Washington Sentinel.

BEVERLEY TUCKER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1856

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS.

State executive committees, county and city clubs and associations, organized to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, will address their communications to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington city, D. C. Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy the above notice. By order of the Committee.

A VOICE FROM LINDENWALD-LET-TER OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

We give place in another column to the letter of MARTIN VAN BUREN, addressed to the Committee of the Tammany Society of New York, in response to an invitation to unite with its members in their celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. We commend this letter to the careful perusal of our readers. North and South. It is a production of matured reflection; and, whilst it teaches a useful lesson to Northern men, who are ballancing on the brink of the Rubicon. bounding the Constitution and the Union on one side, and Abolition fanaticism and dis union on the other, it gives assurance to the South that the patriot of olden times. North or South, although he may have swerved from the true path on occasions, will come boldly to the rescue whenever the integrity of our institutions is seriously assailed, and the existence of the Union put in danger. We have the most cheering evidence of this patriotic spirit, in the recorded history of the great dead patriots and statesmen of the once proud and powerful Whig party, who now sleep their last sleepand, in the action of the living, who have now placed themselves again on the same constitutional platform, upon which they were illustrious champions in the days of ANDREW JACKson. The "sober second thought" restored the dominion of their sound judgment, when ever their COUNTRY'S life became imperilled.

The political history of MARTIN VAN BUREN is too well known to require any tracing by us, in presenting his last production to the public. He has passed through all the grades of public service, in times of peril and prosperity. As a member of the Legislature, and an occupant of the gubernatorial chair of his own State-in the Congress of the United States-as Secretary of State, under the immortal Jackson, and as chief executive of the Republic, he discharged his duties with ability, with fidelity to the great Democratic party and to the country. Some of his subsequent acts, in which we have taken part, have been the subject of bitter animadversion. But time has done its work-human infermity is ackowledged and vindicated-and errors of the past, no matter by what cause produced, are now consigned to oblivion. MARTIN VAN BUREN, once the head of this great nation, is now in retirement, at his home of "Lindenwald." He has passed the age of three-score and ten years. He has no longer any views of official ambition, he has retired from the turmoil of party political strife, and has nothing to do now in this world, but to complete the record of an AMERICAN PATRIOT, to be left as a legacy to his children and his country. In his masterly production, which we, to-day, present to our readers, he makes the declaration that it shall be his last appearance in a political canvass, except at the ballot-box. We again say, especially to our friends of the Northern section of the Union, read Martin Van Buren's letter, and reflect upon it.

THE MAN OF STRAW.

Heretofore candidates for the Presidency have been selected by the great parties, from those who have rendered great and important services to the nation. No national party pride to 1856 has ever presumed to offer a man as a candidate for President, unless he had a national reputation, and that won by long continued service in posts of high responsibility. Examine the history of the country and this will be found to be strictly true John Quincey Adams and Andrew Jackson were the first Presidential candidates who did not belong to the era of the revolution. Then came Mr. Van Buren, who had been long in the Senate of the United States, Governor of New York, a Secretary of State of the United States. To him succeeded General Harrison, who for forty years had occupied posts of honor and high trust. Generals Taylor and Scott had both won a national reputation, which justified their presentation as Presidential candidates. Mr. Polk and Mr. Fillmore for many years in Congress, had been considered among the first statesmen of the country before their names were offered to the people for their suffrages.

But what are the antecedents of John C. Fremont? He had been an explorer of dubious reputation. We know of no useful practical results from his services as an explorer. Capt. Wilkes detected errors in his lines and observations, and emigrants to California and Oregon, misled by his published reports, have denounced him as a humbug.

Twenty-one days in the Senate of the United States was the amount of his service in the Councils of the nation. In that time his position was below that of mediocrity. He participated in no important discussion-he proposed no measure of consequence. He was really the most insignificant member of the body to which he belonged. His constituents properly

estimated his worth and did not repeat the experiment of electing him to the Senate.

He was indebted for his first election mor to the fact that he was the son-in-law of Colonel Benton than to any intrinsic merits of his own. The Californians supposed that if they sent Fremont to the Senate they would have the benefit of Colonel Benton's exertions in aid of the great mass of legislation which they required of Congress.

Since he left the Senate he has been engaged chiefly in vindicating his title to California lands, which it is said abound in gold-bearing quartz. These lands, it is said, have made him rich, though others say that they are worthless, and that it costs more to extract the gold from them than it is worth.

His services in California, when examined by the light which public documents afford, are found to have been neither important nor brilliant. They might have been as well per formed by almost any other person. He was never in a single battle in California. He always arrived after the fighting was over.

But he was undoubtedly able to comman unds with which to purchase the Republican nomination on the 17th of June. This was the greatest exploit which he ever performed.

But what are his qualifications for the Presidency? We have not yet been able to ascer tain what peculiar merit his friends ascribe to him, constituting the semblance of fitness for the post of Chief Magistrate. Are the people prepared to elevate a man to the Presidency devoid of qualifications for the office? If so, we might as well choose our President by lot

Mr. Fremont never would have been chosen as the candidate of any respectable party by the people. A few politicians who aspire to control the Government, selected him for his negative qualities, and under the impression which he has artfully created, that he has com mand of boundless wealth. He is a man of straw. They are already sick of their bargain They can arouse no enthusiasm for his course They have made an egregious blunder in se lecting him. The more his history is sifted. the more worthless his merits as a candidate

He is, after all, not the caudidate of the present party of opposition to the Administra tion, but simply the candidate of the Aboli. tion party. The Abolition leaders contested the convention which nominated him. The platform on which he was nominated is ultra Abolition, denying the right of slavery everywhere outside of the old thirteen States. He will receive only the Abolition vote-slightly augmented by a few renegade Whigs and Free-soil Democrats. He has not the remotest chance of success. There is hardly a probability that he will carry as many States a General Scott. Messrs. Seward, Weed, Greely. Giddings, and Co., will have to try their hand with somebody else. They will never get pos session of the Government through the instrumentality of John C. Fremont.

THE ISSUE.

The success of the Democratic party, in the approaching elections, will secure to the nation four years exemption from any legislation on the subject of slavery. The success of the Black Republican party

on the other hand insures the initiation of series of the most exasperating legislation. The simple statement of the respective re-

sults of the success of either of these parties, should of itself decide the victory without a

We ask considerate men one plain question. What benefit to the general and individual interests of the country is to arise from a series of exasperating legislation on the subject of slavery, as to render it a paramount matter? Of what benefit, Mr. Buchanan justly asks, has been all the legislation on the subject of slavery? Had there been no attempt at legisation; there had been no agitation, none of the fierce hate and alienation which now renders the North and the South alike almost indifferent as to dissolution; in fact, large masses, North and South, are sufficiently soured to desire a separation.

That a separation is inevitable if the Black Republican party principles be carried into action, no one can doubt; because fifteen States of the Union would feel that the Constitution was only a chain to bind them submissive to men, who express horror at their institutions, detestation of their people, and a determination unreservedly to deprive them of what they deem unquestioned rights.

If the evils of dissolution approach in magnitude and fell disaster, the pictures drawn from its consequences by Washington and by every patriot whose memory is revered, how imperative should be that necessity which would endanger dissolution.

The evils to flow from this would be too real, wide spread and enduring to be contemplated, without shuddering, by any honest

Sectional animosity, mutual recriminations and retaliatory acts of State Legislation, in themselves unlawful, because in violation of the federal constitution, a general alienation of feeling and a deep-rooted hostility springing up are the seeds of slavery agitation, of attempts at slavery legislation.

The evils which have flowed from this pro lific source of evil we all do know; but who will show any particle of good which has sprung from this source. None can show it The evil is unmixed and immitigable.

Is it strange, therefore, that Mr. BUCHANAN should make it a primary matter of his admin istration, to hermetically seal this pandora's box, and to afford to the nation a term of quiet, that men's minds and passions may subside, while truth, reason and justice be allowed to resume their rightful sway.

The issue between the Republican and th Democratic party is just this; that the one would restore quiet, banish the fell apple of discord, while the other would keep open this pandoras box, and swing out its whole multitude of evils with which to affect the na-

On the issue of the contest hang peace and dire discord.

The Buchanan gag is the white flag

The Fremont flag, is the black flag of demon Patriots choose ve.

HARD PRESSED FOR AN OBJECTION. Unable to find any substantial or reasonable bjection to the Senate bill for the admissio of Kansas, the advocates for its admission. with the Topeka constitution, seek for "a reason as is not a reason," as Captain Cuttle

The New York Courier and Enquirer, the nost modest of journals, with its perfumed handkerchief to nose, and a characteristic wriggle, presents its objection, to wit:

"Its source discredits it."

The bill itself, in all its provisions, is mor air, equitable, and impartial than any other aving, in addition, the assurance of General Cass that the best men of all parties shall be on the commission to carry it out.

This bill provides for, and secures to every bona fide free-soil settler of Kansas, a full and equal participation in the formation of the con

The Topeka constitution advocated by the Courier and Enquirer, was admittedly the work of exclusive Freesoilers, no pro-slavery man having a voice in it. It was made by men of whose election we not only know was illegal, but we are also ignorant of how the nominal election was made. This Topeka constitution excludes from all participation s large portion, perhaps a large majority, of the people of Kansas, and is in direct violation of he wishes of a majority of the bona fide residents of Kansas: but "its source discredits t," in the opinion of the Courier and Enquirer. It is the "source" of a measure which makes t right or wrong with this close logician.

Two bills are presented. One, on its face patent and a flagrant fraud; but "its source' consecrates the fraud.

The other wears patent on its face-all the features of truth, honesty, and equity, but "its

source discredits it." One would suppose that the "source" of the first bill would be discredited by the bill itself, and that the "source" of the Senate bill would be stamped as righteous, both upon the simple proverb, that a tree shall be known by its

The Courier and Enquirer is the mos amusing logician in the land; its premises and corrollaries harmonize somewhat after the fashion of cross readings.

A CONTRAST-KANSAS.

On Thursday last, (July 3d,) a bill author rizing the people of Kansas to elect delegates to a convention and frame a constitution was adopted by the Senate.

On the same day, a bill admitting Kansas a State, with the Topeka constitution, was adopted by the House of Representatives.

We desire to draw the attention of th people of the United States to the contrast in the action of the Democratic Senate and the Black Republican House.

The former has approved a measure well alculated, by its fairness and liberality, to heal the dissensions existing throughout the country in reference to Kansas. The latter has approved an unconstitutions

measure which is unjust and tyrannical towards the people of Kansas, whose voice it in no wise represents, and which is aggressive towards the slaveholding States. The evident object of the Senate was by

That of the House by injustice to political power.

We publish in another column the bill passed by the Senate as we find it in the

National Intelligencer of Friday last.

The debate which took place in the Senate on the night preceding the passage of the bill s well calculated to open the eyes of the people of the United States as to the true bjects of the Black Republican leaders.

For a year past the Abolitionists have been asserting that a majority of the bona fide settlers in Kansas were in favor of making Kansas a free State, and that in the elections held in that Territory their majority had been borne down by Missouri ruffians; that Kansas had been invaded and conquered

The northern prints have teemed with these assertions, and northern Senators and Representatives have declaimed on this topic and hurled invectives at the perpetrators of the crime of stifling the true voice of "bleeding

Senator Sumner, in his late speech, said: I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a Tyrannical Usurpation has sought to install itself on their very

The wrongs of bleeding, invaded, and subjugated Kansas have been spread before the public in every variety of style which might be supposed to suit the popular taste.

The remedy proposed for all this wrong was the admission at once of Kansas as a State. with the Topeka constitution, or a constitution prohibiting slavery. This was urged as a measure of justice, because, as was asserted, the majority of the bona fide settlers in Kansas were in favor of excluding slavery.

Mr. Seward introduced such a bill. Mr. Sumner advocated its passage, as did other members of the Republican party.

The bill introduced by Mr. Seward was, with other propositions as to Kansas, referred to the Committee on Territories, which made a report, through its chairman, Judge Douglas, which will be found in another column.

The Committee reported in favor of ntroduced by Mr. Toombs.

The Black Republicans in Congress asked for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State. Mr. Toombs's bill provides for this. The Black Republicans asked for the admis sion of Kansas with a constitution prohibiting slavery, because, as they declared, such a constitution was in accordance with the wishes of a

najority of the bona fide settlers in Kansas. The Toombs bill provides that Kansas shall e admitted with such a constitution, if the bona fide settlers will make a declaration that such is their wish.

We call on our readers to examine the bill for themselves, and see how stringent are the provisions to secure a free and fair expression of the will of the bona fide settlers in Kansas. It provides for five commissioners to arrange all the necessary details, under regulations to be prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and places at their disposal such military force as shall be deemed necessary to secure the provisions of the bill.

The proposition contained in the Toomba

bill, as it came from the Committeee on Territories, was opposed by Messrs. Seward, Wilson, Wade, & Co.; among other reasons, because many hundreds of the "free State men" had been driven out of Kansas and were scattered over the Northern States, and could not return to Kansas by the fourth of July. [See section

11 of the Toombs bill. In consequence of this objection, the bill was so amended as to give such persons until the 1st of October to return and vote; yet, notwithstanding all this, Messrs. Seward, Wilson Wade & Co. voted against the bill, declaring that it was a bill to make Kansas a slave

The dignified and patriotic speech of Mr Crittenden conveyed a deserved rebuke to Mr. Seward, and the bold eloquence of Mr. Toombs

told with crushing effect on the same Senator Mr. Toombs exposed the designs of the Republican leaders to foment difficulties in Kansas as a means of obtaining office, and declared it to be evident that they did not desire peace in Kansas-that they did not themselves be lieve their oft-reiterated assertions that a majority of the settlers in Kansas were in favor of making Kansas a free State, and that their sympathy with Kansas was feigned.

The object intended to be accomplished by the Toombs bill was to give peace, and the Republicans were invited to propose amend ments such as in their view would better secure the important objects intended-objects which they had all along professed to have in view. All along the Republicans have been crying out for peace-protection to bleeding Kansasthey have been demanding as an act of justice that the wishes of the bona fide settlers be carried out, and Kansas admitted as a State.

All this was offered by the Toombs bill, i lieu of which Mr. Wilson made a proposition which Mr. Seward advocated, to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert. 'All acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas or any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby, abrogated and declared void and of no effect.'

The only effect which could be produced b the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson would be to increase the difficulties at present existing, to legalize outrages of every kind.

This proposition was, in effect, what Mr. Toombs declared it to be-the offer of the cartridge box in lieu of a pure ballot box. The mask has fallen from the faces of the Republican leaders, and their "sympathy with bleeding Kansas" stands confessed, a sham.

The admission of Kansas as a State with the Topeka constitution would be an outrage on the people of Kansas, and an outrage on the

The Topeka constitution or form of govern ment is not Republican, as the powers therein declared have not been derived from the The Topeka constitution was framed by men

who were but a minority of the people, and were in open resistance to the constitutional authorities, territorial and federal.

The following extract from the report of the the Territorial Committee gives the true history of this movement .

"It is not pretended that any of the proceed ings which resulted in the formation of the Topeka constitution were had in pursuance of law. The preliminary meetings, the calling of the convention, the appointment of delegates the assembling of the convention, the formation of the constitution, the voting on its ratification the election of officers under it-each and every step in the whole movement was not only with out the authority of law, but a part of a scheme openly and boldly avowed in their meetings and conventions, having for its object the subversion of the government established by authority of Congress in said Territory. The refused to recognize the validity of the laws of the Territory, or the authority of the officers appointed to carry them into effect. Hence there was no law prescribing the qualifications of voters, or excluding illegal votes, or pro hibiting any person from voting as many timer as he pleased, at as many different places as he chose on the same day. No law providing for the appointment of judges of elections, none prescribing the usual oath, no officer to administer the oath, and no law to punish its violation. In short there was no regularity, no legality, no security for fairness, no safeguards against fraud in any of their proceedings. Besides the whole movement was the work of a political party and not the action of the great body of the people irrespective of party. Their meetings were party meetings, their conventions were party conventions, their resolutions were of a nature which necessarily precluded the co operation of every man who felt it his duty to yield obedience to the laws and constitute authorities of the Territory under the organic act. Hence it was strictly a partizan movemen -a movement of the law-resisting party in opposition to the law-abiding party. It was n a question between those who approved and those who disapproved the laws of the Kansas legislature; for many good citizens preferred bedience to a code of laws, a portion of which they did not approve, so long as they were held to be constitutional by the courts and remained upon the statute book, as a less evil than arme esistance and lawless violence. Thus it was a partizan movement-an organization of the law-resisting party against the law-abiding party; and the most that can be claimed for

A DIVIDED SOUTH UPON THE ISSUE OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM !- SHALL

majority of its own party."

that it received the sanction of a decided

The leading issue which the Black Republican party presents to the country is this-shall the Missouri Compromise be restored and the principle of the Kansas bill be annulled?

That issue is presented to the South especi ally, because to the South it is a question of EQUALITY, of honor and right in the Union. Shall the issue be accepted by the South, and the gauntlet of defiance from her enemy be raised by her champions?

We insist that her vital interests demand her boldly to meet the issue now-once and forever. If she do not, she must submit to the yoke of degrading inequality which her enemy proposes, and to the restoration of a law imposing an unconstitutional proscription upon her people in the stead of that Constitution. whose foundation principle was re-announced n the Kansas-Nebraska law. She must choose between the ascendancy of law over the Con-

stitution, or of Constitution over the law! How is she to meet the issue? We answer by a bold assertion of her right, and a manful opposition to the intended wrong. She must not meet it apologetically; she must be pre pared to maintain her position upon the averment of its rightfulness. She must not ask to be forgiven for presuming to insist upon expunging from the statute book the act for her

ng only right, and opposing only wrong, ask he verdict of the country upon that question which involves her co-equal participation in the blessings of the common Union.

It is obvious that she will surrender the strength of her position by creating an issue within herself upon the propriety of the introduction of the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and to re-enact the State equality upon which the Union rests: for, if it was mproper to introduce the bill, it must have been, because it was liable to some charge of wrongfulness, or at least, that our rights neither required nor demanded it. And how, then with this admission, can she, with brazen face, assert that Black Republicanism is wrong in repealing what she admits was wrong, or in restoring what she admits was no wrong upon her, but was proper, and should not have been

Let the South by implication, or expressly make this admission, and the verdict upon the issue joined must be for her enemy. The Southern people cannot, admitting the impropriety of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, complain of its restoration, or succes fully, because they cannot conscientiously, oppose it. If that repeal is to stand, it must b upon the ground that IT WAS RIGHT! We can lefend it on no other ground. To admit it was wrong, and to insist on its non-repeal, is to defend wrong, and to make a personal issue in its defence, or it is to beg for a concessio to weakness, what cannot be demanded as of right. In either case, it is dishonor, which the South will never incur.

That any considerable party in the South are prepared to shrink from this issue, we cannot, do not believe. That through an error of judgment, or the zeal of a blinded partizanship, the South may be divided upon this issue, the events of the past few weeks would lead us to apprehend.

The Democracy of the Union are wholly united upon this principle of the Kansas bill They have unanimously in national and State conventions "recognized and adopted" it Their candidate has boldly, again and again, proclaimed the restoration of the equality of the Constitution, and the abrogation of all political inequalities between the Stares, as the watch words of the canvass. The issue, which Black Republicanism proposes, JAMES BUCH ANAN, the champion of the South, nobly, earnestly meets, and submits it to popular arbitra

Can the South refuse him as her champion It is answered, she should prefer another; and that other, Mr. Fillmore.

We will not at present advert to the antecedents of this gentleman, nor to the position he holds as the candidate of a party which the South has just repudiated?

We only ask, does he stand by issue? Does he espouse our cause? Is he

We answer, he is not with us on the great issue! He does not espouse our cause. He will not defend and maintain it. He condemns he position we have taken as "reckless and wanton!" Our Northern friends he either denounces by indirection, or in satiric vein; hopes tator on the quality of manly courage. God may forgive them, as he freely does. He speaks of the Kansas law as Pandora's box. from which emerge all the evils now affecting the country; and insinuates it was introduced to aid in the personal advancement of its author." This agitation of which he speaks is the result of Black Republican fury, that the Constitution has been restored, and an unconstitutional reproach upon the South has been repealed! And yet Mr. Fillmore, neglecting to see its unreasonableness, and unable to see the justice of the bill, imputes the Abolition storm to the "reckless and wanton" adoption of a measure to aid in the personal advancement of the friend of the South, Stephen A. Douglas!

Can the South meet the issue, with a ma who concedes the wrong upon which Abolition bases the contest? With one, who denounces it as the offspring of the personal ambition of him, whom Abolition hopes to crush? With one, who adopts the platform which her sons repudiated, and which condemns alike the Missouri Repeal and the Kansas bill? With one. who will not now say he will veto a bill to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to repeal

the Kansas Law? It was but the other day, upon the motion t repeal that law and thus restore the "Compromise," and to expel slavery now in Kansas from the Territory, (!) that Mr. Fillmore's Northern friends voted for it; viz: Broom, Harrison, Haven, Whitney, and perhaps others; and three of them, the same evening, spoke to a slaveholding people, to ratify their favorite's nomination for the Presidency.

Now can any Southern man dream of pre ferring, upon this issue, Mr. Fillmore to Mr. BUCHANAN? Can he consent to divide the South with the enemy at his doors? Can he abandon that gallant Northern Democracy. which, true to the Constitution, stakes its be ing upon the maintenance of Southern equality. and grapples with our foe, upon the soil of the North? Will Southern chivalry abandon its most gallant friends for those who are content with lukewarm professions of friendship, but who encourage our enemies, by condemning our acts, denouncing our friends, and re fusing to meet Abolition upon the issue i makes against us? It will not-it cannot be. True to her highest interests, and to her unquestionable duty, she will sustain Mr. Bu CHANAN with her entire vote. Discord cannot prevail, with safety. In unity of action alone s she secure.

Surrounded, as Mr. Buchanan is, by Senators and Representatives from the North, who plant themselves upon his principles, how can the South fail to prefer him to Mr. Fillmore who has no Northern Senator to support him, and only a squad of Representatives, most o whom vote against us upon the great issue? Elect the former, and you bring a powerful Northern party into power, to sustain him in defending Southern rights-elect the latter, and you bring only a man into power (and he not with you on the issue to be tried,) with no posited therein. Northern party to back him for good, but with friends, who will tempt him to evil.

We have thought proper to urge views now upon the Southern mind, to prevent defilement; but she must, in the face of the any divisions, which partizans may suggest, One.

world, with an earnest consciousness of seek. of Southern strength in this important contest. LETTER OF THE HON. JAMES M. BU. If concurred in, they must be propitious to the unity of the South, and thus tend to the peace and tranquility of the Union.

> THE PATRON TO WHOM SUMNER DEDICATED HIS SPEECH.

It will be recollected that Mr. Sumpe speech or "Phillipic," as he termed it, was, it letter from him, dedicated to Theodore Park er. It was prepared expressly for consump tion by that class of mad men. Mr. Sumne looked to them for approval and support. They and such as they were consulted as to the propriety of its utterance in the Senate. Mr. Sumner wisely withheld it from the criticism of the Choats, the Everetts, the Winthrops and other honorable men who acknowledged fealty to the Constitution, and who revered the proprieties of the Senate in discussion, he ignored their existence, and sought the applause and approval of the Parkers, the Wendell Phillips, the Garrisons, and such other moral lunatics as are allowed to roam abroad.

We give below from the Boston P exhibition made of himself by this patron of Mr. Sumner, to whom his "Phillipic" was dedicated. All will acknowledge, after reading what follows, that Mr. Sumner made an appropriate selection of a patron to whom to de dicate his long-nursed bantling.

Rev. Theodore Parker.

All who were present at the Music Hall or last Lord's day will agree that the performan of this reverend pastor on that occasion, was in many respects, the most unique and remarkable ever witnessed on those "boards." If it did not stir a jubilee among the imps below, it is because they have been surfeited and sickened with too frequent banquets of the same style, served by the same distinguished

There was not the usual method in his mad

ness. He was not in his usual good humor. He fretted and sputtered like the fishiest of fish-women. There was more of the hyena than the jackall. He almost swore; and doubtless would have felt relieved by the atterance of a few mild oaths. No class escaped his in sensate and frothy denunciations. He did not even spare his supposed friends. He denounc-ed the New England Kansas emigrants as cowards. He denounced "the faithful" at Vorcester because they did not even "swear an oath" over the cowardice and pusillanimity of the Sharpe's rifle men who had surrendere on the way to Kansas, and returned to the "heart of the commonwealth" minus their guns and their backbones. He endeavored to show that cowardice was a New England proclivity. He said these men should stay "make the rough places smooth" for them, by putting to flight the "border ruffians" and the United States troops, and then, protected by women in front, women behind, and women in flank, all armed with dish-cloths and brooms the men in the centre with their rifles might be taken through in safety. Said he, "Sishalf-horse, half-alligator men from Kentucksor Missouri will put to flight all the loud talking, spread-eagle Free-soilers and Aboli applause in the galleries.]

The reverend gentleman was undoubtedly correct in his estimate of the pluck of the prepared to defend and maintain it against our canting, loud-mouthed crew he vituperated The fact is, they dare do anything that requires only noise; but it is rather amusing to hear a nan whose whole reputation for bravery cousists in frequent reference to his grand-father's musket, and in his having (first securing his own personal safety) aided the excitement which led a mob to the murder of a United States official, set himself up as a commen-

of a fugitive from service to his legal protect tor, there were at least ten thousand (THIRT) t was boasted) who armed themselves and pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their honor" to his rescue. The dealers were literally stripped of fire-arms by these, con spirators. Yet it will be remembered that these high-sounding pledges were redeemed only by throwing a little vitriol and red-pepper upon the troops (a mere handful, in poi numbers, compared to the pledged and armed horde) from an upper story window.

In his harrangue, on Sunday, after having drawn out from his somewhat copious vocabu-lary every term which could aid him in the expression of his hostility to the general, State and city governments; the United States and State courts, from the highest to thelowest; nearly all the men of prominence connected with either of these branches of the public service; the Whig Central Committee, especially, and everybody who had anything to do with celebrating the "Glorious Fourth," outside of Framingham Grove, where the Union-haters and God-defiers meet annually to burn the Constitution of the United States, and indulge n similar harmless antics, he proceeded to intimate, very bravely, as is his wont, that after ineffectual attempt at the ballot box to crush this somewhat formidable combination of "ruffians," there was but one alternative left. He is evidently in full communion and sympathy with the ridiculous old swagger of the New York Enquirer. He thought the people

would rise at once in their might, and by such a revolution as was never before heard of sweep the myrmidons of a corrupt oligarchy from power, by the strong arm of physical vie This was a little ridiculous, after so elabo rate and studied an effort to prove that the whole people, not excepting a single class, were wholly given over to an idolatry of the

worst conceivable character. He must count

on a very sudden and miraculous regeneration

of the whole American people On the whole, the "lesson for the day" as read by Parker, affords the best attainable evidence that "the country's is safe."

Unpaid Letters.

The plan put in operation at New York som weeks ago for the disposition of unpaid letters addressed to persons within the United States being found to work satisfactorily, we are authorized to say that the Postmaster General has given directions for it to be extended to all other offices as early as practicable. Blank circulars and note of instructions have been printed and will be distributed to postmasters n due course of business. 'The following copy More Attempts at Midnight Assassination. of this circular and note will show what this

POST OFFICE, -A letter bearing your address is detained i this, — three-cent stamp and prepaying your note of reply, the letter will be duly forwarded according to its direction.

Respectfully, yours, Postmaster.

Note.-Postmasters will fill up, address, and frank the above notice, without the use of ar envelope, to all persons within the United States for whom unpaid letters shall have been deposited in their offices; and may dispense with the former practice of posting up notices in their offices that such letters have been de-

> JAMES CAMPBELL. Postmaster General

What is the end of morality? "The great est happiness to the greatest number. What is the greatest number? "Number

CHANAN, OF BALTIMORE.

Among the many letters which were written to the Society of Tammany, where so much genuine patriotism was poured forth, we find the following from our friend of Baltimore. We publish it because its patriotic and genuine sentiments are peculiarly adapted to the pre-

sent political condition of Maryland: From James M. Buchanan, Esq. BALTIMORE, June 30, 1856

SIR: I have waited in the hope that I might be able to accept the invitation of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, to attend at Tammany Hall, on the 4th day of July next, and am extremely sorry now to find that it will not be in my power to do so. Were it other wise, there is, I assure you, no quarter of the country in which I would find more sincere pleasure in spending that glorious day than within the walls of old and time-honored Tammany Hall. It is true (and to the houor of the Society of Tammany be it remembered) that since the year eighty-nine, it has on no occasion failed to commemorate with suitable fes tivities the adoption and promulgation of that immortal instrument which burst the bonds of thraldom and proclaimed a nation free. And it is equally true that at no time since the adoption of that sacred Declaration has it

been of more importance than at this very day, that we should, all of us, continue to commemo-rate it, to revere its precepts and to vindicate its principles. That we are on the eve of dangerous times, no one who thinks can doubt: Sectional divisions are springing up among us and are becoming, day by day, more and more marked, and day by day more and more difficult to be reconciled.

A false philanthropy, and a disregard of

constitutional obligations impel a portion of the people of the North to interfere with an important institution of the South. The South justly indignant at a wrong so great, protests against it and avows her fixed against it and avows her based determination at every hazard to maintain her rights. The North, at this, in holy horror, uplifts its hands and cries out, "Southern Bullyism!" "No truce with slavery!" "Let the Negro Drivers Starve"-and thus the breach between us

Man shall no longer be allowed to worship God as God directs! is the unholy doctrine of a class of modern Pharisees. What says the law?-the law of conscience, the law of God to man? "And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men; verily I say unto you they have their reward. But thou, when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward the openly." This is the law of conscience.
And yet man would dare, for worldly gain, to
curb this sacred right!

The Constitution of the country knows no
religious test, yet man would strike the Consti-

tution down, and profess to do it "for the love of souls."

The foreign-born must be proscribed though they be citizens by all the forms of law, and many of them patriots at any cost of blood. These are the doctrines which lead to strife, to

sectional divisions, and mayhap to civil war Pray God avert it.

There can be no wiser course of safety in these dangerous times than that pursued by your renowned Society. To hold up to the public view, and to commend to the public mind, the sacred principles of that immortal

instrument—the Declaration of American Inde pendence.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to learn from your note of invitation that there is an entire oblivion of all past differences of opinion which may have existed between those who are ever ready to render cheerful aid in defense of the Constitution and the Union. This is as it

should be. Brethren of the same faith should ever act in harmony together With great respect, JAMES M. BUCHANAN. To the Hon. LORENZO B. SHEPARD

We give below, from the Boston Post, an account of those innocent lambs sent out by the Emigrant aid Society to Kansas to con-

quer a peace. Another Kansas Man Returned. Dr. Geoghan, of Albany, who went to Kan sas in March 1855, has returned, and the Atlas and Argus says he brings favorable accounts of the state of affairs. He was driven from Topeka by the Free State party, who had oranized a band of sworn men, forty in number, o kill every member of the marshal's party But this state of disorder and insurrection i confined to Topeka and Hickory Point and Lawrence. Col. Sumner is driving before him,

with great vigor, all armed bands. Buford's men, compelled to retreat to the Indian reservation, were driven from there by the U.S. troops The country is infested by marauding and predatory bands, who commit some gross outrages in the name of the "army of the north." main object is theft; but when they take horses, "pressing for the army of the north" they call it,) they lay hands upon whatever is nearest; and if resistance is made, they do not besitate at murder.

tilated and tortured with worse than Indian cruelties, in one night, and afterwards killedwere perpetrated by this party without provoca-tion, under the lead of an Ohio man, "Ossavatomie Brown." One of these murders was particularly atrocious, the victim's nose and ears being cut off before killing him. The Atlas says:

"Dr. G. went to Kansas without any prejudices against the so-called Free State men. Indeed, he acted with them, until they took treasonable ground. If they had obeyed the laws and gone on quietly, he is sure they would have had a majority of four to one in the territory. The northern States were sending in an emigration of from ten to one. The first emigrants from the South came without slaves; and had no desire to introduce them. But the treasonable Topeka movement drove these men, and a great number of the northern men into the anks of law and order. Those have been denounced abroad, and assailed as pro-slavery men; and, doubtless, at the time that party was in the majority. But the State is destined to be a free one; and there would not have ever been a question of this, at this day, but for the criminal folly of the so-called Free State men."

From the Lecompton Union, June 26. -The outlaws of Lawrence have on two diffe-

rent occasions attempted to assassinate Deputy Sheriff Haney, who resides in that place, choosing, as they always do, to commit their diabolical deeds under cover of night. A week this office for non-payment of postage. By ago last Saturday night they fired upon the enclosing to me, immediately on receipt of house of Mr. Haney with Sharpe's rifles through house of Mr. Haney with Sharpe's rifles through the windows thereof, but fortunately the balls passed a little too high to strike Mr. Haney, who was asleep at the time with his wife and children in a bed near the wirdow. Norhing daunted, however, by this failure to murder Mr. H., the assassins renewed the attack on the folowing night, by breaking open Mr. Haney's ouse, armed to the teeth, and firing at his bed. Fortunately, however, Mr. Haney and his wife and children were not in the bed, but on the floor unobserved by them, and whilst they were firing at his bed, in order to murder him and his family, he shot one of the demons a man by the name of Hopkins, well known in Lawrence, dead in his track, upon which the others fied. The them, and after breaking into the house, fired at once at Mr. Haney's bed, yelling at the same time like Indians. Eleven balls were found the

next day in Mr. Haney's bed clothes!