

set, but in mechanical style; that it shall, at the same time, reflect the daring genius and artistic skill of our countrymen. It will be given to Congress at the rate of five dollars per copy. A subscription to this work, Mr. President, is perhaps the only mode that Congress can adopt to obtain and disseminate information in regard to the expedition. This man—the modest, plain, unobtrusive—should, Mr. President, in your opinion, be granted, and that promptly, as a manifestation of national esteem for this remarkable man.

The leader of this expedition is a constituent of mine, and right proud am I to acknowledge the relation; and perhaps this circumstance will plead my apology for the solicitude I may manifest on the subject. If any suppose that chance or accident has conferred upon Dr. Kane his present greatness, I beg to say they are mistaken. He was not born to greatness, nor was it thrust upon him; he has achieved it. It is the work of his own genius—of his daring spirit and his judgment. He is, beyond all question, Mr. President, one of the most remarkable young men of the present day, and he shall go far, he has not attained the age of thirty-five; though measuring his days by the ideas his brain has produced, and by what he has seen and suffered, he might well be rated three-score and ten—Distinguished alike for energy, industry, civility, virtue, and true benevolence, his great character is beautifully reflected in his brief career.

He was first distinguished as surgeon to the American embassy in China. During his absence on the expedition he visited the Philippine Islands, made a tour of Greece, and traversed Egypt as far as the Upper Nile, visiting all the points of peculiar interest. He was afterwards stationed on the coast of Africa, and manifested an ardent desire to prosecute his explorations in that ungenial climate. At the subsequent date, as the bearer of despatches from President Polk to General Scott, in Mexico, he performed deeds of desperate daring, demanded by his hazardous position, which would have been worthy of a Putnam or a Wayne. "Though under thirty-five years of age," says Dr. Eider, "he has three more years circumscribed the globe; he has visited an island in the Pacific, a coast in South America, the islands of the Pacific, and has penetrated the Arctic region to the highest latitude attained by civilized man, encountering in turn the extremities of sea and land, and performing the hardest duties of the soldier and a sailor. In 1850 he distinguished himself as surgeon, his men, and naturalists to the first expedition sent out for the relief of Sir John Franklin. It was this expedition that led to the discovery that pointed him out as a man of the command of the sea, and most fortunate expedition.

He had been proceeded in the Arctic regions by Sebastian Cabot, about the year 1499, and at a later date by Parry, Richardson, Melville, and others; but the most daring and skillful of these navigators stopped at the arctic regions of the North, and did not touch upon the spirit of heroic enterprise in the latitude where the most interesting of his predecessors had lain at death, he extended his observations to the latitude of 82 deg. 22 min., being four degrees above the highest point where the light of heaven had previously shone upon the face of civilized man. He made a survey of the coast of Greenland, and distinguished the space between the open spaces of water in the same latitude he has marked—Kennedy channel, and the area of water next above—'Constitution bay.' He discovered a large northwest channel, five to six miles, and leading into an open bay, which spreads out over an area of four thousand two hundred miles, and extends eastward to latitude 72 deg. 52 min. This latter part, the highest attained, the doctor has marked—Mount Perry, in honor of the distinguished navigator of that name. Estimate these explorations as we may, Mr. President, in point of practical usefulness, there is something flattering in the fact, that what Sebastian Cabot had attempted three hundred and fifty years ago, our countryman, Dr. Kane, has done in his own day, and in a more northern latitude, and with less success, which is not to be wondered at, as he was reached through trials and sufferings and imminent hazard of life, and the exercise of the highest degree of philosophy and moral courage. Imagine, if you please, sir, a small band of hardy adventurers, only eight in number, clothed in skins and furs, that from confinement to civilization, and for six months at one time, from the light of heaven surrounded by impenetrable darkness. Think of the condition of their ice-bound vessels in latitude 72 deg. and continuing their only home and shelter, from which they sallied forth to survey the coast—to take sketches of the surrounding scenery, day after day, and month after month, they endured great hardships, and hundreds of miles they traversed that desert region of snow and ice, where the footprints of civilized man had never before been left. Then, again, when they had triumphed in their enterprise, and the wants of sustenance and health elements of retreat, contemplate their departure from their ice-bound bay, and with them with dogs and sledges, for the space of eighty two days, struggling over a cheerless and rugged country, suffering constantly from the intense severity of the climate.

About this time it was, sir, that within the hall of Congress was heard the voice of benevolent pleading in eloquent tones for relief for gallant man—relief for Dr. Kane, who, it was feared, would perish in his hour of glory. It was not in vain that the voice of the respondent was prompted. Men who have done and suffered so much deserve the gratitude of their country.

But, Mr. President, I am for a proper notice of the expedition in view of the military influence of the act would evidently exercise. It is such public recognition of great qualities that brings a proper spirit of emulation among the gifted and the good, and that is the true source of the progress of our people. And have we not on this idea, men without number, who have complemented the noblest distinctions of our age in battle, even in the councils of the nation? Have we not extended to such the bounty of the country, and given perpetuity to their fame by indelible records?—And shall he who has by his exertions saved the elements in the name of Science, and who has, by his efforts, saved the heart of life, be less cherished? So much Dr. Kane has done and endured.

Some of the ancients, we read, honored civilization as well as soldiers, and surely in no age, ancient or modern, shall the daring navigator and discoverer command less of his country's admiration and bounty. The brave man who plants the flag of his country in the enemy's camp is worthy of distinction, but not more so than he who extends the same of civilization and human knowledge, at the risk of life and the loss of health and comfort. The most desperate in battle do not evince a higher degree of true courage. Whoever compares the present map of the world, with physical geography as known to the ancients, will be prepared to appreciate the vastness of discoveries, and not more so than he who has added so much to our knowledge of the formation of the globe, which we owe to the knowledge illustrative of all our accepted theories of the wonderful structure of the universe—of astronomy and geography, all tending to the ends of civilization and Christianity. Whoever attempts to gather up and contemplate the boundless and brilliant achievements of navigators, from the days of Scylax, the Greek, five hundred and twenty-two years before the Christian era, down to Tuleja, the Sew, may find it difficult to determine exactly what navigators and explorers did accomplish in that age of the world; but beginning with Paul, the Italian, in 1296, and tracing the achievements of Mandeville, of Cadamosto, of Columbus, of Vesputi, of Magellan, of Cabot, of Orellana, of Sir Francis Drake, of Walter Raleigh, of Captain Cook, and others, in past centuries, and those of Humboldt, of Franklin, of Ross, of Richardson, of Parry, of McClure, of Kane, and others of the nineteenth century, will be justly impressed with the invaluable services this class of scientific and devoted men have rendered to their fellow-men; how much they have

THE ERIP OBSERVER.

NO. 20, N. 10TH ST. WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

CAPITAL COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE COIT, Columbia Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

SMOOTH IVES, Potter Co.

Topic of the Week.

A few years since the bare mention of a reduction of the Tariff, either in Congress or out of it, was sufficient to set the opponents of the Democratic party, under whatever name they might be organized, into a perfect frenzy. To tax the people for the benefit of capitalists was then the life and soul, the height, depth and breadth, the political ambition of such men as CARTER DENVER and BELL, and their cohorts, who, because they have passed from the stage of action, we forbear individually designating. But how changed is all this now. This very issue, forced upon the Democratic party by the master minds of the old Whig party, is now acted upon in the Senate, and not one word is heard, although the gentlemen we name have still seats in that body. We refer of course to the introduction, by Hon. CHARLES F. JAMES, of Rhode Island, of a bill making important modifications in our tariff. In regard to the details of this measure, pertinently remarks a contemporary, we need not present care little; it is sufficient to know that the great democratic principles regarding a revenue tariff are succinctly and triumphantly maintained; and at the same time with the introduction, Senator JAMES announces himself a free-trader, when the appropriate time comes for its operation in the United States.

The bill and the remarks excite but little attention. The iron foundries, and the cotton factories, and the sugar mills show no sign of deliberately committing suicide as in former times they would have done. No protectionist statesman rises in his place at Washington, and threatens and oratorizes as he used to do. Such ultra gosses as the *Tribune* and its echoes are fuller of protection to the free-state-men of Kansas than the *Times* and the *Register* of Massachusetts who control the wealth of spindle whys? Simply because the silent operations of time have proclaimed the fallacy of protection, and because the undeviating experience of a few more years of trade and commerce and agricultural development have shown how absurdly are the attempts of legislation to introduce peculiar local systems of political economy. Thus have we seen year by year the issue for which the great whig party contended, going one by one, and step by step, over the abyss of the political oblivion to which all paths of mere expediency converge.

There lie the debris of the national road, the bones of Biddle, and the fallacious myths of protection, in company with a hundred like spasmodic issues; whilst the prosperity of the west, the security of the south, the enterprise of the north, and the triumphs of commerce on the high sea, and its fruits in the silent warehouses, the glories of California, the wisdom of the sub-treasury, and the freedom of the public lands, each and all constitute the monuments of democratic success. In like manner, in its appropriate time, will the Kansas spasms die away from the country, and the constitutional principle (viciously violated by compromise, but at length vindicated by democratic statesmen) of the right of the south to an equal participation with the north in territorial advantage, and of the right of territorial population to disrate for themselves their own policy of slavery or freedom, be triumphantly vindicated.

It is fair to presume that for a brief time, at least, the Kansas discussion in the House of Representatives, has been put to sleep by the passage of the resolution of Mr. Duan to send a roving commission of three members of Congress, to the scene of the dispute, for the purpose of taking testimony. This result is not exactly what our black Republican friends bargained for. Their proposition was to send for persons and papers, and have an examination before a committee; and the secret or their anxiety to do so, is explained by the fact that a small regiment of "convenient witnesses" had been brought to Washington by Rooder. These men were out of money, out of credit, and now, by the passage of Duan's proposition, we have no doubt, out of patience with black Republican "back-bone."

If the proposition to send witnesses had passed, then these "convenient witnesses" would have been immediately summoned, and as they would have been paid by Congress, their visit to Washington would have proved a very profitable speculation. As it is, the \$10,000 appropriated to defray the expenses of Messrs. Campbell, Howard, and Oliver, the gentlemen who constitute the Committee, will serve to fee other hungry leeches of the same stripe, but will not pay the board and liquor bills of Rooder's big game guard.

A Democrat of the Right Kind.

If New Hampshire can boast of such agitators as John P. Hale, she can also boast of Democrats that fully appreciate the Constitution, and their rights under it. He is shown in point: His young daughter at Dover, N. H., showed commendable spirit in reporting his rights to her father on the occasion of her marriage. He immediately chartered a vessel, bore her eight miles through almost impenetrable ice to his father's home, presented the family with and other evidences of the date of his birth, and got back to Dover for the price had been closed on her and a half. But he demanded the right to vote, and the documents being closed, he was allowed to make his deposit, and become the hero of the day.

A party composed of such material may be defeated, but can never be conquered. New Hampshire will be all right in November.

Our Public Schools.

The examination of our Public Schools this week has been well attended, and we understand the progress and acquirements of the pupils, as exhibited by the exercises, have given very general satisfaction. Indeed, it is one of the things of which our city can boast, that while her richly endowed Academy has been allowed to become a bye word and a reproach, her Common Schools have been rendered so nearly perfect that they are accorded to none in the State. In this connection, we call the attention of those interested in education to the Examination of the German Free School, to be held on Monday. Perhaps no better instance of the School fund is made, than in keeping up this school, as it affords unusual facilities for our youth to acquire the language so appropriately designated by Gen. Scott, as "the sweet German accent."

It is uniformly admitted that if this treatment does not discourage the strong-minded women in their annual appeals to the Legislature it is difficult to say what will, for they have shown that they will not take a plain and serious "No" for an answer.

We call the following from the letter of a correspondent of the *State Journal*, published at Lansing, Michigan:

"Wherever I went, Mr. BUCHANAN was the dominant choice of the Democracy for President. I heard no preference for any other man. Michigan may be safely said to have chosen Mr. BUCHANAN. In Adrian I saw a prominent Democrat, not known to me in the State, who started upon the subject of Mr. BUCHANAN's political character, and also the eight thousand majority Michigan will give him. Mr. FILLMORE, I find, is much more popular with the Republicans than the *Advertiser* and *Tribune* would have the people believe. Very many of the prominent supporters of the Union ticket two years ago, declared their determination to support him in his candidacy; if not, they will support Mr. BUCHANAN. But the readers of the *Journal* will get all the BUCHANAN stock they can. It is good to keep there is no danger of its falling in the market."

Day before yesterday—Thursday—must have exhibited some rich sights in the quiet town of Harrisburgh, Pa. that was the day upon which the second session of the State Convention was to have convened. We think we see the gathering hosts now. Johnston, with his woolly platform, was doubtless there. Cooper, with his "all-and-all" but hostile to the Monroghish chief, was also there. And then there were National Platform Know Nothings, and leading Know Nothings, Fillmore men, and anti-Fillmore men—Black Republicans, and old line Whigs: Wilmot men, and "sore heads" of all shades and complexions, in short black spirits, and blue spirits, were doubtless on hand, intent upon spoils and victory.

The *New York Tribune* asserts that there are at least twenty vessels cleared from the port of New York every year bound for the coast of Africa for cargoes of Slaves. And to make this more probable, it gives an account of the capture of the schooner *Falmouth*, outward bound, on the 13th inst., while being towed through the narrows, by a D-Party U. S. Marshal, and brought back and anchored at the Navy Yard. She was seized on suspicion of being intended for the slave trade, having all the necessary fixtures on board for that business. On board was found sixty casks of water, a large lot of handkerchiefs, timber and other apparatus for arranging the between decks for the accommodation of slaves. If it can be proved that she was, in reality, intended for the slave trade, she will be confiscated, and one half of the proceeds given to those who effected her capture. The captain and crew are Portuguese; an interposed letter from the Captain to the Portuguese Consul, gives strong presumptive evidence that the vessel was to have been engaged in some illegal business, as by it the consul was requested to spread a false report relative to her destination, old line Whigs of Philadelphia.

Time was when our neighbors of the *Tribune* took great delight in recording the sayings and doings of his Whig brethren in Philadelphia, especially when the sayings came from the lips and pen of such men as Wm. B. Ridd, J. H. Fish and others of the same character known to fame. That time has passed, however, inasmuch as our neighbor is no longer party to the movements of the gentlemen we refer to. This being so we cannot refrain from recording the fact that a convention of the old line Whigs of Philadelphia was held at the county court house on the 15th inst. Nearly all the words were fully represented. In the list of delegates, officers, and speakers, we find the names of gentlemen who bore a conspicuous part in the political world during the days of Clay and Webster, but who have been fast asleep since the advent of Know Nothingism. Among the resolutions adopted by these Whigs, the following are pertinent, and ought to find a place in the columns of the *Tribune*:

Resolved, That no new State formed out of the territory of the United States, should be admitted into the Union, which presents itself for that purpose, without first having secured to that territory a republican constitution of the people.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the nullification of the laws of the United States, or the question of slavery in the Territories, or the adoption of Congress of any form which demands, as a pre-condition, the admission of a State into the Union, the admission of slavery by its constitution.

Among the speakers who addressed the convention were Messrs. W. B. Reed and Josiah Randall. Mr. Randall spoke at length in denunciation of the Know Nothings. He professed himself willing to co-operate with any set of men that would adopt the liberal and constitutional principles of the old Whig party. Names were nothing, principles everything.

Chicago is a fast place, as everybody knows, but rapidly as the population increases, the rate at which the bones heat it. At the recent municipal election, five hundred votes were returned on a ward, more than five hundred voters there, and all these were for the Democratic candidate.—*True American.*

As once before remarked, in commenting upon this charge, all Democratic victories are the result of some kind of fraud, if we believe our opponents. But does the sensible reader with black Republican proclivities and prejudices, even put faith in such charges? Scarcely. Indeed, it has been made so often, and upon such frivolous grounds, that the public have become accustomed to it, and the result is nobody believes it. Now in the particular case under consideration, the charge has been disproved; and that, too, by the *American's* own party.—The Republicans investigated the matter, and probed the election through an investigating committee of the old board, and ascertained that the statement was without foundation. We understand, too, that in the investigation some few things turned up which had the effect to quiet very suddenly those Republican leeches who first cried "stop thief."

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

The Fusion Convention at Harrisburgh adjourned at 4 o'clock on day after nominating the following:

Local Committee—Darius Phelps.

Causal Commissioner—Thomas Cochran.

Secretary General—B. Lippert.

We cordially agree with the *Bohsester Advertiser*, that the Kansas Free State bumble got up, as every honest man must acknowledge, under the auspices of a clique of land speculators in Massachusetts, is being rapidly run into the ground; and that, too, by the stupidity and folly of the very men who were instrumental in getting it up. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, was never more forcibly illustrated than in this very Kansas foray. At the outset, the managers started off with a desperate "slogan for freedom"—pretending that the South was about to overrun Kansas and fill it full of slaves, while in truth not a slaveholder had gone there, nor was likely to do so except, perhaps, a casual one from Missouri, whose influence, in molding the institutions of the Territory or State, when it should grow to the dimensions of one, would be as a drop of water to the current of the Mississippi. But the speculators were well waked, and under pretence of fighting slavery, got emigrants sent in squads, subject to their direction, and designed to be used for the benefit, not of freedom, but of the men, who, in a measure, controlled the action of the emigrant companies. In Governor REEDER the speculators found a willing aid, but he did not succeed in carrying water on both shoulders, as well he intended to do, and got his walking papers from the government. Deserted in this quarter, he threw off all disguise, entered fully into the schemes of the Massachusetts men, and though having signed and approved of the very law under which the election was held by which Whitfield was elected Congressional delegate from Kansas, he entered the field as a competitor—not an election, such as it was, and presented himself at Washington in the capacity as a delegate and as an impeacher of his own certificate. Whitfield was admitted to the floor of Congress, while Reeder, and justly, too, was allowed to stay outside.

But a change in his position has taken place. The speculators have gone through the farces of forming a State Government, and among the first acts of this impudently assumed collection of the Kansas Rulers was a member of the United States Senate, so that he appears in the singular position of seeking to sit—*on the floor* of both houses at one and the same time!

But the Kansas fact does not end here. The warrant of Governor Robinson, of the pretended State of Kansas, delivers an inaugural address in a message, intimating that the State machine was in working order, but after playing through a short time, he seems to have been troubled by a suspension that he was putting "his foot in it" and under the tropic of such a conviction, sends to the Legislature a backing down explanatory message.

Executive Order, March 6, 1856.

John S. South and John H. Representatives of the State of Kansas.

It appears to us that a difference of opinion existed as to the right of Mr. South, the general agent of the Kansas Territory, to receive a vote upon the common question of the State, but that the 14th inst. it is proposed for me to state that Mr. South is a resident of this Territory, and is entitled to the same rights as are conferred upon the citizens of this Territory. It is therefore proposed that Mr. South be admitted to the Territory, and that he be allowed to receive a vote upon the common question of the State, and that he be allowed to receive a vote upon the common question of the State.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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