THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 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.

Judicial Nomination.

The Black Republican Judicial Convention, which assembled at Union Mills on Friday of last week, succeeded, after one hundred and fifty ballots, in nominating DAVID DERICKSON, Esq., of Mendville, as the candidate of the party for the additional Law Judge of this district. Why it took so many ballots to arrive at a conclusion that was foregone long ago, we cannot conceive. When we saw the names of the conferees from this county announced, we were as mentally certain that Derickson would be nominated as we were that the head of the "Napoleon of Crawford" brought him out four years ago to run against Skinner for the Senate. In politics Derickson is of the "Oily Gammon," and "Irish Hoop" school, and when he is elected, if the district should be so unfortunate as to be thus afflicted, he will most unquestionably "keep step to the music" of his friend and sponsor of four years ago in all essential particulars. But we will not anticipate; this is a "shrieker" district most unquestionably, still David may find it a hard road to travel.

The "Shrieks" in Council.

We dropped into the Old Court House on Saturday evening last, to see the "Shrieks" in council, and hear the spouting they had promised themselves on the occasion.—The Republican organs of the city and a special "roster" had duly and proudly announced, that speeches and spouting might be expected from a couple of the younger "brethren," who were about to make public confession of their faith. An additional interest was awakened by the fact that one of the promised speakers holds an important position on the Republican county ticket. So, supposing, of course, that inasmuch as this was their opening wedge of their County campaign, they would put their best foot forward, we walked in with high expectations.

As we entered the door, the first speaker announced in the hand-bill, and the candidate above referred to, was elongating himself for a spout. And spout he did, to the no small amusement, for a while, of the twenty or thirty bystanders. We have frequently seen gas pouring, and occasionally been where it was accidentally escaping, but, of all the gassing of any kind but we ever saw or heard of, this carried the broom. There was neither *illumination*, nor *scent*. Absolutely nothing to indicate a point in the performance. The exertion seemed to be awfully dry to the orator himself, for during the period of delivering he emptied a good sized pitcher of water. It was along towards the conclusion of this guzzling process, that a little fellow close by our side remarked, *"that's the first windmill I ever saw go by water."* To appreciate the hit fully, it is necessary to have been there. The thing went along admirably, as long as it looked like a joke, but after standing it an hour, some of the audience began to give unmistakable signs that it was growing serious very fast. There began to be frequent calls for the next speaker, accompanied by specimens of stamping, coughing, whistling and a miscellaneous racket which, to the initiated, meant "hold your horses" just as plainly as could the words themselves. But this time such demonstrations would not work. The speaker was bound to blow his horn as long as there was a "toot" in it. Some of the brethren supposing that a change of tactics might insure success, "skipped out." But here the "orator of the day" had them again, for taking new inspiration from this unmistakable evidence that he had finally succeeded in "stirring up" the masses, he spread himself upon the wings of a *"Young American Eagle"* and rose to wider and windier flights. This, we judge, was the "feather" that broke the Camels back, for as we were leaving the room, the "shrieks" were getting up an expression that could'nt fail to bring either the speaker or the plastering down. Which came the Republican organs have not informed us. We hope the "shrieks" will trot out a few more of the same sort, and if there is any trouble about the expense, just draw on us.

A Sermon Preached.

not think every other man equally dishonest. It is in this way they quiet the "still small voice of conscience." If they are politicians, they are dishonest once of course, and are ready to resort to any scurvy lie to gain a point, or exhibit others in as bad a light as they themselves stand before the community. The True *American* is conducted upon this principle, therefore it is a scurvy paper. It never tells the truth when a lie will answer its turn; and as the latter commodity has been the stock in trade of the political faction to which it plays the pimp, of course, it never makes a statement that does not contain more or less of the element of untruth! But it is a scurvy paper otherwise. The other day it stigmatized Gov. Bigler as a "handle" and "ruffian," and it is constantly in the habit of applying such epithets to men against whose moral and political standing the foulest mouthed calumniator, save itself, has never dared to whisper a syllable. A few weeks since it told its readers that the liberty of one dirty, scurvy, ignorant negro "is worth more than all the Union's God's universe can hold." With such scurvy antecedents, we are not surprised to see the following scurvy attempt to deceive its few readers in regard to the Cincinnati Platform:

"Keep Watch of the Platforms!

The Buchanaiers have a platform which they are ashamed of. They have already been caught publishing it minus this plank here and that plank there. We should not wonder if they tried to add the superfluous planks to the Republican Platform just as they have tried to stick their Congressional murderer on to the Republican party. The following resolution passed unanimously by the Cincinnati Convention, and as much a part of its platform as any other, we seldom see published with it by their own papers in this quarter. The *Observer* of this city publishes the platform and leaves it out! It publishes the Platform in Greenker form, for general distribution, and leaves it out! Poor, sneaking "Democracy"—ashamed of its own work."

Now, the resolution given by the *American* is not a chosen, or part, of the Democratic platform. It was not adopted by the convention as a part of the platform. It was introduced as an independent proposition, as the official records show, and sent out as the expression of that part of the convention that voted for it. The delegates from Michigan voted against it, as also those from Wisconsin, and others; they voted against it because it did not have their approbation—because they did not approve the whole general policy of the administration. A majority of the convention, (not "unanimously," as the *American* lying asserts,) however, did vote for it, and it was passed. The assertion that the *Observer* suppressed the resolution is nothing less than a falsehood—willfully uttered, we have no doubt. The *Observer* published the resolution in its proper place among the proceedings of the convention. We expose the *American* in these particulars, not because we deem it necessary for any purpose, but because we choose to hold it up as dishonest and mendacious. In doing so, however, we do not wish to be understood as dumping the propriety of the passage of the resolution; not at all. That is a question about which Democrats can honestly differ, but that difference of opinion does not make those who assent, and those who dissent, any less members of the great Democratic family.

Mass Meeting.

There is to be a monster Democratic meeting at Pittsburgh, on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory during the last war with England. General Cass, Senator Douglas, John Van Buren, Wm. O. Preston, and Hunter Seymour, are expected to be present.

The Treason Defeated.

The Black Republican traitors in Congress have been defeated, and their scheme of treason foiled by the steady adherence and firm constitutional position assumed by the Senate in relation to the Army bill. For a week, however, they stood out; for a week, after the President had called them together to provide ways and means to maintain the Army, and then enable the President to perform the constitutional functions of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, they trifled and set at naught their plain constitutional duty. And when they yielded at last, it was not because the voice of patriotism, or the will of the people demanded it; but because of their fears. How true it is that "guilt makes cowards of us all." And so it was with the Black Republican majority of the House.—They had turned one branch of the National Legislature into a seditious convention for political huckesters, and so long as the wheels of government kept moving, their courage was "to and dare" was like; that of the cowardly braggart, constantly paraded before the people; but when it became evident that they would be called upon to assume the responsibility which would have attended the disbandment of the army and the exposure of the Western frontier to the ravages of the merciless savages, their courage quietly oozed out of their finger ends, and they allowed the bill to pass without their unconstitutional proviso, and now they have gone skulking home to fume and fret and hatch treason until November! But though the country has fortunately escaped the consequences of their factious course, the people should not forget that they did not persevere for the want of a will to do it, but for the want of courage. They should not forget, either, that the motive which evidently actuated these disorganizers was primarily to operate on the approaching election by fomenting and subsequently civil strife in Kansas. Contemporaneously with the movements to defeat the Army bill, a strong force of Free Sellers led by the notorious Lane appeared in the territory and began the work of civil war. Conflagration, robbery, and arson were commenced in the Territory, which had until the arrival of these freebooters and free companions been enjoying peace and good order.

In pieces of the quiet, which had been enjoyed by men of all parties, all the horrors of a fratricidal and partizan struggle broke out under the auspices of those bloody instructors who had contributed Sharpe's rifles to the mercenaries of the Emigrant Aid Societies, and had dishonored even the sanctuary of Peace by their hypocritical and murderous addresses. The army disbanded, they looked forward to a wide spread and final war, into the vortex of which State after State might be drawn, until the line of demarkation between North and South might be traced by the blood of battle fields and the charred ruins of a thousand once happy homes. Or if the struggle should be confined to Kansas, then they trusted by means of lying reports and distorted statements, to make it appear that the pack of wolves they had sent out, under Lane and their other trusty agents, was a flock of innocent sheep.

They have fortunately failed in their plan. They feared that the President would assume the responsibility of mustering the militia for the defense of the frontier and to keep peace in Kansas, and thus that the flag of the United States, and the officers of the Union would still be there to repress disorder and check the outlaws who had invaded the Territory. If they could have got up a conflict in which there might have been an uncertainty as to the side that was acting under the authority of the United States, then they might have persevered in their bold, bad course. Another cause for alarm was the disapproval of not a few of their own party at the unconstitutional and alarming step they had taken. They discovered it was not time to reveal the ugly face of sectionalism and disunion which lurks behind the cunningly-devised veil which conceals the principles of the Black "Republican" party. The loyalty of the people of the North to the Union was too strong to tolerate the sacrifice of the settlers along the Pacific and the disbandment of the army. The conspirators were baffled, and the factionists in Congress beat a hasty retreat. It will be the signal, most probably, for Lane and his free companions to disperse and play some other part in the drama of mingled fraud and violence which has been so successfully played in Kansas.

But let them struggle on in their mad career of wickedness and disloyalty. Let Greeley pipe his song of revolution to-day, and to-morrow urge upon the weak, blind followers "for God's sake" not to go too far. Let Beecher continue to preach rebellion and disunion rather than peace and good will to all men, it is all the same. The people now understand them, know them well, and they will be turned upon, discarded at the polls in November next as so much vermin that would lacerate and eat into the very vitals of the Constitution.

Isn't it Singular?

The *Gazette* has never noticed in any way, we believe, the fact that Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Mass., the compeer of Webster, and the man the Whigs of that ancient commonwealth deemed fit to succeed that great man in the Senate, has declared for Buchanan and the Union! Isn't this a little singular? In times past CHOATE never opened his mouth that the *Gazette* did'nt deem it of sufficient importance to parade it before its readers, but now, since it has enlisted on the side of Abolitionism—since it has fell lovingly into the embraces of the dark spirit of sectional agitation—the warnings of such men as Choate, and Randall, and Reed, and Clayton, and Jones, are unheeded and unnoticed. Who has forgotten the teachings of Webster and Clay, the *Gazette*, or the men we have named?

The Way it Works.

Soon after the nomination at Cincinnati we made a little business arrangement with a Whig friend, whereby we were to furnish him with the *Observer* for nothing for a year, if the two "B's" did'nt receive a certain number of electoral votes. The other day, however, our friend accosted us, and expressed a desire to have that "little business affair fixed some other way." We expressed a good deal of astonishment, inasmuch as we had given considerable odds in the arrangement. "Well, the truth is," said he, "I have went the Fremont dodge just about as long as I can. When such men as Choate give it the cold shoulder, it certainly is about time for all honest Whigs to begin to doubt the propriety of voting for the Woolly Horse!"—We thought so too; and assuring our friend that "that little business arrangement" should be satisfactorily arranged by our having to make a note of "the way it works."

Forney's Spirit of the Times.

W. T. Porter, Esq., late editor of the *New York Spirit of the Times*, is about to issue a new weekly paper of a similar character, under the above title. He has had long experience in this line of journalism, a fact which is sufficient to warrant those who may wish to subscribe for that sort of a paper that they will find in this new enterprise all, and more too, that the old *"Spirit of the Times"* used to be under his management.

"Groans of the Bretons."

The *Constitution*, like its confederate in Abolitionism, the *Gazette*, is very much out of humor because G. W. De Camp, Esq., has made several speeches in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and hence the election of "Buck and Brook." Unlike the *Gazette*, however, the *Constitution* indulges in a tirade of personal abuse, and low blackguardism, that, while it cannot hurt the individual attacked, will certainly disgust the more liberal and fair minded friends of Fremont who read that paper. Mr. De Camp is no "recent importation," he was born and raised in this country; and so far from being a "leading lawyer," as the *Constitution* sneeringly calls him, he occupied a very respectable position at the Mercer bar, and already gives promise of attaining eminence here. We do not make these statements solely for the reason that Mr. D. has taken a position in favor of our candidates, but because we dislike to see a man who, like Mr. D. has "paddled his own canoe," and without wealthy friends or relations, has obtained an education and fitted himself for a profession, thus brow-beat and blackguarded by those he happens to differ with politically.

Significant.

At Concord, Preble county, Ohio, a large Democratic meeting was recently held. A delegation of *fifty-four* young ladies attended from Boston, Wayne county, Indiana, in an immense hickory wagon, drawn by eight horses. Each lady was dressed in white, and held in her hand a small white flag bearing the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Around the wagon was stretched a pink colored canvass, containing the motto, "WHEN HUSBANDS ON HOME." This is the way to my it. The reproof of the present disgusting attempts to elevate the negro to an equality with, or superiority to, the white man, was well timed and forcible.

Signs in Monroe.

The Monroe *Republican* has cut down the Fremont flag, and hoisted that of Fillmore. It now advocates Americanism, and the election of the American candidates. In speaking of the Fremont movement it says:

"We have said that the Kansas excitement had begun to wane; such is the fact, and no man more will protract to keep it, and as it subsides, in like proportion will the strength of Mr Fremont diminish; with no much of his own, he must go down before the November election."

In alluding to the encouraging prospects of Mr. FILLMORE, it says:

"In Allegheny county, where, a few weeks since, his strength appeared to a more handful of men, there are to be found thousands who will support him.

In our own county there has been a gain of some twenty votes in a week. In Lenawee county the hot bed of Abolitionism, we hear of Fillmore men springing up all over the county."

Won't our Fremont "Shrieker" stand to "let my" a little on their proposed majority in Monroe?

The Obnoxious Laws of Kansas.

A defeated "shrieker," who seems to be devoted to buying the political congress, but whose efforts to secure political position have thus far proved comparatively unavailing, publishes a "Card" in the last *Gazette* in which the wonderful fact is paraded before an "anxious world" that he has been "presented"—actually "presented"—with a "certified copy of the laws of Kansas" by "the Hon. John Dick." Who has "certified" to these laws, our defeated "shrieker" does not see fit to inform us. It does not matter however, for these laws, notwithstanding the effort of the author of this Card, and the other small beer politicians, of which he is a most capital specimen, to make it appear otherwise, have never been approved or countenanced by the Democratic party. Neither are they the legitimate fruits of the Kansas Nebraska law, or of the territorial policy founded upon that enactment. They are wretched violations of that policy, besides being utterly unconstitutional. That they have never been approved by leading members of the democratic party cannot but be known to whoever asserts the contrary. We challenge the production of a single word of approval of them uttered by any reputable democrat. If they were approved in any quarter it would be in the South. What is the voice of the South? Let us see. In the *N. Y. Tribune's* report of the Senate proceedings on Tuesday, Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, is represented to have said: "When 'he sanctioned the act organizing the Territorial government, he meant to confer all power possessed by Congress. 'Therefore, though condemning these outrageous laws, he 'did not think that redress belonged here, because the 'power had been surrendered. Still he was willing to 'vote for Mr. Weller's bill as a rebuke to the Kansas legis-'lature, if it would be thought to be a panacea." There is nothing ambiguous about this language, certainly; and it comes from one of the most radical pro-slavery men of the South.—During the same proceedings the *N. Y. Tribune's* report represents Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, as having said: "I disapprove these laws, but doubt the 'power of Congress to interpose now. The right to pass 'upon them belongs to the judiciary, as provided in the 'organic act." Mr. Brown belongs to the Calhoun school of southern statesmen. Mr. Weller is not a southern man, but he comes from California which has no sympathy with black republicanism; he is a democrat of the Douglas school. He said: "He only proposed to re-enact, in independent form, what the Senate has already declared. 'He regarded some of the laws of Kansas as the most 'atrocious that ever disgraced any legislature, in any age; 'as infamous in the extreme, contravening the constitution, 'and organic act organizing the Territory of Kansas, and 'degrading humanity. They prohibited discussion of the 'very domestic institutions which the people were called 'upon to determine for themselves. Therefore it was the 'duty of Congress to blot them out." Several other democratic Senators engaged in the discussion, and not one failed to denounce the atrocious Kansas laws.

These atrocious laws are the legitimate fruit of intervention in Kansas, first by the abolitionists, and then by the Missourians. The latter carried the legislature, and of course their legislation was directed against their adversaries. Had the former carried it, probably their legislation would have been directed against their adversaries, there would have been an abolition black code, disgraceful to the intelligence of the age. But it is a fact that not in one instance has there been an attempt to enforce these laws. They are a silent monument of the infamy of their authors, and will be handed down to future generations as extraordinary products of fanaticism of the nineteenth century.

But this is not all. Every one of these unconstitutional and disgraceful laws, could have been repealed if the Black Republican majority in the House—of which John Dick was one—had so willed it. Upon this point, the *Buffalo Commercial*, an old reliable Whig paper, says:

"What Congress really ought to have done, was to repeal the atrocious acts of the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Haven whig of Buffalo proposed a bill for their repeal, and for the complete re-organization of the Territory during the regular session, but was prevented from offering it by Black Republican votes. It is a matter of regret that the special session was allowed to close without a repeal of these offensive laws. The Americans in the House were desirous to secure action on a bill for that purpose, but found no opportunity to introduce it until the sudden adjournment prevented its possibility. The Republicans do not wish the Kansas laws repealed, because they want them to rave about."

In addition to the above, the reader should recollect that the Senate did pass a bill repealing these very laws, against which every Black Republican in that body voted, and that the House refused to concur. In view of these facts, we infer that modesty and meanness have reached a culminating point when they vomited forth the "card" alluded to.

Congressional Nomination.

The Black Republican Congressional Convention, which met at Edinboro on Thursday, nominated Hon. JOHN DICK, of Crawford County, for re-election. This result, in view of the fact that Erie County had given the nomination for Judge to Crawford last year, was very unexpected to some of the anxious in our city.—There is no doubt that Johnson, of Warren was the choice of the faithful of this County for Judge, but as Warren had no voice in the Congressional nomination, the managers here sold out to Crawford in the hopes of securing the nomination of their favorite, Babbit, for Congress. But the "politicianers" of Crawford are sharp. They have had their eye teeth cut; and they know that *five* and *three* make *eight*, and that eight is a majority of ten; hence, when the Conferees met on Thursday, they nominated DICK, and with *three* of the delegates from Erie voting with them, they consequently carried off every bit of the "cold victuals" left on the Black Republican platter. Perhaps they thought that, as of old, *Elijah* was fed by the Ravens, so would his namesake be sustained in his disappointment in search of political crumbs in the barren byepaths or Black Republicanism. They forget, doubtless, that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and hence, that their unjust appropriation of all the honors of the district, is calculated to impress more firmly upon their "weak" brethren both the fact that Republicans, and especially the Crawford breed, are very ungrateful! First, the Senator, then the Judge, and now the Congressman! "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that lives by the Sword, shall die by the Sword."

A Sign in Indiana.

The entire German population of Logansport, Indiana, participated in the mass meeting there. The presentation of a rich and costly flag, by the German ladies of the city, was one of the most pleasing and impressive scenes of the day. The flag was presented by Miss Bertha Christmann, accompanied by the following brief but beautiful speech:

"To the honor and prosperity of our free country the the German Ladies of Logansport present this flag, to the German voters who belong to the Democratic party, this pure and true American flag, with the hope and expectation that you all, with love and firmness, will protect our well believed adopted fatherland from tyranny. The Liberty, Constitution and Union forever."

Thirty one German girls, dressed in white, with wreaths on their heads, and each bearing a banner for one of the thirty-one States of the Union, occupied the stand during the ceremony.

A Fact.

The Fremonters have no electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, and yet they talk about carrying the State for the "Woolly hero." Nonsense! If there had been a "ghost of a chance" to carry the State there would have been no delay in bringing out a ticket; as it is, their only hope is, at the last moment, to quietly go over to the Fillmore electoral ticket, and carry the State for him! Then won't the Abolitionists, who now shriek for Fremont, be beautifully sold! It looks like it!

Fillmore in Ohio.

Two daily journals in Ohio, heretofore neutral, have just hoisted the flag of Fillmore and Donelson to the mast head. They are the *Daily Cleveland*, of Cleveland, and the *Capital City Post*, of Columbus. The outside pressure of the abolitionists in Ohio is considerably less than a few weeks since.

Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, a very able and popular citizen of Detroit, Michigan, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of that District. The *Free Press* predicts his election by from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority.

Hon. Fremont in his official report of his travels across the Rocky Mountains, gravely informs the government that when on one of the highest peaks he caught a humble-bee! The Fremonters think this is a sufficient qualification for President; but if it is, the Democratic party is one ahead yet—it caught two "B's" at Cincinnati, and it is going to hive them in the White House on the 4th of March.

Hon. The London *Times*, *Post*, *Standard*, *Chronicle*, *News*, and *Globe*, all advocate Fremont's election on the ground that it will either abolish slavery or dissolve the Union. They evidently think with the True *American* that "the liberty of one slave is worth all the Union's God's universe can hold."

The Constitutional Strength of Buchanan.

The election of the whole country, says the Philadelphia *Argus*, was but totally called in the extraordinary spectacle of a double call and thundering disagreement between the House and the Senate. The lower branch of Congress announced the position that they had a right to direct the President in his discretion as Commander-in-Chief. They insisted that the army should not be put in motion unless the Senate would unite with the Democratic majority of the House in a double usurpation—a usurping control over the Legislature of Kansas, and a usurping intrusion upon the functions of the Executive. The action of the House, had it been submitted to by the Senate, would have constituted a most revolutionary, disorganizing, and dangerous precedent. So the laws of Kansas as bad as they may, two wrongs never make a right; and it was no proper method of redressing grievances that one co-ordinate branch of the Government, contemptuously refusing all offers of conciliation and accommodation from any quarter, should attempt to paralyze the constitutional powers of the other branches.

The fact is that the Black Republican majority in the House did not wish the laws of Kansas to be repealed.—Two or three of the hasty and ill-considered enactments of the Kansas Assembly furnish those agitators with fuel for electioneering excitement. They refused to pass the Senate Bill which did away with those laws, and provided for complete pacification. But the Republican Party are trying to elect Fremont, solely by the Kansas dodge. If they lost this all their thunder would be gone. They then are busily engaged in keeping up the Kansas troubles.—They wish those Kansas Laws to stand on her statute book until Fremont is elected and they are in power.

All honor to the Senate for its noble stand. It has proven itself to be a sheet anchor to the ship of State. Its firmness has gloriously triumphed. The factious majority in the House yielded at last to the Constitutional stand of the Senate—and the co-ordinate Departments of the National Government still move in their proper orbits.

The Too-Nall Qualification.

The Black Republicans, not finding in their Presidential candidate anything remarkable mentally, are endeavoring to show that he is a very wonderful man physically. In the biography of him published by the N. Y. *Tribune* is the following:

"On one occasion he had a leg and foot badly frozen.—The toe nails came off, but, a thing unusual, it is said, in such cases, they afterward grew out again."

The negro worshippers having finally acknowledged that Fremont is not entitled to the appellation of "Pathfinder," we would suggest to them that they hereafter designate him as the *Ne-too-nailed*.

☞ How the "sweet Germans" do go for Fremont!—It seems that the cause of Fremont was so popular in Cincinnati, as to cause the death of the only German paper which came out in support of him.

California on Fremont.

The San Francisco *Globe* says:

There is something very remarkable, indeed, we might say, marvellous, in the rise and progress of the Republican party. Strange to say, too, California has furnished to its principal chiefs and leaders. Col. Fremont, Dr. Robinson and Gov. Shannon formerly resided in this State, and they were at that time all considered as approving of the principles of the Nebraska Kansas Act. Here each figured for awhile in his legitimate sphere. Neither of them were considered great men, and certainly no one supposed that they ever could become so notorious as it appears they have made themselves. Shannon was certainly regarded the ablest of the three.

Since they left this State, however, we find that one of them has become the candidate of a young and vigorous party for President of the United States, another has been made Governor of Kansas somewhat in the same way that Sancho Panza became Governor of the Island of Barataria. Both had to give up the office of Governor and leave the administration of the law to another. The third has become Governor of Kansas by appointment of the President. Had they remained in California all three of them would have been smothered in obscurity. If the people of the Atlantic States desire to make great men out of our third rate politicians it will only be necessary for them to send word to us and they will soon be blessed with some twelve steamship loads of the most devoted patriots in America. Many of them are becoming very seedy here and stand much in need of new clothes—more bread and meat—more segars to smoke and more liquid fire to drink. As the people are getting very much offended with them, there is but little prospect of their having any opportunity of drawing their usual rations from the public crib. Many of them admit that starvation is already staring them in the face.

So if our Atlantic brethren desire any *more of* our politicians to make Governors and Presidents of, they had better be taking some immediate steps to obtain them, or, they may die on our hands.

Col. Fremont has no friends in the mines, for good and obvious reasons. The first bill he drew and presented to the United States Senate after he took his seat in that body, was an act to lease out the mines of California. As he has never disavowed this measure, and as we know that he has tried to lease out the mines in his Mariposa claim, to those who are settled upon it, we conclude that he still desires to have the gold mines of this State taken from the masses and leased out to large capitalists. He has always been a strong advocate of this measure. The fact that after he failed to induce the general government to dispose of our mineral lands in this way, and that he and his agents immediately thereafter, made many unsuccessful *attempts to lease from* him, is of itself, a sufficient reason to induce the miners in California to exert their utmost efforts to defeat his election to the Presidency.

It would be perfect madness for the miners in this State to countenance in any way his pretentions to the Presidency. They can not help believing, from his well known opinions, that if he is elected he will use all of his official influence to induce Congress to abolish the present system of free mining. All the Atlantic and European capitalists who have been heretofore seeking to drive the miners from their claims and force the Federal Government to either lease or sell the mines of this State to them, will no doubt, give all the aid and comfort possible to his election. If they should be fortunate enough to elect him President, they will then be able, we fear, to carry through Congress this long wished for measure.

All those who profess to have Mexican or Spanish land grants in the mining region are Fremont men. It is to their interest to support him against Buchanan, who is well known to be in favor of free mining. If the present mode of working the mines is abolished, and they should be leased, or sold to the highest bidder, it would either create a civil war, or cause to be instituted the worst system of white slavery ever known. Let the miners, therefore, take warning beforehand, and not allow themselves to be deceived by the interested partizans of this Republican chief. Let them, by giving their votes to James Buchanan, set the seal of their emphatic condemnation upon Col. Fremont's plan of disposing of and working the gold mines of California, and then we may expect to hear no more about their sale or lease to English and American capitalists.

FREMONT'S CLAIMS TO THE PRESIDENCY.—We have been busily looking around for some proofs of Mr. Fremont's qualifications for the Presidency. We can only find the following:

"How nimbly he climed the Rocky Mountains," says the *New York Times*.

"What a rich gold mine he owns," says the *New York Herald*.

"What a fine lady Mrs. Fremont is," says the *New York Tribune*.

"What a nice young man he is," says Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"He can defeat Millard Fillmore, and that's all I ask, for Fillmore defeated me," says George Law.

"But what has he done for the Country," say the inquisitive rank and file.

"*What is he? Who is he? Where is he?* cry the masses. *We don't understand him, and we won't take Greeley's or Beecher's word for him.*—*Phil. News.*

MASSACHUSETTS IN DANGER!!—The *Boston Atlas* of Saturday says:—"Affairs have assumed such an appearance in Massachusetts, that unless we have at once a union of all Fremont men, *it is very possible that the State may give her electoral vote for James Buchanan.*" * * * "We say plainly, that up to this time, there has been no union of the Fremont forces in Massachusetts; that there has been only folly, wrangling and disunion; that we have lost all power of exercising any influence upon our sister States."

The President's Duty with respect to Kansas.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Tuesday, has an excellent article with this caption from which we make the following extracts:

Order must be set up supreme within the territory. The execution of the enactments of the territorial Legislature is not what we mean by the establishment of order. That may safely and properly be waived until the Supreme Court of the United States has decided whether they are valid or invalid (which question, however, should be promptly settled.) Order can be established and peace restored within that territory as well without the recognition and execution of those laws as with, and better. Both parties to the conflict for supremacy should be promptly taught that neither of them can attain it, but that constitutional government must and shall be supreme over both, commanding and receiving from each total and unconditional submission. This, we respectfully submit, should be the first and immediate act of President Pierce. The authority over the territory must no longer be made a foot-ball between the Lanes and the Bufords, but be placed peremptorily in the hands of the local executive, the Governor of Kansas, with ample power to maintain and enforce it to the extremest limits of the territory. The conflict there has now practically nothing to do with the laws of the territorial Legislature, but is simply and avowedly a struggle for the mastery between those who desire to see the territory become a free state and those who would have it subjected to slavery.

This, we repeat, is avowedly the cause of the protracted conflict, and the parties are so equally divided that in the meantime there is virtually no government, the supremacy in the territory being in one or the other party, according as they are successful in raising men and arms.—But neither the bill by which Kansas was erected into a territory, nor the constitution of the United States, ever contemplated or can sanction this mode of settling a domestic controversy.—Kansas is not to become either a free or a slave state, by conquest of either armed slavery or armed freedom; but by the calm, deliberately, constitutionally expressed will of its people.—But such expression of the popular will can never be given until both parties to the conflict are compelled to give up their arms, and concede to the others, as well as exercise themselves, freedom of opinion and the right freely to express it. The President is not called upon, nor do we suppose that he is at all inclined, to set about immediately enforcing laws the constitutionality of which is doubtful, but to establish order, justice and constitutional government; to step into the arena of conflict and command peace, the laying down of arms all round, and submission to government, and to enforce that command if need be with the whole armed force of the United States.

The course here indicated is the one which the democracy of the North expect the President to pursue, and the only one with which they will be satisfied. They do not want Kansas "to become either a free or slave state by conquest of either armed slavery or armed freedom; but by the calm, deliberately, constitutionally expressed will of its people."

On the contrary the Black Republicans are openly for armed interference with the legislation of Kansas. For weeks a regiment of soldiers under Lane has been collecting on the borders of Iowa, and has recently invaded Kansas, avowedly for the purpose of *bringing on a bloody issue*. In the proceedings of the convention held in this city in July last we find the origin of and responsibility for the recent outrages in the territory. The "men were raised to *fight*," as Gerrit Smith desired, they took the route through Iowa, as Lane counselled, and they gave the "first notice of the blow in the blow itself," as Reeder recommended. Taken in connection with the revolutionary efforts of the Black Republicans in the House of Representatives, to disband the army in Kansas, and it discloses the conspiracy for the organization of civil war, which has ever been attempted, either in this or any other government of laws, before. To "keep up this Kansas excitement," has been the avowed game of the reckless men who have control of the cause of Black Republicanism. And this last has been their boldest card in the game.—Thanks to the vigor of the administration, they have been foiled. *The army will remain in Kansas*, and will compel both Northern and Southern "border ruffians" to preserve the peace. If the President does his duty and his whole duty at this crisis, the time will soon come when Kansas can settle by the ballot box the question of slavery or freedom.

The Constitutional Question Involved in the Republican Proviso.

The true position of the democrats in Congress and out of it, who opposed the passage of the Army bill with the Black Republican proviso is studiously and wilfully misrepresented by the "Republican" press. It is asserted that the army was wanted to force slavery into Kansas, to compel obedience to the unconstitutional laws of the Kansas Legislature, and to oppress "the poor settlers." It has been proved over and over again that no such purposes were entertained, and the action of the Senate in repealing the odious laws, and providing for the pacification of the territory is evidence positive on this point. The Washington *Intelligencer*, a conservative Whig paper, has the following paragraph which places the real ground of opposition to the proviso in its true light:

In the present case, besides the general irregularity of all legislation like that attempted by a majority (for the time being) of the House of Representatives, during its late protracted contest with a majority of the Senate, it may not be too much to add that the nature of the proposed proviso itself was open to serious constitutional objections. By that proviso it was sought to impose certain restrictions on the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It may well be doubted whether it is competent for Congress to assume any such power of control over the actions of the President within the sphere of his purely Executive duties. Nor is it certain that any such proviso, if actually passed, would have imposed any other than a moral obligation upon the President, who, after such a demonstration, might have deemed it his duty to conform his conduct to the will of Congress; though if, as we think it demonstrable from the constitution, the supreme command of the army is one of the attributes of executive prerogative, we are not clear in the opinion that Congress is warranted in imposing any restrictions upon this right; for if in one case why not in every case, until at last the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army shall be wrested from his hands and placed virtually and entirely in those of Congress? Congress is empowered "to raise and support armies," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" but the attribute of command resides in the President alone and for a manifest reason, since it is enjoined on the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," in the performance of which duty it may be indispensible that he should have unrestricted control over the military forces of the country; for it must ever be the presumption that Congress will leave no law in force which the President is not bound to see faithfully executed. It acts altogether by indirection when it seeks to prevent the execution of a statute by paralysing the arm of the Chief Magistrate instead of repealing or abrogating the statute itself.

The Interest on the California Debt.

In making the following extracts from California papers received by the last steamer, it may not be out of place to remark that Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., are Col. Fremont's bankers, and joint owners with him of the Mariposa estate. As the money for paying the interest on the California debt was deposited with this banking house, it is a question of some importance what has become of it. The Pacific Express Co's Circular for the steamer (San Francisco, Aug. 4th) says:

The non-payment of the July coupons in New York on both the State and City debts, and the neglect of the authorities of Sacramento to provide for the non-principal of the debt of that city, has of course excited a very depressing effect on the market, and has given rise to a very general discussion. Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., the financial agents of the State, admit that they did not forward the funds placed in their hands to meet the coupons of city and State, and throw the blame on their partner in New York, who they say grossly deceived them regarding the means at his and their disposal in that city, and by his letter lulled them into a feeling of false security. This is, after all, a poor excuse.

(From the *San Francisco Chronicle*.)

There seems to be a very general impression abroad that some action ought to be taken either by the authorities of this city, or the citizens themselves in mass meeting assembled, with an especial reference to the late fraudulent defaults of the *Rothchilds of California*, in the payment of our State and city interest coupons at New York. In this opinion we certainly coincide.—We have given this matter some reflection, and as near as we can figure up the cash indebtedness of the "Rothchilds," is as follows:

Cash deposits due Adams & Co's creditors,	$148,000
Cash paid by city on account of interest,	20,000
Cash paid by state on account of interest,	20,000
Cash advanced by John Cook of New York, and now due,	39,000
Amounts to the sum of	$227,000

This amount will, perhaps, be swollen to near $400,000 by deposits due individuals and drafts unpaid and protested in New York.

The question arises, from whence can this rotten concern draw sufficient cash to meet these liabilities? Certainly not from property in this city; for every foot of real estate they possess is mortgaged to its full value, and the *Mariposa Claim cannot be sold at any price at all.*

The Political Antecedents of John C. Fremont.

We propose to review, briefly, such facts as are known in reference to the political history of John C. Fremont. Heretofore, in any allusions to that gentleman's claims to the Presidency, we have been compelled to speak of him as a private citizen, to investigate his character as a man, and not as a statesman, for the simple reason that his political career has been so obscure and unimportant, that we could not readily obtain the necessary facts concerning it. The recent California mails have, however, placed in our possession such facts as exist, meagre enough it is true, but well authenticated.

The Republican party, which selects John C. Fremont as the representative of its principles, base its opposition to Mr. Fillmore on his support to the Compromise Measures of 1850. So far as Mr. Fremont had any opportunity to show his opinion of those measures, by his votes in the United States Senate, during his brief membership, he amply sustained them; voting with the friends of Mr. Fillmore, and uniformly in opposition to his present associates, Messrs. Seward, Hale and Chase. This is a fact so well known that his advocates have never dared to attempt a contradiction, but in the face of it, they do not hesitate to claim that the action of Mr. Fremont, during the Convention which framed the Constitution of California, "made California a free State." This, then, is the first claim of Colonel Fremont to the support of free-soil men.

What are the facts? It would seem to be a sufficient answer, that Col. Fremont was not a member of that Convention, and that any influence he exerted must have been as a private citizen. But this is not all—Col. Fremont is proven to have been opposed to that clause of the Constitution, which excluded slavery by an express provision.

In that Convention, there were two parties, one advocating the introduction of a clause excluding slavery, and another, headed by Senator Gwin and H. W. Halleck, which proposed to leave it to the decision of the people by a direct vote. The former