

DOWNLOAD PDF REMARKS IN REPLY TO SENATOR COLLAMER, ON KANSAS TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

Chapter 1 : Stephen Arnold Douglas (Author of The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of)

Remarks of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in reply to Senator Collamer, on Kansas territorial affairs delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 4,

Admission of Kansas under the Wyandott!. An American continental commercial union or alliance. A brief treatise upon constitutional and party questions, and the history of political parties Created equal? The dividing line between federal and local authority. Galesburg, October 7, Ottawa, August 21, Illinois political campaign of In the name of the people. Speeches and writings of Lincoln and Douglas in the Ohio Campaign of Edited, with an introduction, by Harry V. Jaffa and Robert W. Letter of Judge Douglas in reply to the speech of Dr. Gwin at Grass Valley, Cal. Letter of Senator Douglas, in reply to the editor of the State capitol reporter, Concord. Letter of Senator Douglas, vindicating his character and his position on the Nebraska bill against the assaults contained in the proceedings of a public meeting composed of twenty-five clergymen of Chicago. Letters of Senator Douglas, defending himself and colleagues against the attacks of Judge Breese in connexion with the grant of land by Congress for the Central railroad. The letters of Stephen A. Non-interference by Congress with slavery in the territories. Popular sovereignty in the territories. Dixon to print the inaugural address of President Lincoln. Report [of] the Committee on territories, to whom was referred so much of the annual message of the President of the United States as related to territorial affairs, together with his special message of the 24th day of January, , in regard to Kansas Territory, and his message of the 18th of February, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 4th of February, , requesting transcripts of certain papers relative to the affairs of the territory of Kansas River and harbor improvements. Douglass, of Illinois, in committee of the whole, on the bill to refund the fine imposed on General Jackson, at New Orleans. Speech of Senator Douglas, at a public dinner given him by his personal and political friends at Chicago, November 9, Douglas, on the invasion of states; and his reply to Mr. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 23, Speeches of Senator S. Douglas, on the occasion of his public receptions by the citizens of New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Jonesboro, September 15, Voices of America speeches and documents. The writings of Abraham Lincoln:

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Chapter 2 : Books by Stephen Arnold Douglas (Author of The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of)

Remarks of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in reply to Senator Collamer, on Kansas territorial affairs: delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 4,

From the Secession Era Editorial Project , Furman University The contrast between the attitude of the opposers of the Nebraska Bill at the North, and its advocates at the South, is very striking, and affords much food for agreeable reflection to those who feel a just pride in the sound sense, and the calm, deliberate judgment which characterize the action of the people of the slave-holding States, upon questions of public interest. Look to the North, and what do we realize? We are regaled by the coarse vituperation of the New York Tribune , and the insane ranting of Fessenden, who was once appropriately toasted at a free negro festival as a "white brudder with a black heart," the sickly cant of Sumner, -- the detestable demagogism of Seward, -- the horrid screeching of Lucy Stone, and her unsexed compatriots, -- the sacrilegious imprecations of ministers who degrade the holy calling, and the disgraceful orgies of tumultuous assemblages of all ages, colors, and conditions, who make night hideous with their frantic howlings. In the South, scarce a ripple seems to agitate the surface of society. All is calmness and equanimity. Here and there we read of resolutions adopted by Conventions of the people, or their legislature, but they are distinguished by no mark of intemperance and unnecessary excitement. We hear of no burnings in effigy, -- we witness no wild demonstrations; we listen to no furious declamation, -- we have no fanatical women roving over the country and bringing reproach upon the community in which they live, by mingling in affairs which pertain to the sterner sex, we have no preachers who convert the sacred desk into an arena of sectional strife, and whose blasphemies make the very angels weep. The Mississippian summarized both the scale of Northern outrage and the sense of insult among white Southerners at this Northern reaction: A paper before us, says, that Isaac Toucey, a Connecticut Senator, who advocated the bill, has been hung in effigy, by a portion of his constituents. On his heart was a broad label, bearing the words, "Toucey, the traitor. A newspaper which is everywhere regarded as the most influential organ of those who oppose the bill [New York Tribune], asks, If the slave power, aided by a few deserters from freedom, intend to deliberately crowd and plunder the North as they propose in this Nebraska bill, how long can this government go harmoniously on? That if by the degradation and treachery of demagogues, whom the North has honored to her own shame, freedom may be wounded in the house of her friends, we shall hold it to be our solemn duty, God helping us, through whatever peril the path may lie, to aid in restoring to the North and to humanity, all the rights and immunities of which they shall have been, through such degradation and treachery, deprived. He could not have known in advance its full extent but he did realize the bill would be highly unpopular in the North and would likely harm the Democrats there in the November elections. Historians agree the answer is: He wanted southern support for a northern route for the intercontinental railroad. Southerners, led by Senator David Atchison of Missouri, countered that a southern route, starting in St. Louis, would be easier and less expensive to build since the northern route would have to cross the Rocky Mountains. It was, most historians agree, a calculated risk. Popular sovereignty had worked in The residents of California had requested admission as a free state. There were so few settlers in the other lands taken in the Mexican War, and so little prospect of more going there, that popular sovereignty effectively became a formula for avoiding the issue of slavery in the territories. Further, it rested upon a well-established democratic principle, the right of people to govern themselves. Of course, as Abraham Lincoln pointed out in an October speech , if one considered the negro a man, then it was not self-government for the residents of Kansas to choose slavery. Further, there were practical difficulties. An "important objection to this application of the right of self-government," Lincoln continued, "is that it enables the first FEW, to deprive the succeeding MANY, of a free exercise of the right of self-government. Once the Nebraska bill came onto the Senate floor and Northern protest swelled, Southern Democrats united behind the measure. Support for the bill became a test. Anyone opposed to it was not a friend of slavery. Pierce then

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named a territorial governor and other officials. Popular sovereignty was no longer a formula for avoiding the issue of slavery in the territories; instead it operated in exactly the opposite fashion. The race for Kansas was on. Senator Atchison himself, pictured at right, led the southern forces, most from his own state of Missouri. These "ruffians," as even they came to call themselves, were not settlers for the most part. They came in armed groups, set up camp, voted pro-slavery, and returned home. One of their number, a young Englishman, later published in his memoirs his recollections of life with the "ruffians. The free soilers had a most unlikely leader, Worcester school master Eli Thayer , who organized the Emigrant Aid Society. Charles Robinson who had gone out to the territory in and who would play a leading role on the free soil side in the upcoming troubles. Southerners perceived the Society as a plot to steal Kansas. Most "ruffians" apparently believed that it was their sacred duty to foil this conspiracy. Northerners saw the Society as upholding the cause of freedom and as advancing civilization. We go to plant the common school On distant prairie swells, And give the Sabbaths of the wilds The music of her bells. Upbearing, like the ark of God. The Bible in our van. We go to test the truth of God Against the fraud of man. Just under emigrants left for Kansas under the auspices of the Society in March of Months earlier, in November of , the first territorial election to select a delegate to Congress took place. Thus your committee find that in this, the first election in the territory, a very large majority of the votes were cast by citizens of the State of Missouri, in violation of the organic law of the territory. Of the legal votes cast, Gen. Whitfield received a plurality. The settlers took but little interest in the election, not one-half of them voting. This may be accounted for from the fact that the settlements were scattered over a great extent, that the term of the delegate to be elected was short, and that the question of free and slave institutions was not generally regarded by them as distinctly at issue. Under these circumstances, a systematic invasion, from an adjoining state, by which large numbers of illegal votes were cast in remote and sparse settlements for the avowed purpose of extending slavery into the territory, even though it did not change the result of the election, was a crime of great magnitude. Its immediate effect was to further excite the people of the northern states, induce acts of retaliation, and exasperate the actual settlers against their neighbors in Missouri. On March 30, there was another election, this one for a territorial legislature. There were, according the census just taken, 8, residents in Kansas, 2, of whom were eligible to vote. The Missourians returned in force. According to the Howard Committee , the special Congressional Committee, The evening before, and the morning of the day of the election, about one thousand men arrived at Lawrence, and camped in a ravine a short distance from the town, and near the place of voting. They came, in wagons of which there were over one hundred or on horseback, under the command of Colonel Samuel Young, of Boone county, Missouri, and Claiborne F. They were armed with guns, rifles, pistols and bowie knives; and had tents, music and flags with them. They brought with them two pieces of artillery, loaded with musket balls. When the voting commenced,. Colonel Young offered to vote. He refused to take the oath prescribed by the governor, but said he was a resident of the territory. Abbott, one of the judges, when asked if he intended to make Kansas his future home, that it was none of his business; if he were a resident then he should ask no more. After his vote was received, Colonel Young got upon the window sill and announced to the crowd that he had been permitted to vote, and they could all come up and vote. He told the judges that there was no use swearing the others, as they would all swear as he had. Abbott resigned as judge of election, and Mr. Benjamin was elected in his place. The polls were so much crowded till late in the evening that for a time they were obliged to get out by being hoisted up on the roof of the building, where the election was being held, and passing out over the house. Afterwards a passageway was made through the crowd by two lines of men being formed, through which voters could get to the polls. Colonel Young asked that the old men be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were tired with the traveling, and wanted to get back to camp. During the day the Missourians drove off the ground some of the citizens, Mr. They threatened to shoot Mr. Bond, and made a rush after him, threatening him. As he ran from them, shots were fired at him as he jumped off the bank of the river and escaped. None of the Emigrant Society parties had yet reached Kansas, although some two hundred or so settlers who had gone out in were in the territory. This is important since Southerners defended the

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activities of the "ruffians" as necessary to counter the influence of the Society. The pro-slavery forces triumphed as 6, men voted, a substantial majority of them Missourians. Even if all 2, eligible voters had cast ballots, an unrealistic assumption, at least 3, Missourians voted illegally. If the first election was "a crime of great magnitude," the second was more grievous still. This new territorial legislature would write the initial laws concerning slavery. Worse still, they had been elected by fraud. Governor Andrew Reeder accepted the election results, although he later changed his mind, repudiated them, and went over to the free state side. By then he had been removed from office by the Pierce administration. Before this happened, the legislature got down to business passing laws making the advocacy of anti-slavery sentiments a felony. They removed from office all appointees who would not declare in favor of slavery. They wrote a Slave Code more stringent than that in any of the slave states. Charles Robinson, the agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, who had written its original description of the territory, rallied the free soil forces on July 4, I can say to Death, be thou my master, and to the Grave, be thou my prison house; but acknowledge such creatures as my masters, never! Thank God, we are yet free, and hurl defiance at those who would make us slaves. Look who will in apathy, and stifle they who can, The sympathy, the hopes, the words, that make man truly man. Let those whose hearts are dungeoned up with interest or with ease, Consent to hear, with quiet pulse, of loathsome deeds like these. And if our words seem treason to the dullard or the tame, Tis but our native dialect; our fathers spake the same. Let every man stand in his place, and acquit himself like a man who knows his rights, and knowing, dares maintain. Let us repudiate all laws enacted by foreign legislative bodies, or dictated by Judge Lynch over the way. Tyrants are tyrants, and tyranny is tyranny, whether under the garb of law or in opposition to it. So thought and acted our ancestors, and so let us think and act. We are not alone in this contest. The whole nation is agitated upon the question of our rights.

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Chapter 3 : Territorial Kansas Online - The Kansas Question

Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. Remarks of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in reply to Senator Collamer, on Kansas territorial affairs delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 4,

Bernie Sanders became the second major politician to officially launch his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination on Thursday, in a long-shot bid against favorite Hillary Clinton. The Vermont independent U. Senator has previously stated he would not run as an independent in the general election should he lose the nomination " for fear that would enable the Republican nominee to win the race. But no matter how long Sanders lasts in the contest, he has already added his name to what is a very short list in the annals of Vermont politics. A Smart Politics study of presidential campaigns finds that Bernie Sanders is just the fifth presidential candidate to run for a major party nomination from Vermont in state history " and just the third to launch a bona fide campaign. It took nearly 70 years since Vermont was granted statehood to produce its first presidential candidate. At the Republican National Convention, U. Senator Jacob Collamer received 10 favorite-son votes on the first ballot " all from Green Mountain State delegates. That was good for eighth place among the 12 individuals who received votes on the first ballot. Collamer, who had previously served three terms in the U. House as a Whig from to , was finishing his first of two terms in the upper legislative chamber. He had also served in the Vermont House of Representatives in the s and was a judge of the Superior Court from and before his election to the U. After the first round of balloting, Collamer withdrew his name and the Vermont delegation unanimously voted for Abraham Lincoln on the remaining two ballots. Senate when his name was placed into nomination at the Republican National Convention. Edmunds received 34 votes on the first ballot " good for fourth place behind former President Ulysses S. Senator and former U. Edmunds; and him Vermont nominates for the presidency. On the first ballot, Edmunds received 20 votes from Massachusetts, all 10 votes from the Vermont delegation, two from Connecticut, and one each from Ohio and Tennessee. Edmunds continued to receive more than 30 votes until the 29th ballot when his Massachusetts supporters shifted to Sherman, dropping the Vermont U. Representative James Garfield eventually won on the 36th ballot. In , Edmunds was nominated again, this time by Massachusetts delegate J. Edmunds saw his support nearly triple from four years prior to 93 votes on the first ballot " good for third place behind James Blaine and President Chester Arthur. Edmunds lost support on each of the next three rounds with Blaine winning the nomination on the 4th ballot. Vermont had another presidential candidate " of sorts " during the Election of Montpelier-born and Norwich-educated George Dewey was a Spanish-American war hero who famously destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay two years prior. Dewey was promoted from commodore to Admiral of the Navy and in Spring , although he had never previously been involved or particularly interested in politics, the admiral announced he would be willing to serve as president, though he showed little political acumen as evidenced by his announcement to the New York World: Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors. While not a presidential candidate, a Vermonter did receive a vote at the chaotic Democratic national convention. Another 80 years would pass before Vermont produced a bona fide presidential candidate. Bush in the Election of Dean entered the race in and was a top-tier candidate the summer before the Iowa caucuses, but placed a disappointing third in the Hawkeye State and lost to John Kerry by double-digits in neighboring New Hampshire to mark the beginning of the end of his bid. Dean remained in the race through the Wisconsin primary on February 17th where he again placed third garnering less than half the support of Kerry. Other minor party candidates have run for president from Vermont, such Libertarian nominee Roger MacBride in who appeared on the ballot in 32 states. As for Sanders, his candidacy announcement should garner him enough attention to launch him into double-digits in nationwide polling for the Democratic nomination " something that has eluded him thus far in hypothetical horse race polls. Sanders should also see an uptick in support once pollsters finally agree to remove fellow Northeastern liberal

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Elizabeth Warren from their candidate lists. Senator has repeatedly stated she will not run this cycle. Follow Smart Politics on Twitter.

Chapter 4 : Holdings: Kansas affairs :

Kansas investigation Minority report of the Kansas Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, Published: () Remarks of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in reply to Senator Collamer, on Kansas territorial affairs by: Douglas, Stephen Arnold,

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Collamer, a U.S. senator from Vermont, cautioned Hutchinson against an attempt to establish a Kansas state government under the Topeka Constitution without the.

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