THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR

SLOAN & MOORE, PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY,..... JULY 19, 1856.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE SCOTT, Columbia Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.

Democratic Convention Re-Assembled.

The Hon TIMOTHY IVES, having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, and others, of Harrisburgh, a resolution was adopted, that the Committee call upon the officers and delegates of the late Democratic State Convention, to assemble at CHAMBERSBURG, on WEDNESDAY the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge Ives. In pursuance of the above, the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

G. G. WESTCOTT,
ISAAC G. MCKINLEY, } Secs.

Topics of the Week.

Keystone Club.

According to previous notice the Democracy of Erie met at the old Court House on Wednesday evening to take measures to form a Keystone Club. The meeting was organised by calling JOHN SWEENEY, Esq to the Chair, and nominating JACOB KOCH, for Secretary. MURRAY WHALLON, Esq. stated the object of the meeting in a few brief and pointed remarks, when on motion the Chair appointed Hon. Jas. Thompson, J. C. Marshall, Murray Whallon, W. C. Warren and B. F. Sloan, a Committee to prepare a Constitution, and report officers for the permanent organization of the Club. The business object of the meeting having been accomplished, Judge THOMPSON was called out, and responded for about an hour in an earnest, calm, and conciliatory examination of the claims of JAMES BUCHANAN and J. C. Fremont to the votes of the people of Pennsylvania. He indulged in no denunciation of Col. Fremont, on the contrary he yielded him all due honor for his achievements as an Explorer and Traveler, but he earnestly contended that as a Statesman and the other qualities necessary to administer the Government, he was totally deficient. After the Judge had concluded, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Constitution and permanent organization.

Route Decided—P. and E. Road.

At a meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Erie and N. E. Railroad, held in this city on Thursday, a vote was taken on the Route of the Pittsburg and Erie road, and the Western route adopted by a 3½ majority. This will be a sad blow to our Waterford and Meadville friends, and we sympathise with them most heartily. Perhaps this sympathy is selfish—indeed we are very certain it is, because we are well convinced that, for the interest of Erie, and we are quite as certain for the interest of the road also, the Waterford route should have been adopted. And it would have been adopted, let us add, if all the stock held in Erie—held, too, by men who are loud in their professions of attachment to our local interest—had come forward and voted. We do not intend to be mealy mouthed in this matter, because we know that under the assumed garbe of protecting Erie interests, there is as base a political conspiracy on foot as ever disgraced a county—and the withholding of votes for the purpose of letting the Western route be adopted, when by voting, the Waterford route would have pervailed—is a part of the machinery of the plot. The managers of this plot knew that, in the event of the Western route pervailing, the people of the Southern towns would be much disappointed, and they hope to turn that disappointment to their political advantage. Hence it was that, while two of the Contractors on the Sunbury and Erie road held stock enough to have overcome the 33 majority in favor of the Western route, they *utterly refused to go and vote*. And they were sustained by others *who sympathise with them*. We desired the Eastern route for the reason we have already given, and in addition to that, for the reason that if the Sunbury road should also adopt the Waterford route—a result, we understand more than probable—the two roads could combine their capital for fifteen or fifteen miles, and thus strengthen each other. And yet we are denounced every day by the pimps and lackies of the political conspiracy we allude to, as an enemy of the Sunbury road, and of Erie's local interest, while those who refused to vote on Thursday, and thus secured the adoption of the Western route of the Pittsburg road, are *par excellence* the friends of Erie and of the Sunbury road. But we think they have played the game a little too strong this time, for we believe the people along the Waterford route obtained evidence enough while here this week to enable them to properly discriminate between the friends and foes of their interest.

The Unsere Welt Politically.

The "*Unsere Welt*" made its appearance last Saturday, after a weeks suspension, brim full of wrath, and that wrath, like the wrath of the Editors *new* owners, directed at us. This is right, it would be a poor investment for the gentlemen who have lately liquidated some of the Editor's indebtedness, if he did not lie and slander us, and then swear to his lies, if needs be. But we are not disposed to indulge in personalities, we leave that to the *Welt* and its backers, but we are disposed to make a plain statement of facts, bearing upon that Editor's political course for the past two years, and then let the people, adopted and otherwise, judge between us. In the *Observer* of July 5th, we said, in reply to the *Gazette*, when exulting over the apparent determination of the "*Welt*" to support Fremont, and oppose Buchanan, that the course of that paper was not singular—that it had refused to hoist the name of Wm. Bigler two years ago until two weeks before the election, and then not until the Editor had been furnished with one hundred good reasons for so doing, twenty of which we furnished ourself. The Editor of the "*Welt*" denies this, and to make his denial more emphatic, goes before a justice of the peace and makes oath to his denial. Now, such an oath, taken by such a man, amounts to nothing. In the first place, the oath has no legal virtue, therefore he is not indictable for perjury. In the next place, it has no moral binding force, for the Editor of the "*Welt*" is an avowed infidel—hence, neither legally nor morally, has this tool of worse men than himself, strengthened his cause by his affidavit. But this aside. The Editor of the "*Welt*" denies our charge. We repeat the charge, with this qualification, however: that instead of its being two weeks before the election that he raised the State ticket in 1854, it was two months; but that the paper took no very active part in the canvass until two or three, it may be four, weeks before the election; and the reason it was thus cool—thus false to its Democratic professions—was that the one hundred good reasons we alluded to, were not furnished sooner. And the reason they were not furnished sooner was this:—the subscription paper, which was started about the first of August or the last of July, was handed to us to procure the names of certain men who, it was supposed, we had some influence with. We procured those names, but in the turmoil of an exciting campaign, we mislaid the paper. Afterwards, sometime in September we think it was, our attention was again called to the course of the "*Welt*" and its Editor—that it was not working as a party paper should, and the reason given was that the "one hundred reasons" had not been perfected. We then made out a list of the names from memory on the subscription paper. This was handed over to the Editor of the "*Welt*;" and then, and not till then, did it open its batteries efficiently for Gov. BIGLER. We are not about to procure affidavits to prove this statement, but we stand ready to prove every material fact we have stated before a court of justice. Nay, further, we are prepared to prove before the same tribunal, that when the Editor of the "*Welt*" was approached in regard to his course, he gave as a reason for it that he sympathised with the Know Nothing movement because, said he, "it is nothing but a crusade against the d——d Catholics, and not against other adopted citizens," or words to that effect. Now how stands the case. On the 4th of March, 1854, the Democratic State Convention nominated Gov. BIGLER; he, of all men in an official position, was the champion of Democracy and of our "local hobby." Four months after the "*Unsere Welt*" had not raised his name. His friends saw that there was a "screw loose," and sought to find it; and they found it in the pocket of the Editor. They then took measures to apply the remedy, and then, on the 12th day of August, the "*Welt*" first unfurled the Democratic banner. And even then, with the promise that the pecuniary consideration should be made right, the paper took no very active part until two or three weeks before election.

But the factious and mercenary course of the "*Welt*" did not stop here. Last Fall it [illegible] Murray Whallon, Esq., the Democratic nominee for the Legislature and for this traitorous conduct [illegible] excuse itself upon the pitiful plea that his nomination was made at the dictation of the "Post Office clique." Who constitutes that clique we are left to conjecture, but whoever composes it, the "*Welt*" most grossly slandered them, as well as the delegates who composed the Legislative convention. If is a grave charge, I do tell this Editor and his backers, to assert that a body of [illegible] men, like that of our County Convention, were the mere tools to carry out the behests of another [illegible] does this libeler of the Democracy of the county believe a word he utters on this point? Let a plain statement answer. The Democratic Convention met on Monday. Mr. Whallon was nominated that day. On Wednesday two days after, he called upon this Editor [illegible] asked him if he was pleased with his nomination—to which he replied, in effect, that it was just what he wanted, that he had no doubt that it was the best that could have been made, and that he would support him. Mr. W. took from his pocket a sum of money, and handed it to him, remarking in substance, that he wanted tickets, &c., and that when the campaign was over, to make out his bill for services and he would pay it. The Editor took the money, put it in his pocket, and never said "Post Office clique" once. The paper, on the following Saturday, repudiated the nomination, and the same day, Mr. W. received a letter from the Editor returning the money, and declining to support him. We have read that letter—there is not one word in it even planting of unfairness in the nomination—not a word about the "Post Office clique." Not a word about the "Post Office clique," as an after thought, an excuse [illegible] him, the little cowardly [illegible] [illegible] him.

We have another case of this Editor's [illegible] but having said enough for a while [illegible] traitor to the Democratic party employ [illegible] forbear to expose it at present.

The Senate Kansas Bill

We shall publish next week the Bill passed by the Senate for the admission of Kansas. With the Democratic majority in the House it cannot see how it can be modified so as to render it more perfect. As a practical matter it is the best law that can be obtained at this session, and we feel fairly and squarely prepared to stand by it. It is fairly and squarely presented to the American people. The party in the States and the United States Senate, offer it as a public and just settlement of measures, to put an effectual stop to more Border ruffianism, come from whatever quarter it may. The bill passed by the Senate, effectually provides for the practical adjustment of the whole question in dispute, and will be cordially supported by all old Democrats and all the National Whigs. We shall see whether the factious Abolitionists on the House, will persevere in adhering to their Revolutionary bill, or will finally allow the question to be disposed of peacefully and equitably. The eye of the nation are turned upon Congress with a great deal of anxiety at this crisis. If black Republicanism persists in keeping this an open question, upon that conglomeration of fanaticism, treason and disunion, must rest the fearful responsibility of having perpetuated bloodshed and civil war or political purpose.

Gov. Bigler's Speech.

We invite attention to the speech of Gov. BIGLER, upon the political issues of the campaign, published on our outside pages this week. The speech itself is one of peculiar force, and exhibits the issues of the contest in November with graphic power. Set aside from this, there are reasons which most of our readers are cognizant of, that ought to give weight to the political counsels of Gov. BIGLER in this vicinity, and among certain interests, that is possessed by no other speaker in the State. To *it and interests* especially do we commend this speech. Let them read it, and in doing so, let them reflect where they and the eloquent speaker stood a couple of years since, and then let them ponder well where he and they stand now—*He*, where he always stood—*they are—where?*

Brown's Hotel, Erie.

When in Erie last week we put up at Brown Hotel, having been informed that it was much improved since we were there last Fall. In what the improvement consists we made a vain endeavor to discover—the table arrangements were horrible, and the sleeping apartment filthy, while the bill was anything but reasonable. Such a house is a disgrace to any place, and travelers who seek their comfort will do well to avoid it.—*Meadville.*

Unfortunately for the Editorial profession, there is occasionally an unworthy member who expects to deal honest it wherever he goes—upon railroads, steamboats, Hotels, everywhere, in short, where *gentlemen* are expected to pay. Doubtless the writer of the above is one of the class,—for upon no other hypothesis can one who is acquainted with the attention bestowed upon guests at Brown's Hotel, account for so gross a *libel*. And to prove it is a libel, and that the writer had some *other* motive than the interest of the traveling public at heart, we take pleasure in quoting the following, from the Buffalo *Courier* of Thursday, the writer of which can doubtless as easily point a judge as the Editor of the *Age*, and perhaps a little more.

BROWN'S HOTEL.—A gentleman who has lately enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of this Hotel, located at Erie, requests us to recommend the same to the public. The house was built but two years since, is handsome, capacious and airy, and is admirably located. It is furnished in elegant style, and conducted in a manner which all must approve.—Good living, good beds, and unsparing attention form its trinity of attractions. The proprietor, Harvey Brown, Jr, understands his business to perfection, and is known as one of the most liberal and indefatigable hotel lords in the state. His efforts are ably seconded by his popular and affable clerk, Mr. O. McLEARN, who is famous for attending to every want, signified or implied by any guest of the House. Those who are intending to visit Erie, and who desire the right kind of a [illegible] will color their preferences with *this man*.

Another Old-Line Whig Editor Out for Buchanan.

We are glad to see by the last number of the Newark (Licking County) *Times*, that W. P. BEXTER, the well known Old-Line Whig editor in that county, who, last fall, worked gallantly for TRIMBLE and the rest of the Know Nothing Republican State ticket, has now entered the lists in behalf of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, placing in its name at the mast-head of his journal. Mr BEXTER is a strong, and forcible writer, a gallant national man, and we notice he is warmly welcomed into the Democratic ranks, but recommend his paper to the liberal patronage of the Democrats of Licking and the adjoining counties.

An old Game.

The Black Republicans are at their old game of making a President by Railway and Steamboat voting. Gen. Jackson was utterly routed in this way, Col. Polk [illegible] chance at all, and four years ago, when, at the [illegible] Gen. SCOTT received the electoral votes of but four States, pretty much all the votes taken upon public highways exhibited his opponent in a wretched minority. We can scarcely take up a black republican paper now that does not furnish statements of similar votes, consigning Mr. BUCHANAN to hopeless defeat. Democrats do not now, more than formerly comprise the traveling community. It is no fiction that nine tenths of the democratic ballots are deposited by farmers, mechanics and laboring men. They are not travelers, nor birds of passage who flit between city and city, living by no honest toil, and having no greater interest in an honest administration of the government. They are staid citizens, intelligent upon all public questions, and always vote understandingly. While they do not comprise a majority of the traveling community, they do comprise a *majority of the people*, which accounts for the results of the elections generally.

"First the Ballot Box, then the Cartridge Box."

That compound of fanaticism, folly, and obstinacy, CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, in his late letter to the Abolition Republicans of New York, ratifying the free plunder nominations, has the following doubled died treason:

"Gentlemen, Kentucky can give you no electoral vote! We are few; the foe is many! But we belong to the Davy Crocket School: "first, sure that we are right, then go ahead!" Our convictions are with you, our interests are with you: our hearts are with you: yes, if the worst comes to the worst, first, the ballot box, and then the cartridge box, *we are with you there also!*"

"Honor to whom Honor is Due."

We invite especial attention to the letter from Com. SCHENCK, of U. S. N. published in another Column. It is a pointed and a "pungent" production. Indeed, we may say in all candor, it is very "vigorous", and disposes of some of the reputed glory of Col. Fremont, in a very summary manner. We presume no one will doubt that Capt. SCHENCK, is a competent witness in the premises, and we invite its perusal.

"All Again."

Those interested in buying cheap groceries, will see by advertisement elsewhere, that our old friend, JACOB HANSON, is "at it again," with a new and fresh assortment, on Cheapside, a few doors below his former place of business. Call in and see him "go it alone."

Cleveland Female Seminary.

An advertisement for this institution will be found in our paper to-day. We are not personally acquainted with the character of the school, but the *Philadelphia Dealer*, and other Cleveland papers, speak of it in the highest terms. That paper says, "The teachers have been selected with the utmost care, regardless of expense. They have each proved themselves stars in their profession. In short, there is probably no institution in the country so pleasantly and healthily located, and where gentlemen from a distance can place their daughters with so much confidence in their moral and religious security, and their intellectual improvement, as this."

The Press on Democracy.

[illegible] the Democratic party [illegible] the right [illegible] shrieking [illegible] candidate presented by those hypocrites as the embodiment of the anti-[illegible] sympathy with [illegible] in the section [illegible] South. [illegible] would every [illegible] twenty-one days [illegible] demonstrate that he belongs to the [illegible] South Carolina politicians. For the purpose of exposing the trick which these men are attempting to play upon the anti slavery sentiment of the North, he moved to examine C. C. Fremont's record at Chicago. On the 14th day of September, 1856, Mr Barnwell, of South Carolina, came in his seat and presented the credentials of John C. Fremont, as a Senator from California, and moved that they be read, and the oath of a Senator administered. The motion prevailed, and John C. Fremont, the 16th day of September, 1856, became a Senator of the United States. On the same day, a bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia, being under discussion, Mr. [illegible] the following amendment, which was adopted, after the enacting clause:

"SEC. 1. Slavery shall forever cease within the District of Columbia, and any person held to labor or service therein shall be free.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall have power to pay to all persons holding slaves within the District at the time that this act takes effect, such damages as they shall suffer by the passage thereof, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, hereby appropriated to carry the act into effect, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SEC. 3. Any person who shall be born in the District of Columbia, to ascertain whether this bill is approved by the people. Those who approve the act shall express their approbation on a ballot containing the words, "For emancipation," [illegible] entitled to vote for the election in the District, and all the citizens of the United States residing within the District permanently, shall be deemed qualified to vote at such election. Such election shall be held within six months from the passage of this act, of which public notice of not less than three months to be given by the Marshal of the District. If a majority of the votes given at such election shall be in favor of emancipation, then this act shall take effect immediately. If a majority of the votes shall be against emancipation, this act shall be void and of no effect."

It will be seen that this bill simply gave the people of the District of Columbia the privilege of saying whether they would abolish slavery or not. It did not force emancipation upon them, it did not take away their property without their consent; it did not do, in short, anything but what any "shrieker for freedom" would readily assent to; and yet, strange as it may appear, this John C. Fremont, the non candidate of Black Republicanism—the companion of Giddings and Seward—the embodiment of the anti slavery sentiment of the North—*voted against the proposed act!* And side by side, in the same vote, the name of Wm L. Dayton stands recorded! See proceedings of Congress, last session, part 2d 1856 and '57, pages 1708, 1709 and 1710. Now we ask every candid reader, what better evidence is wanted to prove the great which the Fremont managers are attempting to play upon the anti-slavery prejudices of the people, than the record—two months ago, of an honest freedom shriek, and then see how fervently J. C. Fremont, he would have turned to the record and declared that he would vote [illegible] Mr. Barnwell, the senator from South Carolina, [illegible] Fremont was admitted, as soon as Mr John C Fremont. And he would have [illegible] right—for practice by, until Fremont was brought out by Greeley, Blair, Seward & Co., and put in nomination as Barnum trained the Woolly Horse. It was not so much of a South Carolinian in sentiment as Buchanan! Bah! [illegible] Brooks.

But this case we have cited is not the only evidence going to show the hypocrisy of the Fremont leaders. But a few months since, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was denounced by them with as much bitterness as they ever denounced any measure. And they pledged themselves to its restoration. But what are such pledges among politicians who make hypocrisy the rule of conduct, not the exception. Congress met, they boasted a large majority; they seized upon the spoils and divided them among the faithful, but so far from redeeming the pledge to restore the Missouri Compromise, they have not yet made a serious effort in that direction; and what is more, they do not intend to. And this is why the Fremont Philadelphia platform makes no allusion to that "great issue," which a few months since, when Congressmen were to be elected, formed the burthen of the song of these "freedom shriekers." Verily, was ever hypocrisy more transparent?

And the record does not end here. Our readers have not forgot that when the Fugitive Slave bill became a law the same men who are now howling over Kansas, howled even worse over that bill. Poor Fillmore, whose antecedents led them to believe he was "bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh," but who soon undeceived them by signing the bill, was damned without benefit of Clergy. Every man who voted for, or countenanced otherwise to the passage of that act, was marked, ostracised and condemned with no hearing. To disregard and spit upon it, became an article of their political faith: to repeal it—to wipe out its provisions from the statute book—was emblazoned upon their banner, and under that banner many of them were triumphantly elected to Congress. And now, having used the popular fury against the Fugitive Slave law to climb into power, have these "freedom shriekers" redeemed their pledge by attempting to repeal it? Not at all! No effort has been made in that direction, or by continuing it as a part of their creed, and pledging the Republican candidate for President to use his influence to secure that end? By no means? Not one word, not a whisper even, was there in the Philadelphia Convention in regard to that "great wrong!" The platform is dumb. The speakers were dumb! The party itself is dumb! In short, "bleeding Kansas" is now their pet child, while the "bleeding fugitive," for whose sake Seward and Sumner have advocated the "higher law"—for whose sake riot and bloodshed was invoked under the very pillars of Faneuil Hall—is left to heal up his wounds as best he may.

Again we repeat, was there ever such a set of political hypocrites as the leaders of the Black Republicans! One day they "shriek" over the "national sin" of tolerating slavery in the District of Columbia—the next they nominate a man who voted in the Senate against allowing the people of that District to abolish it if they chose! One day they make the country vocal over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and pledge themselves to restore it—the next they nominate a candidate and erect a platform which ignores the question of restoration. One day, they incite riot and bloodshed in behalf of the "fugitive from labor," and the next acquiesce in the retention of the law under which the fugitive is reclaimed, by quietly forgetting all about it when they come to make up the political jewels that adorn their platform. We might pursue the comparison further; but time will not permit. We have said enough, however, to set our readers to thinking and examing the history of the leaders of this party, and when they do that, certain we are that few will be drawn into the trap now baited with "Kansas sympathy!"

Who did they Nominate?

Did the "shrieker for freedom" nominate FREMONT and DAYTON at Philadelphia, for President and Vice President: or did they put in nomination the Colonel and "his accomplished lady"? We ask the question because we notice that the "daughter of Col. BENTON" occupies the time of most of the Black Republican journals more than DAYTON, or even the "son-in-law of Col. BENTON" himself. We ask then, who did they nominate?—was it Col. JOHN C. FREMONT and "his accomplished lady," or was it Col. John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton? If the former, we have not a word to say. The constant allusion to his "accomplished lady's" opinions, her sayings and doings—is all right, but if the nomination was, as the country has been led to believe, Fremont and Dayton, then it is very evident these Black Republicans have a poor opinion of the available capital of Fremont when disconnected with his "accomplished lady," and therefore desire to introduce a new era in politics. At any rate the appear determined to give their candidate "Jessie," and persist in most ungallantly placing the lady under the suspicion of wearing not only her husband's name, but a portion of his apparel—of controlling, in fact, his views, conduct and principles. The Milwaukie *Free Democrat*, for instance, publishes a statement, and then the editor significantly adds that he "had it from the lips of both Fremont and his accomplished lady." Now, who ever heard of a political fact from the lips of "Washington and his wife?" of the endorsement of a truth by "Mr. and Mrs. John Adams?" or of the correction of a public error authorised, in anticipation of an election campaign, by Henry Clay and "his accomplished lady?" Really, Republicanism is not only fanatical but foolish.

Rather a Sorry Joke.

One of our exchanges says the cry of "Fremont and Freedom" is very popular with the Black Republicans, and they constantly emblazon it in their journals. When we remember that about the only record Fremont has left of his statesmanship and political life during his twenty-one days service as a United States Senator is found in his opposition to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the cry of "Fremont and Freedom" assumes the character of a very sorry joke.

Letter from Judge Thompson

[illegible] Thompson, in the [illegible] in the proceedings of the Celebration in Independence [illegible] Philadelphia—We republish the letter [illegible] of the intrepid man [illegible] political course [illegible] with the country [illegible] have heretofore [illegible] the house tops, but we now [illegible] lead the Democrats of Erie [illegible] tion of its author with [illegible] deavoring to sell the county [illegible] vate revenge.

ERIE, July [illegible]

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to participate with you in the celebration of the ensuing 4th of July, and to address a meeting of Democratic citizens in Independence Square on that occasion.

Time and distance sadly interfere with my gratification at accepting your invitation. [illegible] would confer; but as before [illegible] annihilated, I can only promise [illegible] spirit on that glorious occasion.

The conservative principles of the Democratic party [illegible] fessedly the Democratic party [illegible] where shall be found a party that [illegible] gard for the peace and contentment [illegible] every portion of the country—which has North, South, East or West—is equally the bulwark of its mission. Interference in the domestic institutions of *any* of the States by others—[illegible] ing, traducion, expatriation, hostility, or hatred, by one section against another—[illegible] slow, but are sure means [illegible] the end, of destroying, first the fraternity [illegible] secondly, it is to be feared, the constitutional bonds of Union. This one [illegible] must prevent, if prevention be possible, [illegible] benign office, that of peace maker. [illegible] is seeking to fill it; and from a comparison of the action of other political organizations to me that it stands in this [illegible] val. That it will be [illegible] ing election, assuring [illegible] abiding faith in the [illegible] Union. [illegible] ple—from their faith in the [illegible] of Democratic government—from [illegible] the party of a calm, study, experienced statesman as the [illegible] dency, taken from the [illegible] servative, and—we may add, without [illegible] patriotic member of the [illegible] stone." To despair, or [illegible] view of the subject, is [illegible] jority of the people [illegible] deliberately prefer discord, [illegible] judice and hatred, and [illegible] Magistrate with [illegible] rather than a happy Union and [illegible] ident.

Can it be, that in twenty-nine years, [illegible] tion should become disunionists to the extinction of the Union? [illegible] the people of this country [illegible] should desire to be [illegible] wreck of order of the [illegible] ments—disunited States [illegible] in a report of a speech delivered in [illegible] setts, I believe, Republican Convention, which seemed to [illegible] pression, which seemed to [illegible] without disapprobation [illegible] weakest thing," and [illegible] men are guilty [illegible]

This is certainly a [illegible] contests of this country, [illegible] freely and fearlessly [illegible] ing from the [illegible] honest men, who [illegible] cratic party, from [illegible] are too patriotic to [illegible] upon the integrity of [illegible] peals to pause and [illegible] votes for sectional candidates [illegible] nexion with any party [illegible] of the Union. I have seen much [illegible] citing scenes of these [illegible] in public and private [illegible] quility and contentment [illegible] nation, as of the [illegible] prosperity and glory [illegible] prospect of their real [illegible] own eminent [illegible] Presidency, and [illegible] J. C. Breckenridge [illegible]

Please offer [illegible]

Your friend,
To Messrs. [illegible]
Committee.

Is it a Fair Account?

On the day previous to the passage of the Kansas bill in the Senate of the Kansas Territorial bill, Mr Douglas said:

"I take this occasion to say that I regard the bill as a whole, does great justice to the people of Kansas, and to the patriotism, and to the statesmanship of the honorable Senators who have reported it. It is a much fairer bill than I had anticipated it would be. I say to those who have been so determined when I have [illegible] thing, to do simple justice to Kansas, that it is almost unexceptionable."

This was said [illegible] ment invalidating [illegible] sas legislature [illegible] may have left [illegible] the disturbances [illegible] prior to the first [illegible] to vote. With [illegible] Hale concluded [illegible] the magnanimity [illegible] sense of justice [illegible] urged one objection [illegible] who might be [illegible] whereupon Gen. Cass [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] will not be a local party [illegible] myself at liberty to say that [illegible] ers are selected on [illegible] they *will be elected impartially* [illegible] *shades of party in the* [illegible] *that can be.*"

What more can [illegible] acknowledged to [illegible] and here we have the account [illegible] and justly executed [illegible]

A "Republican" View of Fremont [illegible]

O. F. MOORE, Black [illegible] Congress from the [illegible] written a letter to [illegible] FREMONT, and amongst other [illegible] MORE candidate for re-election [illegible] extract from this epistle:

"No one need speak [illegible] fears which prevailed with the [illegible] black republican [illegible] business. There were [illegible] despaired that any good [illegible] assembly instigated, [illegible] the men who were its [illegible] were others who, though [illegible] The result of that convention [illegible] country. With the [illegible] nation of Fremont, as it spread [illegible] rapidity over the land, expir[illegible] lingered around the [illegible] What a fall! Judge McLean, [illegible] learning and experience [illegible] integrity—the hopes of quiet, [illegible] safety [illegible] him—rejected! And a man who only merit, so far as history records it, is in the fact that he was born in South Carolina, crossed the Rocky Mountains, subsisted on frogs, lizards, snakes, grasshoppers, and captured a woolly horse, chosen [illegible] person to control the destinies of this [illegible] and this, too, by the cool deliberate [illegible] men to New England and the North! [illegible] shall we do? If Judge McLean had [illegible] nominated, no one could have hesitated [illegible] I now hesitate to take position [illegible] and as steadily as I have heretofore [illegible] the democratic party, and as bitterly as [illegible] the Cincinnati platform now, with my [illegible] ability, age and experience of Mr [illegible] which my *contempt* for the claims [illegible] *folly*—to use no [illegible] who *dictated* his nomination [illegible] *compelled* this day to choose between them, I should vote for Mr Buchanan."

Col. Fremont's Letter.

[illegible] saying of a good man of old [illegible] which he could be possibly [illegible] would leave him [illegible] exposed to the sharp eye of [illegible] His [illegible] [illegible] personal enemies, [illegible] desired a heavier [illegible] than that for him [illegible] public [illegible] author. His [illegible] with pay for [illegible] which his letter of acceptance [illegible] indecency, [illegible] superfluity of words [illegible] ideas, seem to [illegible] little or nothing [illegible] that have [illegible] Compromise acts [illegible] FREMONT. Not a word [illegible] restoration, but [illegible] the action of other politicians, [illegible] politicians, [illegible] has been [illegible] but [illegible] information [illegible] the vile [illegible] Democrats [illegible] the party of a calm, study, experienced statesman as the [illegible] dency, taken from the [illegible] servative, and—we may add, without [illegible] patriotic member of the [illegible] stone." To despair, or [illegible] view of the subject, [illegible] jority of the people [illegible] deliberately prefer discord, [illegible] judice and hatred, and [illegible] Magistrate with [illegible] rather than a happy Union and [illegible] ident.

Can it be, that in twenty-nine years, [illegible] tion should become disunionists to the extinction of the Union? [illegible] the people of this country [illegible] should desire to be [illegible] wreck of order of the [illegible] ments—disunited States [illegible] in a report of a speech delivered in [illegible] setts, I believe, Republican Convention, which seemed to [illegible] pression, which seemed to [illegible] without disapprobation [illegible] weakest thing," and [illegible] men are guilty [illegible]

This is certainly a [illegible] contests of this country, [illegible] freely and fearlessly [illegible] ing from the [illegible] honest men, who [illegible] cratic party, from [illegible] are too patriotic to [illegible] upon the integrity of [illegible] peals to pause and [illegible] votes for sectional candidates [illegible] nexion with any party [illegible] of the Union. I have seen much [illegible] citing scenes of these [illegible] in public and private [illegible] quility and contentment [illegible] nation, as of the [illegible] prosperity and glory [illegible] prospect of their real [illegible] own eminent [illegible] Presidency, and [illegible] J. C. Breckenridge [illegible]

Please offer [illegible]

Your friend,
To Messrs. [illegible]
Committee.

Fremont's Qualifications for the Presidency—Fusion Logic.

We said yesterday that Fremont had but one single qualification for the Presidency,—in our view—but that he has one more. Judge Emmett, of New York, gives us a black republican [illegible] as follows:

"Colonel Fremont also won the heart and hand of Thomas H. Benton's daughter. Let me tell you that this is no small feather in his cap; it is to me a great item in his qualifications to be President of the United States. I hold that no man who has not the courage to marry a wife ought ever to be put up for President."

Admirable logic! Fremont is married. *Therefore* Fremont should be elected President! But Franklin Pierce married. Should Pierce *therefore* be elected President?

Judge Emmett proceeds:

"Will anybody say that the son-in-law of Thomas H. Benton is deficient in a knowledge of the political history of this country? I think not, because Fremont has taken his degree already—that is, his marriage."

Here is some more admirable logic. Thomas H. Benton is not "deficient in a knowledge of the political history of this country." Fremont married Thomas H. Benton's daughter. *Therefore* Fremont is not "deficient in a knowledge of the political history of this country." John Doe understands the Pottawatomie language.—Richard Roe married John Doe's daughter.—*Therefore* Richard Roe understands the Pottawatomie language.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Steamer Northern Indiana Burned!

Forty Lives Lost!!!

DETROIT, July 17.

The steamer *Northern Indiana* took fire about 11 A. M., on her passage to Toledo, and burned to the water's edge.

There was supposed to be about 140 or 150 passengers and crew, on board, about one hundred of whom were saved by the steamer *Mississippi*.

There are fifteen or twenty known to have been on board that are missing. Some of them may have been saved by the propeller Republic and a schooner that assisted in picking up the passengers.

A committee of passengers on the steamer Mississippi collected between two and three hundred dollars to aid the sufferers.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

A serious railroad accident occurred this A. M., on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive. The cars were filled with the teachers and children of the St. Michel's Church Sunday School, bound on an excursion. The cars were set on fire, and several lives lost. The accident happened near Port Washington.

LATEST DESPATCH.—The excursion train contained 1100 children with their parents and teachers. It came in collision with a down train on a curve near Washington, while the latter was going slowly, and the former rapidly endeavoring to reach their stopping place. Both locomotives were crushed and 3 of the cars of the excursion train rushing together caught fire and were consumed. Beneath the ruins were a number caught so that extrication was impossible. The scene was of the most heart rending and terrible description.

The latest accounts from the scene of disorder reports 35 killed and nearly 100 badly injured—300 persons were on the train. Six cars were entirely demolished. Among the killed is Father Sheridan of St. Michael church.

The groans and cries that rent the air were awful. Two hotels, one dwelling, a blacksmith shop and a small shed within 300 yards of the wreck were used to shelter the dying and wounded. A number of physicians from this city and from Germantown were early in attending.

Two engines from Chesnut Hill forced water through hose to the wreck and after working for several hours the human remains beneath it were removed—19 bodies were removed to the blacksmith shop—three of them supposed to be females—under another shed were eight bodies so charred as to defy recognition. The body of Father Sheridan was recovered and brought to the city.

A WHITE MAN MURDERED BY A NEGRO.—On Saturday night Alexander Damoth, a white man from Sackets Harbor, N. Y., was thrown overboard from the propeller *Sun*, by Hezekiah Taylor, a negro, employed as second cook on that vessel. Damoth was an old man, some what infirm, and said to be very inoffensive.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "He was on his way from Chicago to Buffalo, and had been followed by Capt Collin to work his passage.—While the propeller was lying at J. L. Hurd & Co's, at about half past ten o'clock at night, [illegible] went to the upper deck where Mr Damoth was sitting, and ordered him to prepare some kindling-wood which he refused to do. The negro then started towards him, with a shoe knife in his hand, which, however, he dropped before reaching him, and struck him twice with his fist. After a short struggle, the negro threw him overboard, but was himself drawn by his victim. In falling, Damoth's head struck against the edge of the deck, leaving traces of blood. He sunk immediately in the water, and was not seen afterward. The negro was taken to water by a mate of the propeller and secured. He was arrested by officer Whitman and taken to jail. The murdered man has, we understand, relatives in the State of New York."

Relieving the Wives and Orphans—Where does the Money go?

For several weeks past the Republican leaders have been busily engaged in peddling addresses through the country, appealing to clergymen and kind hearted people for money to be applied for the benefit of the "widows and orphans of Dr. Root, Mr. Mitchell and others," whom they represent as having been "murdered in cold blood in Kansas." Large sums of money have been collected on the strength of these representations, but it now turns out that Dr. Root, Mr Mitchell and others" have not been murdered at all! and the very interesting question arises, where does the money go? That it does not go to Kansas, we have the most abundant evidence; and among many quotations from the Boston *Journal* of July 14th, is a letter from ex-Mayor Smith, of Boston, now living in Kansas, dated Fort Leavenworth, June 21st to the *Gazette*, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"Inquiries were made at appropriate sources to ascertain *how the money was expended* which papers say has been so liberally raised in New York, Chicago and other places for Kansas, and the answer has uniformly been, *that no one* [illegible]. One gentleman in Lawrence informed me that a person who visited the east for assistance, assured him that he had sent seventeen thousand dollars out, [illegible] *but it certainly never reached Kansas.* Men justly suspect the integrity of certain managers who are reputed to have limited specific contributions. This subject should be thoroughly sifted to the very bottom. [illegible] *than I deem it prudent to say in regard to this matter.*"

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Greene township who are opposed to the aggressive policy of Railroad Monopolies, assembled at the Election School House, in that township, on Saturday the 12th inst. On motion, WM. B. WEED was called to the Chair, and HENRY B. MORSE, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by P. F. I. Brown in a few pertinent remarks, after which the meeting was addressed by Wilson Laird, G. W. Decamp, L. W. Otis, S. Smyth, and Wm. B. Weed, Esq., in a rational and spirited manner.

The Chair appointed P. F. I. Brown, I. C. Pelton and Martin Pinney, a Committee to draft resolutions, and the following were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We the citizens of Greene Township know that our rights have been trampled upon by a Railroad Monopoly whose sole aim is to cheat and rob us of our natural rights, by bribery and corruption, to carry out their own selfish purposes, and that they may know that we are determined to vindicate our just rights, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we entered into this unfortunate struggle coolly, calmly and determinedly, asking nothing but what is right and just, and will submit to nothing that is unjust and wrong, for we should be benefited by Railroads, as other communities are, but when they are constructed to the prejudice of the citizens and interests of the County and State, it is no longer a public improvement but a public nuisance, and the law of nature will remove all such.

Resolved, That we believe in no medium course, for all those that are not for the rights and interests of the County and State are against them.

Resolved, That we believe it to be just and right that the people should choose a committee of six in the County to receive communications from our State and county candidates for office, and these communications to be printed in one or more of the County papers,