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Noble County Register

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Albion, Indiana.

THE REGISTER

LIGONIER, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

Democracy Misrepresenting Henry Clay.

Judge Dawson Engaged in the Work.

What will you say, reader, of those who undertake to make political capital by misrepresenting the principles of the honored dead. Henry Clay such a Democrat as the Buchanan party? Shame! shame! on those who would make Henry Clay a falsifier of himself. Must the slanders that have been heaped upon him in life, be augmented tenfold in this manner while his lips are closed in death.

The following we clip from the Elkhart Watchman.

Judge Dawson, while speaking here like most of the administration Democrats, went in strongly for the non-interference of Congress in matters which relate exclusively to the settlers of a territory. He proclaimed himself to be a kind of pie bald democrat; a cross between Douglas and Buchanan. In his arguments on Squatter Sovereignty he claimed to be expressing the opinions of the great statesman, Henry Clay, and said, without however proving it with quotations, that Clay was in favor of popular sovereignty, as held by the Democrat party of the present day. There is undoubtedly others besides the Judge who are somewhat familiar with Clay's opinions; they will know that the Judge misrepresented the case. And again there are some who do not investigate these matters for themselves sufficiently; they may believe that his statements amount to facts. However, we will quote a few of the opinions of Clay, not only on the squatter sovereignty dogma, but also on that principle known as the Dred Scott decision, which strongly embraces the doctrine that the constitution carries slavery into Territories, and that that institution is not the subject of special legislative enactment. The opinions given below are some of the latest ever uttered by that eminent statesman:

"My friend now before me (Mr. Corwin), will correct me if I am wrong. It was a small settlement made by some two or three hundred persons from New England. Cincinnati was the next and was settled by a handful of persons from New Jersey, perhaps, or some of the other States. Had these few settlers the right from the moment they arrived there, a mere handful of men, who have planted themselves at Marietta or Cincinnati, to govern and dispose of the territories, or to govern themselves as a sovereign community? Or was it not in the mean time right and proper, and within the contemplation of the Constitution, that Congress, which owned the soil, acting under the authority therein contained, (the Constitution) should regulate the settlement of the soil and govern the settlers in those infant colonies, until they should reach a sufficient degree of consideration in respect of numbers and capacity for self government, to be constituted with more regular municipal organizations, and be allowed to govern themselves."

This opinion seems to embrace in a nutshell all that can be said on the subject, containing as it does a full expression of Clay's feelings on the subject of the powers and privileges of Congress.

Again, Clay says, in speaking of the legality of slaveholders in taking their slaves into territory yet unorganized, that

"If slaves are voluntarily carried into such a jurisdiction (where slavery does not exist), their chains instantly drop off, and they become free emancipated liberated from bondage. * * * * * You cannot put your finger on a part of the Constitution which conveys the right or power to carry slaves from one of the states of the union to any Territory of the United States."

Then again, in another speech he used the following language:

"But you cannot put your finger on any part of the Constitution which conveys the right or power to carry slaves from one of the states of the Union to any Territory of the United States. Nor, sir, can I admit for a single moment that there is any separate or distinct right upon the part of States, or individual members of the states, or of any portion of the people of the United States, to carry slaves into the Territories under the idea that those Territories are held in common between the United States."

And then in the face of all these expressions to charge that renowned statesman with being guilty of uttering such language as the Democratic party claim that he has, is a base slander, and robs his memory of that respect which we all owe to cherish for him.

Extracts from the Speech of Colonel J. W. Farney

The speech was delivered at Tarrytown, New York, before a public meeting of all parties, held for the purpose of endorsing the course of Hon John B. Haskins, in his manly resistance to the admission of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution. Col. F. has been in the secret Councils of the Nation and talks of what he knows, he says:

"No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance, and in his speech which he delivered to the committee appointed by the National Convention, to inform him of his nomination, and I was present in his parlor in Rochester when he received the nomination, he laid stress upon the great principle that the will of the majority of the people of that territory should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times 'The South must vote for me. It is Fremont or Buchanan; they must go for me; the North must be secured, and the only way to secure the North is to convince them that when I go into the Presidential chair, I will do right to the people of Kansas.'"

We will leave it to the intelligent judgment of the intelligent reader whether he has done justly.

"He sent to the traitor John Hickman. He told him through his friends and agents—You, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you defied the Kansas Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic party of your district have nominated you, the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now I want you to take the stump, and before your people and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend standing by this principle of Popular Sovereignty."

Now Mr. Buchanan is using every power of the Administration to crush this same Mr. Hickman, for daring to stand firmly by the principles upon which he was elected, unswayed by the frowns of power.

"For Governor of Kansas he selected Robert J. Walker. And when he called upon Mr. Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. Walker said to him, 'Why, Mr. Buchanan, that would finish me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time in life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family.' And he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, 'I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me.' Mr. Buchanan said to him, 'Mr. Walker, if you will go there you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready, here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire, you shall have.' Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, Mr. Buchanan I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet, I person whether they agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856.' Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called. At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present."

Mr. Walker received his instructions, and was accompanied to Kansas by Mr. Stanton, with their instructions in their pockets, and with the assurance of Mr. Buchanan that they should be sustained by the whole power of the Administration, and if need be by the army of the United States. You will see how this promise was kept.

"Now gentlemen, this is a plain statement of the facts. Without going into details, I will come down to my own part in this campaign. My ambition was to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her great interests, to assist in the development of her industry, to do that which we must all do at last, for the old I grow, the more certainly I come to that conclusion, to try to be strong at your own home and build yourselves up in your own communities, and your own States, and when you do that, you will be respected and strong at the seat of Government. [Applause and cheers.] Therefore, it was that in 1857, I started the newspaper which now bears my name at its mast-head. And I did this for the purpose of advocating Mr. Buchanan's policy throughout. I had had as I have said abundant pledges as to his course upon this question of Kansas. But before I published that paper, suspecting that probably something would take place, I concluded to take good care to have myself strengthened. And I wrote to most of his Cabinet and told them upon what grounds I intended to stand in regard to this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me enough written testimony to strengthen me in the position I had taken. I went on with Walker and Stanton. When the Oxford and McGee frauds took place, when there was a universal burst of indignation throughout the country—when the whole Democratic press applauded Walker for rejecting these fraudulent returns, suddenly there was a silence and pall over the columns of the Washington Union. Nothing was said upon the subject of the Oxford and McGee frauds; no word was given in support of Walker and Stanton. I supposed some malign influence had for the moment surrounded that journal—that it had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has really become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark and damning deed at Leecompton was perpetrated, then I saw, for the first time, that those gallant men, Walker and Stanton, those men who stood with me—I saw that I and the whole Democratic press of the country had been carried along with the Administration, and were called upon to desert our pledges and betray our own manhood. When the cup was presented to my lips I refused it. [Continued applause and cheers.] Administrations may change; Presidents may change; but I have been too fully and too personally committed upon this subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn my back upon the pledges which I had both spoken and written. But I did not for a moment believe that the Administration, though concluding to abandon the position upon which it had come into power, had resolved to make that a test; I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time we are at variance, having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.' Well, said he, cannot you change too? [Laughter.] 'If I can afford to change why cannot you afford to change, too?' said he. [Renewed laughter.] 'If you and Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whisper of this thing; it will pass by as a summer breeze.' I said to him we differ; very well; with an administration surrounded by office-seekers, living all the time in an atmosphere of flattery, followed by thousands of men who expect office, and who say to you, 'you are right Mr. Buchanan, we are down upon our bellies in the dust, please to walk over us and to trample upon us, and we will be content and happy.' you may believe that your policy is right. But I tell you, Mr. Buchanan, that there is a still small voice in the hearts of the people, that instinctively rejects and abhors fraud—and this is fraud and dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than other men; I have, as all politicians have, done many things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which I regret having done; but this thing I will not do. [Renewed applause.] I have reached the years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania and eat my own words, and become the slave of power. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate these differences of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion among his friends; Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion among his friends, as you are aware, but you differed from him upon the subject of the tariff, and yet you remained in his cabinet; Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion. And here you are; the men who carried you into the place you now occupy having refused your favors and having trampled the patronage which has been tendered them, under foot, because they desired to serve independently. Here they are asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion. [Applause.] The reply to that was 'Sir, I intend making my Kansas policy a party test.' Well, Sir, said I, I regret it; but if you make it a test with your officers we will make it a test at the ballot-box. [Renewed Applause.]"

find (commencing with the administration of John Quincy Adams) that the public expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt and from trust funds, was as follows:

Such was the average of expenditures under previous administrations, whilst under Pierce they increased in 1855 to \$50,365,593; in 1856 to \$60,172,402; whilst in 1857, being the first year of Buchanan's administration, they had risen to the enormous sum of over seventy-one millions of dollars. But even this is thrown in the shade by the indisputable fact that the appropriations at the last session of Congress amounted to ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars; and this, too, in a time of peace, and with a falling revenue, rendering it all but certain that the public debt, which on the 8th of December last amounted to \$25,161,154, will be increased in 58 by the addition of more than 50,000,000. Well, may our citizens look with astonishment and alarm on such a condition of affairs. Contrast it with the administration of Gen. Jackson, who, with revenues at a time exceeding in the average \$26,000,000, yet paid all the legitimate expenditures of government, besides extinguishing more than \$50,000,000 of the public debt; whilst Buchanan, with more than fifty millions of revenue per annum, yet increases the public debt by an equal amount.

Nor will this result be regarded with surprise, when we contemplate some of the objects of expenditure to which this vast outlay is devoted. In 1840 the pay for messengers and other employees of the House of Representatives was \$42,592; in 1857 it had risen to \$150,000. In 1840 the expenses of the President's salary, house, garden and grounds, amounted to \$29,165; in 1857 they had increased to nearly \$60,000. The printing for the 26th Congress cost \$300,864; whilst that for the 33d Congress—(famous for its repeal of the Missouri Compromise)—amounted to \$3,025,827; or more than \$10,000 for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. A Custom House is now in process of erection at New Orleans, and another at Charleston. To the former \$2,925,258, and to the latter \$1,903,000, has already been appropriated. Here then is nearly five millions of dollars, spent on two government buildings, without the completion of either; whilst the expense of collecting the revenue under Buchanan is \$1,700,000 more per annum now than it was four years ago. The expenses for the Army, which in 1840 were \$7,095,237, in 1857 had increased to \$19,150,150; whilst the present year will no doubt witness an increase of \$8,000,000 over the latter sum. The miscellaneous expenditures of the government—an endless collection of jobs and contracts—which in 1840 were \$2,575,351, had in 1857 risen to the enormous sum of \$18,946,189.

In view of the facts and deductions thus stated, we arraign the present federal administration at the bar of public judgment, for its departure from the fundamental principle upon which our government was based, for its reckless disregard of the welfare of the whole country, and its palpable ministration to sectional demands and predatory interests.

We arraign it for its reckless extravagance, in squandering the substance of our people upon unnecessary objects and for the enriching of parasitic politicians—making the expenditures of a single year of peace under this administration, exceed the entire expenses of the government from its foundation to the close of Jefferson's administration, a period of twenty years. We arraign it for its interference in elections, through hordes of mercenaries whose chief recommendation to official favor is found to lie in their ability to pack conventions and subvert the purity of the elective franchise; of which a most notable example is found in the recent election in the first congressional district of Missouri. We arraign it for its federal tendencies, and efforts to turn the government from its limited objects and restricted action, into a virtual monarchy around which the states shall revolve as mere satellites, while the President sits enthroned as the ruling spirit of the usurpation. And finally, we arraign it as false to the highest object for which government is established, the liberty of the citizen—for its persistent efforts to plant slavery on a soil consecrated to freedom by solemn compact—for its persecution of freemen, for no other cause than their devotion to the memory and example of our patriot fathers, thus alienating the affections of our citizens, from the government, of their choice, and rendering our people the victims of discord at home, and our country an object of contempt abroad.

It is to imply an act of justice to Presidents Polk and Fillmore to say, that the abuses of their administration were increased by matters growing out of the Mexican war.

ENORMITIES

OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

ITS EXTRAVAGANCE AND FOLLIES.

Buchanan Arraigned Before the People.

Extracts from the Address of the New York Republican Convention.

Another object which it was the design of the Constitution to effect, was to promote the general welfare. As a most essential requisite towards the attainment of this result, economy in the public expenditures, stands in the foreground. Tried by this standard, how do the Democratic Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan appear?

Now what are the facts on this subject, and how does this Administration stand affected under the inquiry? By a reference to the public records, we

find (commencing with the administration of John Quincy Adams) that the public expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt and from trust funds, was as follows:

The average annual expenditures under	
Adams, 1st term	\$12,228,303
Adams, 2d term	14,052,469
Monroe, 1st term	19,782,407
Monroe, 2d term	28,017,172
Van Buren	26,381,186
Pierce	36,759,100
Fillmore	48,000,000

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Ollaped Sees Douglas on the Cars.

Mr. Ollaped lives in Michigan—one of the "rural districts." In traveling on the cars in that state, he fell in with Douglas recently, and—well, will let him tell his own story, as we find it in a Michigan paper:

"I got tired, and went into another car, and working along, I found a man sitting alone. Sez I, can I set down by you. Yes, sez he, and down I squatted. He war a solim lookin fellar, altho ther war a querk to his phizmahogany. He looked like a perfidial preacher. He didn't sa a word for sum time. I kuld not stand it, my old Konnetiktus kuriosity got to the top of my throte, and I had to speke. Sez I, what mon yu be goin, Sheeargow, sez he. Sez I, how are poltis down thar. Sez he, I don't kno. Sez he, whar ar yu from. Sez I from Mishigan. Sez he do yu kno Charley Stuart; yes, sez I. Wal, sez ne, he and I ar Leecomptin to, and ar bed-fellars. Gudais grashis, sez I, yu kno Douglas then; yis, sez ne. I am he—that kinder bamboozled down in a heap. By hevings then, sez I, yu ar Sterling Douglas, the sevinth wonder of the democracy. How ar yu du? purty well sez he, konseid. Mr. Buchanan hasn't invited me to this time at the whyte house. Wal, sez I, du let me into your perillous vaes. Wal sez he, the declarashun of Independence ar a set of absurdities themus my sentiments. Sorra to he it sez I. Then Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Franking, and them 56 men war absurd fellars. Yes, sez he, the war old foggys, and didn't kno nothin. Mi blud biled to hear him tork so be kase mi granther fout at bunker hill. Wal, sez I yu don't believe that all men are born equal—yis I do, sez he, but sez he they don't grow up equal—some of em gro blak, red, and koppers kuller, some ov em bekun kings and quants nabobs and slave drivars—others bekun mekaniks and nudsils, others are nearly whyte with their har kinky—sum ar born to be poor and disrespectful. Stop, sez I then yu beleave in ranx in society. Yis, sez he. Wal, sez he here it ar.

First ranx—Kings, queens, nabobs, rich men, professional pollyticians and slave owners.

Second ranx—Plow joggers, mekaniks, merchants, sailyars and mudsils.

Third ranx—Irishmen, Dutchmen, frenchmen spanyars and turks.

Fourth ranx—Chinese, injuns and Leecomptin diumekrats.

Fifth ranx—Quadron, ate, sixtens 64, 217 Ave 100 and 12th and seying 100 29th bluded niggers.

Sixth ranx—Cole blak affrekan niggers and blak republicans.

By hokey, if that last remark didn't mak the dander riz onto the top of mi hed, I razed my hand to spat that blasted aristokrat in the mouth, when the konduktor tuk me by the arm and wanted mi ticket, I hed twef feel in al mi pockets to find it, and bi the time I did mi fath had kooled down and I went on to torkin agin.

Sez I what did yu bring that Nebraska by Kansas bil into Kongris for. Sez he I wantid to let down the bars into sum big lot, so that the Satherns cud drive their niggars in and let them increase and make a few more slave states. I thot it would make me popular and a president. Wal, says I, old Buck bustid up yure presideentsul projects didn't he. Yes, sez he, and when he bro't up Leecompting before Kongris, I determined to have reveng, so I jumped onto that hobby and made Kongris and the kedentry bile over. Wal, yu se, I've raised up a grate party, and I'm going to bete Abe Linkhorn for the Senat, and be President in 1860. Xuse, sez he, the South will se the Kansas folly and kum over to me, thar ar beginning to turn round now. Yeot se, sez he, when I nu slavery couldn't be forced into Kansas, I jast whopped over onto tather side to be popular with the north.

Wal, sez I du you beleave in the Dred Skot desishun, yes, sez he. Wal sez I du yu beleave in squatter sovrinty, yes sez he, I do, I am the daddy of it. Wal, sez I, the Dred Skot desishun sez that slairy alreddy exists in the territories and the people cant tuch it thar, how does that rekonsile with yure squatter sovrinty? Sez he shet yure mouth. Sez I, Misur-Bukannon sez that the Konstitushun karrys slairy into the teretories, and that the pepil of these nigger pastides have no power to say it shall not exist bekus it is karried thar by the Konstitushun. Sez I is this yure bostin democratic poplar squatter sovrinty? Sez he, shet yure mouth. Sez I, du yu beleave that thot to be a property representashun in Kongris? No, sez he, that aint demokratik doktrin. Wal, then, sez I, why ar thra fiftis or the niggars at the south representented? Sez he, shet yure mouth; and he kinder choked up, and sez he, thar ar representeds as pussons. Is that so, sez I, pussons of what kedentry? Of the yunited states, sez he; what sez I, ar the sitizens? Sez he shet yure mouth. Sez I want Washington and Jefferson and our four staddys, hoo pus