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☞ *I never owned one dollar in human flesh, and while reason holds its sway in my brain, I never will.*

I love my wife with the most ardent affection, but that wife must toil with her own hands rather than own the first dollar in human flesh.—JOHN C. FREMONT.

☞ *I recognize neither American nor anti-American, Whig, Democrat, or abolition parties, in the approaching contest—but simply a union of the people for freedom in Kansas, and the arrest of slavery extension.*—JOHN C. FREMONT.

☞ "FREE LABOR, THE NATURAL CAPITAL WHICH CONSTITUTES THE REAL WEALTH OF FREE GREAT COUNTRY, AND CREATES GREAT INTELLIGENT POWER IN THE MASSES IS ALONE TO BE RELIED ON AS THE BULWORK OF FREE INSTITUTIONS."—*Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.*

TEN CENT JIMMY—ITS ORIGIN!

On the 22d of January, 1840, Mr. Buchanan accordingly addressed an argument to the U. S. Senate, of which he was a member, in wh ch among other things he said:

"In Germany, where currency is *greatly metallic*, the cost of everything is REDUCED TO A HARD MONEY STANDARD; a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for *fifty dollars*, if a manufacturer of $150 in our country, with the same amount of paper currency, would cost *one hundred dollars*. * * * * I would to Heaven that I could *arrest the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this subject*. * * * * * * * *

What is the reason that, with all those advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS. * * * * * * *

The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have offered such a stimulus to their manufactures that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, eve of the *British* home market, *if it were not for their protecting duties.*"

Labor is the chief element of cost in manufacturing, from the making of watch springs up to locomotives. The price of raw materials is of small comparative consequence.

The next day Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, made a searching exhibit of the ruinous influence upon the workingmen of the United States of the adoption of the policy which Mr. Buchanan had so strongly urged. In the course of his speech Mr. Merrick said:

"Mr. President, it has been argued in support of this bill that one of the good effects will be TO REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY—mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural, and all others, of course. I have considered it material and important to inquire to what extent it is reduction was to take place. These wages, we are told, must come down to the specie standard; and we have been referred to Germany and England, and other European countries, as examples of hard money currencies, and the cheapening effects of such currencies upon wages.

In France, *yearly wages* for an able-bodied man range from 60 to 80 francs, or say from $11 to $15 per month. In that country from 4½ to 15 pence per day, and whenever they get as much as 2 *sous*, they have to find themselves. In Germany wages are still lower, and range by the year between 45 and 100 shillings, and by the day between from 4½ to 7 pence per day, and find themselves in food. In North Holland, farm hands get by the year from 200 to 250 shillings, and day laborers from 7 to 9 pence per day, and are found. And so on, etc. Whoever will take the trouble to examine, will see that, in all these countries, which are held up to us as such bright examples of hard money competition, Switzerland, Italy—wages of the year for able-bodied, sound, healthy men, not above *sixty*, 200 shillings; and, in Italy, 150 francs, fall as low as 40, 60 and 80 shillings; and the daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence—*starving in one place, and one, to 30 pence, and 5s. for doing nothing there!* What a fine monetary upon the hard money policy! What hope is there for a man born the son of poor parents ever to better his condition! What ray of hope is there to stimulate him to exertion! None, none whatever. He was born to toil and to die a peasant. Those born at the plow die at the plow tail, and all that the longest life of laborious toil can promise for the last, is coldness and scanty meals of *wild roots*."

Henry Clay took part in the debate, and denounced the scheme of which Mr. Buchanan afterwards was the chief apostle, in the following words:

"I propose to TAX FOREIGN LABOR FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING THE WAGES OF LABOR. * * * * * * * He was succeeded by Mr. John Davis, of Massachusetts, who cited a mass of statistics, to show that the average of the real prices of labor throughout the world was less than in Buchanan wanted the world of American industry reduced to, was less than TEN CENTS A DAY!

And the Merchants of the State of Pennsylvania, as a token of their resentment, torch with fastened upon Mr. Buchanan the stigma and nickname of THE CENT JIMMY.

☞ Resolution of the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Buchanan:

RESOLVED, *That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to Democratic principles, and does not deserve the general censure of the country: in the face of the violent opposition he has maintained the Laws at home, and therefore we proclaim* BY OUR UNQUALIFIED ADMIRATION OF HIS MEASURES AND POLICY.

☞ For Telegraphic News see 3d page. For City and Commercial News see 4th page.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.—Persons desirous of procuring copies of Mr. Sumner's celebrated speech, "The Crime against Kansas," in pamphlet form, can procure them at this office.

Great Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, September 17th.

A Great Mass Convention of the friends of Fremont in Western Pennsylvania, will be held in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, September 17th. Invitations have been extended to Messrs. Seaman, Wilmot, Corwin, and many other distinguished speakers, to be present, and it is anticipated that there will be, at that time, the most splendid gathering of the campaign.

(Western Pa., papers notice.)

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS, convened by Proclamation of the President, assembles today. So many of the members had left for their homes before the Proclamation was issued, that it is doubtful whether a quorum will be present. This is the first time in the history of the country that an extra session has been called under similar circumstances. The cause is the failure of the Army Appropriation bill, amounting to some $12,000,000. The reason why the bill fell between the two Houses, was the disagreement in regard to the following proviso, the House insisting and the Senate disagreeing, to wit:

"*Provided, nevertheless*, That no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly, chosen in conformity with the organic law by the people of the said Territory. *And provided*, That until the validity of Congress shall pass upon the validity of the said Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it shall be the duty of the President to see the military force in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri, by military seizures and searches. *And be it further provided*, That the President is required to disarm the present organized militia of the Territory of Kansas, and recall all the United States arms therein distributed, and to prevent armed men from going into said Territory to disturb the public peace, or aid the enforcement or resistance of real or pretended laws."

This proviso is so perfectly reasonable and proper, that no man who does not desire to see the triumph of injustice, oppression and slavery in Kansas can object to it. The bill grants all the money required by the army for every lawful purpose, and if the House of Representatives, the body to which the constitution confides the money of the people, has not the right to say that it shall not be appropriated to enforce illegal and oppressive law, and to the oppression of the people, then the last protection the people have is taken from them.

We hope the House will stand firm, but we fear advantage will be taken of the absence of some, and of the weakness of others to force the bill through. The Senate will not probably agree to adjourn again, until the bill is passed, and the great anxiety of members to get home will induce some to yield some compromise.—We call upon the Republican Representatives to stand firm. The eyes of the nation is upon them, and woe to the Northern Representatives who fails in this critical movement. The days who fails in this critical movement. The days of his political life will be numbered.

☞ BEAU-BENDING SWINDLER!"—Such is the name which the Pittsburgh *Post* habitually applies to Col. FREMONT, the Republican candidate for President. Col. Fremont is the candidate of a large majority of the people of this city and county, as well as of the people of the Free States. Such language is wholly beyond the pale of political license, and is a direct insult to every supporter of Col. Fremont. None but a blackguard would thus outrage every sentiment of decency, and the feelings of every just and patriotic man in the community.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Harrisburg Telegraph, writing from Rome, Pa., on the 6th inst., says:

"Bradford county will give 4000 majority for the 'Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains'; the northern frontier from Wayne to Erie will give him 12,000. It is confidently asserted that, in addition to the above, the counties west of the Alleghanies will give him 15,000. Now, with proper exertion, the balance of the State will swell his majorities to 50,000, which will beat not simply James Buchanan, but the Cincinnati Platform, at least 15,000 in Pennsylvania. You may rely upon my estimate for the northern frontier as entirely correct, and I verily believe the western counties will nearly double the majority I have named. Fillmore will not get 50 votes in this county. His Albany bid for Southern votes is entirely too strong for this latitude."

THE USES OF FILLMORE.—It is clearly evident from the tone of the Buchanan and Fillmore organs, which now sympathize with each other and almost make a common cause, that they have no expectation of Fillmore's election, or that he will carry even one electoral vote. His use is to aid Buchanan. But for this he would be deserted by his whole body of supporters in the South, and by the leaders in the North—the masses in the Free States could not be carried over to Buchanan, and that is the reason Fillmore is kept on the track.

To prove the truth of these positions we quote the following extracts from an article in the Baltimore American, a Fillmore paper:

FREMONT'S "ONLY OBSTACLE."—If the Black Republicans at the North had no one but Buchanan to deal with, their troubles would be light.

Here is the admission that with a direct issue between Fremont and Buchanan, or rather between Freedom and Slavery, Fremont would carry the Free States. We quote further from the same paper:

"It is agreed very generally that Mr. Fillmore stands between the country and the certain triumph of the Republicans. That should he withdraw, Mr. Fremont must be elected. That the only possible chance Mr. Buchanan now has, or ever had of being elected, is given him by the fact that Mr. Fillmore is a candidate."

The same article asserts that Buchanan will not carry a free State, and that Fremont will not carry a slave State, but that Mr. Fillmore will carry some or either side of the line, and that the election is thus morally certain to go to the House. What will take place there, is thus foreshadowed:

By the Constitution, when the people have failed to elect, the House choose a President from the three highest on the list, and the Senate choose a Vice President from the two highest on the list. The Senate have no power to choose a President, nor the House a Vice President. If the House fail to elect a President before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall act as President. In the event of such failure, therefore, the choice of a President virtually devolves on the Senate, for the Senate choose the Vice President, and the Vice President acts as President.

If the House fail to choose a President before the 4th of March, the three candidates for the office of President will be fully in the field, and the masses in the Free States could not be carried over to Buchanan, and that is the reason Fillmore is kept on the track.

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