THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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SATURDAY, ... AUGUST 30, 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.

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 5, and in the Wards and Boroughs at 8 o'clock, P. M.

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

Topics of the Week.

The Republican Slaughter-House.

The Republicans of Erie county are, politically, the most blood-thirsty and unforgiving race of mortals we ever saw congregated. No matter how pure a Republican a man is—no matter how much *time* and *money* he has spent to secure a nomination at their hands—no matter how long and anxiously he may have labored to destroy the party he has deserted—the fact that there is a taint of Lo-co-fo-co-ism hanging to his garments is sufficient to secure his "slaughter," without benefit of clergy. Seceding "lo-co-fo-cos" are good enough, in the opinion of the Erie county "shriekers," to make delegates to Republican Conventions, but renegade Democrats are not good enough to place in nomination for office by Republican Conventions. And not only are renegade democrats thus consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, but old and reliable whigs—not whigs of the Henry Clay and Daniel Webster school, but whigs of the "Thurlow Weed-good-enough-Morgan" class, are also brought to the guillotine, and made to exclaim, in the bitterness of anguish, "Verily, verily, Republicans are ungrateful." All this and much more was proved to a demonstration on *Friday* of last week, when the first great shanhedrum of Black Republicanism convened at the old Court House, to divide and parcel out the honors and spoils of office. But not to generalize, and come down to particulars. On the first ballot for candidates for the Legislature, the vote stood BALL 37; WARNER 41, SHERMAN 24, and *Lowry* 23. This was a cruel "slaughter of inno-*cents*." Lowry had "left his party for his party's good," had spent much time and money in "packing the Convention," had kept his lackies and "lick spittles" riding the county to drum up popularity, and better and better, had caused numerous "large and *respectable*" *meetings* to convene in Millcreek, Summit and Greene, to denounce the "*Observer*," and thus "spike that gun" after he had got fairly on the course. And more than all, after the delegates had been elected his friends gave out, with exultant joy, that he was sure of a nomination. What was his and their dismay, then, when at the first descent of the bloody knife of the guillotine *they* had erected, our friend BALL, who would not run with him two *years ago* upon any condition, trotted off in triumph with the *head of the great* "Napoleon" in his basket. And the fate of Lowry was also the fate of SHERMAN. Just before the hour of meeting, his friends held a caucus at the Reed House, where and when over forty votes—it required only thirty-six to nominate—were pledged *to him*. But the secret ballot did the business, and the head of SHERMAN, with all its "lo-co-fo-co" sins upon it, was handed over in triumph of WARNER. And then the *slaughter* went on: the venerable head of Judge Sterrett toppled off to make room for *slippery* John Greer, of North East, the head of that *martyr* to our "local hobby," Dr. Shewin, and the iron-gray whiskers of staunch Judge Miles, fell simultaneously together to make room for a more ultra "shrieker." Benson, of Waterford, came next—like Frank Granger, he was "six feet and well proportioned," but still his pole was not long enough to knock down the Persimmons, and so he was "put out to grass" for another season. But we need not enumerate the victims further; for are not their epitaphs written in the "Book of Republican Martyrs," and does not their blood cry aloud for vengence, even at the hands of the "*People*;" yea, of those pure and undefiled patriots who are *religiously* "opposed to *Packed Conventions*."

The Hickories Rising.

The Democracy of Erie raised a splendid Hickory on Saturday. On the top, in conformity with the "signs of the times," as exhibited by the course of Choate, and Clay, and Reed, and Randall, there is a nice, straight, thrifty splice of Ash, and floating to the breeze is the flag of the Union, without a star dimed, or a stripe tattered. Speeches were made upon the occasion by Judge Thompson, Wilson Laird, Esq., and Geo. W. De Camp, Esq., an "old line Whig," who then and there, under the splice of ASH, gave in his adhesion to the cause of Constitutional Liberty, and the election of "Buck and Breck." We welcome him with "three times three" to our ranks.

The same evening the Democrats of North East had a most enthusiastic gathering, and after erecting a young Hickory, tall, straight, and trim, were ably and eloquently addressed by Murray Whallon, Esq., of Erie, and Wm. Griffeth, Esq., of North East. Our friends in North East appear to be up and doing, and notwithstanding the brag and bluster of the "cow-boys," will render a good account of themselves in November.

On Monday evening a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Concert Hall in Waterford. The room was full to overflowing, and many went away unable to get in. The speakers were G. W. De Camp, Esq., and Gen. Whallon, and we learn that both made most creditable and effective efforts.

On Tuesday evening the "Buck and Breck" boys of Millcreek unfurled their banner from the top of a splendid Hickory at Eagle village. in short, the campaign has opened in good earnest in Erie County, and the indications are all of good import. Push on the column!

The Reason.

A correspondent want's to know why we don't "pitch into the Know Nothings" as savage as we used to. We'll answer him. Two years ago when "Sam" was in his glory, he completely swallowed "Sambo," but it made him sick, and he vomited him forth, and now the ungrateful wretch has turned round and swallowed his benefactor.—In other words, "Sambo" has swallowed "Sam" this time; and thus when we apply the lash to "Sambo" it cuts "Sam" to the red. In short, "Sambo" and "Sam" are synonymous in Erie County. Know Nothingism and Black Republican are one and inseparable; they are of one flesh and one blood; their leaders are the same, their aims the same, and to a common death and a common grave the invincible democracy will consign them in November. True, there are a few Fillmore men in Erie County, but they are so, not because of Fillmore's Know Nothing antecedents, but because of his *Whig* antecedents. They have no secret meetings, no pass-words, signs or gripes that we can discover; and more than that, they are not so numerous as to be formidable. Why then should we expend our powder upon a party of which there is no danger, and allow the hydra-headed monster, disunion and treason, under the banner of Black Republicanism, to escape! We cannot read our duty thus. We war with the strong—not the weak; with the formidable foe, not the vanquished. In short, we make war, not upon shadows, but realities! Know Nothingism was a reality *two years ago*, and Black Republican a shadow. The tables now, however, are turned—Know Nothingism is the shadow now, and Black Republican the reality—and it is so because the leaders and followers of the one have gone over in almost solid column to the other. Therefore we say, the man that sustains the Black Republicans of 1856, sustains Know Nothingism of 1854. And this is our reason, good friends!

☞ The Little Rock *True Democrat* estimates the Democratic majority in Arkansas at from ten to twelve thousand votes. As far as heard from, out of twenty-four counties, Mr. James Yell, the American candidate for Governor, has carried one. The Legislature stands: Democrats, 65; Opposition, 10. In Senate: Democrats, 20;—Opposition, 5. Both Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Food for the Thoughtful.

The position of affairs in Washington and Kansas is of a character to startle even the most inveterate doubter of the danger which threatens the Union and the Constitution. Upon the one hand there is no doubt that civil war, for a time suppressed by the strong arm of the Government, again reigns in Kansas—that frantic Black Republican missionaries and truculent "border ruffians" are engaged in the highly civilized and patriotic amusement of cutting each others throats, burning down towns, robbing the U. S. Mails, making prisoners of Sheriffs and acting Governors, and coaxing up, generally, the nucleus of a serious local revolution. On the other hand it is equally clear that the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, under the menace of the Abolition press of the Country, *unwilling* to interfere with the sport of its *friends* in Kansas, have concluded *not* to abandon its ground, but to defeat the army appropriation bill, and thus leave the Goverment, a helpless prey to anarchy, and we have no doubt, they *hope* disunion! This language may appear strong, but we cannot ignore the striking fact that the unparalleled outrages now said to be in perpetration in Kansas, must have a significant association with the singular course of the majority in their favor in the House.—Had the leaders in this foray upon civil law, civil rights, and the civil authorities, been informed that the House would be careful to paralyse, in advance, the power of the federal government to suppress such insurrectionary movements, *they could not have selected a moment better* adapted to their insurrectionary purpose. Had the House made up its mind to produce an example of sectional discord for general imitation, with a distinct eye to the proximate dissolution of the Union, it could not have shaped its incendiary course more exactly to the purpose, than in its refusal to vote the supplies for the U. S. army, unless with the condition in substance attached, that none should be employed to put a period to the disturbances in Kansas.

There are points demanding the most earnest reflection; for, whatever we may have to contemplate as the ultimate fate of the army bill, the action had upon it, even so far, developes a something that a very little fancy might construe into a preconcerted and widespread conspiracy to produce an internecine revolution and disintegrate the republic. We have no wish to accuse any man or any party of such treasonable intentions. But facts speak for themselves. We cannot forget that the present speaker of the House of Representatives once said: "I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, *to let the Union slide*." We must not forget that Joshua R. Giddings, a member of the same House, in a public speech, uttered a similar sentiment, and said he should hail the day as "the dawn of a political millenium" when "*British bayonets* led on by *British officers*," should light up the torch of incendiarism in this fair country. We cannot but remember that James Watson Webb, who has been living for some time in Washington, though he is a citizen of New York, has encouraged the House in its factious course, declared that if his party "failed at the ballot-box," it would be *forced* to appeal to "fire and the sword." We have it in print, too, that Rufus P. Spaulding openly avowed himself in favor of disunion. "I am," he said, "for dissolution, and I care not how soon it comes." It would be as well to recollect, besides, that the columns of the Tribune contained, not long ago, the emphantic line. "I have no doubt that the free and slave states ought to separate." Let us add to this the resolution of a meeting in Wisconsin, intended to instruct its representatives in the House: "It is the duty of the north, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to *revolutionize the government*." Then let us give Mr. Horace Greeley's remark that "the Union is not worth supporting in connection with the south!" And, if all these ominous signs mean absolutely nothing, alongside of the daring attempt to disband the regular army, we may confess that all our fears are without reason, and that the civil war in Kansas may possibly be a harmless entertainment for the public amusement.

Those who may fancy that we are simply alarmists in this matter, and who may be disposed to laugh at the supposition that any respectable portion of our citizens could be concerned in an effort to promote a revolution, may refer to the *Tribune* of Saturday last. They will find the bloody news from Kansas entitled "Glorious Intelligence" and accompanied by the statement that

"Although it comes to us in detached slips by telegraph, the writer is satisfied of its truth from what he knows of the temper and long-cherished purposes of the people of Kansas. So the real war has begun!"

Following this characteristic passage may be discovered the following *pacific* suggestions

"Let the Governor of the State of Ohio issue a proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, and let the enrolled militia of that State march out to Kansas by authority. Let 10,000 men be at once dispatched after this fashion. Gov. Chase is just the man to inaugurate this movement. With such an army as he could rally to his standard from the bold yeomanry of Ohio, he could conquer the whole South. But let the Governors of Iowa, Wisconsin, and all the New England States proceed to follow the example of the Governor of Ohio."

If this does not mean "revolution," does it mean peace? And yet, with this kind of language upon their lips, these pretended patriots go forth and advocate the election of Mr. Fremont as one who will enable them to accomplish all their peculiar purposes! It seems to us that no good citizen, whose bosom shudders at the picture so presented of a sanguinary civil war and all its hideous consequences, can hesitate to *dispose* of his influence at the ballot-box, when the proper time arrives, so as best to furnish permanent rebuke to the incendiarism of these abolitionists.

Keep The Fact Prominent.

The Toledo *Blade*, a Know Nothing Black "Republican" sheet, has the audacity to say

"The opponents of Col Fremont continue to persist in saying that he voted against a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Col. Fremont never voted against any such direct proposition."

The *Blade* and its fellow negro-worshipers must indeed be desperate when they are driven to direct falsehood in order to advocate the claims of their candidate consistently *with their former professions*.

On the 18th of September, 1856, Mr. Pratt having [illegible] to take up the bill to prevent the enticing or assisting slaves to escape from their owners in the District of Columbia, Mr. Hale moved that the bill be committed to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions so to amend it as to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Davis of Mass., Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Seward and Winthrop—9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Miss., Dawson, DAYTON, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foot, FREMONT, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turner, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb and Yulee—46.

Now, here is the record—the plain, unvarnished record. Any person can see it with his own eyes, by referring to the Congressional *Globe* of that date. It is no statement of the party journals, but it is an actual transcript of the official proceedings of Congress.

The Way it is Done.

In going from Cleveland to Pittsburgh the other day an incident occurred which served to explain how Fremont majorities are figured up in Cars and Steamboats.—The train was not fairly under way before a "shrieker" made his appearance with paper and pencil in hand, and with the query, "well, how do you vote" to every passenger, proceeded to mark down their Presidential views.—We watched him closely, and noticed that neither sex nor age escaped the ordeal. When he had got through, we accosted him. "Well, sir, how does it stand." "Fremont 60, Buchanan 33, and Fillmore 2." "All right, friend," said we, "but I noticed that you questioned the ladies and the children as you went along. Did you count them?"—"Certainly, and they were all for Fremont." Now, as the *Car we were in contained about half ladies and minors*, and the other Cars a like proportion, *the reader can* readily understand how our "shrieking" friend figured up his majority. And this, we presume, is the way the majority of the "political straws," which the Fremonters parade in the papers, are harvested!

☞ The *Gazette* whines most pathetically because G. W. De Camp, Esq., an "old line Whig," and a capital stump orator, participated in the Hickory pole raising on Saturday evening, and made a speech upon the occasion. It thinks his effort showed the impropriety of his course.—This is all envy on the part of the *Gazette*; or rather a shield thrown up to break the force of the blow which the defection of one so effective upon the stump is likely to exert on the already shattered forces of the "shriekers" in Erie County. But we need not waste words upon this matter; Mr. D. is abundantly able to defend himself before the people from the attacks of the *Gazette*, and we have no doubt he will do so to the heart's content, not only of that amiable sheet, but to the perfect satisfaction of the "shriekers" and "cow boys" generally.

How it Looks at a Distance.

The Crawford *Democrat*, in noticing the result of our Republican nominating Convention, makes the following capital suggestion in regard to the future course of the *patriots who left* the Democratic ranks and went into that body for the purpose of securing a nomination:

☞ The Fremonters of Erie county held their Convention on Friday last, and nominated G. J. Ball and Warham Warner for Assembly. M. B. Lowry, who was a candidate, received 20 votes. The *Dispatch* has a call for a "People's Convention on the 28th., for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported by the anti-[illegible] interest. The editor is a candidate for County Treasurer, and complains that the Republicans "have not acted very generous toward the Democracy who have espoused their cause." We hope "the Democracy" alluded to have no idea of coming back to the Buchanan ranks!

(Correspondence of the Observer.)

Bloody Invasion of Kansas—The Vandals on the March against the Federal Government.

MISSOURI RIVER, Aug. 20, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.

For two months past the Territory of Kansas purged of the poison which infected its atmosphere during the abode of the abolition demagogues within its borders, has been blessed with all the benefits of peace and prosperity. The constitutional and unconstitutional elections, accompanied in the one case by the evil results of the equivocating course of a venal Governor, and in the other by an outrageous and defiant violation of existing laws, promoted by the same official, degraded by a dishonorable expulsion for malfeasance in office, had, with all their exciting and deplorable events, given way to a healthy condition of the political and social existence.

The commissaries of the abolition conspirators of the North, had accomplished their mission by voting for the nominees of the Emigrant Aid and Plymouth Church Societies, and had left the Territory, which they entered without the means or intention of permanent settlement—some by selling the arms supplied them to carry out their treasonable designs: others by begging assistance for their exit from the pro-slavery men of the border, who were glad to be relieved of them at any price, and many by working (side by side with niggers,) a deck passage on the Missouri River boats, the most degrading of all occupations known in the southwest.

It was believed by the settlers in the Territory, free State as well as pro slavery men, that this moral pestilence had left them forever, and that such another visitation would not *curse the soil again*.

Many of the most substantial of the Missouri planters, seeking for an enlargement of their farms, unattainable in the State by the high price of land, which cultivation had produced in the rich portion of Missouri skirting along the border, looked to the fertile plains of Kansas as their future home, where they removed with their families and property accumulated in years of toil and perseverance through all the hardships of a frontier life. There, in one of the fairest lands the sun ever shone upon, surrounded by all they held dear on earth, with a happy and prosperous future before them, they settled down as good citizens, content to submit to and support the laws under which they lived. Flourishing farms and villages marked their enterprise from the Kansas River to the line of the Cherokee nation, where a few months since all was a trackless prairie, and everything betokened the success which a community, organized on the basis of industry and integrity, in a land where nature was lavish in the bestowal of her gifts, receives as the reward of honest labor.

The "indignant North" as represented by the clamorous "appeals" of Greeley and Beecher, and others of the chief shriekers, had forgotten Kansas and the imprisoned "martyrs of freedom," and discovered the "ne plus ultra" of slavery aggression in the "Sumner assault," and in the Southern arrogance, which united in the nomination of an anti disunionist at the Cincinnatti Convention, against both of which enormities they shrieked with the *proper* zeal of demons.

But it remained for Lane—a fugitive from justice under an indictment for treason in a United States Court—to hover like a vulture over the plague spots of the North, and dragging from the dens of vice and corruption, the most contagious and putrid carcasses, to spread the infection of civil discord and bloody strife broadcast over the Territory. The description of his vandal hordes given in the "Louisville *Journal*," a paper which has from the outset, sustained the Free State men of Kansas, is drawn to life.

"For some time past he has been industriously gathering up all the vile loafers and wretches of every description that he could find in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and other States, and, after arming and drilling them, marched them in organized bodies to Kansas for the avowed purpose of resisting by force, the regular authorities in the Territory. Whenever he gets a body of his vile and drunken troops to the Kansas line, he sends them in, but, like a coward, turns back himself to organize another gang. We have learned from gentlemen, who have seen detachments of his troops marching to Kansas, that they never before in all their lives beheld such organizations of ragged sots and irredeemable blackguards."

And at last having poured in so many that it would be perilous leaving them any longer without active operations, he dragged in the last band in person: and at midnight on the 12th of August, attacked with a crew of two hundred and fifty outlaws, the small town of Franklin containing but fourteen men with their wives and children. They were repulsed twice, and lost seven killed and a large number wounded, and as a last resort determined, with atrocious barbarity, to *burn the log house* where the citizens and their families were entrenched. To save themselves from this last resort of savage warfare, the citizens begged for quarters, and on condition of a surrender of all their arms and effects, were allowed to seek safety in flight. Their wives were brutally assaulted, and over 5000 dollars worth of property, all they had in the world, plundered from them. The Post Office was broken open, and stamps, stamped envelopes, and all money and valuables pillaged.

The next outrage was on the 15th, when a gang of 400 surrounded Treadwell's settlement, numbering but 30 men, the greater portion of whom it is feared, are butchered, as no tidings have been heard of any but those who brought the intelligence. The town of New Georgia, a settlement of emigrants from the State of Georgia, was plundered, and the houses with all the furniture and other property, not capable of removal, burned to ashes—the sick, the women and children, with those who escaped assassination, having no shelter but the cover of the forest. The town of Lecompton was then attacked in the dead of night by the combined hordes, 800 in number, headed by Lane himself, who here raised the standard of revolt against the Federal Government by the forcible abduction of Robinson, Brown, and the other State prisoners from the United States troops having them in custody. Gov. Shannon and Gov. Clark are fugitives, and Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, *and the seat of the Federal Authorities in the Territory, sacked and in ruins*.

The hour of retribution is near at hand, and already the Missouri River Counties, from Brunswick to the border, are sending out armed men by hundreds. One thousand men, the leading planters of Lafayette, of Clay, and of Jackson Counties are on the march, provided with arms and wagons, provisions and tents for a long campaign,—and from every quarter the appeals of their suffering brothers, neighbors and friends are met with enthusiastic readiness. Atchison and Doniphan will lead them on, and the campaign will terminate with the total extinction of the outlawed invaders.

Before the receipt of this, you will probably have the intelligence of the destruction of Lawrence and the extermination of abolitionism in Kansas.

It has fallen to the lot of a Slave State to perform her duty to the constitution by striking down a terrible blow, the first attempt at disunion, made by an armed band of marauders, more rapacious and demoralized than the vandals of old, seeking to appease their brutal passions, by the destruction of a temple, consecrated by its dedication to Liberty, with a holier purpose than ever elevated the arts and glories of ancient Greece and Rome.

DEMOCRAT.

Another "Old Line Whig" in the Field.

On Saturday last, at the Hickory Pole raising in this city, G. W. De Camp, Esq., a young lawyer of ability, and a capital stump orator, formerly announced his determination to support the cause of the Union and the Constitution, by voting for James Buchanan. Since then he has addressed the Democracy of Waterford, and was most enthusiastically called out and cheered at the mass meeting on the evening of the 27th. He will prove, we doubt not, a most enthusiastic worker in the good cause.

The Democratic Platform.

We have had a good many calls lately for copies of the *Democratic Platform*. In a good many instances these calls have been made by "old line Whigs" who doubted the propriety of voting for Fremont, and were anxious to prove by actual investigation for themselves the untruth of the Fremont organs that the Democracy advocated the extension of slavery. To enable us to accommodate all such we have reset the Platform, and inserted it this week and will print a sufficient number of extras to furnish all inquiries after truth. Call and get one, and when a "cow boy" asserts that the Democratic Platform proposes to extend slavery, take out the document, and defy him to point it out!

The "Peoples" Convention.

The "people," or at least, thirty or forty of them, held a Convention on Thursday to put in nomination a county ticket that should be "right side up with care" on our local question. The call issued in flaming hand-bills, was down, "like a thousand of brick," on "packed conventions." For this reason, doubtless, the Court House presented a "beggarly account" of empty seats instead of a closely "packed" assemblage of the "people." Several speakers were on hand, but the man that carried the crowd was A. King, Esq., and upon his suggestion the whole matter was postponed, and the "people," like the King of France, after he had marched up the hill, "marched down again." And thus has fizzled out the efforts of those who got up the Millcreek, Greene and Summit meetings to denounce the "*Observer*," and hoist themselves by their own suspenders into office! What a humbug, what a fizzle, what a result, and what a "peoples."

Another Gun Spiked.

The Butler *Democratic Herald* denies that Gen. J. G. Purviance of Butler, has come out for Fremont. The editor bases his denial on the strength of a personal conversation which he had with the General, in which the latter expressed himself unequivocally in favor of Buchanan.—So there is another Fremont gun spiked.

The Mass Meeting.

The mass Meeting of the Democracy of Erie county, held on Wednesday, was a most satisfactory indication of the determination of the people to come up to the help of the Union and the Constitution against the sectional efforts of fanaticism to weaker and ultimately destroy the same. The attendance, through not numbered by thousands, was composed of from seven hundred to a thousand of the hard fisted and true Democracy of the County. And we think we never saw a more attentive and appreciative audience; and we are very certain all went home more fully impressed than ever with the political truths embraced in the creed of the Democratic party and the necessity of meeting and defeating the sectional party arrayed under the flag of John C. Fremont. At half-past one the meeting was called to order by the election of the following list officers:

President,

HON. JAMES THOMPSON

Vice Presidents,

Hon M. Hutchinson,	Col Henry Colt,
Col. G. J. Stranahan,	Thomas Mellon, Esq,
Harrison Parks, Esq,	Maj A Mallory,
Gen. James Fleming,	Capt T J. Fargo,
T. D. Chellis, Esq,	Isaac R Taylor, Esq,
Henry Gingrich, Esq,	Robert Cochran, Esq,
James Jackson, Esq.,	P. F. I. Brown, Esq,
Edmund Bunting, Esq.,	R H Brown, Esq,
D. W. Howard, Esq,	Hector McLain, Esq,
Eli Duncomb, Esq.,	A E Beeman, Esq,

Capt Porter Willard

Secretaries,

John Sweeney, Esq,	*Joel Loomis, Esq,*
G. H. Catlin, Esq.,	*James M Fenn,*

Wallace Sherman

Upon taking the chair, Judge THOMPSON briefly explained the misunderstanding which had prevented the attendance of the Speakers announced in the bills. After which he briefly reviewed the issues involved in the present campaign, and then introduced.

M. S. CASTLE, Esq, of Cleveland, O. Mr C is one of those patriotic "old line Whigs" who love the Union too well to lend their [illegible] to the cause of sectionalism, and in that character proceeded to address the audience for more than an hour in a *most* eloquent and effective manner. He reviewed the position of the Black Republican party—showed up its inconsistencies, denounced its treachery to the Union, and then turning to its candidates, he launched his shafts of wit and sarcasm through and through their pretensions to be considered the candidates of a party fit to govern the thirty one States. Altogether, it was one of the most polished and eloquent efforts we have heard from the stump during the campaign, and fully established Mr C.'s position in the front rank of the eloquent defenders of the Democratic cause. We hope to hear from Mr C again before the campaign is over. He was followed by

W. L. G. SMITH, Esq, of Buffalo. Mr S proved himself an "old stager," and brought down the applause of his audience at every point. He too, reviewed the two parties, their platforms and candidates, and showed that while the Black Republicans asked the people to take an [illegible]—(except by Court Martial—adventurer, whose whole *civil* life is comprised in a service of twenty-one days in the Senate, the Democracy [illegible] to the nation a Statesman of forty years' standing, and who has been tried in every position and never found wanting. He gave a most flattering account of New York, and then asked if Pennsylvania would prove recreant to her favorite son." A spontaneous and hearty "no" was his answer; and we have no doubt that "no" will be repeated at the ballot box in November!

Judge Thompson then introduced H. S. Cutting, Esq, of Buffalo, and stated that he would discuss the Kansas questions. And he did so most effectively. We had heard Mr C. before, but upon this occasion he was more than usually happy, and if his auditors did not go away firmly convinced of the truth and right of the Democrats upon this vexed question, it was not for want of an expose of the whole ground that was at once clear, eloquent and forcible. We need not trace the speaker step by step as he exposed the misrepresentations with which Black Republicanism has filled the minds of the people in regard to the tendency and aims of the Kansas bill, and the platform of the Democracy. Suffice it to say, that after reviewing the Kansas measure in all its bearings, and bringing up events which have followed its passage down to the present time, he turned to the position which the Black Republican members of Congress now occupy towards the army bill. The first session of the 33th Congress, said he, expired at noon on Monday, the 18th of August, while members were in the parricidal act of stabing the Union. Let this be remembered! Let it be treasured up in the memories of the people till the day when the entire Republic shall be called to pronounce a merited verdict against the black criminals. When the Speaker's hammer fell, as the hands of the clock pointed to 12 meridian of that day, there were one hundred and three traitors, who rejoiced in having, for the first time, in our history, used a power to obstruct the execution of the laws, and to throw firebrands of discord, distress and civil war over the country. Their names should be printed in large *characters and* spread all over these United States, in order that they may be ostracized, and as a warning to those other political agitators, who imperil the peace and perpetuity of this great confederation. One hundred and three to ninety-eight was the last vote in the House of Representatives on the question to recede from its Kansas amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. One hundred and three disorganizers against ninety eight conservative men defeated the bill, and left the President without the means of maintaining the army, and consequently, without the power of executing the laws, and of defending our fellow-citizens from Indian depredations on the frontiers and in the Territories; and, in fact, of leaving the whole country exposed to civil war, Indian hostilities and foreign invasion.

After Mr. C. concluded, the meeting adjourned until evening, when it was addessed most effectively by Judge VANDERPOOL, of Buffalo, G. W. DeCamp, Esq., of this city, and then not satisfied with the good tidings already dispensed, the crowed again called Mr CASTLE to the stand; After he had addressed them, Gen. Whallon made a few remarks, and then with three cheers for "Buck and Breck" the meeting adjourned.

☞ George W. Brewer, Esq, of Chambersburg, has been unanimously nominated for Democratic Senator, in the District composed of the counties of Franklin and Adams.

☞ An old lady of Pennsylvania had an unaccountable aversion to rye, and never at it in any form—"till of late," she said, "they have got to making it into whiskey, and I find that I can, now and then, worry down a little."

The President's Special Message.

We ask the reader's attention to the special message of the President upon the assembling of the Extra session of Congress. It may be found on our fourth page, and we have no doubt [illegible] all who read it [illegible] the Black Republican majority [illegible] Congress [illegible] the government [illegible] character of the leaders of the opposition. They who talk [illegible] upon the very [illegible] which has been defeated [illegible] they, who prate of the national honor, would [illegible] it disgraced, leaving our gallant troops [illegible]

What Do the Shriekers Want.

[illegible]

An Old Line Whig's views of Republicanism.

[illegible]

... are positively revolutionary. All former parties that have ever existed, and all others that now exist, have been [illegible] to take the Declaration of Independence [illegible] truly was—a bold [illegible]

[illegible]

... timent of free soil is no sentiment to found a party upon, and besides, if it were, the party that is formed upon it is merely sectional, and can never become more. Such a party can be no place for me. I must support the nomination of Gen. Taylor, or resign my seat in the Senate.' The result is a matter of history;—and how glorious a history it is, for him, will be recognised when the passions and contests of this generation have passed away.

Notwithstanding the strength of my convictions and feelings on this subject, I should not have felt disposed to give him this form of communication to you, Mr. Chairman, if I had not chanced to have been mentioned in the public print as one of the persons who advised your committee to call a convention of the whigs of this commonwealth. Having concurred with others in the expediency of such a convention, I wish to assign to the public the reasons why it seemed to me to be desirable.

If the whigs of Massachusetts can assemble, and with unanimity, or a fair approach to unanimity, can utter an earnest and strenuous protest against the doctrines and tendencies of the republican party, a great public good will be done, whether we adopt or recommend the candidate of either of the other parties or not. But if we are only to meet and to recommend to each other to vote for that one of the three candidates whom each prefers, without pronouncing any judgment upon what is the real and the vital issue in the contest, I see no public good to be gained by holding the convention. The moral effect of our action would, in my judgment, be greatly enhanced if we could agree upon a candidate. My personal preferences, if any one should feel an interest to know them, could be easily indicated. But they are of no importance to any body; and if they were ever so important, this is not a day for the indulgence of personal wishes. It is a day for patriotism to do its natural office,—a day for sacrifices in behalf of our country, that we may preserve its institutions and strengthen the bonds of its Union. Either with a nomination, therefore, or without one, I should cheerfully acquiesce in any course by which the influence of the whigs of Massachusetts can be thrown boldly and decisively against the doctrines on which the republican candidate is supported.—This seems to be an indispensable condition, to be acted upon by those who are determined to give no countenance to a division of the people of the north from the people of the south. Every living public motive urges us to act with decision and firmness. Whatever may be our relative strength in the state, we are not powerless. We can send forth a voice that will be heard throughout the vast extent of our common country, that will everywhere animate the patriot, everywhere encourage true devotion to the Union, everywhere multiply the hosts who are battling in its defence, everywhere allay the sectional jealousies and subdue the sectional passions that are now tearing us to pieces. If we are not equal to this—if we cannot ascend to this achievement—our mission is ended, and our glory is to be found only in the past. I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. T. CURTIS."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

The new Committee of Conference on the Army Bill met this afternoon but without coming to any decision and adjourned to this evening. There is no prospect of their agreeing. The [illegible] themselves strong enough to pass [illegible] proviso. They hear they [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] the letters from Gen. Smith [illegible] Saturday by General [illegible]

"FORT LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 14th.—I have [illegible] from Gov. Shannon, asking me [illegible] with the whole disposable force [illegible] to prevent the ingress of Lane's [illegible] northern boundary of the territory. [illegible] government has [illegible] exaggerated, and to my knowledge is so [illegible] become making any interference.

[illegible] West, with his company of cavalry [illegible] northern frontier and I shall [illegible] upon his reports to govern my actions [illegible] along the Kansas river were [illegible] commanding officer, by the Governor [illegible] break up camps of armed men at [illegible] designated. On the arrival of [illegible] at the point designated not only were [illegible] but none had ever existed there [illegible] elsewhere in the neighborhood.

I know that each party is trying to engage the [illegible] of the troops in expelling their adversaries, and I place no dependence on the reports that do not come from what I consider good authority.

Your obedient servant

PERSIFER F. SMITH

The Extra Session of Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* sends the journal that following with reference to the Extra Session of the 34th Congress, to begin to-morrow.

[illegible] the extra session [illegible] the week, and may end on [illegible] twenty first joint rule says:

[illegible] days from the commencement of a second or subsequent Congress, all business shall [illegible] the same manner as [illegible] adjournment had not taken place.

[illegible] first business in order in the House [illegible] recede from their amendment [illegible] If the joint rule is not suspended nothing can be done for six days but to [illegible] President's Message, which will, [illegible] Thursday and refer [illegible] the several committees. If the joint [illegible] suspended—which, of course, will be the [illegible] away with the six days' interregnum, and the regular orders, as already [illegible] by a two thirds vote, [illegible] this course of proceeding [illegible] demonstrated the [illegible] getting that number to take up [illegible] the regular business.

[illegible] certain, from the vote already [illegible] the previous question will be sustained upon a direct vote thus cutting off debate; so that, if the joint rule is suspended, it seems almost impossible to avoid the conviction that—a quorum being present—the bill will be disposed of [illegible] as there was yesterday a majority of [illegible] in favor of receding. If the joint rule should not be suspended, then the same result [illegible] on the seventh day, no other business [illegible] As soon as the House [illegible] the President will sign the bill, and the [illegible] Senate have already determined [illegible] joint resolution for an immediate [illegible] adjournment. If the House sees fit not to agree [illegible] the President, under the third section [illegible] second article of the Constitution, can at [illegible] both Houses.

It will thus be seen that a factious minority can, in no event, delay a decision on the question, [illegible] a majority of the house, after the question is settled, protract the session beyond the time which the Senate may designate, and [illegible] the President approve.

The Republicans feel badly whipped by the proclamation.

But very few of the members of Congress have left the city, and the impression is that there will be a full attendance on Thursday, and the extra session will close this week.

THAT "TEN CENT CHARGE."—The more discreet portion of the opposition have become alarmed at the effects produced by the slanders and misrepresentations of Mr. Buchanan by some of their reckless brethren. They have discovered that unless they check the course of some of their hot heads, and confess the falsity of some of their unfounded assertions, that all of their allegations will be disbelieved. Horace Greeley was sharp enough to see the disastrous consequences, to his party, of contorting Mr. Buchanan's sentiments, and falsifying his public record. Accordingly, at an early stage of the canvass the *Tribune* contained a flat contradiction of the "ten cent" and "Democratic Blood" charges.

We next find the Tioga *Agitator*, of this State, another deeply dyed Black Republican journal, attempting to avert the consequences of a repetition of the slander, by holding the following. We commend it to all who have given currency to the falsehoods:

"We would be glad to see some of our cotemporaries forbear quoting Mr. Buchanan's ten cent speech, as it is called, as also the "drop of Democratic blood" story. We have read the speech referred to, and cheerfully testify that such an interpretation is so far fetched as to be ridiculous. It is by no means founded either upon the letter or in the spirit of that speech. As for us we never enter the field of misrepresentation willingly. If one lie could defeat Mr Buchanan, we would not fellowship the man who should disgrace his manhood by retailing that lie. If an adherence to the true issue bring defeat, so be it, we shall not in such an improbable event owe any thing to falsehood but eternal enmity."

Who Is Responsible?

In the following paragraph the Boston Courier places very correctly the responsibility of the act of *legislative treason* on N. P. Banks. It says:

"THE LOSS OF THE ARMY BILL.—Mr. Speaker Banks, according to a special telegraphic despatch in the New York *Tribune*, informed the House on Monday that the vote Saturday evening was incorrectly counted, that it stood 98 yeas to 98 nays—a tie, and throwing the casting vote on the Speaker; that he should vote in the negative, and that, therefore, the House would still have refused to recede. This statement settles the question of who is responsible for the calling of an extra session. Mr. Banks, by his casting vote, refused to permit the House to recede, and Mr Banks was but the spokesman on that occasion of the Republican party. There can be no doubt that when the error in the vote was discovered, Mr Banks consulted with his political friends respecting the course it was expedient for him to pursue, and voted in accordance with their wishes and instructions. [illegible] the Republicans in the House, therefore, the responsibility of defeating the army appropriation bill undeniably rests. The Senate by a large majority refused to incorporate such a restriction on the Executive in the bill. The House was on Saturday night equally divided upon the expediency of persisting in the restriction, and Mr. Banks as the Republican Speaker, gave the casting vote in favor of persisting, and the Republican majority persevered in that purpose to the final loss of the bill. The question of responsibility is placed beyond question."

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF ERIE COUNTY.—The undersigned will be a candidate for [illegible] Attorney at the ensuing October election. If elected he will [illegible] the duties of the office promptly and impartially.

[illegible]

☞ ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—We are [illegible] to state that the name of HENRY GINGRICH, Esq. [illegible] submitted to the Democratic County [illegible] Associate Judge. MILLCREEK.

New Mail Arrangements.

POST OFFICE, ERIE, Aug. 1, 1856.

[illegible] the Mails will close at this office:

[illegible] Albany, and New York, at 11 A. M. and [illegible] Baltimore, Washington, Boston [illegible]

[illegible] Mail supplying all offices [illegible] New York City, at 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnatti, Indianapolis, St. Louis [illegible] Pittsburg, at 9 A. M.

[illegible] and Dubuque, 12 M. and 7 [illegible]

Detroit, 12 M.

Cleveland and Toledo, 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

[illegible] Mail supplying all offices between Erie [illegible]

[illegible] Mail between Erie and Pittsburg, 7 A. M.

Waterford—Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at [illegible]

McKean, Edinboro and Meadville, 12 M.

OFFICE HOURS—From 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. [illegible] from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.

B. F. [illegible]

☞ We take pleasure in calling the attention [illegible] the following card. The cure is [illegible] fully establishing in this community, Dr. Knapp [illegible] of the Eye and Ear. See the Doctor's Card [illegible]

RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

A CARD.—For five years I have been severely afflicted [illegible] I have had much medical treatment, but [illegible] through the recommendation of Mrs. H. A. Risley [illegible] Dr. Knapp, Oculist, of Buffalo, who [illegible] Hotel once a week in this village. I was then [illegible] the outside of the ball, the [illegible] decay, and the eye would soon run out, and [illegible] longer he could have done nothing for me. [illegible] that he has restored the sight, and brought [illegible] I can now see [illegible] as perfect as the other. [illegible] the disease, the [illegible] without one particle of pain [illegible]

Wattsburg, August, 4 1856. [illegible]

☞ It will be remembered that [illegible] Friday afternoon.

☞ The United States Convention of [illegible] is to be held in this City, commencing [illegible] day of September. It is expected that a [illegible] number of prominent Clergymen and others [illegible] as great an amount of talent, learning [illegible]

☞ Important to Weakly Women. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In Waterford, on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, by Wm. [illegible] C. HAYFORD, of Millcreek, to Miss JEMIMA [illegible]

DIED.

In this City, on the 26th inst., ORPHA B. [illegible] daughter of James Chambers, of Erie [illegible]

Girard Academy.

THIS [illegible] School re-opens Monday, [illegible] Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music [illegible] with all other branches usually [illegible] and, are taught in this Institution [illegible] Board of Instruction, [illegible] For a catalogue containing [illegible] the Principal. [illegible] N. W. McCONNELL [illegible] Secretary.

Administrators Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court [illegible] I will sell at public sale at the Market House in Erie [illegible] the following [illegible] being the east half of Inlot No. [illegible] the plan of Inlots of the town of Erie, between [illegible] streets, on [illegible] north side of Eleventh street [illegible] 10 feet off the south end [illegible] same house thereon. [illegible] in hand and the balance [illegible] bond and mortgage.

VINCENT BAR[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a [illegible] Thomas Perrin, of the State of [illegible] to Samuel T. Watson, of the State of New York, bearing date the first day [illegible] year one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] office of the Collector of Customs, for the District [illegible] State of New York, [illegible] 1855, in liber three (3) of records [illegible] six hundred and thirty four, (634) and upon [illegible] made, I shall sell the property mentioned [illegible] the whole of the property [illegible] Buffalo, of the brothers of [illegible] at public auction, on [illegible] Creek, at Buffalo aforesaid, on the [illegible] 1856, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon [illegible] and unpaid on the said mortgage at the [illegible] $1,601.79. There will become due and payable [illegible] November 1856, the further sum of [illegible]

Dated [illegible] August 19, 1856.

For Samuel [illegible]

Thermometer Churns.

THIS Churn is so constructed that the cream [illegible] brought to the desired temperature [illegible] and the temperature certainly [illegible] it proves invaluable in the art of [illegible] just received a full supply for the fall trade [illegible]

To Farmers.

PLOWS. [illegible] the celebrated Pittsburgh [illegible] United States [illegible] a new series [illegible] Deep [illegible] Mould Board [illegible]

Aug. 23, 1856.

Stray Cows---$5 Reward

STRAYED from the subscriber, living [illegible] 9th of August, Two Cows. One a light [illegible] about 6 years old white spots on the flanks [illegible] head. The other [illegible] and a large bag [illegible] information concerning the said cows [illegible] at the Oil Cloth Factory on the [illegible] Grocery, French street, Erie.

Millcreek, August 18, 1856.

To the Ladies.

A LARGE stock of White Goods, [illegible] Hosiery, Collars, Embroidery [illegible] and Fancy Dress Silks, Shawls and [illegible] York [illegible]

Erie, Aug. 23, 1856.

500 KEGS White Lead and Snow White [illegible] and for sale by