The Pittsburgh Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::::OCTOBER 8.

"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER!"

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Columbia.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, Allegheny.

1st District: GEO. W. NEBINGER, Philadelphia Co.
2d " PIERCE BUTLER, Philadelphia City.
3d " EDWARD WARTMAN, Philadelphia Co.
4th " WM. H. WITTE, Philadelphia County.
5th " JOHN McNAIR, Montgomery County.
6th " JOHN H. BRINTON, Chester County.
7th " DAVID LAURY, Lehigh County.
8th " CHARLES ESSLER, Berks County.
9th " JAMES PATTERSON, Lancaster Co.
10th " ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.
11th " FRAS. W. HUGHES, Schuylkill Co.
12th " THOMAS OSTERHAUT, Wyoming Co.
13th " ABRAHAM EDINGER, Monroe Co.
14th " REUBEN WILKER, Bradford County.
15th " GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Clinton Co.
16th " JAMES BLACK, Perry County.
17th " HENRY J. STAHLER, Adams Co.
18th " JOHN D. RODDY, Somerset Co.
19th " JACOB TURNEY, Westmoreland Co.
20th " A. J. J. BUCHANAN, Greene Co.
21st " WILLIAM WILKINS, Allegheny Co.
22d " JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler Co.
23d " THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.
24th " JOHN KEATLEY, Clarion Co.
25th " VINCENT PHELPS, Crawford County

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin Co.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT:
WILSON M'CANDLESS, Collins Township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine Township.

SENATE:
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, City

ASSEMBLY:
THOMAS S. HART, Indiana Township
AUGUSTUS HARTZE, Reserve Township
SAMUEL JONES, City.
L. B. PATTERSON, Mifflin Township
SAMUEL SMITH, Allegheny City.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
Dr. JOHN POLLOCK, Findley Township

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
MATTHEW I. STEWART, Allegheny City.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
ROBERT B. GUTHRIE, Robinson Township.

AUDITOR:
EDWARD THOMPSON, Wilkins Township.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana Township.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR:
HENRY BELTZHOOVER, Baldwin, (3 years)
JOHN JOHNSTON, Lawrenceville. (1 year)

Extracts from Buchanan's Speech on the Independent Treasury Bill.

"THAT COUNTRY IS MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD.

"FROM MY SOUL I RESPECT THE LABORING MAN. LABOR IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE WEALTH OF EVERY COUNTRY, AND THE FREE LABORERS OF THE NORTH DESERVE RESPECT FOR THEIR PROBITY AND INTELLIGENCE. HEAVEN FORBID THAT I SHOULD DO THEM WRONG!"

Rooms of Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, St. Charles Hotel.

THERE will be MEETINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY, OLD LINE WHIGS, and ALL WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION, in the following places. Citizens, without distinction of former party association, are cordially invited to attend.

The Democrats invite and challenge investigation.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 10—At NOBLESTOWN, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
FRIDAY, 10th inst.—At Mrs. Johnston's Hotel, PENN Township, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
SATURDAY, 10th inst.—At Campbell's Hotel, TURTLE CREEK, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. The meetings on Friday and Saturday will be addressed by Messrs. M'Candless, M'Clintock, Gillmore, and Wingard

By order of the Committee of Correspondence

DAVID CAMPBELL, Ch'n

BANKS AND THE ECONOMIST.

We invite a perusal of the article which we publish to-day from the New York *Economist*, a neutral paper of wide influence

The writer does not undertake to controvert the assertion of Mr. Banks that the South secures almost all the offices under the Federal Government. Such is not the fact. Take the office holders at the present time under a Democratic administration, and it will be found that *two thirds* of them are from the Northern States. Not long since we published a long list of them showing that fact beyond the possibility of truthful contradiction.

As to Mr. Banks' assertion that the South has "controlled the government for 75 years," it is simply nonsense. It is abolition talk. But these same abolitionists propose to give the government for four years more to a Southern man by birth and education; and defeat a Northern man, a Pennsylvanian. Such is the *consistency* of Mr. Banks and his friends.

The *Economist* concludes that the abolitionists have made a great mistake in the selection of a candidate. No one doubts that.

But Mr. Banks says the South is to "be despoiled of these offices of honor, trust and emolument in the army, navy and federal government." Indeed! The South is only entitled to its due proportion, and *has* no more. But that is to be taken away. One set of the partners has become stronger numerically than the other, and so the weaker partners are to "be despoiled." Honesty is set aside; and Mr. Banks' party is to act entirely upon

"That rascal rule of men,
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can."

Signs of the Caves.

In one township in Wood county, Ohio, containing six hundred and thirty-two votes, there were only thirty-one Democratic voters last fall; there are now but thirty three opposition votes

Clyde, Ohio, one year ago, had three Democratic votes. It has now fifty-seven votes for Old Buck.

Jacob Hardenbergh, Esq., a straight Whig lawyer of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. not being willing to go for Fremont and disunion, has taken the stump for Buchanan.

Rev Jonathan Ostly, of East Killingly, Connecticut, has seven sons and five son-in-laws. Ten of these twelve go for Buchanan.

Hon. Wm. M. Farley, a wheel horse of the Whig party in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, has come out for Buchanan.

The Shekopee *Independent*, a Wisconsin paper, heretofore neutral, has changed its name and its politics, and is now called the *Valley Herald*. It hoists the flag of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

A charter election was held in Washington, Davis county, Indiana, on Tuesday last, which resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket. In 1854 the place gave the Black Republicans over two hundred majority.

SEE account of meeting in Washington county in another column. The principal speaker at it was another new recruit to our swelling ranks from the old line Whigs. It is a valuable accession from his ability, his influence, and his good and well known character. We welcome him with pleasure to the only party that now "carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union."

THE GREAT FAILURE.

The abolitionists made a most singular and inauspicious selection of a candidate for the Presidency. They selected a man whose whole public life thus far has been a series of failures. Let us look at the history of John C. Fremont for the last sixteen years, and see in how many undertakings he has failed. He first undertook to explore a route across the continent; and the aim was to find the shortest and best route from the Mississippi valley to our Pacific possessions. He was assisted by soldiers, travelers and hunters; and was piloted through the wilderness by the renowned hunter and traveler, Kit Carson. He found and marked a route. Those going to California of late years have discovered a much shorter and easier route. A gentleman from this county has traveled it, and says that a month's time is saved in the journey by leaving Fremont's route and taking the new one. Fremont then failed to find the shortest and best road to the Pacific.

He next became a soldier; and being in California when the Mexican war broke out, he had an excellent opportunity to win laurels. But we hear of him in no battle. The most surprising feature of the campaign was that while Stockton and Kearney took possession of California, Fremont run the government in debt $800,000, and *certified* to the honesty of those debts. A committee of investigation appointed by Congress repudiated all those debts except about $160,000 which was recommended to be paid. The next we heard of Fremont the soldier was that he was arrested for mutiny and disobedience of orders. He was tried by a court martial, found guilty on both counts and dismissed from the service. That was the end of his military career; and surely it was a signal failure.

Let us next view him as a legislature. He secured an election to the United States Senate for a part of a term. He was so much occupied with his land speculations, and with efforts to secure a re-election to the Senate, that he only reached Washington twenty-one days before his term expired. During that twenty-one days he introduced a bill into the Senate to provide for the sale by the government of all the mineral lands of California. Had the bill became a law it would have thrown all the gold mines into the hands of capitalists and speculators, and thrown all the miners—the chief laborers in California then—out of their claims, and out of employment. The bill failed; but its atrocious character and design were well understood in California, and when the time came to elect a Senator again, Mr. Fremont got but seven votes out of about sixty. That was the end of his career as a legislator. Twenty-one days in the Senate, and then repudiated by his constituents. Again a failure.

And what next of him as a speculator? While in command of his battalion in California he bought six hundred head of cattle; principally cows, and gave a government bond for them, for $7,275. His battalion consisted of less than three hundred men; yet six hundred cattle—more than two for each man—were bought to feed them. But the soldiers did not eat the cows. They were leased to one Abel Stearns to breed on the shares for three years as the private property of Fremont.

Public property was thus converted to his own use by an officer of the army. He next bought Mariposa for three thousand dollars, and it is found that he borrowed money on the credit and bond of the government for just about that amount within a few days of the time of the purchase. After a long lawsuit he has secured the mere naked legal title to 44,000 acres of land, which is occupied by two or three thousand quiet and hard working settlers—miners and farmers—all of whom he must dispossess and turn out of their homes before he can enjoy the whole county of land that he bought of a frightened Mexican for $3,000. This it is thought he will never be able to do. So his land speculation may prove a failure. And as to his present personal property we have his own testimony. He lives in New York city, and the assessor put down his personal property for taxation at $1,000. To get rid of the tax he went before the proper officer and made affidavit that he had no *personal property*. Such then is the sum total of his marvellous speculations. As a speculator he also proves a failure.

Now for Mr. Fremont as a candidate. His reputed wealth; his facility at giving promissory notes, the use of $100,000 of interest money of the State of California and city of San Francisco; and the Kansas aid funds, have secured him the nomination by the Black Republicans, and the abolition Know Nothings. A Southern man by birth, education and associations he has become the candidate and exponent of the party that reviles, threatens and hates the South. A Catholic, he asks the support of the party that proscribes that church and its members. An enemy to the workingmen, as his bill in the Senate proves, he asks the support of the working men. That Senate bill provided that no foreigner should dig gold in the mines, yet he asks the support of the naturalized citizens. One an inmate of an English prison for debt, he is the favorite candidate of the English press, because, as the London *Chronicle* says, his election "*will be the first step towards the separation of the States*." The son of a renegade French man, he is the favorite of the French press because, as the Paris *Moniteur* says "the cause of Democratic principles in America is dangerous to monarchical governments." A citizen of California, he has not the slightest expectation of getting the vote of that State. A native of South Carolina, he will not get a single vote in that State. A Democrat recently, the whole Democratic party repudiates him utterly. A son-in-law of Benton, Benton supports Buchanan. A brother-in-law of Wm. Carey Jones, Jones labors for the election of Buchanan. Once an officer in the army, nearly all the officers in the army are opposed to him. A candidate of abolitionists, he would elevate the black laborers to an equal condition and ruinous competition with white laborers; yet he asks white laborers to vote for him.

Who can doubt that such an anomaly in politics will prove equally a failure as a politician as he has already done as an explorer, a soldier, a legislator, and a speculator? His history is *Failure*. He is the embodiment of *Failure*. His whole life thus far has been a *failure*. Those who hold his promissory notes will find them a *failure*. His defeat in November will wind up the career of the most distinguished *failure* ever known.

SOLD, OR NOT?—Yesterday, we believe, was the day that Andy Stewart of Fayette, and "seven" others were to meet at Harrisburg with the Fremonters and sell out the Fillmore party. Andy, however, has got no title to the article he wants to sell, and cannot make a deed that will convey the estate. The Fillmorites say they own themselves, and *will* not be sold. We shall see.

It is a singular thing how the Fremonters tease, and beg, and bribe, and coax, and wheedle, and ogle for the votes of a party which the New York *Herald* says is "the very scum of the earth," and whose leader, (Fillmore,) the New York *Tribune* says should be hung with Southern hemp for his Albany speech.

But Andy Stewart was some time ago read out of the Fillmore party, and has no power to sell it.

We do not think it makes much difference with the democracy whatever may be the success of this desperate attempt at "fusion" on an opposition electoral ticket. The electoral vote of Pennsylvania is going to be cast for her own son, whatever our opponents may do. A fusion on the Fremont *State* ticket is all for the benefit of Fremont, but cannot damage us in November. All causes for apprehension on that score have passed away.

MASS MEETING IN GREENSBURG!

TWENTY THOUSAND FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!

Star of the West in the Ascendant!

Speeches by Messrs. Wilkins, Stokes, Wright, Black, Magehan and others.

The Mass Meeting at Greensburg yesterday was by all odds among the largest ever held in Western Pennsylvania. The free white voters of the county seemed to be all in attendance, and their enthusiasm in proportion to the crowd. The delegation from this city numbered over one thousand, by actual count upon the cars—accompanied by brass bands and any quantity of banners

The meeting was called to order by Harrison P. Laird, Esq, who announced the following officers:

PRESIDENT:
WILL A. STOKES, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Maj. Wm. Huston,	Benjamin Kemp,
John Miller,	Christopher Sondele,
Thos. G. Stewart,	William Reynolds,
Andrew Campbell,	William B. Gay,
William Barnard,	Robert Hood,
George Huff,	L. C. Hall,
Joseph Hawk,	John Hargnett,
William Ross,	John George,
John Reed,	John W. Carpenter,
John Hugus,	Isaiah M'Cauley,
James B. Parr,	John W. Coulter,
Geo. K. Haymaker,	George Sherbondy,
Henry Miller,	Hon. James Bell,
Peter Whitehead,	Samuel Alshouse,
Benjamin Guffy,	Edward N. Clopper, Esq.,
Hortenzius Lowry,	Jonas Pifer,
Jacob F. Krepps,	Henry Welty,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Sulenbarger,
James L. Shapiard,	Samuel Zimmerman,
Solomon Shrum,	William Wilkins,
William Laird,	Allegheny County
	Geo. H. Keyser, "
William C. Kingsley,	J. B. Guthrie, "
Indiana County	Thos. R. Sill, "
Irwin Rutledge,	Jas. P. Barr, "
Cambria County	Francis Lynch, "
Henry Boggs, "	H. B. Roddy, "
	Somerset County

SECRETARIES:

Jas. M. Carpenter,	Israel Uncapher,
Joseph S. Walthour,	Alex J. Keenan,
	Henry Brenneman.

The Chairman, Will A Stokes, opened the ball with one of his best efforts, happy as he is upon all occasions, he excelled himself up in this. The immense crowd seemed to inspire the orator, who retired amid immense cheers. He then introduced the Hon. William Wilkins

Judge Wilkins spoke for nearly an hour in a most instructive strain. He gave a familiar account of Westmoreland and her early struggles, bringing down his history from the burnings of Hannastown to the present time. His remarks were listened to with great attention. Winds paid a just and manly tribute to James Buchanan, the whole crowd broke out into tremendous cheers

Col Wright, of Massachusetts, who commanded that regiment of States in the Mexican war, followed, and kept the audience enchanted for half an hour in a masterly and eloquent speech, replete with force and beauty

Col Black followed and gave a clear account of parties from the adoption of the Constitution to the admission of Missouri in 1821. In this he occupied but thirty minutes and yet in that space of time he illustrated the different parties so as to convince many of the opposition that their cradle was the Hartford Convention. We do not pretend to give even an outline of this gentleman's speech, which was less than an hour in length and one of the very best we have ever heard him deliver. Argument and eloquence were combined from the beginning to end, and down on the defeated parties. The speech was a great favorite in Westmoreland county, as it everywhere where he is known or heard

The Germans were addressed at a separate stand by Lion Roth and Frederic Fehr

We shall not stop to detail in the general hospitality exhibited by the citizens of Greensburg, to strangers and Americans alike. The entertaining was just. Wm. Stokes, Esq., ran upon Messrs. Stokes, Foster, M'Kinney, Clark, Laird and Hugus. Westmoreland is good for 1500 majority on next Tuesday

ANOTHER FORENSIC VICTORY.

A large meeting of the Democracy, Republicans and Americans assembled at Clinton, in Findlay township, on Monday last. A challenge had been thrown out to Col Wilson McCandless to meet Mr. Ritchie, his opponent for Congress, in the discussion of the issues of the day. Col McCandless promptly accepted the challenge, but at the time instead of Mr. Ritchie, W. J. P. White, Esq., appeared to take his place. Notwithstanding this backing down of Mr. Ritchie Col. McCandless, being ready to meet the enemy, however represented, could issue and affect a debate of two hours, completely demolished his antagonist's positions, leaving nothing of them whatever but a most serious shock for him. Mr. White's effort, though sharper in the direction of abolitionism, was not at all less highly creditable to him as a fluent speaker. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Buck and McCandless, to meet again in the evening, at which time there were addresses in German and entertaining song by R. P. Flenniken, Esq., and Samuel C. Wingard, Esq.

THE *Journal* man is trying to acquire a little more political capital out of the Sumner case. But it won't come that game is dry. Dr. Jackson's bifalatin, excruciating, ineffable, transcendental, two and a half columns communication to the *Journal*, on the world stunning subject, knocked "the whole dermed thing" clear out of water. Never seen a more unlucky winding up of a thing in our life. We have given our readers heretofore a few choice extracts from it, and many have pronounced it *superlatively* ridiculous.

THE TRICKSTERS.

It is the game of the desperate black Republicans now to represent a "*fusion*" with the Fillmorites as certain. That game is to be played, and assurance is to be made confidently until after the October election. This it is supposed will induce many of the Fillmore men to vote for the black Republican State ticket, under the impression that a fusion electoral ticket is to be formed.

Thus they are to be cheated till after the October election

We clip the following from the Providence *Post*: "A noted abolition orator, whose stock in trade is of the flimsy, hifalutin order, asked very solemnly of his audience, 'and who is *John C. Fremont?*' A Democrat, who was listening to the harangue, and observed the silence, which followed, rose and replied, 'An *eminent cattle-dealer!*' which 'brought down the house,' and *the speaker too!*"

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from Fairfield, Iowa, says:—"One hundred and fifty Yankee 'braves' went through here Sunday (yesterday) to demolish the Missourians, all armed and partly in uniform." After an interview with Lane and his hired ruffians, it is not likely that these "braves" will attempt to molest the people of Kansas.

THE New York *Evening Post*, a negro worshiping paper, says Fremont will be elected President by the House of Representatives. That is giving it up that he cannot be elected by the people.

The New York *Tribune* has made a similar admission within a week.

Turtle Creek Meeting.

Will be postponed until Saturday at 6 P. M., in consequence of the meeting at M'Keesport on (same day) Friday.

To the Editors of the Morning Post:

GENTLEMEN—Had the editor of the *Commercial Journal* confined his "beastly" strictures to Mr. McMaster's letter, I should leave him to that gentleman, and to those of his readers who would naturally be speculating on what class of society the writer of such billingsgate was best fitted to grace; but when he extends them to Catholics generally, I cannot forbear making a few remarks on the subject, however undeserving such butcher-block language is of any notice whatever.

That Mr. McMasters is no more accountable to Archbishop Hughes, for what appears in the *Freeman's Journal*, than he is to the editor of the *Commercial Journal*, is an actual fact. It is the Archbishop's organ so far as generally publishing articles over his own signature is authoritatively sanctioned by him; further, he neither assumes or exercises any control over its columns. If, therefore, the editor of the *Commercial Journal* nurses his hatred to Catholicity with the same interested care which he has done for years back, its temperature is likely to keep up the old fever heat a little longer.

If Col. Fremont was a Catholic, and now denies it, or apostatizes from it for the sake of worldly aggrandisement, he is deserving the contempt of all good men, whether Catholic or Protestant. If he was not, and that Mr. McMasters merits all the *rechauffe* abuse so plentifully bestowed upon him by the Christofield of the *Journal*, still it would be as unfair to accuse the Catholics generally of sanctioning such a course, as it would be that of holding the whole body of the Presbyterians accountable for any little irregularities the editor of the *Journal* may possibly heretofore have fallen into.

I presume the highest pitch of egotism, which this elegant assailant is capable of winding himself up to, will not impel him to deny, that the Catholic religion has triumphantly withstood the attacks of abler pens than his. I shall therefore leave him to enjoy his taste, in the free indulgence of his Joe Parkerism, but when he so profanely calls it a "revilled religion," no one can be at a loss to perceive the diabolical spirit by which he is actuated, in thus attempting to array Catholic and Protestant in deadly hatred and hostility against each other, in order to gratify his malice, and gain his political ends; and as to the concluding epithet, which he so insultingly applies to Catholics, indignation and contempt must give way to pity, where we see in it a conclusive argument in favor of the necessity of the proposed Western Insane Asylum.

E.

A Few Words in Season to the People of Pennsylvania.

Under this head the Washington *Union* submits the following vitally important consideration to the voters of Pennsylvania. We cannot too earnestly invoke their earnest attention to the momentous truths which it contains:

"The public debt of Pennsylvania, amounting to some forty-odd millions, is larger than the public debt of any State in the Union, it is not by equal to one-seventh of the public indebtedness of all the States. The annual interest on this debt, amounting to two millions of dollars, is a fund, moreover, proceeding in the continuous and uninterrupted interest of the State with the capital sought to be attracted. It has added so largely to the burdens of taxation in Pennsylvania that it has checked, in no slight degree, the investment of foreign capital within her borders. Indeed, the balance sheet of wealth in Pennsylvania is so strong a portion of her creditors are known to be relying for the payment of the principal and interest of her debt upon the proceeds of the sales in other States where the taxes are much lower. Why, we would ask of the people of Pennsylvania, was this immense debt incurred, and these enormous annual burdens borne with conspicuous fidelity—in the sneers of Sydney Smith in the contempt of Wellington? Now it may have been remarked that to support Mr. Fremont, a *Southern* man, with *Southern* connections, whose whole notoriety has been earned as an office holder through *Southern influence*, in opposition to Mr. Fillmore, a New Yorker, or Mr. Buchanan, a Pennsylvanian—as a means of depriving Southerners of offices, is certainly a very indirect mode of reaching that object. If Mr. Fremont reaches office at all it will be through his recent alliance with the enemies of those with whom he has heretofore uniformly acted. He is known to be of a very ambitious character—to say the least. If now he should reach power by the support of half the Northern people alone, even if he should carry every Northern State, he would still be opposed to nearly half the Northern voters and all the South—and the South should show a disposition to carry out its threats of disunion, what would the new President do? He would have been elected Chief Magistrate of the country. Will he prove so faithless to his election as to abandon his position and place—there to wait and hope for return to his original principles, or to bide years and support, in the meanwhile, all the other political ones, by extending the old system of government in constitution of his opponents? There seems to be no other mode to meet the evil, since should by any possibility resistance be made to the law, peace cannot be *compelled*. The Federal government has no physical strength to apply to such an emergency. That the navy and army are officered by Southern men is the very cause of complaint which Mr. Banks urges on behalf of his party.

If not waiting for the inauguration of the new President, the Southern States should assemble their Legislatures, notify the Federal officers to vacate, and a tariff law be passed to protect its own interests, and finally, send delegates to a Convention of Southern States to devise a new Union, the Federal government would be powerless, even although the North should be willing to do so, which it certainly would not. Neither is it certain that the North would form a harmonious Federation. The seat of government would be the first subject of contention. The Western lands would at once pass into the possession of the Western States, and countless causes of contention would spring up, while the present Republican party would cease to exist, from the mere fact that all questions of slavery would have ceased. It is obvious that the very object which Mr. Fremont seeks would happen at the moment of success, and he would be totally lacking the principles of his supporters.

If the Southern States should take no steps until after an inauguration and await the action of the government, the example set by the Republican party in attempting to cut off supplies, and then holding out for fear of the consequences, would not be lost upon their opponents, if Mr. Fremont should be found unyielding. This is a state of affairs which the more reflecting portion of honest Republicans cannot but recognise, and in so doing confess the grave error made in the nomination. The principles of a party cannot be sustained by a man who professed to adopt them at the last hour as a consideration of his nomination. On the other hand, the appointment made on the ground of availability, throws suspicion over the sincerity of those who avow the principles. The selection of a candidate of known respectability and firmness of character, like Judge M'Lean, would have put the stamp of sincerity upon the party professors and have guaranteed their stability. The partisans would, at least, not lose heart as the crisis approaches, under the grievous reflection that they are supporting a man from whom they have no guarantees whatever.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Something to be Remembered—The Workings of the Kansas Bill.

On the 15th of September, the "National Kansas Committee," a body which has the general charge of Kansas agitation for the benefit of Black Republicanism, issued an address to the public, appealing for money, which was published in the New York *Tribune* on the 10th. In this document that Committee used the following language.

"The real free State inhabitants in Kansas now number, according to the best information, not less than thirty thousand souls, while the real pro-slavery settlers do not number five thousand. Between these there was not and could not be a question of preponderance in arms or in votes."

By the Nebraska-Kansas Bill the question of slavery was to be decided by the *actual settlers*, and they are admitted to be, by the Black Republicans, six to one for freedom. The operation of the bill, if it has fair play, will make Kansas a free State, and thus falsify all the nonsense of the "Blacks" about it being a pro-slavery measure.

It is worthy to notice this admission of the *Tribune*, that the Kansas settlers are six to one for freedom, for another reason. The "Blacks," for the purpose of political capital, have sent instructions to their friends in Kansas to stay away from the polls at the coming October election, and let the pro-slavery men carry it, so that they may charge it upon the bill. When this happens, the people will know that it has been purposely contrived by the "Blacks," and they will visit upon them the thunders of their indignation. There would be no trouble in Kansas being made a free State if it were not for the pestilential agitators outside the limits of the Territory.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Shall we have Disunion?

As the day of the Presidential election approaches party spirit increases in heat, and the idea of disunion is more freely canvassed both North and South. It is one which is becoming more familiar to the public mind—whether for good or evil does not as yet appear. It is unquestionably the case that there is at the North a very wide opposition to what is termed the extension of slavery into free territory, and this opposition partakes of the character of a principle among a large mass of voters, but it is at the same time very apparent that principle is not represented by the candidates in an adequate manner. That is to say, whenever the earnest advocate of free territory reflects upon the character of the candidate, he finds himself, in face of the fact, that that candidate has in his whole career been a consistent opponent of the principles of which he is now made the exponent. The only hold which the Republican party have upon Col. Fremont is his letter *tolerating* freedom in Kansas, which letter was the price of his nomination, by a party whose principles he had before uniformly opposed. That party have devoted themselves earnestly and enthusiastically—a large portion of it, no doubt, honestly—to principles, to the enforcement of which in the government the Southern party say they cannot submit. They regard them as unconstitutional, subversive of the Southern rights, and tyrannical in their nature. Many have gone so far as to declare that the election of Col. Fremont will be the signal of disunion. As that threat is so freely urged and so contemptuously received, it becomes a duty to look the matter in the face. The party who support Col. Fremont allege that the Southern people have enjoyed too many of the Federal offices—that is to say, that they have predominated in the government, and that it is now the determination to change that.

The great cause of complaint seems to be that the South has "meddled too much with the government." Admitting this to be the case, there does not appear to have resulted any very great evil from the "meddling." Mr. Banks himself forcibly illustrates the consequences, as follows:

"For 70 years past the Government of this country *has been in the hands of Southern statesmen, who have directed its policy*. The North has been busy in the mechanical arts, in agriculture, and in mining, and has given less attention to the affairs of the Government than otherwise it might have done—certainly less than it ought to have done. On the contrary, the South, having no literature of its own, having no science of its own, having no mechanical and manufacturing industry of its own, having but little or no commerce of its own, having no inventive power or genius of its own, having, in short, none of the elements of power that distinguish our civilization, has turned its attention chiefly, so far as its leading men are concerned, to the government of the country."

He then describes the condition of the country so governed, as follows:

"I see before me, in imagination, represented by you, a nation of 27,000,000 of people—a nation barely 70 years of age, the growth of which in that comparatively brief space of time has produced *results such as the world never before witnessed, and such as the mind of no intelligent man has ever dare been able to conceive*. Cheers."

If Southern meddling with the government has produced such very satisfactory results, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to continue it. The great prosperity of the country, its great wealth and aggregate happiness of its people, seem to be very extraordinary reasons to urge why that successful government should be destroyed and the Union dissolved. In Europe, when governments have been attacked, it is for their bad conduct, and the misery that has been thereby entailed upon the people. With us the reverse seems to be the case. The issues of the present election seem to be based on thrusting Southern statesmen from the direction of public affairs, and Mr. Fremont is the leader of those who will have the offices at all hazards.

This object was avowed by Mr. Speaker Banks in his Wall street speech.

"But this is not what I proposed to call your attention to. It is to the fact, what will the people of the South really do if the election be given to the people of the Northern States, and such of our South ern friends as choose to join with us—and there are plenty of them who will do it. What will they do, I ask, when they be despoiled of their offices of honor and trust and emolument in the army, the navy, and the Federal government? I will tell you what they will do.

"It is here unequivocally stated that the South is to be 'despoiled of its offices' as a consequence of Mr. Fremont's election. Now it may have be remarked that to support Mr. Fremont, a *Southern* man, with *Southern* connections, whose whole notoriety has been earned as an office holder through *Southern influence*, in opposition to Mr. Fillmore, a New Yorker, or Mr. Buchanan, a Pennsylvanian—as a means of depriving Southerners of offices, is certainly a very indirect mode of reaching that object. If Mr. Fremont reaches office at all it will be through his recent alliance with the enemies of those with whom he has heretofore uniformly acted. He is known to be of a very ambitious character—*to say the least*. If now he should reach power by the support of half the Northern people alone, even if he should carry every Northern State, he would still be opposed to nearly half the Northern voters and all the South—and the South should show a disposition to carry out its threats of disunion, what would the new President do? He would have been elected Chief Magistrate of the country. Will he prove so faithless to his election as to abandon his position and place—there to wait and hope for return to his original principles, or to bide years and support, in the meanwhile, all the other political ones, by extending the old system of government in constitution of his opponents? There seems to be no other mode to meet the evil, since should by any possibility resistance be made to the law, peace cannot be *compelled*. The Federal government has no physical strength to apply to such an emergency. That the navy and army are officered by Southern men is the very cause of complaint which Mr. Banks urges on behalf of his party.

"If not waiting for the inauguration of the new President, the Southern States should assemble their Legislatures, notify the Federal officers to vacate, pass a tariff law to protect its own interests, and, finally, send delegates to a Convention of Southern States to devise a new Union, the Federal government would be powerless, even although the North should be willing to do so, which it certainly would not. Neither is it certain that the North would form a harmonious Federation. The seat of government would be the first subject of contention. The Western lands would at once pass into the possession of the Western States, and countless causes of contention would spring up, while the present Republican party would cease to exist, from the mere fact that all questions of slavery would have ceased. It is obvious that the very object which Mr. Fremont seeks would happen at the moment of success, and he would be totally lacking the principles of his supporters.

"If the Southern States should take no steps until after an inauguration and await the action of the government, the example set by the Republican party in attempting to cut off supplies, and then holding out for fear of the consequences, would not be lost upon their opponents, if Mr. Fremont should be found unyielding. This is a state of affairs which the more reflecting portion of honest Republicans cannot but recognise, and in so doing confess the grave error made in the nomination. The principles of a party cannot be sustained by a man who professed to adopt them at the last hour as a consideration of his nomination. On the other hand, the appointment made on the ground of availability, throws suspicion over the sincerity of those who avow the principles. The selection of a candidate of known respectability and firmness of character, like Judge M'Lean, would have put the stamp of sincerity upon the party professors and have guaranteed their stability. The partisans would, at least, not lose heart as the crisis approaches, under the grievous reflection that they are supporting a man from whom they have no guarantees whatever.

What Clay Said.

In the "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by Malory, volume first, pages 207, 208, may be found the following passage from Mr. Clay's defence of President Madison's seizure of West Florida:

"It cannot be too often repeated, that if Cuba on the one hand, and Florida on the other, are in the possession of a foreign maritime power, the immense extent of country belonging to the United States, and watered by streams discharging themselves into the Gulf of Mexico, &c., &c., are placed at the mercy of that power. * * I have no hesitation in saying, that if a parent country will not or cannot maintain its authority in a colony adjacent to us, and there exists in it a state of misrule and disorder, menacing our peace; and if, moreover, such colony, by passing into the hands of any other power, would become dangerous to the integrity of the Union, and manifestly tend to the subversion of our laws, we have a right, upon the eternal principle of self-preservation, to lay hold upon it. This principle alone, *independent of any title*, would warrant our occupation of West Florida."

Upon what plea is Mr. Clay to be pronounced innocent by those who denounce Mr. Buchanan in terms so uncharitable and so dignified?

Are there no Stones in Heaven but what serve for Thunder!

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

BOSTON, October 5.—The Republicans (Abolitionists) have hung out a flag at South Dartmouth, which has upon it but sixteen stars, representing the northern confederacy.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentle would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." It will remove *tan pimples and freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors; and B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Fleming Bros., R. E. Sellers & Co., Dr. G. H. Keyser and H. Miner & Co., Pittsburgh and Beckham & McKennan, Allegheny city.

☞ A Good Comparison—The Rev. Wm. Ronlatt a well known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal defunct coffin to the light. And in like manner have I found the M'Lane's *American Vermifuge* to operate in worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean the garden, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system."

This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Ronlatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, then both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

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☞ From a Member of the Senate of VIRGINIA.—I have used Dr. Isaac Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment in my family on various occasions with entire satisfaction