

The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

VOL. XXI. NO. 40.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

Campaign Song.

FREMONT AND VICTORY.

BY CHAS. E. WEYMAN.

Air—"Suoni la Tromba."—PURITANI.

The following song has received the prize offered by the Fremonters of New York, for the best campaign song. There were 150 competitors.

Men of the North, who remember
The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,
Join in our pean victorious,
The pean of Liberty!
Hark! on the gales of November
Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the songs they are singing,
Fremont and Victory!
Hurray!
Join the great chorus they're singing,
Fremont and Victory!
Come from your forest-clad mountains,
Come from the fields of your tillage,
Come forth from city and village,
Join the great host of the free!
As from their cavernous mountains
Roll the deep floods to the ocean,
Join the great army in motion,
Marching to victory!
Hurray!
Echo, from ocean to ocean,
Fremont and Victory!
Far in the West rolls the thunder,
The tumult of battle raging,
Where bleeding Kansas is waging
Warfare with Slavery!
Struggling with foes who surround her,
Lo! she implores you to stay her!
Will you to Slavery betray her?
Never—she shall be free!
Hurray!
Swear that you'll never betray her;
Kansas shall yet be free!
Hurray!
March! I have sworn to support her,
The prayers of the righteous shall speed us,
A chief never conquered shall lead us—
Fremont shall lead the free!
Then from those fields, red with slaughter,
Slavery's horses shall be driven,
Freedom to Kansas be given,
Fremont shall make her free!
Hurray!
To Kansas shall Freedom be given;
Fremont shall make her free!
Men of the North, who remember
The deeds of your sires ever glorious,
Join in our pean victorious,
The pean of Liberty!
Hark on the gales of November,
Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the songs they are singing,
Fremont and Victory!
Hurray!
Join the great chorus they're singing,
Fremont and Victory!

Communications.

For the Huntingdon Journal,
SEPTEMBER.

Spring with its bursting life and buoyant feeling, has long since swelled and softened into summer, and summer has ripened into an autumn of pensive promise. And now the days are growing short, and the sunshine fitful; the streams are swelling, and their silvery currents are running dark and turbid, while the voices of winds and waters are becoming hoarse and more loud. The flush of beauty is passing away from the face of the earth, but the change is marked with a tender loveliness, more touching than the brightness of summer.

So gradual has been the approach of autumn that we have scarcely yet made up our minds to bid adieu to warm-hearted, effulgent summer, and make friends with autumn. The weather does not always regard the almanac, and often it happens that summer frosts the month of September, and takes possession of the chief part of it—throwing into the beams of its splendor upon the confines of October. But now we are reminded that summer is really gone, and autumn steals upon us transmuting shade by shade the gorgeous summer-colored earth, to its own subdued and dreamy aspect. The changing hues of the forest's foliage, gave notice, weeks ago, of the gradual approach of a cooler season; but so mild and gentle were the sun's rays, so bland the atmosphere, that the beautiful verdure of the woods, with its many-linked colors, seemed rather the magnificent drapery of mature summer, than the symbol of approaching frost.

We willingly and gladly greet this, our favorite month. Beautiful September! A transition point, at which a marked change takes place between seasons; at which, we stand with summer fresh about us, and look winter in the face—constituting an interesting period in the year, and is analogous to some decisive epoch in human affairs, when an old system with its associations still lingering and striving to maintain its foothold, gives way to a new order of things. Then welcome to our happy land this most beautiful and instructive season; and would that we were capable of praising its beauties. We conclude in the language of that gifted poetess L. H. W.

"I love to roam through the woodland hoary,
In the soft glow of an autumnal day,
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty, glides away."
Sonnyside, Sept. 1856. FANNIE.

A CHANCE TO WIN.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:
Two matters have entered largely in the present Presidential canvass, which I wish to dispose of by applying the *argumentum ad hominem*.

First.—I will bet \$5,000 that John C. Fremont is not, and never was a Roman Catholic. Second.—I will bet \$5,000 that he is not, and never was a Slaveholder.

The money will be deposited with Duncan, Sherman & Co., whenever any party signifies his acceptance of either one or both of these wagers.

Yours for Freedom,
W. J. A. FULLER.

P. S.—I have sent an autograph copy of this Challenge to the New York Express.
New York, Aug. 14, 1856.

Political.

GOV. REEDER FOR FREMONT.

His Letter on the Buchanan Democracy.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: The letter of your correspondent H., and your editorial comments upon it of the 16 inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply. Your correspondent does not err in saying that I desire the success of the Republican party and the election of their candidates, and that I am read to contribute an honorable effort to bring it about. This is not the result of any preference as to men, but in spite of it. With Col. Fremont, I am unacquainted. I have never seen him, nor have I written to him. My relations with Mr. Buchanan, as a man, are of a friendly intimacy and reciprocal acts of kindness, uninterrupted to this time by a single misunderstanding or unpleasant feeling; and I would any time defend him promptly and indignantly against personal attacks upon his reputation. I believe him to be a man of distinguished ability, of high integrity and valuable experience. He is surrounded, too, in Pennsylvania by many political friends to whom I am united by ties of long cherished political and social intimacy, and the loss of whose friendship I should regard as a great calamity.—

For more than a quarter of a century I have steadily labored with the Democratic party, and I never doubted that I should do so during my life. For years I have exerted myself to bring about Mr. Buchanan's nomination. In 1848 and 1852, I was one of those who carried for him the delegates of our district, and was his zealous and ardent supporter. On each occasion I was in the National Convention as one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to sever, especially with one who is naturally of a conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action; and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up old associations and alienating myself from my old friends, but all in vain. My love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclinations either to delude my judgment or still my conscience, and I am compelled to forfeit my self respect by committing what I believe to be palpably wrong, or enrol myself in opposition to the Democratic party.

I can see no reasonable hope of justice and sympathy for the people of Kansas in the success of the Democracy. In its ranks, and with the power to control its action, are found the border ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South, who have trampled upon the Constitution and all the essential principles of our Government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, laid waste its territory with fire and sword, and repudiated even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation of principles which would put the rope about the necks of men for exercising the constitutional right of petitioning Congress for a State Government, as a redress of grievances far worse than those which led to the war of the Revolution, and a declaration stigmatizing as "armed resistance to law" the moderate and justifiable self defence of men shamefully and infamously oppressed by ruffian violence and outrage, beyond all human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation assembled in National Convention, with but one individual dissent, endorsing heartily an administration, which has bled itself itself as the tool and accomplice of all the wrongs inflicted upon Kansas, and by its venality and imbecility brought the country to an intestine war.

I find all its representatives in Congress, with three individual exceptions, laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and vote, to cover up the iniquities of this administration and the border ruffians of Missouri, and to suppress a fair investigation of outrages which shook both humanity and republicanism, and defy the constitution and the laws.

I find the same representatives, after the truth was elicited in spite of their efforts, still refusing to relieve the people from a code of laws imposed upon them by a foreign army, and still refusing to admit them into the Union, only for reasons which, in the cases of nine existing States, had been declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a free constitution, adopted in a legal, constitutional and time-sanctioned manner, (and which no man can doubt to have reflected the will of the people,) and supporting a law to produce a substitute, which it is easy to show would have perpetrated in the State government the usurpation which had by force already seized upon the government of the territory.

I find them refusing to make appropriations for the army unless used to enforce a code of laws violative, on their face, of the constitution, enacted by a legislature in violation of the laws of the United States, and imposed by foreign force upon conquered and subjugated American citizens.

I find them, in a word, steadily aiding by all their Congressional action to make a slave State in northern latitudes, and that, too, against the will of its inhabitants.

I find that one member who more than any other stood out against the enslavement of his white fellow-citizens, is refused a re-nomination by the Democratic party of his district.

I find in the canvass now going on that the whole tone of their party press is in the same direction. When the first startling intelligence of the outrages in Kansas reached the States, their editors denounced the foul wrong in terms of fitting indignation. It was but a spasmodic effort, however, and in deference to the South, and the prevailing sentiment of the party, they have dropped off, one after the other, until now, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a Democratic paper which dares boldly to justify and defend the free State party, and denounce their invaders. In place of encouragement and sympathy for their outraged fellow citizens of the North, there is little else than jeers and ridicule for their oppressed and suffering condition—misrepresentation of their motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send to their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit—some of them ignoring the question entirely; others of them treating it with perversions, misrepresentations and false issues; and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under free-State constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and a portion of the democracy of the North, boldly repudiating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery has a right to go into the territories, in spite of Congress or the people; and that the inhabitants of the territory have no right to pass territorial laws to forbid it or exclude it.—Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and the House, hold and proclaim these opinions, whilst other representatives from Pennsylvania, with Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more free States.

Having originated a movement myself to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character, and a studied neutrality as to the political canvass, and having earnestly asked the cooperation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. In the Conventions of Cleveland and Baltimore, called without distinction of party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This cannot have been from any want of generosity or means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party, which is enlisted upon the other side of the question. And not only have they abstained from aiding the movement, but in their presses and by their private influence they have endeavored to cripple and retard it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as treasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from friends of the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevailing tone of the party is hostile to Kansas, but I consider it only necessary to add, that what I have said relates but to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, makes no pretension, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure border-ruffianism.

What, then, have the free-State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic administration, even if presided over by Mr. Buchanan? If he could be left to act upon his own impulses, unaffected by external influences, and free from all obligations expressed and implied, the case would be very different. But, unfortunately, this is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us, whatever may be his own private feelings. His offices at Washington, in Kansas and elsewhere would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us without having first made up his mind to be abandoned and warred upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges, and turn upon him with bitter hostility, and at least a portion of the North would follow their example. He would thus be left without a party to support his administration, unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot, it seems to me, either ask or expect him to do this upon a question where party lines are so plainly drawn before his election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. There are Democrats in Pennsylvania opposed to the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas, I am well aware, and that they would use their influence to redress her wrongs, I am well satisfied; but they are too few in proportion to the whole party of the Union to sustain his administration in a war with his party. They have as yet been unable to make their opinions appear and be felt in the party, and, of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions, but I cannot believe in their power.

I repeat, that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with

my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and his administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my cordial approbation, and my feeble though willing support. As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic party as fully committed to Southern sectionalism, to wards which, for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling.

Very truly yours,
A. H. REEDER.

Old Line Whigs.

Some of the organs of the foreign candidate, James Buchanan, are constantly appealing to the Old Line Whigs to come over to the support of their candidate, and in some few instances they have succeeded in these appeals. But are Whigs aware of the condition upon which their assistance is asked? Do they entertain the hope that by joining the remnant of the Democratic party, now degenerated into a foreign faction, they will be incorporated with said faction; and in case of its success be permitted to participate in its offices of honor and profit? If such be their idea, they will be doomed to disappointment, for Mr. Buchanan has declared that he will not consider himself under any obligation to renegade Whigs who may support his election. And what does the Richmond Enquirer say on this subject? Hear it speak:

"As some persons seem to have mistaken both the motive and object of our appeal to Old Line Whigs, it is proper that we should acquaint ourselves of the unjust accusations to which such misconstruction exposes us. We invite no man of Whig principles to join the Democratic party.—Such an overture would be as insulting to him as unjust to our party. A person with Whig convictions cannot consistently and honestly profess to be of the Democratic party. A person with Whig convictions cannot be admitted into the Democratic organization without to some extent corrupting its integrity and debauching its principles. We have a creed which constitutes a test of Democracy, and to which no Whig can honestly subscribe, because it is absolutely irreconcilable with the principles which he professes. We object to fusion because it is neither consistent with personal nor political honesty. We invite no Whig to come into the Democratic party unless he chooses voluntarily and from conviction to abjure his ancient faith and to profess allegiance to our particular platform.

This is a severe and insulting rebuke to such Whigs as have rashly into the ranks of the foreign party, in hope that they will be received with open arms.—They are contemptuously informed, that "unless voluntarily from conviction, they abjure their ancient faith, and profess allegiance to our particular platform," they cannot be received into the ranks. They must become traitors to their principles—abjure their faith—and adopt that of their former adversaries—or their services will not be accepted. Who will join them upon such conditions? Who will undergo such humiliation to be admitted to the bosom of foreign factions? Not one who has borne and deserved to bear the honorable title of Whig. Some may crawl on their hands and knees, and implore forgiveness for having heretofore voted for Whigs; but such men will not deserve to be taken into favor even by the supporters of such men as James Buchanan. They should be despised by all honorable men.

FREMONT NO CATHOLIC. HIS OWN DENIAL.

Those who are very eager to believe Col. Fremont a Romanist, sometimes ask why he does not himself deny it, if it be not true? So far as a man, who believes there should be no persecution for conscience sake, could, he has done so, day after day, over and over again, in the most solemn manner, and authorized published statements from himself to the same end. Here is a direct denial from Col. Fremont's own lips, which authorizes his friend, the Hon. G. W. Wright, formerly a member of Congress from California to make:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, '56.
I am authorized by Col. Fremont to deny, in the most positive language, the report now in circulation, to the effect that he is a Roman Catholic.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Col. Fremont, I will further add that I know of my own knowledge that he has never had any connection whatever with the Catholic Church or the Catholic religion.
G. W. WRIGHT.

At a Fremont meeting has been held at Wellsburg, Virginia, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That it is with regret that we have seen the attempt recently made in the city of Wheeling to put down the freedom of speech, a right guaranteed to us by National and State Constitutions. And that we will resist any such attempt among us.

Resolved, That the chair appoint twenty delegates to meet in convention with delegates from other portions of our State, at the city of Wheeling, on the 18th day of September, 1856, to form a Republican electoral ticket for the State.

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 policy of the Missouri compromise; to the repeal of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Kansas; and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; 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 those 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 it is 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 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 demanded for the accommodations of our existing commerce, and Congress is 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.

Miscellany.

Col. Fremont's Beef Supplies.

The Democratic papers are vapidly considering in relation to certain contracts made by George W. Barbour, United States Indian Commissioner, with Colonel Fremont, with regard to supplies of Beef, which the New York Evening Post explains, to the satisfaction of the most projected cavilier. These supplies were to be furnished to the Indians in California, food being found by the Commissioners both cheaper and better ammunition for fighting red men than powder and ball. Fremont's proposals were lower than any others received and were accepted. He could afford to offer better terms than any of his competitors, he had greater powers of endurance than most men; he had more experience in fighting or managing Indians, through whose territory, for a distance of some three hundred miles, the animals had to be driven, and he was withal much more ready to expose his life to the perils of such an enterprise than any one else in that region. He fulfilled his contract agreeably to its stipulations, and went to Washington, for his money. The auditing department said, Mr. Commissioner Barbour had no right to make contracts, in the name of the Government, to feed the Indians. He only had power to make war or peace with them. Col. Fremont went to Congress, and asked them to order his bills to be paid. The subject was referred to a committee of the 33d Congress. In 1854, composed of the following gentlemen: James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Chairman; Benjamin C. Eastman, of Wisconsin, Gales A. Greer, of Pennsylvania, Edward C. Ball, of Ohio, Augustus E. Maxwell, of Florida, Daniel B. Wright, of Mississippi, Alfred A. Greenwood, of Arkansas, Benjamin Tringle, and Milton S. Latham, of California. All of these gentlemen were Democrats, except Ball, now a Fillmore, and Tringle, now a Fremont man; they were Whigs. All are now Buchanan Representatives, except the two mentioned, and Greer and Eastman the latter now dead. Latham is the present Collector of San Francisco.

On the 14th day of July, this committee made their report, in which they state that the contract was conceived in a wise and humane spirit; that the prices were reasonable; that its terms were fairly and fully complied with. "Col. Fremont," they say, "purchased a large number of beef cattle in the southern part of the State, and hired drivers at a heavy cost, to drive them to the designated place. The cattle were driven upwards of three hundred miles, in the heat of Summer, in the dry season, at great labor and exposure, and some four hundred were lost or died on the route. He delivered to agent Barbour, and took his receipt therefor, one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred pounds of beef on the hoof (1,225,500 lbs.), and accepted in payment drafts drawn by agent Barbour on the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to one hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$183,825). These drafts were protested on presentation, no appropriation having been made by Congress from which they could be paid. Subsequently, the treaties were rejected by Senate, for reasons which have not yet been made public, and the Indians of California have been driven from their lands and homes, and have received no compensation from the Government, save the beef furnished them by Col. Fremont, and which he now asks the Government to pay him for. The beef went into the hands of the Government; whether it was all truthfully distributed among the Indians, by the sub-agents is not a question that is to affect the justice and equity of the claim of Col. Fremont.—He furnished the agents of the Government with a large quantity of beef. Most, if not all of it, was used in feeding the Indians; it was furnished to comply with treaty stipulations; it stopped the war, and restored peace to the country. And will the Government now shield itself from the payment of this claim, and devote a ruinous loss upon one of its own citizens, upon the technical pretext that the agent had no specific authority to make the contract? We have received the advantages and benefits of the contract, and your committee believe that it is that we should pay for it."

Both the Senators and both the Representatives from California Messrs. Weller and Owen, and Messrs. McDougal and Latham, united in saying that FREMONT earned his money, while all the members of Congress from Kentucky, including Mr. Breckinridge, the Buchanan candidate for Vice President, united in testifying to the unexceptionable character of Mr. Commissioner Barbour. The committee reported unanimously a bill for the payment of the Colonel's account, and it passed the House unanimously, though presented on "Objection day," as it is termed, when a single objection would have been fatal.

LOFTY TUMBLING.

Now if Buchanan is an old bachelor, he proves by his political somersaults that he is as young and supple as any of his rivals in the political gymnasium. In the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the sixty-sixth year of said James's age, he makes one grand tumble from the position he so long held and defended on the Missouri Compromise. He changes his position as easy as the "little joker" under the thimble, and we warn the friends of freedom in Pennsylvania not to trust the safety of their cause in the hands of so wily and unreliable a politician. Below we give a few points in his history:

"Reduce our nominal to the standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with benefits and blessings."—James Buchanan's speech in the U. S. Senate, January 19, 1840.
"Harrison for President!—a petition here—a feeble old granny!"—Buchanan in 1836.
"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress has the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I voting to the Missouri Compromise with greater tenacity than ever."—Buchanan's letter to T. Sanford, Aug. 21, 1848.
"The recent legislation of Congress (repeal of Missouri Compromise) respecting domestic slavery—derived as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power—the will of the majority—promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself."—Buchanan's letter accepting nomination.
"I am no longer simply James Buchanan, but the Platform of the party whose nominee I am."—Buchanan's Speech to the Keystone Club.

Fremont and Buchanan

It is worthy of remark that all the attacks upon Col. Fremont, or nearly all, have originated in Washington. Even those which are borne to us from the far distant shores of the Pacific, are contained in letters from Washington to the California papers. They all arise from the same pen. Through the thin gauze of the Digler agency, the hand of Mr. Buchanan himself the delamer of his only formidable or dreaded rival, may be plainly discerned. It is not likely that the republican title of President will ever grace Mr. Buchanan's name. But another and a different title he has fully and persistently earned; it is that of slanderer. He it was who first gave currency and plausibility to the "Bargain calumny on the gallant Clay." Mean-spirited, he begged of Mr. Clay not to expose him as the author of the slander which cheated the great Kentuckian out of the Presidency. Think of the eagle motives of generosity toward the base hand that sped it! Lo, from his grave a thousand barbed arrows spring up and point toward the assassin. Now the revolver turns upon the young and chivalrous Fremont, as to the victim for his venom. Let the people of America, when they read the base attacks upon the unslain name of Fremont, reflect that James Buchanan is their author. Justice to the living—justice to the dead—let justice be dealt at the election in November.

The Atrocities in Kansas.

The Pittsburg Gazette says, we were favored yesterday with a visit from Mr. Jeffries, who has just returned from Kansas. He was in Leavenworth at the time Phillips was murdered, and was an eye-witness of the terrible outrages perpetrated by the ruffians at that place. He saw the scalp, warm and bleeding, which a brutal Missourian had torn from the head of a free State man murdered by his hands, and which he was bearing about the town on the point of a butcher knife, displaying it as a trophy before the eyes of the people; and he was witness to many other heart-rending scenes.—He assures us that, instead of the accounts being exaggerated, the one-tenth part has not been told; the full history would be an accumulation of horrors from the contemplation of which the public mind would instinctively recoil. The unhappy victim from whom the scalp was taken, was one of those who justified before the Kansas Commission; and Mr. Jeffries tells us that every man who gave testimony before that commission is hunted down like a wild beast, and killed, if he comes within the reach of the Border Ruffians. Mr. Jeffries is a farmer of this county—a plain, substantial man, and one whose veracity is unimpeached and unimpeachable.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF THE BOOK TRADE.

The publishers and stationers, representing all portions of the country, at their semi-annual trade sale yesterday took a vote, and thus disclosed their preferences on the Presidency:

Fremont,	96
Buchanan,	6
Fillmore,	4

Two of those who voted for Buchanan were Canadians. After the vote it was resolved to meet on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the sales room, corner of White street and Broadway, and to march in procession to congratulate the President of their choice. A number of authors and literary men, all of whom must have a certain professional sympathy with Col. Fremont, will unite with the booksellers in doing honor to the Republican candidate.—N. Y. Post.

ONE OF THE PLANKS.—The Cincinnati platform is a remarkable structure, for it is that which the people are to vote for or against in this contest. Here is one of the planks:

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce had been true to the Democratic principles, and therefore true to the interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and therefore we proclaim ~~our unqualified approval of his measures and policy.~~

How many Northern Democrats are willing to endorse that?