"WE ARE ALL EQUAL BEFORE GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION."...James Buchanas.

McCollum & Berritson, Proprietors.

Mantrose, Suignehanna County, Denga, Chursday Morning, September 18, 1856.

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Miscellaneous.

For the Democrat. A STORY OF FACT. For God's sake hurry, we fear poor Ella is dying'! were the hasty, and excited exclaand Foote, gave the following account of the Court of the United States, would, in my mations that greated the ear at dead of night, as we sprang from a bed of sleep, arranged "The difficulty between Senators Foote our toilet, and found ourselves at the head of and Fremont has been amicably arranged, as the stairs, ere three minutes were marked you will have seen by the card of those genupon the dial of our faithful watch. It tlemen's friends in to-day's Union. This is say. was the night before Christmas eve, Christas it should be. Mr. Fremont was wrong to mas eve in Philadelphia, that great city, that attack Mr. Foote for words spoken in debate, almost boundless city, that city of brotherly which, as he (Foole) distinctly arowed at the love! We often, by permission of the Professors, wandered in different parts of the city view to wound the personal feelings of any in professional practice, that we might be bet-Senator present, but merely to protect the ter fitted for that responsible task, on receivcountry against ex parte decisions of the Caling the honors of the University. These ifornia Board of Commissioners for the adscenes-of misery and distress so often passed justment of land titles. All that Gen. Foote before us, that ordinary cases were scarcely had observed was that without Ewing's heeded. Please Doctor, do hurry; for my amendment, granting appeal to the Supreme little sister is so sick; her cheek is pale, and Court of the United States from the decision her lips grow colder all the while though I have kissed them so oft, to make them warm. The last words were spoken, as the dim lamp light threw a fitful glare over the face of the the amendment, he should assuredly vote speaker, a girl of some nine summers against it without the amendment. and it needed but a glance to see that she Foote retracted nothing; but distinctly had been cradled in luxury, and nursed in avowed that he did not intend any personal the lap of tenderness and wealth. The poor girl shivered with fear, and cold; her coarse amendment. Colonel Fremont could not be garments were covered with sleet, and snow, satisfied with this explanation. As a sensiand the tear that stood in that great, dark, lustrous eye, spoke oh I how tenderly, and een his mistake in attempting to gag Senapassionately, of a warm heart within, strangetors in regard to all legislative acts relating ly contrasting with the cold wind without. to California, and in constituting himself the We gazed for a moment on that classic form, heir apparent of a family feud which for the that foreliead high, and Grecian features, unbenefit of the whole country had better be til a little cold hand grasped ours, and the buried than renewed." trembling words, 'please hurry,' soon found The Fremont papers and life writers are us in the thoroughfair, that but an hour ago now trying to make out that Fremont did shone bright, as the blaze from a hundred not strike Foote at all. This is a latter day chandeliers, were flashed in brilliant floods of discovery and entirely destitute of truth. Mr. light upon them, now so dimly lit by the Fremont himself has never denied attacking watchmans lamp. The night was cold, and Foote in the Senate Hall, and that too for dreary without, the Heavens were shrouded in darkness, and gloom, the hollow winds moaned sadly along the street, and over the house roofs, old signs creaked in the storm, breaking his spectaples and bringing blood while the hurried step of a single pedestrian

contrasted strangely with the sea of life, that

but an hour ago, had so densely flooded one

of the most fashionable streets in the great

Quaker City. Now down that narrow lane,

now along that secluded isle, past filth, mis-

ery and rage, now up that narrow shocking ional Intelligencer, and quoted by Fremont stair case and we are in the presence of the litin his letter written at the time in vindicatle sufferer. A sorrowing form, was bent tion of himself. He says: tenderly over her, kissing the cold hrow of "We had some little admonition this morher dying child, and wiping the death damp ning as to the danger of lasty legislation in from cheek and temple, with that passionate regard to California matters. Nevertheless. I fondness, which none but a mothers heart inv deliberately, I say it with due considera could indite. We bent for a moment over tion of the matter and of the consequences the little invalid, and the now sinking, now of the declaration, that if the views which bounding pulse, the 'damp sweat,' the stamp have been expressed in certain quarters this of death on every feature, which may be seen, morning in regard to a portion of the legisbut never can be described, told in unmislation which is urged upon us for California, takeable language that those dark eyes would should be adopted in the same hasty manner soon be closed in everlasting sleep. A groan in which it is now proposed to us to give our a suppressed mutter, a stifled imprecation, atsanction to the present proposition, the admistracted our attention to an opposite corner, sion of California into the Uunion would be and there lay the companion, the husband productive of more detriment to the Repubthe father ! dead drunk. The confused jeslic. and in my opinion, be fraught with more ture, the deep blush that mantled that moth er's cheek, bespoke shame, and chagrin at the that has ever occurred in the historic annals discovery. The story was soon told. She of the country. Sir, we must be cautious had loved George when they were schoolabout this California business. Not conty is mates together, and as dearly was that af-California a State of this Union, but she is a fection returned. But as he grew up, and great State. Her resources are large. Her mingled in society, the natural propensities nterests are vast. They are of vast imporwhich had hitherto lain dormant in naance to herself and to the country at large. ture, began to be developed, the wine-cup In dealing with them we must act caubecoming more, and more his companion, tionsly, circumspectly, vigilantly, and permit

until he reeled beneath the intoxicating

draught. Again and again did be promise

to reform, he joined the temperance band

priceless affection on one so illy adapted to

make her happy; who in ten short years had

brought her from a life of innocence, and

wealth, into a pit of poverty, misery and

shame, and now she stood before us, a heart-

broken object of real pity. We administered

a cordial to the dying child, and soon its

dark, lustrous eve was turned full upon us,

a ray, bright, beautiful and clear as an ange

face, lit up allose features, and the sound

'mamma' was breathed from the lips of the

dying child. O God! abe lives exclaimed

the mother, as with wild joy she classed her child to her bosom; ther Edis, her own, dear,

darling Ella. Such excitement was pain to

from wild joy, to mortal sorrow, knowing

but too well, that the momentary excitement

that so often deceives the bysianders of a dy

ing friend, is the effect of Death's arrow, as i

and was even admitted into the sacred pale to repent in sackcloth and ashes." of the church, as one of the members of the What is there here to give offence to any christian faith. She knew his reform was persensible man ! Where is the language of manent, for she thought him too good to err. that personal nature to justify assault ! There Mistaken creature ! how little she knew of is not a personal allusion in the whole, parathe falacy of the human heart, thinking allgraph, and yet Fremont quotes it as justifyas good, and true as her own; how little she ing not only his knocking Foote down but knew of the frailty of man's nature, that where seeking to shoot him afterwards. It is mild. habits of intemperance were formed in youncourteous and gentlemanly, compared with ger days, how seldom is a permanent reform Sumper's late speech wherein he cailed Sens- paper. through life. Poor woman, how we pitied for Butler by name, compared him to a Don her. She had been young, beautiful, edu-Quixote Jackass and heaped all kinds of percated accomplished, but had thrown away a sonal odium upon him and his State. pure, fond, devoted heart, and lavished a

Hit birds always flutter," and there no accounting for Fremont's peculiar sensitiveness in this matter, except that he feared an expose of his Mariposa and other large

no man, or set of men, to urge us hastily and

agree in this. He not only struck him, but

sought satisfaction by challenging him to

mortal combat. And what was Foote's of

fence for all this deadly intent? Here are

the offensive words as reported for the Na-

land speculating claims. That he was not satisfied with assaulting Foote nor with the oral explanation which Foote gave bim, but that he actually sent Foote a challenge, and was determined to anribilate him in a duel, will abundantly appear from Mr. Fremont's own letter, the conclusion directly hostile to each other. of which we give with Foote's note. Mr.

"I conclude this notice with giving Mr Poote's letter to me, in answer to the which I sent him by a friend :

us, for we dreaded to witness the transit. SENATE CHAMBER, Sept. 18, 1850. ing justice to myself did I not, in writing, value was not regulated by a foreign demand. ufacturing country that the sun ever shope "Signal do not feel that I should be dooes the heart of its victim. A lustre, not (as I thought I did very explicitly last night, like that of earth, was kindled in those eyes, orally) deny that I said anything denunciatory of the bill to which you refer, or of those have been arrayed against him. of an angel pure, howeved over them, and desired site of site quivering up to God!

Creat Book, Par.

Creat Bo

Hon. Francis J. Grund, the "Iron" correscondent of the Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper writing from Washington, at the time ifornia for the adjustment of land titles with-1850) the fight took place between Fremont out the privilege of appeal to the Supreme

the demand contained in your note. I shall certainly gratify you, though I shall from time in the Senate, were not spoken with a cortain prudential considerations, defer a for-

> "Your obedient servant, H. S. FOOTE"

"Hon. J. C. FREMONT.

leave the District of Columbia.

Here is the evidence furnished by Fremont himself, that Foote intended insult to no one, that he only desired to head the Galof the Board, he considered that the bill phins and Land Sharks of California, by com would disgrace the Republic, and that how- pelling them to show their titles to the Suever inclined he was to support the bill with preme Court of the United States, instead of allowing a local Board of Californians, who could be bought up, having final jurisdiction in such matters. Mr. Fremont, it appears, was not in favor of Foote's amendment, and disrespect for those who were against the instead of opposing it in a Senatorial and manly way, he cowardly assaults and seeks to shoot him for a mere courteous expression of ble man, and a man of honor, he must have his honest opinion. Fremont complains in his letter that the

note of Foote is not satisfactory to him, but it being so to his friends, he allowed the matter to pass. Wonderful forbearance! His friends happened to have more sense and less California lands involved in the matter than he, therefore he and his friends differed. But suppose he bad "persevered" in his demand" for personal satisfaction! He would "certainly have been gratified," as Foote says, only, as it was against the law to send or accept a challenge in the District of Columbia, words spoken in debate, where he, Fremont, he (Foote) would defer a "formal acceptance" and France; the former a hard-money coun- many have afforded such a stimulus to their had complete opportunity to reply. He until he could leave the District. Mr. Fre. try, and the latter approaching it so nearly manufactories that they are now rapidly exmont, it seems had less respect for the law. profusely. All accounts given at the time is liable to-day for fine and imprisonment, nearly one hundred dollars. On the contra- home market, if it were not for their protecthe can get clear.

And this is the Presidential candidate sethe Chief Magistrate of this great nation, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Nary, to execute the laws of the country, to vindicate free speech, and rebute duelling, vi-

"Oh! bo! what a nomince. Is John Fremont of Maripozee!" THE TEN CENT CALUMNY.

Buchanan's Speech. That no man who desires information may

real dishonor to the nation, than any event policy prejudicial to their interests, has unpulous people.

"On Friday last, when I very unexpectedly political economy which I shall now read from the book. It is this: 'that if you double the amount of the necessary circulating medium in any country, you thereby double the nominal price of every article. If, when the indiscreetly into the adoption of any legisla- circulating medium is fifty millions, an artition for which, hereafter, we may have reason cle should cost one dollar, it would cost two if, without any increase of the uses of a circulating medium, the quantity should be increased to one hundred millions.' The same effect would be produced, whether the circulating medium were specie, or convertable ject.

" I did not understand that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] contested the general proposition that an increase is the currency of any country, without any increase of the uses of a circulating medium, would, but reduce this inflated paper bubble t any in the same proportion, exhance the price of thing like reasonable dimensions. New Engall the productions of that country whose land would become the most prosperous man He could not have contested this principle, upon . Why cannot we manufacture goods,

FREMONT'S FIGHT WITH FOOTE: that bill, and in support of it, that if sanc- rious amusement, to contrast the low prices country on the face of the earth. We post wealth of green country on the face of the earth. tioned by Congress would disgrace the Re- of all articles three centuries ago, with their am every advantage which Providence can nuccess. When prices become so high, in does the English because this is it is article, acts of injustice, which would be seriously itable to export the precious metals from the currency. We therefore save the freight of think yet, and so I shall always think and constantly diminishes its loans, raises the rate manufactured article on its beturn here. of interest, and reduces its circulation, with What is the reason that with all these advan-"If after this statement, you persevere in the avowed object of reducing prices to such tages, and with the prospective stuties, which a standard as will render it more profitable our laws afford to the domestic manufacture to export merchandise than bullion. It is in of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possessthis manner that the bank seeks to regulate ion of the home market, and successfully conmal acceptance of your proposition until I can the foreign exchanges.

> when it has been brought home to the actual are compelled to sell at the real prices of knowledge of every man within this country! other nations. Reduce our nominal to the Have we not all learned by bitter experience real standard of prices throughout the world. that when our periodical expansions com- and you cover our country with blessings and mence, the psice of all property begins to benefits. I wish to Heaven I could speak in ing expansion, until the bubble bursts; and New England; because if the attention of the are contracted, the amount of the currency is subject of their own intelligence and native reduced, and prices full to their former level. This is the history of our own country, and we all know it. A certain amount of currency is necessary to represent the entire exchangable property of the country; and if this amount should be greatly increased, without a corresponding increase in the exchangeable productions of the country, the only consequence would be a great enhancement in nominal prices. I say nominal, because ev country, though in this respect, not to be this increased price will not enable the man who receives it to purchase more real property or more of the necessaries and luxuries of life than he could have done before.

"Let me now recur to the proposition with which I commenced; and I repeat that I do to nurse their fortunes by living cleaply eminot pretend to mathematical accuracy in the grate from their own country to Plance, or illustration which I shall present. The United States carry on a trade with Germany comparative low prices of France and Geras to have no bank notes in circulation under tending themselves, and would obtain possess. He sent a challenge while in the district, and the denomination of five hundred france, or ion, in no small degree, even of the English unless by plending the statute of limitations ry, the United States is emphatically a paper- ting duties. Whilst British manufacturers lected by the God and Liberty party, to be nomination as low as five dollars, and most of intence. It was but the other day that I saw them one, two and three-dollar notes. For an extract from an English paper which statof these banks, they ione three that me and Germany was some of them as high as ten, and even fifteen ish, it was so reduced in price that the latter dollars of paper. This produces a vast but would have to abandon the manufacture at the latter abandoned; and, whilst others are able to over abandone the manufacture at the latter abandoned; and, whilst others are able to over abandone the manufacture at the latter abandoned. ever changing expansion of the currency; together. and a consequent increase of the prices of all articles the value of which is not regulated by the foreign demand, above the prices of stone unturned. He says that the friends of similar articles in Germany and France. At the Independent treasury desire to demolish ing classes, or that he would advocate any metallic, and the cost of everything is reduced

that I could rouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subcourse I leave out of view irredeemable bank of exchange, which are equivalent. He does "I do not pretend that, on questions of po- be compelled to support his family, and purlitical economy, you can attain mathematical chase his labor and materials at the same rate certainty. All you can accomplish is to ap- of prices which he receives for his manufacextravagant amount of our circulating medi- to inundate us with foreign woolens, and to thrown out upon the community by eight cite many other examples; but this, I trust. gant banking and domestic manufactures are cy is, therefore, equivalent to a direct protection granted to the foreign over the domestic unequal competition.

could counteract this advantage in favor of

foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven

"Sie I solemnly believe that if we could

"But why need we resort to foreign nations simply because we manufacture at the nomithen bank accommodations and bank issues manufacturers could once be directed to the sagacity would teach them how injuriously

they are affected by our bloated banking and

ply the proper corrective.

credit system, and would enable them to ap-

"What is the reason that our manufactur rers have been able to sustain any sort of competition, even in the home market, with those of British origin? It is because England herself is, to a great extent, a paper-moncompared with our own. From this very cause prices in England are much higher than they are upon the continent. The expense of living is there double what it costs in France. Hence, all the English who desire some other portion of the continent. The money country, having eight hundred banks are now languishing, those of the continent of issue; all of them emitting notes of a de- are apringing into a healthy and vigorous ex-

Senate in 1840. Any one who reads the currency, articles are manufactured in France his manufactures at a lower price. Now sir, notes in the cottages of the laboring poor speech entire, or the following extract, and and Germany for one-half of their actual cost I deny the correctness of both these proposi- than anywhere else. And these miserable it would be equally extravagant one way as then repeats the stale slander that Mr. Bu- in this country. Lat me present an example, tions; and, in the first place, for one, am not shinplasters, where are they ! After the re- the other. A country in which a rich man chanan ever was or is the enemy of the labor. In Germany, where the currency is purely in favor of establishing an exclusive metallic vulsion of 1837, laborers were glad to obtain can realize from twenty-four to forty eight currency for the people of this country. I employment on any terms; and they often to a hard-money standard, a piece of broad- desire to see the banks greatly reduced in received it upon the express condition, that blushing effrontery and brazen hardihood cloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars; number; and would, if I could, confine their they should accept this worthless trash in enough for a regiment of ordinarily unsern- the manufacture of which, in our country, accommodations to such loans or discounts, from the expansion of our paper currency, for limited periods, to the commercial manus bank notes of a lower denomination than the such an extravagant interest to liquidate would coat one hundred dollars. What is facturing, and trading classes of the commuaddressed the Senate, I stated a principle of the consequence! The foreign French or nity as the ordinary course of their business German manufacturer imports his cloth into might render necessary. I never wish to see our country and sells it for one hundred dol- farmers and mechanics and professional men lars. Does not every person perceive that tempted, by the facility of obtaining bank the laborer is most interested in having a heaven for them." the redundancy of our currency is equal to a luans for long periods to abandon their own premium of one hundred per cent, in favor of proper and useful and respectable spheres and the foreign manufacturer? No tariff of pro- rush into wild and extravagant speculation. tection, unless it amounted to prohibition. I would, if I could, radically reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits as to prevent future suspensions of commands the highest wages. I do not, howspecie payments; and without exception, I ever, mean by the terms, highest wages, would instantly deprive each and every bank the greatest nominal amount. During the of its charter which should again suspend. Especially these or similar reforms and give ded a hundred dollars of continental paper increased quantity of the medium, not its our bank notes in payment. He will take us a real specie basis for our paper circula- but this would have scarcely purchased a ingly. character, which produces this effect. Of nothing home except gold and silver, or bills tion, by increasing the denominations of bank breakfast. The more proper expression notes first to ten and afterwards to twenty would be, to say that the country as most not expend this money here, where he would dollars, and I shall then be the friend, not the prosperous where labor commands the great. Fremont. We invite anti-Slavery men to this enemy of banks. I know that the existence est reward; where one day's labor will proof banks and the circulation of bank paper cure not the greatest nominal amount of a present supporters: are so identified with the habits of the people certainty. All you can accomplish is to ap- of prices which he receives for his manufactory are so identified with the receives for his manufactory are so identified with the receives for his manufactory are so identified are so identified and comforts of life. If, therefore you that the Republicans may possibly nominate proach it as near as possible. The principle tures. On the contrary, he goes home, purthat they cannot be abolished, even if this same degree, reduce the nominal Col. Fremont for the Presidency. He is as were desirable. To reform, and not destroy should, in some degree, reduce the nominal truth to snewer my present purpose. From cles which enter into his manufacture, at half is my motto. To confine them to their sp. price paid for labor, by reducing the amount good a man to throw their votes away upon this principle, I drew an inference that the their cost in this country; and again returns propriets business, and prevent them from of your bank issues within reasonable, and ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless om, consisting, in a great degree, of the notes ruin our domestic manufactures. I might speculation, by extravagant loans and lasues, is all which ought to be desired. But this I the laborer ! Certainly not; because the shall say. If experience abould prove it to price of all the necessaries and comforts of ent in the legislature of California when Fremanufactures. In other words, that extravawell regulated banks would afford, without manufacturer. It is impossible that our man-evils which the wild excepts of the present than be could have done, in the days of ext at the feet of that Gameliel of Slavery, ofacturer should be able to sustain such an banks have hitherto-entailed upon the country travegant expension, form dollar and a qualt (Calhoun, that he believed entirely in Calthen I should consider it the lembr ceril to lature shall now do their duty. I de not believe

on such an alternative and desires distinct "We are also charged by the Senator from Rentucky with a desire to reduce the waren If he had, all history and all experience would and especially cotton goods, which will go of the poor man's labor. We have with bouninto successful competition with British man, termed agrariant purous side of the House. The discovery of the mines of South utastures in foreign markets! Have we not It is some thing new under the sun, to hear

borers of the North deserve respect both for because he knows not whether the trash which public. What I meant was that the estab- present greatly advanced rates. The Bank bestow upon us for the manufacture of cotton their probity and their intelligence. Heav- be is now compalled to receive a money will lishment of a Board of Commissioners in Cal- of England recognizes, and constantly acts but they are all counteracted by the folly of an forbid that I should de them wrong of Call continue to be of any value a want of a upon this principle, though often without man, the raw material costs us less than it the countries on the earth we ought to have month hereafter. A knowledge of this fact the most consideration for the laboring, man, tends to banish economy from his dwelling consequences of a redundancy of paper cur- the price of which depends upon foreign may- From the very nature of our institutions, the and induces him to expend all his wages as pinion, result in scenes of corruption and rency and bank credits, that it is more prof- kets, and is not regulated by our own inflated wheel of fortund is constantly revolving and rapidly as possible lest they may become producing such mutations in property, that derogatory to the national character. So I kingdom than its manufactures, this bank the cotton across the Atlantic, and that of the the wealthy man of to day may become the poor laburer of to morrow. Truly, wealth often takes to itself wings and flies away. A firm fisted men of the country on whom we large fortune carely lests beyond the third must rely in the day of danger, who are the generation ever if it andure so long. We most friendly to the passage of this bill. It must all know instances of individuals obli- is they who are the most ardently in favor of ged to labor for their daily, bread whose grand infusing into the currency of the country a tend for the markets of the world ! It is fathers' were men of fortune. The regular very large amount of the precious metals. process of society would almost seem to con for illustrations of the truth of this position, hal prices of our own inflated currency, and sist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst him. It is this ! that a permanent high rate another class, by their industry and scouom are regularly rising to wealth. We have all therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laborrise! It goes on increasing with the increas- a voice loud enough to be heard throughout ing man; and if I haliewed by a mount that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will post have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much and probably more than any other class of society. What is it be ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now. sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other nominally carns as much, or even more than of all the necessaries of life, he cannot supwages, and the unessy, and excited feelings which have at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer ! He is for a season thrown out of emevery dollar of gold and silver in the vaults ed that whilst the cutlery manufactured in ployment altogether. Our manufactures are the means of bare subsistence.

" But the Senator from Kentucky leaves no greater part of the worthless paper of the one the United States have been discounted freehundred and sixty fire broken banks to ly at two per cent. per month. With these be deceived, we publish below an extract particular stages of our expansions, we might exclusive metalic currency, as the medium of which I have referred ! Certainly it was not facts before him, Mr. Jeffrey would not now. from the able and laterly argument of with justice apply the principle which I have all dealings throughout the Union; and also, the keen and wary speculator, who anums declare, as the Senator informs us he former-lambs. Buchanan, upon the Independent stated to our trade with these countries, and to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor danger from afer. If you were to make the ly did, that this country was the heaven of with justice apply the principle which I have all dealings throughout the Union; and also, the keen and wary speculator, who shuffs declare, as the Senator informs us he former-Treasury bill, delivered in the United States assert that, from the great redundancy of our so that the rich employer may be able to sell search, you would find more broken bank the poor man, and the hell of the rich. payment. Sir an entire suppression of all value of one week's wages of the laboring man is absolutely necessary for his protection. He ought always to receive his wages in gold and silver. Of all men on the earth. sound and stable currency.

> " All other circumstances being equal. agree with the Senator from Kentucky that that country is most prosperous where labor Revolutionary war, one day's work commandepreciated currency, but most of the necesfor your paper circulation, would this injure at the same time, continuing to auther the one dollar in a sound state of the currency. abolish them altogether. If the State Legier aft the laboring man. It will insure to him constant, amployment and regular sides that it will ever become necessary to decide bold in a sound courses, which of all things, be aught most to desime and it will of South Carolina. Still we think it very probeave him from being levelyed in rain by a see able that the Republicans may take him currence of those periodical expensions and and if they do, we promise a few rich chapters contenctions of the currency, which have therto convisied the country. "This sensel state of the currency will

worthless on his bands.

"Sir, the laboring classes understand this subject perfectly. It is the hard handed and "The Senator has advanced another posi-

tion in which I am sorry I cannot agree with

of interest is indicative of the prosperity of

any country. Now, sir, a permanent high

rate of interest is conclusive evidence of a scarcity of capital, and is indicative of anything but prosperity. I think, therefore, it would puzzle him, with all his ingenuity, to establish his proposition. To render a country fully prosperous, capital and labor must be so combined as each to receive & fair reward. In England, when the rate of interest was very high, the country was not at all in a flourishing condition; but as capital gradually apcumulated, and the rate of interest consequently sunk, she became more and more prosperous, though she did not reach her highest elevation until money rielded considerable less than five per cents But this subject is so little relevant to the que class of society. The rate of his wages is tion under discussion, that it is scatcely in fixed and known; and they are the last to cessary to pursue it. If it were, it would be rice with the increasing expansions and the easy to show that a high rate of interest, first to fall when the corresponding revulsion generally, if not universally, enters into direct occurs. He still continues to receive his dol- conflict with the wages of labor, which the lar per day, whilst the price of every article Senator is st anxious to maintain. Suppose, which be consumes, is rapidly rising. He is for example, that it required a capital of \$20, at length made to less that although he 000 to put and to preserve an iron manufactory in successful operation. In one counhe did formerly, yet, from the increased price try the interest of this sum, at ten per cent. would amount to \$2,000; whilst in another it could be procured at four per et., or \$800. this amount can be saved either by a reduction in the wages of labor, or in some other manner, the manufacturer who pays the higher rate of interest cannot endure the competition. A higher rate of interest almost always presses upon the wages of labor.

"If the gentleman's theory be correct Wall street must be a netlect neradise of ong ume has been permanently high, vary, ing between two and four per cent. a month. or between twenty-four and forty-eight per Again, sir, who, do you suppose held the cent. per annum. Post notes of the Bank of might probably reverse the position, thous per cent. for the money, would certainly be anything but a place of torment for him. But what is the condition of a poor man in such a country ! When capital commands commercial debts, it will no longer be used, in the employment of labor; and hence poor men must necessarily be thrown out of employment. Such a condition is anything but

John C. Fremont "Crawling on his belly in Subscrylency to the South."

The Boston Bee is now a fampant Know Nothing FREMONT paper. At first it supported Mr. FILLMORE. But finally the Bee became satisfied that Fremont's election would promote Know-Nothingiam more than Fillmores, and itcame out for Fremont accord-

Here is an article from the same paper, the Boston Bee, before it became ensured of

JOHN C. FREMONT .- It has been intimated It was stated at the American State Coug-

cil on Tuesday, by a gentleman who was pres that he was a South Carolinian' brought up. those views if elected to the Senate. His had procured his nomination and election, and he ulfilled his promise by bowing to the bahesia of damning developments they little dream of

HIGHLY BLENIFICANT.- 14 the town of Pres mont sear Toledo Obio, a Black Bapabli