals loudly and earnestly to the interests of each and all of us, and one too which will be deeply felt in its practical bearings upon us whether we be indifferent to it or not. It then becomes the duty of every freeman of the land, to look carefully and to judge calmly and decide reasonably on which side in this issue he will cast his influence. The members of this Club, organized without reference to previous party distinctions, resolving as they do that they owe no allegiance to party so high as they owe to the sacred cause of freedom, merging as they do their love of party in their love of country, submit to your reasons which have actuated them in forming this organization, and present to your candid consideration the claims of the Republican party, inviting your affiliation and co-operation in securing the establishment of the great principles it maintains.

Convinced as we are that the question of Slavery as now before the people outrides in importance, the peculiar doctrines of the American party, we cannot act with that party because it offers no avowed position to the determined purpose of the North combined with the Democracy of the whole Free Territory of the Union. To those who will attentively consider the facts in the case there can be little doubt on this subject. It is a matter of universal notoriety, that Mr. Fillmore received his nomination at the Philadelphia Convention at the hands of the South. The Northern support he received there was gained by the assurance of his friends that he was loyal to the Missouri compromise and was prepared to lend the weight of his name and influence for its restoration. Thousands of cautious and reflecting men, who were opposed to the desperate policy of the present administration, satisfied that the only hope of obtaining peace and quiet was re-erecting that time honored but now prostrate landmark, fixed their eyes upon Mr. Fillmore as the exponent of their views. How gratuitous and ill founded this interpretation of his sentiments, subsequent events have amply shown. So far from pledging himself to the restoration of the Missouri compromise, he has openly declared that such a candidate deserves to be defeated. He has even distanced the wildest secessionists of the South in his crusade against this measure, and has led the van in the wildest fanaticism, in declaring that in the event of the election of such a candidate the South would be justified in refusing to submit. We look in vain through the platform upon which he was nominated, and in his subsequent speeches for a disclosure of the principles of that party, an indication of its future policy or any definition of his opinions, upon any of the subjects which are of the slightest popular interest. It is all vague and indefinite. It is Anti Slavery at the North—it is Pro Slavery at the South. Here we are told that Mr. Fillmore condemns the repeal of the Missouri compromise—there they have encouragement from him to meet with decision any attempt to restore it. The South is promised a jealous care of its interests, and the North is promised peace—such peace doubtless as is to be obtained by forcibly stifling Northern indignation, and lavishly indulging Southern cupidity and presumption. The people of the North are virtually asked to elect Mr. Fillmore first and learn his opinions afterwards! In the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, there is not intimated the right of Legislation in Congress over Slavery in the Territories; and no word of disapproval of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in fact or in consequence. In no speech or on occasion, since his nomination, has Mr. F. declared against the mal administration in Kansas, probably for fear of offending his Southern Associates, the avowed owner of one hundred slaves!

We are not thus indebted to Mr. Fillmore for the light we have as to the course he may pursue if elected, we have as good evidence as any language of his could afford in the action of his supporters in the House of Representatives, with reference to the bill admitting Kansas as a State. There, holding as they did, the balance of power,

with the ability to decide as far as the popular branch of the Government could decide, whether this agitation should be stayed and quiet once more restored to the country, untrammelled by the difficulties which influenced the Democratic party in its opposition, they deliberately cast their vote against Free Kansas, and substantially in favor of the continuation of the iniquitous policy of the present Administration. Such Americanism is certainly not indigenous to the North, but an exotic reared and transplanted from the hot beds of the South.

Fellow citizens, we submit to you, that in great contests like the present, openness in a Presidential candidate, however bold his cause, is a merit, while secrecy or evasion, savors of guilt. We submit to you, that have been induced to adhere to Mr. Fillmore in the belief of the identity of his views with your own upon the Missouri compromise, and have been deceived by the misrepresentations of his friends, that his supporters in Congress have spoken for him, that now you are released from all allegiance to that party and that your own honor and consistency summon you to enlist under other leaders—that your own interest, no less than a common humanity demand that you refuse to become accomplices in the high handed and outrageous measures by which the champions of Slavery are seeking to give it an ascendancy in this country.

The history of the Democratic party and its policy as manifested in the action of the present administration, affords sufficient ground for our conscientious refusal to act with it. It has identified itself too unmistakably with the cause of Slavery, and has labored too zealously in its promotion to leave us any doubt as to its true character. Any disguise it may previously have assumed, in order to carry out its design, has been cast off and like the Roman gladiator flinging aside his cloak, it leaps into the arena and throws down the gauntlet in defiance of its favorite institution. The action of that party seems to arise out of concealed party necessity, rather than dictated by the suggestions of reason, justice, patriotic power. The Slave-holding South in its omnipotence over it have led it through all the gradations of subservency to its interests. As to the manner and the degree in which the Democracy has enlisted in its service, attentive observer of the history of our country cannot have course of events in our country and the course of events in Europe charge upon the Democratic party the whole of the disturbed state of the country. We lay at their door the blame of all our misfortunes and commotions, and for the cruel and unhappy agitation which is rocking our national edifice to its foundations. Over the cold and lifeless forms of peace and quiet we point the finger of condemnation to its murderers. We charge upon them the repeal of the Missouri compromise—the fatal blow aimed at the liberties of the North. We sorrow that they did it, but we grow indignant when they boast. We lay upon the Democratic party, as embodied in the present Administration, the great and solemn accountability for the long and heavy train of disasters that have befallen Kansas. We submit to you that all the wanton violations of their inalienable rights and the lawless aggressions upon their peace, have been done by its contrivance. We submit to you that the present Administration have stifled themselves in declining that the citizens of Kansas are left free to arrange their own institutions, when it stands upon the page of history that every possible exertion has been made by the party in power to fasten Slavery upon them in opposition to the expressed wishes of the majority—while the petitions and remonstrances and appeals from that people to the Executive of the nation, have been allowed to remain unheeded. At least, instead of interposing his authority to secure Northern citizens then in the enjoyment of their rights, he has lent a helping hand to the invaders of the South, in their wild crusade, by placing those in authority who could blink at and facilitate their designs. This all along since the first settlement of Kansas, has been the settled and deliberate policy of the Administration—that policy has been vigorously carried by the man who in his inaugural address, solemnly pledged himself to no further agitation of the Slavery question.

All this and vastly more has been done up to the time the Democratic Convention assembled in Cincinnati. The Convention while it rejected the men who had labored so strenuously in the promulgation and enforcement of their views and doctrines, but upon whom they knew the public had set its seal of condemnation, cordially endorsed without exception the course of the present administration. Instead of receding from the unwarrantable position it had taken, they declared themselves willing and ready to carry out and complete the work already begun. Their platform of principles, as adopted by the Convention, embraces the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in organic laws, establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question, upon which the great National idea of the People can repose in its determined conservatism—non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.

And again: Resolved, That we recognize the right of the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

In the previous platforms of the Democratic party, the phrase used to be, "that