



T. McDONALD, Editor.  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, July 10th, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

STATE TICKET.  
For Governor,  
**ASHBEL P. WILLARD,** of White.  
For Lieut. Governor,  
**ABRAM A. HAMMOND,** of Vigo.  
For Secretary of State,  
**DANIEL McCLURE,** of Morgan.  
For Auditor of State,  
**JOHN W. DODD,** of Grant.  
For Treasurer of State,  
**AGUILA JONES,** of Bartholomew.  
For Attorney General,  
**JOS. E. McDONALD,** of Montgomery.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**WILLIAM C. LARRABEE,** of Putnam.  
For Clerk of Supreme Court,  
**WILLIAM B. BEACH,** of Boone.  
Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,  
**GORDON TANNER,** of Jackson.  
For Congress—Ninth District,  
**W. Z. STUART,** of Cass.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass,  
SAMUEL H. BESKIRK, of Monroe,  
W. F. PARROT, of Warrick,  
S. K. WOLF, of Harrison,  
S. W. SMITH, of Lawrence,  
D. JONES, of Franklin,  
EDMOND JOHNSON, Henry Co.,  
MARTIN M. RAY, Shelby Co.,  
JAS. M. HANNA, Vigo Co.,  
J. S. McCLINTON, Clinton Co.,  
ORRINUS EVERTS, Laporte Co.,  
F. P. RANDALL, Allen Co.,  
S. S. MICKLE, Adams Co.

W. J. MORGAN is authorized to act as agent, receive and report for subscriptions to the Democrat, at Ellettsville, Ind.  
WILLIAM M. McDONALD is authorized to receive for subscriptions to the Democrat, at Knox, Stark County, Indiana.

**PROSPECTS.**  
Never were the prospects of the election of a democratic President better than at present. In carefully looking over the ground, we think it is no wonder that the fusionists are becoming reckless; quiet is being restored in Kansas, and the cream of the old whig party will naturally act with the democrats, for the reason that in 1852, the last whig national convention that ever assembled, adopted a resolution on the slavery question, in nearly the precise language as did the democratic convention in the same year, and embodying the same principles as are set forth in the Kansas & Nebraska bill. The only question that is in issue is—shall the residents of the territories be allowed to make their own laws? The old line whigs, that adhere to the last resolution that was ever adopted by a whig national convention on that subject, must of necessity act with the democrats. Some of them have been abolitionists, and as a matter of course will fuse. Judge Hammond, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a whig as long as the party had a national existence; but when it ceased to exist, he acted with the democrats for the reasons above stated.

The Northern Indiana, and in fact the greater portion of the "small fry" fusion papers of the north, are abusing the Judge for acting with the democrats. They charge him of being influenced by the love of office, and call him everything but a gentleman, because he advocates the same principles and measures and did Clay and Webster.

It seems to us that such complaints come with rather a bad grace from those who support the fusion State ticket. Look over your list of candidates, gentlemen, and see if two-thirds of them at least, are not renegade democrats and know-nothings. That, however, is all right in the estimation of the fusion party, but it is an awful crime for Judge Hammond to be a candidate without any solicitation on his own part.

We commenced this article with the intention of saying something in reference to the chances of James Buchanan and J. C. Fremont being President of these States.—The fusionists admit that Buchanan will get every southern State, and Pennsylvania also, so much conceded at the start; in addition to these the democrats claim Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New York & Maine, and an equal chance for Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and California, and a better chance for Illinois. The southern States and Pennsylvania will only lack two votes of being enough to elect.

We predict that Fremont will be the worst beat man for President that has been on the track for years. The most noted act of his life was stealing old Bullion's daughter. He has no claims to the Presidency, except that of Mariposa. The time has passed by when the American people will elect a man for President who has no claims to statesmanship whatever; and there is but very little known of his political

principles, except that he gave the K. N.'s a pledge, that were he elected, he would not appoint a foreigner to office, and that (like nine-tenths of the voters in the free States,) he is in favor of Kansas being admitted as a free State. The abolitionists have no hope of electing him—they keep up a noise merely to benefit them in the local elections.

The Celebration at this place on the 4th, was well attended, and conducted in a true national style. About eight hundred persons assembled in the grove near the Seminary, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The oration, delivered by JASPER PACKARD, was one that is seldom equaled in brilliancy of thought, soundness of principle and beauty of language. It is invariably spoken of in terms of commendation. MARQUIS A. O. PACKARD, and GEO. CHAMPLIN, being called on, each responded in a manner that proved them well posted in the history and principles of our government. The dinner, gotten up by Mr. EDWARDS, was the finest ever set before hungry patriots in Plymouth. Who, after witnessing the ceremonies of that day, does feel proud of his country, her chivalrous sons and beautiful daughters?—that does not desire the perpetuity and unparalleled prosperity of our republican institutions? A national celebration of the "memorable 4th," is calculated to awaken the spirit of '76—to make every heart throb with patriotic emotions—to ally sectional strife and partisan feelings—and to feed our love of freedom and hate of tyranny. All parties, denominations, ages and sexes, can meet on that day and exchange congratulations on the flourishing condition of our republic, and, as one man,

"Praise the power that made and preserved us a nation."  
The few around town, who do not take the Democrat, but know everything that is in it a few hours after it is out, and take particular pains to denounce it on all occasions, are requested to call at this office and get a copy each week. We print a few extra copies, and would rather give them away than have those modern Solons steal from our subscribers.

**Ratification Meeting.**  
There is to be a grand rally of the democracy of Indiana, on the 17th inst., at Indianapolis. Speakers, from a distance, will be there to address the thousands of democrats that will be in attendance.—There is no doubt but there will be the largest crowd at Indianapolis on that day, that will be during the season. Let us have a good turn out from old democratic Marshall. We can go now by Rail Road from Plymouth.

**CONVENTIONS.**—The Republicans hold their county Convention on the 19th inst., and their Congressional and District Conventions on the 23d inst.—both at Plymouth.

The Topeka Constitution, under which the "republicans" said Kansas would be admitted as a State, was voted down in the House on the 30th ult. The bill was amended so as to restore the Missouri Compromise line, "but it failed in the House of its friends."  
Every fusion Press and speaker from "Dan to Beersheba," have denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the greatest outrage of the age, but when Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill by restoring the Compromise, the whole concern was voted down, notwithstanding all the members of the House (except 75) were elected as anti-Nebraska men. "This is a very wicked world!"

It will be seen by our Washington news, that Mr. Douglas has introduced a bill into the Senate, for the President to appoint five Commissioners to take the census in Kansas, preparatory to the election of Delegates to make a State Constitution. The latest news is that the bill has passed the Senate, and no doubt will pass the House.

The farmers are busily engaged in harvesting their wheat, which is thought to be an average crop. Oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables, have been almost a failure in consequence of the drouth.

We have reliable news that the consolidation of the different divisions of the line of Rail Road from Pittsburgh, via Fort Wayne to Chicago, has been consummated. This will give character to the Road, and no doubt insure the speedy completion of the same.

**REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.**—Union Town, Saturday July 3d; five republicans and a few democrats in attendance. Hindall's Schoolhouse, same day; from one to three republicans attended this meeting besides the speakers and others who went from town.

The republicans are holding meetings in every part of the county; are thoroughly aroused to the great work; are making great speeches to great audiences and are doing a great work for the democratic party. Two old and respectable gentlemen, after listening to the belchings forth of these modern declaimers, said, if that was the doctrine of the republican party they were no longer republicans. The work goes bravely on!

We learn that the *Banner* has changed hands, and will hereafter be republican in politics.

The Rushville *Jacksonian* says: "Mr. Greeley proposes to publish a biography of Col. Fremont, at two cents per copy.—That is a very small sum, but then it is to be remembered that it is to contain the history of a very small man."

Our Democratic friend, N. L. CARPENTER, presented us with a pair of gigantic buck-horns, taken from a deer which he killed. Many thanks.

Candidates, wishing to have their names announced, can be accommodated by leaving one dollar at this office. Bring on your dollars, gentlemen; nothing like making yourselves known.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

QUEBEC, June 30.  
The screw steamer North America, from Liverpool, on the 18th inst., passed the Du Loup river at 10 o'clock this morning, and reached here this evening.

The American difficulty is likely to be settled amicably, Mr. Dallas will not be dismissed. The funds rose slightly in consequence.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the 16th, the Earl of Clarendon stated in reply to the Earl of Derby, that it was not the intention of the government to advise her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

This announcement was received with loud cheers.  
The Earl of Derby expressed his satisfaction at the statement, but he regarded the course by the government as humiliating, and as acknowledging that they had been in error.

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join the Earl of Derby in pressing the question; and the subject then dropped.

Consols closed at 94 1/4 @ 94 1/2.  
In the Liverpool cotton market, on Monday, the sales amounted to 12,000, of which speculators took 5,000 at prices 1d higher than the rates of the previous Friday; the advance made on Saturday, of which we were advised by the Asia, being in fact maintained. On Tuesday the market became dull, the sales being restricted to 5,000 bales, and the quotations receded to those current on Friday.

In breadstuffs a slight improvement had taken place in some articles. Corn is called 1s @ 2s higher. Western corn at 3s is quoted at 35s; Philadelphia 36s @ 37s; Canadian 36s @ 37s. Red wheat 10s 3d.

The state of trade in Manchester and the manufacturing districts was improving.

WASHINGTON, June 30.  
The defeat of the nigger-worshippers in the House to-day was unexpected by them, and they feel greatly disconcerted. Mr. Goode's motion to reconsider was made under a misapprehension, and will be withdrawn to-morrow; and it is not believed any other member who voted in the majority can be found to renew it. It is thus seen that the conservative element is stronger, even in Congress, than was supposed. The Senate bill will undoubtedly pass both Houses.

Senator Douglas reported his bill to-day. It is similar to Mr. Toombs' bill, but is quite lengthy. It provides for calling a convention to form a State constitution for Kansas the election to be held 1st Tuesday in November. The convention is to meet on the first Monday of December, so that the constitution may be adopted and the State admitted at the next session of Congress. Five Commissioners are to be appointed to make a registry of white male citizens residing in the Territory at the time of the passage of the act.

The resident has assured Gen. Cass, and has authorized him to state that, in selecting Commissioners, all sections and the different parties of the country shall be fairly represented by the choice of men of the highest standing and different shades of opinion. The bill will probably pass the Senate on Wednesday, it being understood that the Senate will not adjourn until the bill shall have been disposed of.

The defeat of the Topeka bill to day makes the passage of this bill by the House highly probable.  
Gen. Gasden left last evening for Mexico. The President requested him to return to that country as soon as possible, therefore, the stories in reference to his being suspended are all gammon.

WASHINGTON, June 29.  
Mr. Dallas' correspondence by the Asia, while containing no official assurance that he will be retained, confirms the previous impressions by the Atlantic to that effect and indicates a most decided reaction in political parties adverse to retaliation on the part of the British government. The belief in high quarters is that the crisis has passed, and all differences will be readily and satisfactorily arranged.

Com. Vanderbilt, after pursuing the Administration to take measures of reclamation against Walker, now abandons the experiment as an unprofitable job, believing the question complicated beyond extrication.

#### Charges against Mr. Buchanan.

So absurd and scandalous are some of the charges trumpeted up by such lesser lights of the black republican press as the *Det. Advertiser*, that the N. Y. *Tribune*, fearing their damaging effect upon the cause they are designed to subvert, protests against their repetition hereafter. The *Tribune* remarks:  
"We have met with two or three assertions that it can be proved by living witnesses that Mr. Buchanan once said that 'if he thought there were a drop of democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out.' We think this must be a misapprehension or exaggeration."  
Again, it says:  
"The charge that Mr. Buchanan has advocated a reduction of laboring men's wages to ten cents per day, has but a very partial support in fact. He certainly never made any such proposition directly, nor anything which he understood to have that effect."

Of course the *Tribune* is not actuated by the honest motive of doing justice to Mr. Buchanan in protesting against such absurd misrepresentations of him; it is moved only by considerations of policy.—*Det. Free Press.*

A committee was appointed by the Democratic Convention, held at Cincinnati, to notify the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN of his nomination. The following reply from him, was received by said Committee:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with a humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to ally domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas Act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly derided by the Father of his country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same bar-

mony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever-changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interest and honor of our country are wisely and inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our imperative duty; but at the same time, I should never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I now do not apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful while enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Hon. JOHN E. WARD, W. B. LAWRENCE, A. H. HARRIS, W. A. RICHARDSON, G. BROWN, JOHN L. MANNING, JOHN FORSTH, W. FLETCHER, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, and HORATIO FLETCHER, Committee.

#### The Nomination Accepted.

It appears that the know nothing nomination was formally tendered to Col. Fremont by a committee of the nominating convention, and formally accepted by him. The ceremonies are described as follows:

"The committee appointed to wait upon John C. Fremont, and tender him the nomination of the Apollo Rooms convention, proceeded to that gentleman's house, No. 56 Ninth-street, and arrived there at half past one o'clock P. M. on Friday. There was a large attendance of friends of the candidates and others present. Lieutenant Governor Ford, of Ohio, in a characteristic speech informed Col. Fremont that he had received the nomination of the American convention, assembled at the Apollo Rooms. The Colonel without pledging himself or committing himself in any way, thanked the committee for the nomination, and begged them also to convey thanks to the convention for this mark of their confidence. He then, after some further remarks, accepted the nomination amid cheers. The committee soon afterward retired, and reported the success of their mission at the Astor House."

Another account says that the only positive assurance Col. Fremont gave the committee was, that he would *wait upon Fremont to office*.  
No action could more positively identify Col. Fremont with prospective know nothingism than that which he has taken. He is, of his own volition, the know nothing candidate, and has given an open pledge that he will not, if elected, regard naturalized citizens as entitled to consideration, no matter what their merits, in the bestowal of public office.

What makes the pledge the more offensive is the fact that Col. Fremont is himself but one degree removed from foreign born. His father was a French refugee, who sought liberty and an asylum in this country, and could not have been naturalized when his son first saw the light of day. Were he yet living, and Col. Fremont chosen President, he would be ineligible to public employment. He would be ostracized. He would be treated, by an unnatural son, as a stranger in a strange land—as one of a proscribed race.

Notwithstanding the facts which thus appear, naturalized citizens will be asked to vote for Fremont! The naturalized citizen who will vote for him will deserve ostracism. The naturalized citizen of Michigan who shall vote for the know nothing candidates for President and Vice President, and the Maine law candidates for Governor and State officers, will deserve to be proscribed, and forever deprived of political rights. The voter who deliberately forges chains for his own ankles is unfit to enjoy the elective franchise. He is an enemy to his race—a traitor to that freedom which our constitution designs all Americans, native and adopted, shall enjoy.

It is bad enough that a Presidential candidate should be pledged to the wicked designs and abominable heresies of abolitionism, without the superaddition of bounden purposes of nativism. To be the embodiment of both negro-worship and nativism is to be a bear of a load of infamy.—*Det. Free Press.*

#### Affairs in Nicaragua.

We learn that the steamship Granada, from New Orleans, arrived at Punta Arenas (San Juan), on the 17th inst., with a body of 105 soldiers destined for Walker's army. On the same day a schooner of about 300 tons arrived, loaded with provisions for the army. In the harbor laid the British mail steamer Doe, H. M. ship-of-war Eurydice, and schooner Mimie Shaffer. The last named vessel had arrived about eight days previous to the Granada with 170 men from New Orleans, under charge of Col. J. A. Jacques. Great distress and dissatisfaction exists

among the soldier's of Gen. Walker's army, owing to the cholera and fever which prevails there to a terrible extent. There is also a scarcity of provisions. The country is under martial law, and every American or native has to obtain a pass signed by Gen. Walker before he can go beyond the borders of Nicaragua. If caught, the prisoner is subject to be shot. All letters and correspondence of the soldiers to their friends and families in the States, are intercepted by General Walker's officials, and the contents examined; if anything is found derogatory to the government the letters are stopped. General Walker is now at Leon.

It is understood that he will commence hostilities against Costa Rica as soon as the middle of July. This being the rainy season, it is impossible for him to do anything.

Great numbers of Walker's troops are deserting from the country in every direction. There are at present about fifteen at Aspinwall, N. G., in a very destitute condition, being without money or friends, and many without health, and unable to procure employment.

The pay private soldiers receive at present is about 60 cents each per week—this is for their washing; officers \$3 and \$6 a week. All articles of clothing very scarce. Medicines are also very much needed in the surgeon's department.—*N. Y. Herald, Tuesday.*

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing the issue of an additional number of arms for the use of California passed.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report on the subject. It contains an elaborate argument in favor of the new bill accompanying the report, which provides for the appointment of five commissioners to be selected (by the President) from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each county to form a constitution and institute a State government. When the apportionment shall be made the commissioners are to remain in session every day, except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in the list of voters, which list shall be previously printed and circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the most public places of each election district; and so soon as all the errors have been thus corrected in said list, the commissioners are requested to cause a corrected list of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each judge of election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the Territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name is not upon the list as a legal voter; the election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in December, to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and, if so decided, to proceed to form a State government, which shall be of republican form. Kansas then to be admitted under such constitution on an equal footing with the original States.—The bill provides, further, that no law shall be enforced in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is, that the persons designated by the census as the presiding inhabitants of the Territory, shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the fugitive slave law or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

Mr. Douglas gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the bill on Wednesday. Several private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow, (nigger worshipper,) of Pa, made the closing speech in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, and in opposition to all substitutes for the measure under consideration.

Mr. Stephens, (national,) of Ga., moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report instead thereof the substitute which he had offered, providing for the appointment of five persons by the President to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory, and an apportionment of districts with the view of electing a convention for the formation of a State constitution; &c.

Mr. Dunn, (nigger worshipper,) of Indiana, moved, as an amendment, that the committee be required to report a bill restoring the Missouri Compromise.

The amendment was adopted by seven majority.

The motion to recommit with instructions, as amended, was then voted down, only two voting in the affirmative—Dunn and Harrison.

A motion to recommit without instructions was also rejected, by 101 yeas against 109 nays.

Mr. Jones, (dem.), of Tenn., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negated by a majority.

The main question was then taken, and the bill rejected by one majority—the vote standing, yeas 108, nays 107.

The result was greeted by clapping of hands and vociferations of joy by the opponents of the bill, while its friends exhibited signs of disappointment.

Amid the confusion the House adjourned.

The editor of this paper has never yet voted for a democrat for President or Vice President, but if his life should be spared until November, (and he has faith to believe it will,) he intends to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. So will hundreds of others in this county who heretofore uniformly voted with other parties.—*Buckston Gazette.*

**ARRIVAL OF THE GRENADA.**  
Later from California, Oregon, Washington and Central America—Execution of Casey and Cora—Arrest and suicide of Yankee Sullivan—Martial Law declared at San Francisco, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.  
The Grenada brings dates from San Francisco to June 5th, received at Havana.

Casey and Cora were hung May 23d, the same day King was buried.  
The vigilance committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan. The latter committed suicide June 1st, in his cell in the committee rooms, leaving a confession touching the elections in San Francisco.

The opponents of the vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting on the 2d to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure.

Several murders in the interior are reported.

Rumors were rife that Gov. Johnson would call means into requisition to suppress the revolution. Nothing has been done as yet. These rumors however, created much excitement throughout the entire State, and word was sent from the interior that thousands were ready to march to the assistance of the committee.

Sacramento alone offered to furnish 1,000.—The excitement was on the increase. Martial law had been declared at San Francisco. The committee were determined on carrying out their measures, and continue to make arrests. The opposition were organizing, with 800 stand of arms. It was rumored they intended to attack the committee rooms, which were strongly guarded with two cannons before the door, loaded with grape-shot. All the journals excepting the *Herald*, side with the committee.

Indian hostilities in Oregon are suppressed.

A difficulty had occurred in Washington Territory, owing to an attempt made by Judge Saunders to hold a court during the existence of martial law. The Judge was arrested for safe keeping till peace is established.

The health of San Francisco was very good.

Business moderate.

Advices from Costa Rica state that the army is disbanded. Cholera was raging fearfully throughout the State. Baron Burlew died of it while on his retreat.

Nothing important from Nicaragua.

#### Col. Fremont and California.

We notice that the republican papers are speaking of Col. Fremont as the man who first planted the United States flag upon the shores of California. We believe our neighbor of the *Atlas* have endorsed that statement. Now, we do not know but these journals are ignorant of history; we do not know that they intend wilfully to falsify. However that may be, the statement is simply a falsehood. There is not one word of truth in it; and if those papers don't know, they are excusable for their ignorance as for their mendacity.—Col. Fremont is also called by some the conqueror of California; and this statement is as false as the other. Possibly in these days falsehood may go further than truth, (*indeed Gen. Gardner*) but there ought to be some show for it at least. Col. Fremont may be a very clever man and a good surveyor; and under the lead of Kit Carson he may have done something as a pioneer explorer; while under the lead of Col. Benton he may have done more as a historiographer.

As regards California, Col. Fremont did not reach there till after the United States flag had been raised by another; and as to conquering it, Col. Fremont never saw a hostile sword drawn, nor did he hear a hostile bullet whistle, in a single battle in that territory. He was not present at a single battle. He invariably came up after the battle was fought; not that he shrank but simply that he was not there. It will not do for our neighbors to falsify history, and in so doing blent their poor puppet.

The glory of planting the flag of the Union in, and conquering California, belongs exclusively to Commodore Stockton, who landed three hundred and fifty men at Monterey, sent away his ships, and, against a force of five to one marched through the territory, fighting several pitched battles, and subdued it entirely. After he had subdued it, he made Col. Fremont civil Governor of the territory.—*Boston Times.*

WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY OF HIM.—The *Pennsylvanian* says: It is no matter of trifling consideration and importance that those who know a man best should eulogize him most. More especially is praise to be valued when it is uttered from a political opponent. The *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Express*, a Know Nothing republican paper, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Buchanan's residence, is compelled to bear testimony to his unblemished and blameless life. After a few introductory remarks the editor proceeds and says: "We knew the man as one of our most respectable fellow citizens—a gentleman of unblemished personal integrity and unusually agreeable manners in his social intercourse with all classes. We knew him as a friend of the poor; as a perpetual benefactor