

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE TERRITORY...

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MONROE, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856.

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FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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The Republican Nominees.

The Republican Convention closed its labors at Philadelphia, last week, by nominating John Q. Fremont, for President, and W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

We confess ourselves somewhat disappointed in these nominations. We supposed this party would put forth some one of its leading men, who could lay some claims to experience in statesmanship—a man in whose acknowledged ability and prominence we could see at least a determination of the party to make a struggle for what it claims as its principles.

Fremont is a young man who has acquired all the reputation he has, as a bold explorer among the Rocky mountains. It is an injustice in the affairs of government as a child, comparatively speaking. Why, then, are the leaders of that party thrust aside—such men as Sevier, Chase, Sumner, Hale, and others, and this young man, without experience or character as a Statesman, put forward for the Presidency?

Simply on the ground of availability, as was Harrison, Taylor, and Scott. They supposed that with him they could raise an excitement by printing picture books of his wonderful exploits among the Rocky mountains, where they say he lived on horse-flesh &c.

We believe the people of this country have had about enough of that kind of nonsense, and that they will fall to see how the killing of an Indian and living three weeks on horse meat, qualifies a man for the Presidency, especially in times like these, when the country is on the eve of civil war, and when every instinct of patriotism demands the wisest discretion and the greatest experience at the helm of State.

This is no time for experiments. We have had too many of these already. Nothing can save the country from the most terrible calamities, but the election of a statesman of the first order—a man untrammelled by faction—a man above the hot fanaticism of the day—a man who will administer the government on the principles of the fathers of Democracy—disregarding all sectional preferences, minding not equal and exact justice to all.

Mr. Dayton is an old Whig. He was in Congress during the Mexican war and voted against supplies for our starving army. We have then, the singular spectacle of a nominee for President solely on the ground of his participation in the events that gave us the mines of California, and added an empire of gold treasure to the Union, while with him is a man who opposed, in Congress and out of it, the war by which it was acquired, and endeavored by his votes and speeches to reduce not only Fremont to the necessity of eating horse meat, but our whole army to starvation and death!

Is not this a beautiful team—Fremont and Dayton! The one a filibuster, like Walker in Nicaragua,—for Fremont raised the standard of rebellion in California before war was declared,—and the other a heartless sympathizer with our enemy, and Fremont's enemy at that time, and who showed his torquism by attempting to starve his gallant countrymen who were battling on distant and bloody fields, thus directing a more fatal blow, and menacing them with a more dreadful death, than could be sent by Mexican ball or lance?

Fremont ate horse flesh three weeks, we are told, in the struggle to acquire California. Dayton would not give him even that. Not from the halls of Congress, at that time, was heard the voice of this same Dayton encouraging the foe of the gallant horse-eating Fremont, to welcome him with bloody hands to a hospitable grave,—denouncing the acquisition of California with its untold millions of substantial wealth and greatness, as the vilest of sins, and imploring the displeasure of Heaven upon the American arms!

And now the people are appealed to in behalf of this combination, to place them in the highest positions of the government! It is an insult to the intelligence of the American nation. The day for the success of such political games has passed away. The people will give, to General Scott, all honor for his brilliant achievements, his courage and daring; but they cannot, as they value their own safety and peace, criticize the reins of the government, at this critical period, in his hands, inexperienced as he confessedly is to guide the State amid the dangers and difficulties with which it is surrounded.

The day when no party dared to put forth other than the greatest statesmen for the Presidency. In 1840 this wholesome sentiment was swept down by the election of a mere military chieftain, without governmental experience. Expediency then became the order of parties, and under its dangerous and demoralizing prestige, the government was led loose from its safe moorings, and drifting about upon the wild sea of chance and adventure. We trace the present disastrous state of affairs to this cause alone, and we recognize in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, the greatest of living statesmen, a determination on the part of the great party of the country, to return to the harbor of safety and again inaugurate the principles, precepts, and usages of the palmy days of the Republic. God speed the good work!

But the nomination of Fremont and Dayton is not the only anomaly of this Convention. Its platform came far short of what was expected from their loud professions. They have clamored boisterously against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and bid the people to believe that they would restore that honorable measure of pacification. But they dodge the whole question by resolving against the troubles in Kansas. Not one word do they say about restoring that line, by the repeal of which they have made their whole political capital. Nor do they propose to repeal or modify the Fugitive Slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia,—nor in fact do they propose to carry out one single measure in reference to slavery which they have convulsed the country the past two years. The New York Herald, the original and unflinching advocate of Fremont, on this subject has the following:

"Should the opposition candidate (Fremont) triumph, neither the Nebraska law, nor the Fugitive Slave law, nor the institution of the District of Columbia will be likely to be assailed. The former are regarded as a finality by all reasonable men; they will not be disturbed unless Senator Douglas's friends themselves disturb them; in the District of Columbia no one demands abolition."

Here then we have the platform, passing over these questions in silence, and the leading organ of Mr. Fremont declaring that they will not be disturbed by his administration if elected! What has become of the free soil principles as they have been expounded to us by the magnates! Gone to the winds,—all submerged under the waves of expediency, in the illusory hope of getting the spoils!

But let us examine the other resolutions of the Convention. They are instructive as developing the underlying current of this party,—its aims and objects which are hidden from the eyes of the people by a shiftings for freedom. It will be recollected that this party has all the while protested against any other issue but slavery. Fremont could not talk of any other—could not discuss the Know Nothing question—a question involving the freedom of his own race and color. This party was to unite on the one issue of Freedom. Let us see. The resolutions go on to commit the party, without reserve, to all the old Whig doctrines of "magnificent improvements by the general government,"—the treasure of the country is pledged to build a rail-road from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—also a wagon road—every lake, river, harbor and stream from one end of the Union to the other, under the resolutions of this Convention, come in for millions in the shape of improvements. Here are the two most important of the old Whig dogmas revived—dogmas that have been sought by the democratic party, and every democratic President, from Jefferson to this day. And, in Pennsylvania, no man has been more hostile in the past to these doctrines than David Wilmot. On the stump, in Ohio, and out of it, he has denounced these "trines" as unconstitutional, with an energy not always tempered with prudence, and for hand and hand with the remnants—the bad men—of the old Whig party, he adopts these very doctrines, and attempts to force them upon a generous people by long and boisterous "shiftings for Freedom!"

No one we presume has any objection that the government should lend whatever constitutional power it may possess to the development of the resources of the country. The Cincinnati Convention said this. But this republican Convention goes the whole figure of the old Whig party in this respect; hence, under this "shiftings for freedom" made, we can see the real actors and their real objects. The national Treasury is plied, and what more opportune moment for dropping the Whig banner, covering up the log cabin, "shiftings for freedom," thereby getting possession of the government, and then for the good time coming. Then under these resolutions come a stupendous scheme of public works, that the treasury and credit of the government may be lavished upon political favorites by political speculators. This is just what these resolutions mean, and it is easy to see that, administered by a man like Fremont, who has made his fly millions of dollars by speculations the past six years, before the people could rescue the government from their hands, it would be launched into a system of internal improvements that will leave it as Pennsylvania was left under the administration of Fremont, in the late Presidential election. This is the scheme—the grand scheme—covered up by "shiftings for freedom."

This is why such men as George Law, who has coined his millions in government speculations, has all at once become prominent as a politician. This is why all the old party hacks,—all the old broken down politicians of the old Whig and Democratic parties, have all at once become profusely pro-natured with love for Freedom!

We sum this whole matter up, then, and what is the conclusion? The Republican party has abandoned every measure it has ever held out to the people referring to slavery. It has in its platform abandoned the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. All these its vital principles it has passed over in silence, and the leading organ of its candidate declares that not even in the Nebraska bill will be disturbed by his Administration. Wherein then do they differ from the position of the Democracy in the slavery question? We answer not at all practically. They will not disturb the Nebraska act. Of course they adopt the principle of leaving the question of these Territories to settle the question of slavery for themselves. This is what the Democrats profess, and the Republicans pass a resolution against it. Indeed, this Convention did not even open its mouth in its platform of resolutions on the slavery question. They passed a Resolution against Fillmore's, and nominated the price of Fillmore for the Presidency. They appeal to the country to reward John C. Fremont for his gallant achievements in acquiring California, and place on the same ticket with him a man who did every thing in his power to prevent that acquisition. They would take the taste of horse flesh from his mouth with the tempting delicacies served up in the White House, and clove a man with him that would again even giving him horse meat to eat! The blundering game of inconsistent and contradictory expediency, so long acted upon by the old Whig party is too plainly to be seen, and the ideas of November will overturn the whole structure, leaving not even a foundation stone on which to build hereafter.

Mr. Wagon's Decline.—Some of the most sagacious riders of the "Woolly Horse" are declining themselves with the idea that Mr. Fillmore will be prevailed upon to withdraw his name from the Presidential canvass, as soon as he sees that he has no chance to be elected; but the Express good authority will decline. The nomination, says the Express, was made by his friends and accepted by his friends, without counting the consequences of success or defeat. Nothing but the wish of those who gave him the nomination will prompt him to withdraw; and none of his friends have made, or will make, any such request. The following is given as an extract of a letter received from Mr. Fillmore by the Express:

"In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, I do not wish to mislead you. It is true, I did not dislike the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain regardless of all consequences, unless they shall desire its withdrawal."

The contest is to be a triangular one, and those of the Black Republican faith who disapproved any chance for the election of Fremont, cannot be blamed for the selection of Fremont, as well as the extraordinary organ of the Democracy.

Our Opposer.

From the formation of our government to the present time, there has been at least two political parties, and at some times three and four, all striving every way, using every means in their reach to gain power. Among those parties there has never been but one straight-forward, safe, and reliable loving. There has never been but one that looked to the welfare, and maintenance of the Union, the permanency of the States, and the good of the people. That party we recognize as the Democracy—the only one that has not given way to the cries of disunionists, and fanatics, and changed its colors every Presidential campaign. Its opponents we recognize first, the Federal party, which of late was Whig, Abolitionist, American, Know Nothing, Republican, and a catalogue of other names, whose one space will not permit us to enumerate. But it is enough to say that the opposition to the Democratic party, throughout the country, stood from the well known Federalists, who stood to a man, by the British Lion, and opposed a free and independent government. Those same men who opposed us then on the ground that a monarchical government was the safest and best, are now crying "freedom," and down with the foreigner. They catch at every phantasm, and keep the country in uproar, confusion, and internal war,—and the people, (a great mass of them) in the excitement of the party, without reserve, to all the old Whig doctrines of "magnificent improvements by the general government,"—the treasure of the country is pledged to build a rail-road from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—also a wagon road—every lake, river, harbor and stream from one end of the Union to the other, under the resolutions of this Convention, come in for millions in the shape of improvements. Here are the two most important of the old Whig dogmas revived—dogmas that have been sought by the democratic party, and every democratic President, from Jefferson to this day. And, in Pennsylvania, no man has been more hostile in the past to these doctrines than David Wilmot. On the stump, in Ohio, and out of it, he has denounced these "trines" as unconstitutional, with an energy not always tempered with prudence, and for hand and hand with the remnants—the bad men—of the old Whig party, he adopts these very doctrines, and attempts to force them upon a generous people by long and boisterous "shiftings for Freedom!"

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Very Sensible.

The New York Herald, an advocate of Fremont, has the following very sensible article on the result of the canvass. It will be seen that it concedes the election of Buchanan under the present state of things.

"What chance of an election is there for Fremont? Buchanan, in the field, will win the election, and Fremont will be defeated. No chance whatever. What chance is there for Fillmore? With Fremont and his partisans arrayed against him? About as much chance as for the man in the moon. Between the Know Nothing and the Whig party, the contest will be a contest between the people of the North and the people of the South. The result of the election, from the existing condition of things among the opposition ranks, is as certain as if it had already taken place, and had stood by default in favor of the democratic party."

It may be said by the astute Know Nothings of the Southern school, and even by Fremont's admirers, that while Fremont may carry the North in spite of Fillmore, the latter may really secure a good purpose in carrying a Southern State or two as an offset against the possible loss of a Northern State or two; and that the Presidential election may be thrown into the hands of Representatives, who, in the event of the combined opposition forces having an overwhelming majority, and can choose either Fremont or Fillmore, as they may determine among themselves. But this is a most delusive estimate, as the result will show. If Fillmore and Fremont are both retained in the field, each will only weaken the other, where single handed, one of the other might succeed. The lines, are so distinctly drawn upon the bigger question between the principal parties in the contest, that, as matters now stand, it is morally certain there can be but one and the same result in every Southern State, to wit, a democratic majority. Let Mr. Fillmore adhere to his present position as the South's chief candidate, and the election night of November next will, in all probability, leave him without the vote of a solitary State in the Union. On the other hand, he may be strong enough to break down Fremont in every Northern State, except two or three of the most ultra anti-slavery character.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania performs a pleasing duty in directing the attention of the people to the nominations made by the National Convention, on the 6th of June, 1856. The instruments which preceded, accompanied and followed that decision of the representatives of the National Democracy, have inspired the felicitations of patriotic men in every part of the country. The voice of the people, faithfully represented at Cincinnati, gratefully responds to the action of the Convention. The result had scarcely been announced before it was welcomed in every State of the confederacy, and the rejoicings of the people confirmed the earnest, all pervading and deep seated sentiment in favor of our distinguished statesman. Since the time when the masses proclaimed their preference for the hero of New Orleans in such demonstration, has never witnessed in the United States. The harmonious example of the august body which selected our candidates was promptly followed by the endorsement of the most distinguished intellects in the Democratic party. The voice of the venerable Cass, first raised at the Capitol of the Union in support of these candidates, was echoed by the patriotic Douglas, and the upright Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The great statesmen of the North, and of the West, and of the South, caught up the enthusiasm which ratified the nominations at the Convention itself, and a national ovation, unprecedented in our annals, was witnessed with the voluntary tribute of our cause of many of the most eminent men heretofore in the ranks of the opposition.

The people, as if animated by one instinct, flock from different sections of the Union

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