

THE UNION
AND
EASTERN JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Free Kansas
from all and
Dayton.
Free up eachFOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.I am opposed to slavery in the abstract, and on principle, sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel inclined in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am indubitably opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.
JOHN C. FREMONT, 1856."I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to spread slavery over Territory where it does not exist."
HENRY CLAY, 1850.Under no circumstances will I consent to the further extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of representation in the House of Representatives.
DANIEL WEBSTER, 1848."WHENEVER THERE IS A SUBSTANTIVE GOOD TO BE DONE, WHENEVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY, I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."
DANIEL WEBSTER, 1850.

For the Campaign

We propose to send the Union and Journal during the State and National Campaigns, commencing June 20, and ending about the middle of November, a period of five months, at the following rates:

Single copies, 50 cents.
Ten copies, \$4.20.
Twenty copies, 8.00.
Forty copies, 15.00.

The interest which we feel, in common with many of our fellow citizens, in the maintenance of republican liberty, now perilled by the assertion of principles which would lead to a despotism more intolerable than that which was overthrown by our fathers, prompts us to make this offer.

Now is the time for action. Will our friends in all sections aid us in this work of placing the truth before the people.

The above cut out and pasted on a sheet of paper may be used as a subscription paper.

Where clubs are obtained we should prefer sending to one address.

Send forward the names.

Mr. Buchanan and Wages.

The declaration ascribed to Mr. Buchanan, that ten cents a day was sufficient wages for a laboring man, arises from the fact that in 1840 he made a speech in the U. S. Senate, in which he said—

"Reduce the nominal [price of labor] to the real standard throughout the world and you cover the country with benefits and blessings."

His speech was replied to by Senator Davis, (" Honest John,") of Mass., who made an estimate of the average price of labor over the world, and found it to be about ten cents a day. It was from this that the significant *soufflet* of "ten cent Jimmy" was applied to him. We hardly think that Mr. B., in making his speech, was aware of the exclusions which would follow from his idea of reducing the price of labor, and therefore are not disposed from this fact standing alone, to say that he is destitute of sympathy with the laboring classes. Yet we can hardly see how an intelligent man could believe that a low rate of wages would be advantageous to the laboring man. All experience shows that in those countries, like England, China, Germany, &c., where the rate of wages is low, the laboring classes are pinched for food, degraded, depressed, and seldom rise above the station in which they were born; and on the contrary, where the nominal (Mr. Buchanan would term it) price of labor is high, the industrial classes are respected, intelligent, obtain all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, and are continually advancing from the ranks of the employed to those of the employers. What makes the sentiment of Mr. Buchanan objectionable when a personal application is made to him of it, is that it does not contradict the uniform tenor of his life, but on the contrary is in harmony with it. By no act of his life can it be shown that he is pervaded with sympathy for the laboring classes, or that he appreciates the true dignity of labor.

The old federal principle which he inculcated in early life and which led him to revere the sentiments of Jefferson, and to ridicule the administration of James Madison, have stuck by him, and he is now in principle the same man as he was years ago, when he denounced the Democratic party as "Demagogues" and the "enemies of social order." (See his speech delivered at Lancaster, Pa., July 4, 1854, and recently published in the Cincinnati Platform, and the willingness he expresses to become the supply tool of the Slave power, does not contradict, but is in harmony with his previous course, and in this last act, more than any express declaration which he has made, or can make, show his want of sympathy with the hard hand of free labor; it pales the arm of the free laborer wherever it upholds it, is that labor is depreciable and he that does labor as a mechanic, or in the ordinary channels of labor on the farm or in

the workshop, is unfitted thereby from attaining any high social position. It is this sentiment to which Mr. Buchanan subscribes when he gives his assent to a Platform of principles under which Slavery can be extended, which degrades the white laborer in the Southern States and raises him but little above the slave. In consenting to be the exponent of the Slaveholders' policy and to do the bidding of the Slaveholders, Mr. Buchanan puts himself in direct antagonism with the free labor of the country and says substantially to it, that when the two systems of Slave and Free labor come in competition, his sympathies must be given for the former. Every advance which the Slave power makes in the path of strengthening and extending the institution is a direct and fatal blow to the interests of free labor, shrinking its dignity, palling its energies, lowering its respectability, and bringing it nearer and nearer, in point of social elevation to the place which Slave labor occupies. The laboring men of the free States, those who believe in the respectability of labor can have no sympathy for Mr. Buchanan, and if he objects to promote their interests and to give efficacy and effect to the true idea of labor and its relations to the social and political economy of the State, they must vote against him. Every vote given for Mr. Buchanan by a laboring man, taking into view his endorsement of the Cincinnati Convention and its approval of its Slave extension principles, is a direct and palpable blow to the rights, interests, and privileges of the laboring classes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Rejection of Kansas as a Free State by the House.

The proposition to admit Kansas as a free State with the Topeka constitution was rejected in the House on Monday by one majority. This treachery was brought about by the union of Messrs. Haven, Harrison, Dunn, Broome, Valk, Whitney and all the Northern Filmore men with the administration. Every other professed opponent of the administration from the north voted for the bill. We copy an abridged account of the proceedings of the House previous to the rejection.

On Saturday, June 28, the House had under consideration the Bill providing for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union. Speeches were made by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Campbell of Ohio, Mr. Evans of Texas, Morrill of Vt.

Mr. Campbell, in the course of his reply to Mr. Stephens, said that he could prove that Jefferson denied the Constitutional power to acquire territory, and could produce the original manuscript of a letter written by Jefferson, a few years before his death, in which he not only approved of the Missouri Compromise, but in express terms admitted the power of Congress to exclude slavery. This letter he intended to have lithographed to accompany his speech.

After an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, a motion to lay the bill upon the table was negatived 104 to 70, and the previous question was demanded and sustained and the main question ordered and he first business in order on Monday.

On Monday Mr. Grow, made the closing speech in favor of Kansas. Mr. Stephens moved to recommit the bill to the committee on territories with instruction to report instead thereof the substitute which he had offered, providing for the appointment of five persons by the President, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of the territory and an appointment of districts with the view of selecting a convention for the formation of a State Constitution, &c.

Mr. Dunn moved as an amendment that the committee be required to report a bill restoring the Missouri Compromise. Amendment adopted by 71 majority.

The motion to recommit with instructions as amended was then voted down—only 2 voting in the affirmative—Dunn and Harrison.

A motion to recommit without instructions was also rejected by 101 yeas against 109 nays.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved by 1 majority, the bill on the table—negatived by 1 majority.

The main question was then taken and the bill rejected by 1 majority.

The result was greeted by the clapping of hands and vociferations of joy by the opponents of the bill, while its friends exhibited signs of disappointment. Amid the confusion the House adjourned.

The only vote given again to the bill from N. E. was given by Mr. Fuller of Maine. Our Representatives, Wood, Benson, Perry, Washburn and Knowlton were present and voted for the bill.

The Representatives from the Slave States showed an unbroken front, in opposition to the bill. Freedom never gave a vote from the South. In this case, slavery obtained 23 votes, from Northern democrats and Filmore men.

The whole vote was 106 yeas, 107 nays. Absent or purged off, 29.

The correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says in relation to the voters of the Filmore men—

"The object of these Filmore men is to make a better pro-slavery record at the South than the Buchanan men enjoy, with a view of carrying the Southern States for Filmore. This is the secret of their treachery to their constituents to-day."

An effort to reconsider the vote to-day, is contemplated. Its success, is doubtful.

The responsibility of this voting that Kansas shall not be a free State belongs to the same men who resisted so long the election of an Anti-Slavery man. With profusion of professions for freedom on their lips, they vote against freedom in Kansas for the most part of political purposes. The real truth is, they are SLAVEHOLDERS IN HEART, or if not so, they have hearty abhorrence of the secured institution.

The South in an unbroken vote against Free Kansas because its constitution contains a provision that slavery shall never exist in the territory, and this sectional movement is sustained by the votes of twenty-three Buchanan and Filmoreites from the North.

On Monday Douglas made a similar one in the Senate. With the agility that the little giant displayed, just previous to the passage of the Nebraska bill, he backs down from his position and brings in a bill which is intended to shield the Ruffian party from the storm of popular indignation that awaits it. The bill is a sheer deception, specious, but as matters now are, could, if passed, result in nothing.

The bill provides for the appointment of Commissioners by the President, who shall take a census of the legal voters of the territory and make a fair apportionment of delegates to each county, to form a Constitution and a State government. The Commissioners are to remain in session to hear complaints, examine witnesses, and correct the lists of voters, &c., and no person is to be allowed to vote whose name is not on the lists. The election of delegates is to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention is to be held on the first Monday in December. The qualification of voters to be three months residence; no test oath to be required, and no law to be enforced infringing the liberty of speech or of the press or of the right of the people to bear arms.

If there was a particle of sincerity in these men they would begin at the beginning—declare the infamous laws passed by the bogus Legislature null and void, and command the President of the United States to open the way for the safe emigration of all into the territory, from the north as well as the South. After the free State men have been driven out by the permitted assassins from Missouri and South Carolina, their leaders scattered, or arrested for constructive treason, and when emigrants from the free States are prevented from going into the territory by bands of Missourians and South Carolinians, after the order of despotism is established, and when laws exist, which the organ of the border ruffian party says must be obeyed, which impose penalty or imprisonment or death upon all who shall dare to say that slavery is not right in Kansas—when free speech is interdicted, the press muzzled on the subject, this bill is brought forward, and Buchanan men at the north will talk of its fairness. The introduction of it is a confession to the country of the iniquity of the past, but is also an attempt to cheat the free men of Kansas out of their rights, and to aid in adding another slave State to this confederacy. No sincere friend to the restriction of slavery within its present limits will give it countenance.

Since the above was prepared I have the proceedings of Congress on Tuesday by which it appears that Mr. Barely moved in the House a reconsideration of the vote by which the Kansas Bill had been rejected. A motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was superceded by the presentation of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.

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The Ostend Manifesto.

The allusion to the celebrated "Ostend manifesto" in one of the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, prompts us to give our readers the concluding portion of it. There are those who affect to believe that should Mr. Buchanan be elected, his policy with respect to other nations would be pacific and conciliatory. Let all such read the extract we give below, from this infamous document, and then ask themselves if Mr. Buchanan, after having deliberately put his hand to a document in which is found the highwayman's plea, "that might makes right," is a suitable man to make President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan by giving his sanction to this document shows his entire willingness to see the most daring schemes of the filibusters to be carried out. Every man engaged in commerce, should shun him, as they would poison. We call particular attention to the parts we have italicized, and placed in small capitals.

"But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances?"

"While pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world to which we have been so often, and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the 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 WRISTLING IT FROM SPAIN IF WE POSSESS THE POWER. And it is upon the very same principle that we would justify an individual in tearing down the burning houses of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home. Under such circumstances, WE OUGHT NEITHER TO COUNT THE COST NOR REGARD THE ODDS THAT SPAIN MIGHT EXIST AGAINST US."

We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be reluctant to our duty—be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, SHOULD WE PERMIT CUBA TO BE AFRICANIZED AND BECOME A SECOND ST. DOMINGO."

JOHN Y. MASON,
PIERRE SOULE.

Aux La Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1854.

The foot pad who goes out in the high way to strike down, rob and perhaps murder, inoffensive victims, never does so without pleading his necessities. His views of his necessities are his justification, and in character, are precisely such as are put forward by Mr. Buchanan and his associates in this circular. If Spain refuses to sell Cuba, and it is thought necessary to have it, "WE SHALL BE JUSTIFIED IN WRISTLING IT FROM SPAIN IF WE POSSESS THE POWER." Such is Mr. Buchanan's statesmanship.

The Republican State Convention to be held in Portland, on Tuesday next, promises to be well attended. It is a delegate convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and two electors at large.

The basis of Representation is one delegate for every city, town, and organized plantation, and an additional delegate for every fifty votes, according to the Republican vote for Governor in 1855. It is a busy season of the year, but we trust that the friends of the right of free speech, freedom in Kansas and the republican cause, will make sacrifices of time, if necessary, and be fully represented. All who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, are invited to participate in the convention.

Let there be a full delegation from York—Towns that have not already selected delegates, should do so immediately. The caucuses for the selection of Delegates from this City and from Saco, are to be held to-morrow evening. See notices.

The National Era, the leading anti-slavery paper, throws cold water upon the hopes of Buchanan, and declares it to be a mere farce. The Era gave, a week ago, some strong views in favor of the nomination of Justice McLean.—*Eastern Argus.*

This is as near the truth as the Argus generally gets, yet there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. The Era supports Fremont in the fullest manner, as an inspection of the last number will satisfy the Argus. The Argus is always ready to shape itself according to circumstances. Now that its first statement is blighted, it can hold a little on the Sectional string, and hark up in holy horrors the Era's abolitionism, to the gaze of its admiring readers. Something must be made out of the matter to help the sinking fortunes of that Federal Democrat, Buchanan. All the help he will get will not save him.

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.—By Washington Irving. Vol. 3. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co.

The third volume of Irving's Washington covers a period of two years, embracing one of the most eventful periods of the revolution. It commences with the winter encampment at Morristown in 1776-7, and ends with the departure of Sir Henry Clinton for his campaign in the South in 1779. During this period were fought the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Within this interval the famous Conway correspondence came to light; Jane McCrea was murdered; the Valley of the Wyoming was desolated; the treason of Arnold was discovered; and numerous other events occurred, which form interesting episodes in the life of Washington.

For sale by L. Holsman, at his Bookstore and Periodical Depot, Factory Island, Saco.

MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—The Americans of Mass. held a State Convention at Springfield, July 1, over 500 delegates were present. The nomination of Fremont was endorsed by a vote of 230 to 197, after which the Filmore men, numbering about 140, bolted and held a separate meeting, and ratified the nomination of Filmore and Donaldson.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal states that in Dover, N. H., the young Irish Americans, "born in this country," are forming a Fremont Club, and that it already numbers one hundred and fifty.

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—The screw steamer North America, which left Liverpool on the 18th ult. arrived at Quebec yesterday, and brought the gratifying intelligence that the British Government had decided not to suspend diplomatic intercourse with this country. This was announced by the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords, on the 16th ult., and "was received with loud cheers."

DEVOTION TO PRINCIPLES.—The New York Herald, (a paper whose instincts have always placed it on the winning side) speaking of the unanimity and devotion to principle manifested at Philadelphia, says:—

Never before, in any Party Presidential Convention within our recollection, has this great idea of everything for the cause and nothing for men, been so strikingly illustrated.

THE WAGONS OF KANSAS. At the Fremont ratification meeting in Albany the other evening, Mr. Howard, of the Kansas Congressional Commission, made the following assertion:—

"I assert that if all the tyranny inflicted upon our forefathers, by the kings of Great Britain, were collected together and multiplied by ten, I could bring facts to prove that the poor settlers in Kansas have suffered more than the whole of them."

Among the delegates from Virginia, in the Philadelphia Convention, was a Mr. Underwood of Piedmont. A public meeting has been held in Piedmont, at which a committee was appointed to notify Mr. Underwood to leave the State for the offence committed in attending the Republican convention. Liberty in the Slave States does not seem to amount to much.

REDFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We understand that an association has been formed on the Mutual principle, for insurance purposes, in this city, and that the following board of Directors and Officers have been chosen.

President—John M. Goodwin.
Directors—Jonathan Tuck, D. E. Somes, E. H. C. Hooper, George H. Adams, T. K. Lane, Horace Bacon.
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Fremont's Nomination.—The Press.

The following is from the New York Times—

He has been a man of the people; his labors have been for their benefit, and his love of the rights of the people for the highest honor they have in their power to bestow; and if there is such a sentiment as that of gratitude in the public heart—if the people of the free States have any admiration for high personal qualities, for perseverance, bravery, disinterested benevolence, generosity, heroism, for noble-mindedness, high attainments, and devotion to duty—if they prefer such qualities as these, which have been freely exerted for the public good, to the low arts of political chicanery and party subserviency, Fremont will receive the united support of the free States of the Union.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer remarks:—We heartily join in the response, and in the same spirit which moved the Convention to so gratifying an unanimity, we accept the nomination as the one under which the great battle, for the common good, can best be fought, with the surest prospect of success, and the one, the end of which, if well fought, will be victory.

The N. Y. Mirror congratulates the convention on the harmony of its proceedings, and their spontaneous selection of a man who is connected with no faction, whose name is familiar, as a "household word," throughout the wide extent of our Republic, and whose whole life has been devoted to the interests of civilization and the glory of the American Union.

The N. Y. Herald says:—In the nomination of Col. Fremont the masses of conflicting passions, which the Convention have unquestionably been borne down by the irresistible undercurrent of the prevailing sentiment of the opposition masses of the North.

The Boston Bee thinks the Courier a little too fast when it declares that Fremont is totally unknown to the country, and says:—

Col. Fremont was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of California; and in that body performed able and acknowledged service. He was also elected to the United States Senate for a term ending in 1861. Of Wm. L. Dayton, the same paper remarks, "his name will certainly

And the certificates which the said Kent is circulating are forgeries and impositions, as the affidavits of the following names prove, viz: A. W. STRAUB, A. C. BUSH, JOHN B. STAFFORD, M. C. MERRILL, Power to be sworn at, N. W. Harmon, J. P. H. D. HAYES.
Lawrence, Mass., June 11, 1856.

AGENTS: Dr. James Sawyer, and Amos Sawyer, Biddeford; T. Gilman, and D. L. Mitchell, Saco; H. H. Hay, Portland, General Agent. 1720

