

The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 7, NO. 31.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 41.

POLITICAL.

Letter from the Hon. Lot M. Morrill.

The following letter appeared in the Age two weeks ago. It speaks for itself.

To the Editor of the Age: Your journal of the 29th ult., introduces my name to the public, and charges that I am now "in favor of the prohibition of slavery in all the territories," and "in 1848 had no difficulty in standing upon the platform declaring that all efforts of the abolitionists, and others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery ought not to be countenanced," and it also added, "in 1852 he could ratify the same platform." There is evinced here a purpose to exhibit me as holding to political opinions in 1848 and 1852 different from, and inconsistent with, those assigned me at the present time, and the above quotations, from the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, are relied upon for the charges and the proof.

If the testimony introduced to support these charges had been presented in a connected form, it would have been unnecessary for me to reply to it.

The resolution to which you refer, adopted in 1848, made no allusion to slavery in the Territories, but was confined to the subject of interference with slavery in the States. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with, or control, the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution. That all efforts of the abolitionists, and others to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, and which have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any of our political institutions.

In 1852, two years after the adoption of which fixed by compromise the domestic condition of all the territories, and left what is now Kansas and Nebraska devoted to freedom under the operation of the Missouri Compromise, the Convention at Baltimore reaffirmed the resolution of 1848, and for the purpose of sanctioning the fixed character of the territories derived from prior compromise, added the following resolutions to that of 1848:

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Now how stands the matter upon the charge and proof? In 1848 I was opposed to interference with slavery in the States. Was this position incompatible with the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise? In 1852 I yielded to the adjustment of 1850, which, although it did not, in terms, prohibit slavery in all the territories, nevertheless, I repeat, left all the territories as safe as the States, and particularly left what is now Kansas and Nebraska under the protection against slavery of 1820. Was this position incompatible with the resolution which deplored "attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question?" It is precisely that removal, under the form of repealing the Missouri Compromise, which I resisted, and which I now condemn, as a violation, not only of public faith, but of the very terms of the democratic creed and statement. For maintaining to the letter, this covenant, I am denounced in the Age as a deserter from democratic principles, and this charge is attempted to be sustained by the production of a garbled record. Can the Age in no better mode illustrate the maxim it quotes, that "honesty is the best policy?"

And let me say to the Age, when in its new born zeal for democratic principles (!) it undertakes to discredit all who do not come up to the standard required by the new dogmas upon questions of slavery in the territories, but not only the antecedents of that journal are unfavorable to its success, but the entire record of the democratic party in this State, and that of all its public men, down to 1854—the period of departure from sound, uniform, and well established principles and practices upon this subject, and entrance upon, and adoption of, the novel and sectional slavery dogmas of the South—has not only to be garbled, but annulled and reversed.

You say, "the handwriting is on the wall." Is it possible you have seen it, and are so insensible to its meaning? If you have read it, reread it, disabuse yourself of the false and crude notions you entertain of it. Resolved, That the institution of human slavery is at variance with the theory of our government, abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence. That the federal government possesses adequate power to inhibit its existence in the territories of the Union; that the constitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construction, by contemporaneous exposition, and by repeated acts of legislation, &c. &c.

This is the language of the Democratic State Convention of 1849, adopted as the platform of the party upon that subject, and was backed up by an address, in language quite as unequivocal, and upon which the canvass of that year was conducted, and in which the party triumphed.

Here was an unqualified declaration by

the party that the federal government possesses the power to inhibit the existence of slavery in the territories, and that it ought to exercise that power.

The party, in repeated instances, before and since 1848, in its State Conventions, in the Legislature, and the people of the State in their County, Senatorial and Congressional Conventions, and primary meetings, have affirmed and reaffirmed the same doctrines.

Gov. Dana, in his address to the Legislature, in 1847, used this language:

"The sentiment of the people of this State is profound, sincere, and almost universal, that the influence of slavery upon productive energy is like the blight of mildew; that it is a moral and social evil; that it does violence to the rights of man as a thinking, reasoning, and responsible being." The right to the slave "is an unnatural, artificial, or a statute right; and when he voluntarily poses with a slave to a territory where the statute recognizing the right does not exist, then, at once, the right ceases to exist; the slave becomes a free man, with just as much right to claim the master as the master to claim the slave." (5)

In 1848 the Legislature—
Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to prevent, by the exercise of all constitutional power, the extension of slavery into territory of the United States now free.

In 1854 the Legislature—
Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to prevent, by the exercise of all constitutional power, the extension of slavery into territory of the United States now free.

Here, then, it will be seen that the people of this State have repeatedly declared, not only their abhorrence of slavery as a moral, social and political evil, but their opinions that Congress has full constitutional jurisdiction over the territories, and power to inhibit slavery therein, and it ought to exercise that power to prevent the extension of slavery thereto; and that so late as 1854, by an almost unanimous expression of the Legislature, protested against the act of Congress repealing or invalidating the Missouri Compromise.

It is not hard to believe that you are wholly ignorant of this "handwriting on the wall," or that you can be entirely insensible to its true meaning and import, as indicating the settled sentiment of the people of this State, and yet The Age, published and circulated under the patronage of the people, assaults this sentiment; and not only so, but it assaults their often repeated and solemnly declared opinions, and those of their legislators and statesmen, of the power and duty of Congress on the subject of slavery in the territories, and treats as an idle and unmeaning ceremony their earnest remonstrances against the repeal of a time-honored compromise; but arrogantly asserts that these sentiments are unconstitutional, sectional and sectional; and it assumes to treat the people of this State, who are disposed to adhere to those sentiments and opinions, long cherished and honestly entertained, and who are not disposed to adopt the new dogmas, as traitors to their political opinions and party.

And with the full knowledge of the fact that I had reported the resolutions in the Convention of 1849, declaring the opinion that Congress had full power over the whole subject of slavery in the territories, and ought to exercise that power to exclude slavery therefrom, and that I was a member of the legislature of 1854, was then, and ever since have been, opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska measure; and with the knowledge also that the Cincinnati Convention declared for non-interference with slavery in the territories as a test of party fidelity and fellowship, and also for entire approval and unqualified endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska act—your paper arraigns me before the public upon a charge of having "accomplished a wonderful somersault." Wherefore? For no conceivable reason or pretext, other than that I now adhere to my former opinions, and decline to support nominations made upon a platform of principles that does violence to all I ever conceived or expressed upon that subject.

And after you had seen the party in this State, at the Bangor Convention, subjected to the humiliating Cincinnati political test of fellowship, and thus made to reverse its opinions and sentiments, not to say "accomplish a wonderful somersault," you do not withdraw your charge, but talk of my "having left the party." Allow me to say to The Age that this method of treating the whole subject, is calculated to beget in the public mind a suspicion to its disadvantage.

Again, with a view to establish for me a character for inconsistency, I am represented as holding in 1849 that the slavery question "cannot be made an element of the democratic creed," and now "landing upon a platform whose distinctive creed is prohibition in all the territories." Reference is here made to one of the resolutions of 1849, referred to above. By that Resolution the Democratic party of Maine declared, that although "the exercise of the power of excluding slavery from the territories of the Union had received the sanction of every republican administration," yet it involves a principle which has never formed a part of the distinctive creed of the national democratic party; and that "it cannot be made an element of that creed."

I think the public will find it difficult to perceive the inconsistency charged. I am free to protest now against making the subject of "slavery in the territories an element of the democratic creed." It is for resisting the recommendations of the democratic creed that I am now regarded by your Journal as a heretic. The Convention at Cincinnati, contrary to the practice of the party, and violation of former declaration of democratic

policy, makes the sanction of the recent disturbance by Congress of questions of slavery in the territories a condition of partisan fellowship.

Now, more, this sanction has become to be the corner stone and ne plus ultra of "democratic" faith. But, in common with many others, I shall continue to resist this action, and I feel that I have a right to resist it, being sustained not only by my private judgment, but by the authority and force of the resolution of the State Convention of 1849. In this I but adhere to my former convictions, and to the "practices which have received the sanction of every republican administration." And I now claim also to appropriate the language, and to act up to the many tone and spirit of that other resolution, passed by the same Convention of which the Age is not expected to make voluntary mention:

"Resolved, That while we most cheerfully concede to our southern brethren the right on all occasions, to speak and act with entire freedom on questions connected with slavery in the territories, we claim the exercise of the same right for ourselves, and any attempt, from any quarter, to stigmatize us or our representatives, for advocating or defending the opinions of our people, upon the subject, will be regarded as an unwarrantable act of aggression upon the rights of the citizens of this State."

If the paper in which my impeachment is preferred has not strangely leaped into new political courses since your brief connection with it, and had adhered to its principles steadily and persistently maintained hitherto, it would have no occasion to be at variance with its old patrons, and I should find in it no enemy.

Under the circumstances, I may not be deemed impertinent if I ask you to inform the public how many short months have elapsed since this same paper incurred the displeasure of the government at Washington, and lost its patronage, and was by the organ of the government declared to be unsound, and classed with "Freesoilers," for maintaining precisely the political opinions which I then held in common with nineteen-twentieths of the democracy of Maine—opinions to which I now adhere? It may have been thought unwise, by some, to forfeit so much for consistency to principle. It is evident that those who are responsible for the present course of the Age intend to profit by the lesson.

L. M. MORRILL.

Removal of the Seat of Government.

The question of removing the seat of government from Washington, is one of the exciting topics forced into prominence by the late acts of violence committed in that place. Its situation between two slaveholding States—Virginia, the great mother of many slaveholding communities, on the one side, and Maryland on the other—is unfavorable to the free discussion of the questions that now agitate the public mind. A bad atmosphere overlies the spot, a mephitic influence which unnerves and unmans those representatives of the North who are not strong in virtue or courage—the very same influence which in the slave States silences all who lament, as numbers of them do, the destiny which entailed the curse of slavery upon the fair region.

It is quite time that the seat of government for this republic, so boastful of its free institutions, should be fixed where the crack of the slave-driver's lash is not heard, where the slave-driver is in the ascendant, in short, beyond the control of the great oligarchical class of the South, and within the sphere of proper democratic influences. At Washington the slave-driver feels that he is on his own peculiar ground, and is made insolent by it.

Moreover, as long as the seat of government is fixed amidst a slaveholding community, a certain degree of pliancy is given to the doctrine that slavery is a national institution, and that freedom is the local exception. The time has arrived when all adventitious support should be withdrawn from this false and mischievous position, now so vehemently insisted on in certain quarters.

When the seat of the federal government is removed, it will unquestionably be transferred to the Valley of the Mississippi. The powerful and populous West needs but a hint to address itself to the task, and with the present feelings of the Northern and Eastern States their co-operation is certain.

[N. Y. Post.]

The Worcester Palladium, the ablest Democratic paper in Massachusetts, next to the Boston Post—and far before that as a consistent exponent of Democratic principles—refuses to support the platform and nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. It says—

"In the convention four years hence, if what the South now desires shall not then have become a reality in its possession, the idea involved in these resolutions will stand out in bold relief; the full and full purpose of the slaveholders clearly unrolled of all disguises. It will be the absorption of the whole southern part of the North American continent; and the extension of negro slavery—carrying with it political power—over Mexico and the Central American States; converting the United States into one great republic; and bringing into the Union slave states after slave states, until slavery shall be the universal rule, and freedom its most insignificant exception."

To preserve the union of the States, so fraught with blessings for all, we are prepared to go as far as he will who will go the farthest without the sacrifice of manhood. We yield to the South every right and privilege to which it is entitled under the constitution and the laws, fairly and honestly interpreted. But there are steps which cannot be safely taken; and in the language of the excellent Woodbury, we say: "We follow where democratic principles lead; when they halt we halt."

Letter from Wm. T. Johnson, Late Publisher of The "Age."

The N. Y. Evening Post of last week contains the subjoined letter which is from the pen of Wm. T. Johnson, Esq., of this city, for twelve years preceding the past, the publisher of the Age, and long known as one of the most sterling members of the Democracy of Maine. Mr. Johnson is now a warm and zealous supporter of HAMILIN and FREMONT. [Kennebec Journal.]

AUGUSTA, August 16, 1856.

The annual election in this State occurs on the 8th of September, when, besides Governor, a full Legislature and local officers, six members of Congress are to be chosen.

You may see by your files that on the morning of the last State election I despatched you a letter, predicting with precision the result, and yet that result surprised every member of the defeated party, as well, doubtless as the larger portion of the successful parties. I allude to this, in order that you may have a little confidence in my present statement, when I assure you that Hannibal Hamlin will be elected Governor by a large majority over the combined vote of Wells, the candidate for the Buchanan interest, and Patten, the candidate of the whigs, which ragged remnant of a once considerable party, are now maintained in organization, with the hope of depriving the Republicans of a few voters who would prefer Fremont to Buchanan.

Moreover, the seat in Congress now occupied by Mr. Fuller, and to which many of us were glad to see him returned after his vote against the repeal of the Missouri restriction in 1854, will now be filled by a Republican, as it would then have been had his subsequent opinions been foreknown. That the State will go for Fremont in November, no rational man in Maine doubts.

This opinion, you know, is of one who never heretofore failed to work and vote on the Democratic side. It is founded on what are believed to be ample sources of information.

Last year the issues in this State were mainly local. The democratic papers carefully and persistently pressed the local issues. The matters which are now of most concern are those which interest the states in common, and we shall attend to them with an energy and spirit not then exceeded. Our voters feel that they have a grave public duty to perform—that the outrages now being perpetrated in Kansas must be stopped—that the prostitution of the powers of the general government to the uses of slavery must be ended. With this view, an organization has been constituted, composed of a large majority of the old whig party, and the better portion of the invincible democratic party of Maine, and this organization has adopted the name under which Jefferson led his disciples to victory, leaving to the support of Mr. Buchanan the organization which still bears the name of Democracy, but which is no more like the old democracy than Solomon "in all his glory," like Solomon after certain of his wives, in his old age, "turned away his heart after other gods."

The nomination of Mr. Hamlin for Governor, by the Republicans, would at any time have the effect of bringing out a very large vote on both sides. Mr. Hamlin is the object of a sleepless and very malignant animosity on the part of the leaders of the Buchanan forces in Maine. Throughout his long congressional life he has been persistently hated and pursued by them. To gratify this passion against him and those who co-operated with him, even the democratic organization itself has often had lifted against it the pariah hand. In 1846 the manifest desire of the people to place him in the United States Senate was frustrated by intrigues in the legislature. In 1850 the rules of party discipline were rudely broken by responsible leaders in the legislature, with a view to defeat his election to the Senate, after he had been fairly, and by great majorities, nominated by convention of the members of each House. This outrage of the rules of party fellowship was sustained by a proportionate number of factions politicians outside of the legislature.

The Congressional district in which Mr. Hamlin resides has afforded repeated instances of its border ruffian tactics in its nominating conventions, the object being, as in Kansas now, to defeat the people in the exercise of their rights. The election of a democratic Governor by the people was defeated in 1851, by the machinations and bolting of this interest. Mr. Hamlin was not personally involved in the contest, but the sedition was started in revenge of an executive appointment, by which Mr. Hamlin was supposed to be gratified. This defeat of the democracy, partial at the polls, was made complete in the legislature of 1853, one branch of which was treasonably given to the whigs, thereby securing the election of the whig candidate for Governor.

The animosity which has thus all along pursued Mr. Hamlin, and which sometimes assumed the form of treason to the democratic party, has abated not a jot by time. On the contrary, it has become more intense. Those who harbored it and acted from its impulse, feel that a verdict is now to be taken on their conduct. Accordingly, his nomination stimulates the opposition to the most desperate efforts. Every man of their who is able to go, or to be carried to the polls, will vote in September. On the other hand, like all just men thus assailed, Mr. Hamlin has friends who will stand by him, and whose exertions, although animated by so vigorous a passion, will as completely accomplish the easier task. Besides, Mr. Hamlin is personally visiting his constituents, crowds of whom daily listen to his voice. He always wins the popular respect when he goes on an errand of this, for he is a gentleman of democratic instincts, open and honest purposes, and great good sense.

As Maine is about to speak to her sister states, she will say that the government of our common confederacy should confine itself to constitutional objects, and not devote its herculean energies to the extension over their virgin territories of a pernicious institution; and within the ranks of the organization that utters this voice for Maine, exists a large fraction of the old and invincible democracy, who will say to their ancient companions in arms, that if they would resume again the control of the State, they must rise from before the dark idol they now worship, and kneel again at the old shrines.

OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

A New Door to the Buchanan Party—entrance of a Distinguished Federalist.

THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE REPUDIATED!

The Declaration of American Independence is now and always has been regarded by all true patriots and lovers of constitutional liberty, as the Magna Charta of the great principles in which the Constitution and the Union was founded. It recites the fundamental principles of a true Republican government, the natural rights of man. It declares that all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These are "self-evident truths," which have never been questioned by any but the sham Democracy and Federalists of the present day. These truths are now repudiated, the Declaration of American Independence is now scouted at and ridiculed by the supporters of James Buchanan. The "royal door" into the Buchanan Party is now open under the Declaration of Independence.

A few years ago Mr. Pettit of Indiana, now a supporter of Buchanan, asserted on the floor of Congress that what are asserted in the Declaration to be "self-evident truths," are "SELF-EVIDENT LIES." Mr. Callahan whose doctrines are now fully adopted by the Sham Democracy, substantially asserted the same doctrine in Congress. But a more conspicuous and significant repudiation of that great Charter of our Liberties, held so sacred by every Republican, has recently been announced to the public. The Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, the great leader of the old federal party, has recently announced his entrance into the Buchanan Camp, and in doing so he has had the honesty to avow explicitly the necessity there was in doing so, of flinging the Declaration of American Independence behind him, and leaving it in undisturbed possession of the Republican party!

In his letter to the Whig State Committee, which was read at the Buchanan and Whig gathering in Waterville, lately, he reiterates the infamous, treasonable doctrine of Fillmore and Preston S. Brooks, that the South ought not to submit to the election of Fremont,—that the Union is in danger &c., and proceeds to charge the Republican party with entertaining disunion sentiments. He frankly admits that the Republican party "gathers" its "DOCTRINES OF HUMAN RIGHTS" "out of THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE," and proceeds to say of that Party:

"If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the north, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen states of the south that government will appear as alien government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile government. It will represent to the eye a vast region of states organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voice of the pulpit, tribune, and press: ITS MISSION TO INAUGURATE FREEDOM and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the GLITTERING and SOUNDING GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL RIGHT which MAKE UP THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

These are very significant declarations. Mr. Choate asserts, truly, that "the mission" of the Republican party is "TO INAUGURATE FREEDOM, and put down the (pro-slavery) Oligarchy," and that it is to form a new "Constitution," it would be based upon "the glittering and sounding generalities of NATURAL RIGHT which MAKE UP THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I VOTE FOR MR. BUCHANAN.

There's for you; the greatest light of the old Federal Party in the bosom of James Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform! In taking that position he, of course, finds no further use for the Declaration of Independence; and has substituted for this glorious Republican Document, the OSTEND MANIFESTO!

By this new dog, then, are the old blue-light Federalists invited into the camp of the Slave Oligarchy and the Fillibusters.

old whig political leaders has opened the eyes of thousands of their late associates in the whig party and caused them to declare themselves for FREEDOM and FREMONT. [Jeffersonian.]

Letter from Rev. J. Gillpatrick, of Kansas.

BROWNVILLE, K.T., Aug. 8, '56.

BRO. FOSTER: You and the most of your readers have no doubt, long before this, heard a great deal in regard to our border war, the invasion of our territory by foreigners, who came in upon us with fraud and force, a drunken horde, to despoil us of our dearest earthly rights, and rob us of our privileges as free citizens. It may therefore be needless for me to write more on the subject; still, it may be a matter of interest to my numerous old friends at the eastward to hear something of our abuses from an eye and ear witness. It is but a mere sketch that I can give in this article.

I came to Kansas in October, 1854—was but little behind the first emigrants. I came, as my friends know, with a decided preference for freedom instead of slavery in the territory. When the "Missouri Compromise" was repealed, by that most unfortunate and iniquitous act of congress, which opened the whole north-western territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., to the introduction of slavery with all its abominations, though it had been sacred to freedom for more than thirty years, by what should have been, as it was designed to be, an unalterable compact, I resolved that by personal effort I would do what my humble abilities would allow, to counteract that high-handed outrage upon liberty and human rights. But as things stood, I supposed the question must and would be decided on republican principles, and in accordance with free institutions, and not by tyranny and oppression of the most base and cowardly kind. But in this I was entirely mistaken.

I supposed that whichever party should be in the majority would rule, whether in favor of slavery or against it. In all my reflections on the subject, I never entered my mind that persons from a border State would have the hardihood, and gross wickedness, to come in and vote as down; nay, worse, drive us from the polls, depose the judges of election, and fill their places with minions of their own. But all this, and much worse, has been done, and under circumstances which show the grossest fraud, and the most consummate villainy.

In November, the next month after my coming to the country, we were called together to elect a delegate to Congress. The real citizens were then few, but those in favor of a free State were probably a majority. But in rushed a horde of non-residents from the border State, mostly on the false pretence that they had taken claims, when in fact the most they had done towards such an act, was to have thrown four small poles across each other with the pretence of laying the foundation of a house, but without the remotest thought of ever becoming actual settlers in the country. In this way, by fraud, falsehood and perjury, a pro-slavery man was elected, and we were forced to submit.

On the 30th March, 1855, we were called together again, to elect the first legislature for the territory. At this time our enemies did not rely so much on fraud and deception, as upon force. In prospect of the election, secret societies have been formed in Missouri—bands of unprincipled ruffians have been hired—their rations furnished and large quantities of whiskey placed at their disposal. In due time, some two or three days before the election, they left their homes for the territory by thousands, all armed to the teeth with rifles, revolvers and bowie-knives. Thus prepared for their desperate purpose, they walked, or ran, or rode, or marched. With drums rolling and banners flying they made their way to the spot where their infamous work was to be done.

On the morning of the memorable day, they were all ready for action—drunk and desperate enough for anything. At an early hour they were at the places for voting, in overwhelming numbers. Their first object was to depose and drive from their seats the judges of election, by the governor appointed, in every case when they would not, in violation of their oaths, admit all that the ruffians wished. This done, they rushed to the polls without regard to who they were, or where they were from, no such thing being required by the unprincipled judges appointed by the drunken mob. Nor was this all. Actual citizens were driven from the polls, and from the town, if they would not vote the pro-slavery ticket. The writer experienced the truth of this, in his own case. He did not arrive at the place of voting until one o'clock P. M., having to ride 25 miles that morning. When he arrived, they had adjourned for dinner. A large crowd were within and around the house—all strangers to him, and he a stranger to them. He inquired for some with whom he was acquainted, particularly one of the judges, but could find none, until he chanced to get his eye on a friend whom he knew. While engaged in conversation with him, not in relation to slavery, or anything pertaining to it, he was approached by a number of strangers, one of whom presented him with the pro-slavery ticket and asked him if he would cast that vote. On being told "no," he ordered him to leave, and began to pour on him a torrent of abuse, in language sufficiently profane and vulgar to make a fiend blush. From this he proceeded to snatch the cap from the writer's head with one hand, and struck him with the other on the side of the head, still belching out his foul language, and with others, threatening to shoot him if he did not leave.

Comment on such bold contradictions and such unscrupulous villification is needless.

1776--1856. In 1776 there were three parties: The Freedom party. The Loyalist party, who deplored agitation. The Tories, who favored oppression. In 1856 there are three parties: The Freedom party. The Fillmore party, who deplore agitation. The Buchanan Tories, who favor oppression upon the colony of Kansas. [Journal.]

He stepped into the house, and asked protection from the landlord, but was promptly refused it. Returning to the door he was ordered to retire on pain of death, the instruments of which were presented.

All this for the simple, and only reason that the writer would not vote the pro-slavery ticket, for he did not reply to their vile and abusive language, nor resist their personal violence.

This was but one instance out of hundreds very much the same. Well, in this way they elected a legislature to their liking, many of whom were, and still are citizens of Missouri. At the time appointed they met, and passed laws, some of which are worthy only of Draco's code, and would be executed by none less cruel and barbarous than Nero. Yet strange to tell, this mock legislature is recognized by the President and his advisers, and its laws regarded as valid, and we are required to submit to them. We cannot, we will not do it. Such is the feeling, and the conduct of all the "free state" men in the territory. This, mainly, has led to the strife, robbery and cold-blooded murders of which you have heard. Gangs of infamous hirelings from Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia have rushed in upon us, and upon the guerrilla system, have ravaged many parts of the territory; stealing, robbing, murdering and driving families from their homes and often destroying their houses by fire.

All this, the details of which are too heart-rending to relate, had I time and space to do it, is calculated to lead one to inquire—Is it a reality? Is it possible that in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in the freest country on earth, and under what is reputed to be the purest, wisest, and best government in the world, such scenes of cruelty and oppression as are unknown to history, are being practiced, and what is worse, are approved, or tolerated by the executives of the nation? "O tell it not in Gath!" And all this, for what? Why, to kill out if possible the spirit of liberty—to annihilate the spirit of '76—to blot out the pure sentiments of our fathers expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. It is to establish human bondage in one of the fairest portions of earth's surface, and indeed if possible, to extend the worst of tyranny, domestic slavery, over the whole domain of the United States; for the slave power will be satisfied with nothing less.

But shall it be done? Shall freedom, the birth right of every American citizen, which cost our fathers such a vast amount of sacrifice in blood and treasure, be sold for less than a morsel of postage? Shall we exchange it for the deep, broad and everlasting curse of slavery? Shall we consent to be slaves ourselves? For it has come to that in Kansas. The question is not so much now, whether or not we will have African slavery among us, but whether or not we will be slaves ourselves, and submit to be ruled by "border ruffians?" That is the question now pressed upon the good people of Kansas. Already the chains are forged for us in the draconian laws of the most legislative referred to. It only remains for them to rivet them on by executing them, and we are slaves to all intents. We are in awful bondage, our dearest earthly rights will be trampled upon by our enemies; and our oppressors, from the President down to the meanest sheriff, will ride rough-shod over us.

But we trust in God it will not be so. He has said the wicked in their rage, and fury to persecute the innocent. "But they shall proceed no farther." So we trust he has, or is about to say to our oppressors, They have dug their own political graves, and the time is not distant when they will tumble into the dark hole of human scorn will roll over them. Meanwhile, we confidently expect that Kansas will be free, despite the desperate efforts of our border law.

J. GILLPATRICK.

Two Characters of Hannibal Hamlin Drawn by the Bangor Journal.

The Bangor Journal of June 14, 1856, contains the following articles:

SEVENTH HUNTERS. Senator Hamlin on Thursday, formally withdrew from the Democratic party, and at the same time resigned his position as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on which he has served WITH SO MUCH CREDIT TO HIMSELF AND HONOR TO THE COUNTRY FOR SEVERAL YEARS. Mr. Hamlin, very fully occupied this place, being a representative of Maine, one of the first commercial States of the Union, and possessing the qualifications, CAPACITY AND INDUSTRY, which have given him HONORABLE REPUTATION, as a working member of the Senate. His withdrawal to his estate HAS ALWAYS BEEN PATRIOTICALLY ATTENDED TO, and in his hands THE INTERESTS OF HIS CONSTITUENTS AND OF THE STATE have not suffered.

The Bangor Journal of August 19, 1856, two months and five days after the above appeared in its columns speaks thus of the same Hannibal Hamlin:

"But (say, the people of Maine,) will not throw their votes for a man for Governor who HAS NO REGARD FOR THE INTERESTS OF THIS STATE,—for a man, too, who has always ABUSED, VILIFIED AND TRAMPLED UPON THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS and insulted them personally upon every occasion in his power?"

Comment on such bold contradictions and such unscrupulous villification is needless.

The following is a copy of a letter just received by the National Kansas Committee, signed by several of the principal men of Kansas, and is followed by an appeal from that Committee, which we hope will be immediately responded to:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Aug. 13, 1856.

To the National Kansas Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—The fugitive train which left Iowa a few weeks since, has, we understand, arrived in safety at Topeka. The presence of so large a body of men, and the prospect of still more following in their footsteps, is highly encouraging to our people. In other respects, our cause in the States and at Washington seem to brighten. We would gladly await the complete organization and operation of your scheme and the sure operation of other causes for our preservation, but a pressing emergency compels us to anticipate them, and we appeal by a special messenger to you for more prompt and efficient aid in men, arms, ammunition and provisions.

The contest is upon us, and instant action alone can save our people from destruction. It may seem to you a premature movement, but we are forced to it. The details will have to be explained to you by the bearer, ———, Esq., who is fully acquainted with all the facts, and upon whose statements you may fully rely.

The leading facts of the case will be briefly stated. We have three statements upon the most reliable authority, and on no hearsay reports.

Since the attack upon Lawrence of May 21st last, with the exception of a few skirmishes, matters in the Territory have remained in comparative quiet. The presence of the Government troops, which it seemed to impose a check upon the designs of our enemies has served them with an opportunity to make more extensive preparations. Provisions, arms, both guns and cannon and ammunition have been severely introduced into and stored in different parts of the Territory, bands of from 50 to 200 men each from Missouri and the South are fortifying themselves in a continuous line through the settled portions of the Territory, in readiness for a simultaneous descent by night upon our scattered and defenseless people.

Fully satisfied that this extreme danger impended over us as we appealed to the military to afford us protection by the dispersion of these armed bands. This has been refused us in the case of a band of upwards of one hundred men encamped about six miles from this place on Washington Creek. We must have immediate help. The hours from Missouri and other parts of the South will be upon us. We shall stand by our homes to the last.

To the neighboring Free States and to the National Committee we look for relief. Shall we not have it? The battle, as you are already aware, is not for Kansas alone, but for freedom of the entire North. Suffer us not then, we entreat you, to be overwhelmed for want of timely aid. We will do our duty. If the reports our friends bring to us be true, the North is alive to its danger and duty, and will stand by us.

Commanding our cause to your immediate attention and to the Almighty, we remain, Yours, &c.,

APPEAL OF NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE.

The above letter comes to us from the most reliable source. We have for some time been aware of the steady and determined preparations of the South for a decisive stroke, such as is indicated above. The opening of the contest has happened sooner than it was planned by the South, but we are convinced it will be a severe one. In the border towns of Missouri, large companies are preparing to enter Kansas under Acheson, Stringfellow, and Buford, for the purpose of exterminating the entire Free State forces. There can be no doubt the same will be the case from other parts of the South. Kansas is now in a state of open war. It is not a war in which the interests of Kansas are alone at stake, but the cause of Freedom in the whole country. Shall slavery or Freedom rule? Shall those who have emigrated to that territory from the North with their families be driven out or assassinated—because they are opposed to extending the cause of slavery over that beautiful country? are questions which are now forced upon us. The country must answer them by action! Immediate action! by money and by men? Let every man who can go to Kansas, go immediately, and let every neighborhood that can send one, two or more men, send them now. Let them come with means sufficient to carry them into the Territory, and such arms as can be procured. Emigrants will send them for their own protection. But let no man go to Kansas except as a bona fide emigrant. We hire no man to go there to drive out peaceable citizens, we only ask those who are desirous of making that beautiful land their home, to go there. But we ask as the Freeman of the North to go prepared to defend their rights and the rights of those noble men whose homes are in peril. We want men who have liberty, and will defend it. Let such go to Kansas now!

We would earnestly entreat all Committees to send their funds to us immediately, and put forth every effort in their power to raise large monthly contributions. If the North is ever to do anything for the cause of Freedom we expect it to be done now!

By order of the Committee

M. B. HICK, Sec'y Kansas Com.

200 LAND WARRANTS

THE subscriber is prepared to purchase 200 Land Warrants of all denominations, for which he will pay

An advance on the highest market prices as he purchases Warrants for location.

All persons having Warrants for sale will do well to call and see him. WM. W. VIRGIN,

NORWAY, July 1, 1855.

Wm. M. CUSHMAN.

Watchmaker & Jeweler.

Hathaway's Block, opposite Elm House,

NORWAY VILLAGE.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewels, constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices. Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, cleaned and repaired.

Coffins & Ready-Made Grave

Clothes.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO

Doors, Window Frames, Sash, &c.

Manufactured to order, by

Z. ANDREWS & SON,

SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day relinquished to my son, JOHN B. CASEY, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall claim none of his wages past any debt of his contracting after this date.

THOMAS Z. CASEY.

Witness DAVID KNAPP, Clerk.

Random, July 26, 1856.

Employment.

THE best chance to make money ever offered to young men seeking for a light and lucrative business. For particulars, address with stamp enclosed, PRESTON & BAILEY,

Atkinson Depot, N. H.

S. D. WEEKS.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

PARTS HILL.

S. D. W. is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Boots and Shoes in a neat and substantial manner.

Particular attention given to making Gents' Fine Calf Boots.

Repairing done at short notice.

SYLVAN SHURTLEFF & CO.

Commission Merchants

Wholesale and retail dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

French and American Calf Skins,

Pigs, Lards, &c.,

No 207 Fore Street, . . . PORTLAND.

Sylvan Shurtleff, Wm. B. Shurtleff.

Furniture Warehouse!

ATWOOD & BUMPUS,

RUCKFIELD VILLAGE.

THE subscribers having purchased the stand recently occupied by T. L. & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Ruckfield and vicinity that they are prepared to offer as good an assortment of

CABINET WORK,

As can be found in

Oxford County.

Such as

SOFAS, LOUNGES, BUREAUS,

Card, Dress, Work & Parlor Tables,

COTTAGE & COMMON BEDSTEADS,

Cane Seat & Other Chairs,

Looking Glasses, Wash Stands,

Sinks, &c., &c.

In fact everything

In the Furniture Line,

usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

Our facilities for doing business are such that we shall be able to furnish our customers AS LOW as they can purchase in

PORTLAND.

Or elsewhere, thus saving a large bill of transportation.

JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

E. A. ATWOOD. L. A. BUMPUS.

Ruckfield, June, 1856.

ATWOOD'S

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Colic, Loss of Appetite, Headache, &c., &c.

These Bitters contain, beside the Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Gentian, and several other highly valuable Vegetable Medicines, and will be found an

invaluable Medicine

For all seasons of the year, more especially in

THE SPRING AND SUMMER.

C. W. Atwell, Deering Block, Market Square, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by Andrews & Bates, Paris Hill; Wm. A. Root, South Paris; E. C. Atwood & Co., Ruckfield; and by medicine dealers throughout the State.

Artists' Association.

THE subscribers in announcing their appointment as Managers of the above Association, for the advancement of the

ARTS,

in this country, feel justified in stating that Fine Steel Engravings will be placed before the American public, which in beauty of execution have been unsurpassed, and at a price unparalleled either in the New or Old World.

Any is a composition, and in this view the Art is both of America and Europe are bound together to produce specimens worthy of the age.

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The purchasers of Twelve Engravings, one each month, price fifty cents, will be entitled to receive, as a premium, the great steel engraving.

Washington after crossing the Delaware.

Size 21x30. Executed in the best style of art, from the original design, by F. O. Darley, an American Artist unassisted in illustrating the History of our Country.

Persons desiring to act as agents for obtaining subscribers, by applying to the Association, stating the locality they wish to occupy, will be furnished circulars giving terms, which are exceedingly liberal.

All parcels delivered free of express, post or packing charges.

GEO. HOWARD & CO.,

223 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

Wholesale Print Publishers, and Manufacturers of Frames and Mountings.

Don't despair! Don't despair

If you are afflicted with a Cough, or other pulmonary disorder, and have tried all the popular medicines of the day without success, lose no time in trying

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

COUGH REMEDY,

A SINGLE TRIAL!

It has often succeeded when all known remedies have failed.

Read the following certificates and judge for yourselves. They are selected from a multitude of others.

From Dr. John Brown, Liberty.

Dear Sir: I have made use of your European Cough Remedy, for a Cough with which I have been afflicted for some time, to my entire satisfaction, and have also employed it in my practice with the happiest results, and am fully convinced that it is one of the best of medicines in use for what it is recommended.

J. BROWN, M. D.

To Farmers and Traders.

FERTILIZERS,

GRASS, GARDEN, AND FIELD

SEEDS.

MAPES' Improved Super Phos. of Lime,

MAPES' Nitrogenous " " "

MAPES' No. 1 " " "

Peruvian Guano, Potatoes,

Lapstone Kidney " "

Manure, Nutmeg " "

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Velvet " "

Herb Grass, Long Corn, &c., &c.

Maine Clover, Vegetable Seeds,

White Dutch do, Millet,

Red Top, Flower Seeds, &c., &c.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

WILLIAM SPARROW,

Maine Agricultural Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE,

PORT LAND, MAINE.

PURINGTON & HOBBS,

Wholesale Dealers in

West India Goods & Groceries.

Produce, Country Produce, &c.

187 Fore Street, head of Central Wharf, Portland.

S. L. PURINGTON. JOSEPH HOBBS.

[1512]

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CELEBRATED

SCALES,

of every variety,

34 Kilby Street, Boston.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales sent to any part of the country.

DARIUS FORBES,

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Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

One of the most economical in the country.

Also,

Architect and Draughtsman,

Surveys for Draining Swamps and Wet Lands and draughts for buildings made on reasonable terms.

Mill Owners, Look Here!

THE subscriber, a practical Millwright, is Agent for the sale of

Grimes' Cast Iron Cleaners, Johnson's Improved Shingle Machine, and the Hand Water Wheel.

All of the latest improvements.

SAMUEL B. LOCKE.

Locke's Mills, (Me.) Sept. 1, 1855.

1531

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. B. SIMONTON,

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TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just replenished his stock with the best and most complete assortment of

Fancy Goods Ever Offered for Sale

IN THE STATE OF MAINE!

Consisting in part as follows: Paper Maché Work Boxes, Paper Maché Port Folios, do. Card Cases, and Fine Cutlery: Shell Combs, (new patterns) Fine Steel Goods: Shaving Brushes: Feather Dusters: Hair Brushes: Soap, American and Imported: Perfumery: Pomades: Hair Oils: Lubin's and Harrison's celebrated Extracts: Gold and Silver Pens: Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases: Ladies' Bracelets, do. Sewing Birds: Shell and Pearl Card Cases: Pearl and Ivory Tablets.

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