THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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SATURDAY, ... AUGUST 23, 1856.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE SCOTT, Columbia Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JOHN ROWE, of Franklin Co.

THE DEMOCRATIC Mass Convention!

AT ERIE, AUGUST 27, 1856.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the following distinguished speakers will address the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE, in this city, on the 27th inst., viz:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER,
Col. SAM W. BLACK,
Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL,
Col. J. W. FORNEY,
DANIEL DAUGHERTY, Esq.

and if other engagements do not prevent, the distinguished Statesman of Illinois,

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Electors of the County of Erie are requested to meet in their respective Wards, Boroughs, and Townships, at the places of holding their general elections, on Saturday, the sixth day of September next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to a County Convention, to be held in the City of Erie on Wednesday, the 10th day of September following, at 2 o'clock P. M., to appoint delegates to a State Convention—confer as to Judicial and Congressional Conventions—to nominate a County Ticket and transact such other business as may properly come before it. The delegates to be selected in the Townships at ., and in the Wards and Boroughs at . o'clock, P. M.

H. GINGRICH,	T. MELLIN,
D. W. HOWARD,	A. G. ELY,
H. PARKS,	A. MALLORY,

Central Committee.

Topics of the Week.

Choate and Evans for Buchanan.

Only one by one the men who sustained Clay and Webster—one by one the orators and statesmen who shed such lustre on the old Whig party—one by one, the men who "join themselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union"—are declaring themselves for the "Favorite Son of Pennsylvania," and raising their voice against the sectional agitators who, under the lead of Giddings & Co., are using Col. Fremont as a cats-paw for their treasonable designs. Week after week we have chronicled the names of men of this character, and now we add to the list the illustrious names of RUFUS CHOATE of Massachusetts, and GEORGE EVANS of Maine. Both these gentlemen have represented the old Whig party and their respective States in the Senate of the United States, both were the compeers of WEBSTER and CLAY, and both, now that discunion is threatened, have honorably and patriotically laid aside party prejudices, and for the sake of the Union and Constitution, have enrolled themselves under the national banner of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE! The letter of the first of these eminent men, written to a Mass Meeting of Whigs of Maine, held at Waterville on the 13th, the reader will find upon our outside this week. The first duty of Whigs, says Mr. CHOATE is to unite with some organization to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party calling itself Republican. Believing the noble ship of State to be within half a cable's length of a lee shore of rocks, in a gale of wind, he thinks the first business is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep, open sea. What Washington, Madison, Clay and Webster decided as a remote and improbable contingency, is upon us. Yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing as the traveler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distinct and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the farewell address. Considering what men are, Mr. CHOATE says that he does not say that the triumph of such a party as the Republican ought to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States, but, with his undoubted convictions, it would be folly and immorality to risk it. In reference to Kansas, Mr. C. says the country demands that Congress, before it adjourns, shall give that Territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom. As between the candidates before the country, he says he shall not venture to counsel the whigs of Maine, but he deems it due to frankness and honor to say that, while he entertains a high appreciation of Mr FILLMORE, he does not sympathise with the objects of the party that nominated him. Practically, the contest is between Mr. BUCHANAN and Col. FREMONT. In these circumstances he should give his vote to Mr. BUCHANAN. His capacity is universally acknowledged, his life is without a stain,—and he represents more completely than any other that sentiment of nationality—tolerant, warm and comprehensive—without which America is no longer America. But we need not elaborate. the name and fame of Mr. C. will give his letter a universal perusal. And it was this same meeting, to which the letter of CHOATE was written, that Hon. GEORGE EVANS, the most eminent whig statesman Maine ever produced, addressed the audience in a speech of about two hours' length. He read copious extracts from the writings of Washington and Jefferson to show the absurdity of the plea set up by the republicans for a return to the policy of the fathers, inasmuch as the republican party are such as were most sternly denounced and repudiated by the patriots of our early history. In this emergency Mr. EVANS said "If we have no flag of our own flying; if we have no trumpet to call us as whigs: if, amid the smoke and dust of the strife and conflict of other parties, I can see the flag of the Union flying any where, if, amid the noise and din of arms, I can hear the trumpet of the Union sounding the rally, I shall not stop to inquire who leads the forces that protect it." This announcement of the position taken by Mr. EVANS was received with great cheering.

Benton on his Son-in-Law.

The New York *News* says it is permitted to publish the following brief note addressed by Col Benton, some months since, to a gentleman who desired to obtain material for writing the life of Col. Fremont. It is interesting as exhibiting the emphatic and early hostility felt by the Missouri Senator toward the unwarrantable ambition of his son-in-law, and his decided condemnation of the "Republican" candidacy

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

SIR Your request for material to be used in writing a memoir of Col. Fremont, has been received. I suppose it is with a view to be used in the election with which his name seems to be connected, and as I am entirely opposed to that movement, I can do nothing to promote it in any way.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS H. BENTON.

In addition to the above pertinent and concise repudiation of the "husband of Jessie," we refer the reader to the letter of Benton, written since his defeat in Missouri, upon the same interesting subject. In that letter Col. Benton does not hesitate to say that the election of Fremont would be "injurious to the public by aggravating the sectional feeling which arrays each half of the Union against the other." From such indications as this, our opponents can see the doom which awaits them in November.

Quarrel as Democrats may, while there is no great crisis at hand, and while they can afford to indulge in rivalries and enmities—it only requires the approach of a great contest, the appearance of peril to the institutions of our country, to consolidate and harmonise their ranks, and to cause them to forget minor differences in the common interest.

Which Shall we Believe?

The Erie *Gazette* thinks the Fremont party is not a "sectional" one. In opposition to this "opinion as is an opinion," such eminent Whigs as Clayton, Choate, Evans, Winthrop, Reed, Randall, Hunt, Grangger, and FILLMORE, all proclaim their dissent. Which shall we believe?

The Proof is say Pertinent.

We asserted last week that the charge so often made by the Black Republican press, that the Democratic party held that the Constitution carried, or legalized slavery in the territories, was a gratuitous falsehood—that no such doctrine was laid down by any Convention properly authorized to enunciate the principles of the party. To this assertion the *Gazette* takes exceptions, and adduces several extracts from different individuals, together with one of the resolutions of the National Convention, to sustain it. Neither of these, we affirm, is pertinent to the issue. Its first proof is from the speech of Josiah Randall at Chambersburg; but as Mr. R. is an "old line Whig," a "Henry Clay Whig," we are inclined to think that if the extract quoted could, by any fair construction, be tortured into the service to which the *Gazette* puts it, it would not prove that the *Democratic* party maintained the doctrine under discussion! As a Lawyer Mr. Randall may believe that the Constitution carries Slavery into the territories, as a Whig he may believe it; and as an individual he has a perfect right to maintain that position by argument or otherwise, but no man, much less Mr. R., will contend that such belief forces the Democratic party upon his platform. And the same is true of our friend Glancy Jones, of "old Berks." Mr. J. is undoubtedly a firm and consistent Democrat; but neither he, nor any other man, can erect a platform for the National Democracy; that work is left for the National Convention, and upon the principles laid down by that body we are willing to stand or fall. No declaration can be found in the Cincinnati platform affirming that the Constitution carries slavery into the territories. Certainly the resolution quoted by the *Gazette* does not. That resolution is in these words:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States."

Now does the above affirm that the Constitution carries slavery into the territories? Not at all! It only affirms the right of the people who settle the territories, *when they form a State Constitution*, to "come into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States." It leaves the question of domestic servitude in the hands of the people who form the State. In short, it leaves the question whether a man may hold slaves in a territory, where it should leave it, in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States. If a man has a right, under the Constitution, to take slaves to a territory, that Court will say so; and if he has no such right, the same high tribunal will so decide. It is not a question of *policy*, then, but a question of *law*; not a question of *morals*, but a question of *legality*, about which legal minds honestly differ! And hence, it is not a question proper to be decided—any more than a disputed land title—upon the rostrum or in the Halls of Congress. Whatever right the Constitution gives in the premises, Congress cannot take away: and what it does not give, Congress cannot bestow. Hence we affirm that this question is an open one—not an open one for political discussion by the demagogues of party; but an open one for legal investigation and argument before a proper legal tribunal. And this is why the Democratic platform neither affirms nor denies the doctrine.—The Democratic Convention did not meet to decide *legal* questions, but to nominate Candidates, and determine the *policy* upon which the government must be administered. Having performed that function it was willing to leave all other matters where they properly belong—to *the Courts!*

Very Likely.

The New York *News* says the mad men are all Fremont men, and in proof of the fact says it has received from the State Lunatic Asylum the following vote taken in that institution for ameliorating the condition of the insane

Fremont	308
Fillmore	232
Garrison	38
Buchanan	00

These patients have evidently received no relief yet, but with proper treatment and free use of the cold shower bath, which they are now daily receiving, there is but little doubt but all except the most hopeless will recover their senses and become good and useful citizens again.—Let us continue to labor with them.

Another of the "Bleeders."

It appears that the "bleeding Kansas" orators sometimes go in for "bleeding" hotel keepers. The Genesee *Democrat* states that a "Republican" leader named George N. Propper, one of the Rev. St Clair kind, held forth in Batavia, a few days since, in behalf of "bleeding Kansas,' and after running a bill of $15 at the American Hotel, left for parts unknown, without paying the landlord. This freedom shrieker may be termed a "marvelously Proper man" for the Kansas Fund party.

How will New York Go?

The Fremonters set New York down as one of their certain States, but how they figured it we can't see. The Albany *Argus* gives the figures exhibiting the result of the aggregate vote of the State of New York from 1848 to 1855, which shows that when united the democracy have always cast a larger vote than their opponents, and that, when divided, their combined vote has been the highest. In 1848, the CASS and VAN BUREN vote exceeded TAYLOR'S by 16,226. In 1849, four of the democratic nominees were elected by 4,000 majority. In 1850, the average democratic majority was 2,538. In 1852, democratic majority 27,201. In 1853, democratic majority on Judges 23,109. In 1854, democratic majority over the whigs 33,541. In 1855, democratic majority on Judge of Appeals, over "Republicans," 17,279. In 1855, democratic majority on Judges of Appeals, over Know-Nothings, 9,103. The democracy of New York are now united, and the opposition is divided into two factions. Taking into view these facts, the *Argus* deduces the conclusion that, with anything like a respectable effort on the part of the Democrats of New York, this fall, the vote of the State can be readily cast for the Democratic nominees. And that that effort will be made, the *Argus* says there is no doubt.

A Doubtful Compliment.

In noticing the fact that Judge Thompson addressed a Democratic meeting at Meadville last week, the *Gazette* says that *it* "doubts not he would feel better *at heart* if he had joined Curtis, Scofield, Richmond, Krick, and *Lowry*," in their present political course. This is a doubtful compliment to Judge Thompson; but as *both* the Editor and Proprietor of the *Gazette* "feel *so much* better *at heart*" since they have got into bed with these gentlemen—particularly the *last* named—we suppose the Judge will have to stand it.

Very Proper.

The True *American* calls Ex-Governor Bigler, Josiah Randall, Col. S. W. Black, and the other democrats advertised to speak here on the 27th, "distinguished Ruffians;" and adds "Could a more corrupt banditti be organized or suffered to prowl among Pennsylvania freemen." Such language is very proper from a paper that has declared that the "freedom of a negro is worth more than all the Union's God's universe can hold." To be called a "ruffian" and "banditti" by the author of such an infamous sentiment, is the highest praise!

The Hickories again in the Field.

The Democracy of North East will raise a Hickory pole to-day, and will be addressed by Judge Thompson, Merray Whallon, Esq., and others. Our opponents have been bragging, as usual, on North East, but we guess they have crowed before they are out of the woods.

☞ The New York *News* is a sound Democratic journal, and what is equally important in a daily, is one of the most sprightly and piquant *news*-papers in the country. It usually arrives here some twelve hours in advance of either the *Tribune* or *Times*: in fact, in every essential of a *good* newspaper it is about that much ahead of either. We recommend it to our friends.

A Back Out.

The *Republicans* called a German meeting at the old Court House on Monday night, to be addressed by their purchased orator, Carl Benzon, of the "*Welt*." When the time arrived, quite a large meeting was convened, and the "shriekers" were very much elated. "We have bamboozled the dutch at last," was as plainly seen in their countenances as though it had been printed there. Their hope, when Benzon commenced his harangue, was up to fever heat; but he had not proceeded far before marks of disapprobation began to be exhibited by the crowd, and when their purchased tool quit, all anticipation of accomplishing the result sought, had gone down several degrees below zero. So evident was this, that they forgot to pass resolutions, but adjourned in confusion, three fourths of the crowd shouting for Buchanan and Democracy. The German heart of Erie does not beat responsive to disunion!

Pass it Round.

We do not believe much in leading newspapers, but would suggest this week that every subscriber to the *Observer*, after he reads the admirable letter of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, published on our outside, should pass his paper to his neighbor, and thus give one of the strongest and most conclusive appeals to "old line Whigs" to vote for BUCHANAN, an extensive circulation. Recollect this, friends, and circulate the truth!

☞ It is whispered that the old staunch and leading Whig paper of the country for the last twenty years, the *National Intelligencer* of Washington City, will soon hoist the Buchanan and Breckenridge flag!

Political Signs of the Times.

It cannot be disguised that not only many of the leaders and file of the old Whig party, have determined to vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge in preference to Fremont, but almost the entire body of conservatives who have heretofore given character to that party, have concluded to do likewise. Let the reader, for instance, look at the list of illustrious names that used their influence to keep step to the music of the Union," under the banner of Clay and Webster, and compare that list with that of the men who now, under the black flag of Fremont and Disunion, shriek, like the music of sectional agitation, in the ears of the people and that he recognizes. He will not see Clayton, or Evans, or Ewing, or Winthrop, or Clay, or Choate, or Chase, or Jones, or Granger, or Hunt, or Chaveler, or Randall, or Reed: he will not see one solitary name that has unfortunately gave eclat to the Whig party, nor a sixteen man that the mass of national Whigs four years ago would have entrusted with the destinies of their party, or the position of a leadership in its ranks. He will see, however, such names as Giddings, and Chase, and Hale, and Sumner, and Wilson, and Hamlin, and Johnston, and some twenty-three fourths of whom are renegades from the Democratic ranks, renegades, too, because the Democracy *knew them*, and hence would neither recognize their fitness for political position, or their fidelity to principle. This, we repeat is a significant sign in the political heavens. And it is a sign, too, that is not only observable among the motley collation of stars named, but it is seen in the new buzzards of Republicanism smell the carrion of success. For an example, look at a nonpareil of constitutional district, where a recent convert to the platform of Fremont has crowded an old and consistent whig from the ranks of "freedom" from the track, and is now, on the high road, on the sure road to political success. Look where it will, go as far from home even as an adjoining Senatorial district for an example. We have only called the hands in Erie who are familiar to the public ear. We make mention of the fact, that the nominating convention of Fremontism in Erie County, the man who contributed and dictated the nomination made yesterday week, a month ago, than February last refused to be a delegate to the Convention of the County. Little Sam, who came down from Heaven to rule in a climate to which his temperament, as the example we refer to, has compelled him from the ranks of the Democracy to rule in the ranks of those who plot treason to the Constitution and destruction to the Union! But as such men as Choate, and Evans, and Clayton, and Randall, and Reed, will not pose and fiddle to help Hale, and Giddings, and Chase, in their "vaulting ambition," so have we great faith to believe that our *home* example will not find the old fellow-workers of the statesmen named, so forgiving and forgetful as to bend their necks to his *yoke*, and help saw his road of political profligacy up the hill of success. We may be mistaken; it may be that "Fremont and Freedom" have peculiar alkaline properties, and that the candidate once thoroughly dipped in that "rushing current," as a contemporary factiously calls it, will come forth, shining, purified, and fit to lead even those who were taught to "shriek for freedom" when this new Captain was seeking, from one his "vaulting ambition" from a far different organization. It may be, we repeat, that we are mistaken. But we have ascribed to our ancient Free-Soil and Whig Erie—too much self-respect, that we should seek their pardon, and will agree hereafter never to credit for either political sin.

Letter from Judge Galbraith

EDITOR OF THE ERIE OBSERVER:

It was with some surprise, as well as regret, that I discovered in some of the newspapers, my name mentioned in connection with the presidential canvass at the coming election—surprise, because I am not aware that I had said anything worthy of publication or notice—regret, that I should have been, as I think, so much misunderstood or misrepresented. The first article I saw, in which I was so much misunderstood, appeared in the *Inquirer* of Philadelphia, in the forepart of July. It purported to announce that the people, the democrats, I believe, in the western part of the State, had come out with a perfect "stampede" for Mr. Fremont. I am unable to quote the language, but such was its import—and calculated to make the impression that I was, myself supporting what is called the Republican party. I happened, a day or two afterwards, to see the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* and requested him to correct the impression that might be made by the article in the *Bulletin*, and thought no more about it, until I was informed that the matter had appeared in a number of other papers, and had become a subject of controversy. Why any importance should be attached to expressions or opinions, even, of mine, I could not discover. I had not been in the political field for years, nor did I desire to meddle in political controversy, nor do I now, or in any way expect or desire to influence any other man in the exercise of his choice of candidate or party—nor will I be drawn into discussion or controversy on the subject yet I feel it my right, and the occasion is sufficient to call for its exercise, to explain what I have said on the subject—to define my position, and very briefly to give my reasons for it.

First, then, with regard to any conversations or expressions which may have induced the article in the *Bulletin* and other papers, I cannot pretend to recollect with any sort of distinctness or precision. While on a visit east at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other places the subject was frequently introduced, and enquiries made, I think never on my part, sometimes seriously and sometimes jocularly, and generally replied to in the same spirit. In some of them, I may have spoken in strong terms against the pretended laws made for Kansas as an outrage upon all principles of legitimate legislation, most generally, I think, however, spoke of them and other outrages complained of there, as the natural result of extreme bitterness and the display of the war spirit on the other side. I may have admitted, at the same time not professing to know, that many Democrats in some of the western counties, particularly Crawford and Warren, had given expression in favor of Mr Fremont, for such I understood to be the case, never with any expression of concurrence on this on my part. I think the subject of Brooks' assault and battery upon Sumner was also sometimes introduced, and I have no doubt, I expressed myself in strong terms of disapprobation of the barbarity of that act, as well as of the bitter, personal, abusive and intemperate speech of Sumner, which provoked it. I may have thus been honestly misunderstood. I know I was misunderstood, if I gave the slightest grounds for the supposition that I favored the election of Mr. Fremont, as necessary or even inducive to the removal of any of the evils complained of.

Although, as already hinted, my situation forbids the propriety of any active participation in the political controversies of the day, according to my views of propriety, yet, I maintain that there may be occasions when duty, as well as a just self respect, requires that any citizen should define his position, and "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in him" and in obedience to this duty and the exercise of this right, I feel called upon to state, very briefly, with the broadest liberality and respect to the opinions of others, whose reflections may have brought them to different conclusions from my own.

On the most careful examination of the political field of controversy in the present campaign, I can discover no national issues. Those existing in former times have all been settled, and settled too, by what has been known as the Democratic party of this country. I do not pretend to say, that that party was in all minor positions perfect or always right: but every national issue ever made in opposition to it, has been settled, and happily settled to the satisfaction of the body of the people of this great Union. Among them I might refer to the construction of the Constitution in relation to a Bank of the United States, the removal of the deposits and the custody of the public treasure—a general system of Internal Improvements—a tariff of duties upon importations, &c. Is there anything of all these issues involved in the contest now? Not one that I can discover. It is contended that the subject of slavery—its extension, &c., is involved. I cannot perceive that it is. Here, I may be allowed to state, that I am instinctively and constitutionally, or from impressions embraced so early as not to be distinguishable from the impulses of nature, opposed to slavery or human bondage in all its forms, and in all its ramifications, including the institution as legalized in some of the States of this Union, and as it was in our own Commonwealth up to the date of the act for its gradual abolition, and would most cordially and conscientiously embrace the opportunity at any time of extending both hand and voice in favor of any practical measure of lessening its evils, or preventing its extension, without inflicting some greater evil. That such is the deep sentiment of a large class of the people of this country I entertain no doubt—that such has become very much of a single, one idea of many of the best of men, I do not question; but that it has become a theme of intemperate declamation with many, without regard to other great moral and political questions involved in the administration of national affairs, I think I have seen for a long time. That there is such a thing as the infliction of a dreadful calamity by an unskilful and intemperate attempt to remove a conceived evil, we have constant illustrations of in every department of life. Like the bear we read of in the fable, who, from the kindest and best intentions, in attempting to remove a fly from the hermits nose, most terribly bruised and disfigured the face of his benefactor.—That the purest and holiest sentiments of the human heart and affections may be perverted and turned to the most mischievous results, we have long seen. It is no new discovery. When it leads to denunciation, hostility, and personal abuse—to the incitement of violence, war and bloodshed, its real virtue and excellence loses all its legitimate power and influence, and defeats its own purposes—such has been unfortunately the fate of the anti slavery sentiment in this country. Such was the spirit in which the history of Kansas, to a great extent, was accompanied to settle it. This, very naturally roused the war spirit of those who could not understand it, or appreciate the motives of a large class of its advocates, who went there, and the outrages there, were the natural and necessary result of the conflict. The administration of General Pierce was not prompt in repressing those evils, was unfortunate, perhaps, in some of its appointments, and these circumstances have been seized upon and exaggerated, as the causes of the organization of a new party, of which Mr. Fremont is the candidate or representative, under no point of national policy, but simply under the declaration that slavery cannot be disturbed in the States where it already exists, and ought not to be extended where it does not exist—a simple truism disclaimed by nobody, and far as can be practically carried out. In his nomination, it was announced only this single truism, by a mere section of this Union, in disregard of any consultation with representatives from other portions of the Union, or any other interests, but the single one alleged. On the other hand, representatives are regularly elected from the body of the people, from every State in the Union, to meet at Cincinnati in June, in which all the interests of the whole country are consulted, and with full deliberation upon all the acts of the present administration, that body selects Mr. BUCHANAN as the candidate of those who profess to represent *all* their interests. He is stood high among the first men of the nation as a statesman, with thirty or forty years experience in all the public policy of his country, with full knowledge of all the affairs of the nation, under no obligation to any particular section for his position. Entertaining these views, I should violate the dictates of conscience, not to sustain him, at least as far as my humble vote may be concerned. I am not entirely without experience on this subject. During six years, while I was the honor to represent the district in Congress, there were two heated and hard contests between the democracy and the extreme abolitionists. The Old Democracy then stood as the great conservative power between them, to preserve the Union, and to save it from its foes, to prevent butcheries and war and the cut-throat on either side. I regard Mr. BUCHANAN as the true representative of that conservative party, as he in part represented it then.

Without adding further reasons, which I might do, without condemning any other man for coming to a different conclusion, or denouncing any one for forming a different opinion and with kind feelings towards me and other men, against his own honest convictions of right I shall live and well, as they do to cast my vote for the electors of James Buchanan, under the belief that from my position in the affairs of our national government from 1824 to 1840, I tried adherence to the principles of the constitution, the government will be more honestly and wisely administered than in any other manner. Let the results of the "fire," of these conflicts between foreign States, be more fortunately prevent Union and perpetuate Union and the rights of the great national Democratic party, or be worse than in the last forty years, the Union be rent by a mere sectional excitement, which, in my opinion, the mistaken question may be.

I have said that I have not been, of late years, any national issue in the coming election. I have, however, already and with a reflection. From what I have already said, perhaps, this is sufficiently evident. As additional proof on this subject, I might refer to the sectional terms employed and the low nicknames resorted to for the purpose of distinguishing—a mode of political warfare, which should be condemned by every friend of peace, of national prosperity and of the Union. They are now distinguished as we have stated by the name of the candidate they support—as Northern Sectional, or the Black Republican party on the one side, and the Southern on the other. Let us have a sure resolution, we want a national union and argument, let us resort to the sure and legitimate source of information, and maintain the great principles of the Constitution and the cause of the Constitution and Union, and local questions may [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN A. GALBRAITH

☞ Beat the hollow [illegible] woolly's rejoice!

Fred. Douglass' paper thinks [illegible] Fremont and Dayton! For this "[illegible]" we may expect one prolonged "shriek" from the Black Republican press.

☞ At the recent great Democratic [illegible] Concord, N. H., several of the Whig [illegible] to the Democratic party.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., [illegible] Blair, Jr., recently elected a member of Congress from the St. Louis district, and who was so active in bringing about a republican victory, [illegible] change in Missouri.

This is true! [illegible] will address the people [illegible] in that city on the [illegible]

☞ The letter from [illegible] too late for insertion [illegible] Let us hear from him often.

Missouri Election.

Sufficient returns have come to the Sun to warrant the announcement of the following State ticket:

Governor	Trusten Polk, Dem.
Lieut. Governor	Hancock Jackson, Dem.
Attorney General	Balis Measey, Dem.
Auditor	A. B. Lamm, Dem.
Treasurer	W. A. Bullinger, Dem.

The above are all Democrats, and it is stated that their majority will probably exceed 7,000 over the Know-Nothing and Benton ticket.

The Congressional districts have elected two from and the new district, which will stand five Dem. and two Know-Nothings, counting Akers, in N. [illegible] to fill a vacancy. The [illegible] as follows:

1st district	Blair, Benton Rep.
2d "	Anderson, American
3d "	[illegible]
4th "	[illegible]
5th "	Woodson, American
6th "	Phelps, Dem.
7th "	Caruth, "

The Legislature will stand [illegible] two Democratic to one Know-Nothing. The BENTON Democrats have [illegible] since the State election, and the two wings of the Democracy unite in the Buchanan ticket.

New Jersey

The N. Y. *Tribune* [illegible] the black republicans in [illegible] New Jersey, and virtually gives up the State. In one place it says:

"We fear that our friends in New Jersey have been misled into a false and ill-starred compromise or compromise which will cost them dearly."

It further remarks:

"Let us have a clean, open fight all the way, and we shall at least [illegible]"

New Jersey is sure for BUCHANAN. Proud of that commonwealth, which hallowed by the blood of patriots shed in the struggle for American liberties; and the "Jersey Blues" will support no party whose aim is to overthrow the government, structure to the rearing of which the lives of those patriots were devoted and sacrificed!

MR. BUCHANAN IN CALIFORNIA.—We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter from Hon. Milton S. Latham, which shows the enthusiasm with which the California Democracy receive the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1856.

Sir: Buchanan and Breckinridge [illegible] wild fire with the people. We will carry the State by ten thousand majority, without fail. I intend to participate very actively in the canvass and use all my energy to finally overwhelm all the "ism" of the day.

MILTON S. LATHAM.

Hon. H. S. STORM.

The Extra Session.

The *Cleveland Leader*, an independent paper with [illegible] remarks that when the fog of the present campaign shall have been dissipated, and people again reason, there will be found no intelligent man in the Union who will not express surprise and indignation at the recent high handed action of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives in regard to the Army appropriation bill, and who will not heartily approve the action of the President in calling an extra session of Congress, to provide for the emergency occasioned by a partizan clique factiously wishing to advance party instead of national interests. The President of the United States is by the Constitution, in virtue of his office, (See Art. 2, S. 3,) "*Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States*;" and the Constitution gives Congress no power to interfere with the exercise of this command.

When Congress assumes to dictate which, or how many of the *forces* of the Navy or Army shall be employed to enforce the laws of the United States, or to suppress a rebellion, it usurps the authority of the Executive, and [illegible] which might palsy the arm of the Executive to suppress a rebellion [illegible] United States authority. Granting that Congress should [illegible] who [illegible] supporting a single expedition [illegible] they have not established [illegible] in having their [illegible] in time of most pressing [illegible] the slightest [illegible] Constitution,—[illegible] one branch of the [illegible] with the direct control of the [illegible] Government, and can ultimate [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] love them, *fully*, if a portion [illegible] legislation, to [illegible] oppression, over ride [illegible] powers of delegated [illegible]

Inquirer [illegible] *Pa. Telegraph* contains a letter from J. W. Hunter, a Whig of that city, in which he says, [illegible] manifestly political position, I find nothing therein [illegible] with the constitution which any good citizen should stand by, and [illegible] shall emanate, and under its guidance shall serve, as I will vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, the [illegible] of said party, and [illegible] opinion of all other [illegible] in any way con[illegible]

Exciting News from Washington!

[illegible] Republicanism, says the [illegible] in motion the [illegible] Governor [illegible] Legislature is dissolving [illegible] and forty-two marauding [illegible] in other [illegible] Kansas [illegible] Legislature, [illegible] Governor [illegible] Kansas and a portion of the territory [illegible] Governor [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Kansas [illegible] Governor [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Kansas [illegible] Governor [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Kansas