

Democratic State Ticket for 1853.

For Governor,  
**WILLIAM MEDILL,**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**THOMAS W. BARTLEY,**  
For Supreme Judge,  
**JOHN G. BRESLIN,**  
For Treasurer of State,  
**WILLIAM TREVITT,**  
For Secretary of State,  
**WAYNE GRISWOLD,**  
For Attorney General,  
**GEORGE W. MCCOOK,**

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic County Convention, composed of seven delegates from each township, will be held at the Court House, in Ravenna, on Saturday, September 3rd, 1853, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a Ticket to be supported by the Democracy, in the ensuing Campaign, and for the transaction of other business of importance. Let there be a full attendance from every Township. It is requested that the Democratic Electors of each township meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Thursday, September 1st, 1853, and select seven delegates from each township, to attend said County Convention. By order of the Democratic Executive Committee. E. SPALDING, Chairman.

**The 'People's Convention.'**  
The mass convention on Thursday, whose proceedings will be found in another column, came off very quietly, and it is to be hoped, satisfactorily to the Free Soilers—about two hundred, or two hundred and fifty voters were present, perhaps one half as many as signed the "call." The day was rather unfavorable, and the circus having been in town the day before, had, in a measure gratified the curious who would, perhaps, otherwise have attended. There was no enthusiasm, no hurrah, no cordial heart-felt rejoicing that usually characterizes mass meetings; but Whigs looked suspiciously at Free soilers, and the Free soiler returned an indignant scowl, that gave but little prospect of united harmony. A ticket had been prepared, and was formally announced by a committee appointed by the chair.

Although this convention was called professedly as "People's Convention," those present could not fail to discover, that it was entirely controlled by the wire workers of the Free soil party, and the stockholders and Directors of the Ravenna Bank. Every thing that was done, was done by their direction, and to their liking, and as it had been cut and dried by their clique in council here, long before the convention met. It is claimed now, that it is composed of candidates from all parties. What kind of a show has the dominant party in this county? What relation would the Democracy hold toward our State government in the management of its affairs, should this movement succeed? Why, you would have the pleasure of knowing that a party which has a large undisputed majority in the county; has been provided for by a few office seeking Free soilers, and the Bank directors of the Ravenna Bank; and has received as its portion, a County Commissioner, and the paltry office of Poor House Director. The same coalition party that has been defeated again and again, has appropriated to itself, the office of Representative, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and County Surveyor. Their Representative is to vote for Chase and the repeal of the Tax law and Crowbar Law, by this means seeking to adapt himself to the wishes of both factions. The bankers, not daring to come out openly and meet the people at the ballot-boxes on the tax question, have adopted the Maine Law as a hobby, and expect thereby to accomplish their object. They are willing to sacrifice their principles and vote for a Representative, who is pledged to support Chase for U. S. Senator. We hope that Democrats will not be deceived by such transparent humbugs, but come up to the poles as you have always done, and as your fathers did before you, voting for principle and for the right.

**STATE CONVENTION.**—The Democratic State Convention—assembles to-day in Columbus, to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner. Hon. LESTER BLISS, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, having declined the nomination, the duty of filling the vacancy will devolve on the Convention.

**NOMINATIONS.**—The Democracy of Columbiana county have nominated HENRY HESSIN and WM. P. MORRIS as their candidates for Representatives. In the district composed of Columbiana and Jefferson, the Democrats have nominated JOSEPH F. WILLIAMS for Senator and JOHN N. DIXON for Member of the Board of Equalization, both of Columbiana county.

The Democrats of Trumbull county held their nominating convention on Friday last, and nominated Hon. MATTHEW BIRCHARD as their candidate for Representative.

**WELCH'S CIRCUS.**—Will perform here on Friday, (day after to-morrow.) This establishment is highly spoken of, and it is presumed will draw a crowd.

Two Conventions of the Temperance men of Summit county have recently been held in Akron for the purpose of nominating a ticket, but finding it difficult to get a majority pledged in advance to support the ticket, they adjourned without nominating.

**How the "People" Nominate.**

In these latter days of progress and reform, there is an evident change apparent in the movements of political parties, as well as the every day operations of life. Old Fogyism, the great adversary of Young America, had its manners of doing business in making nominations, and endeavoring to place its candidates fairly before the people, it undertook to have a fair expression of the party, to which the candidate belonged.

In County nominations it was thought advisable to have each township fairly represented in conventions; the claims of candidates were fairly understood and canvassed, and when a choice was made, the party felt assured that such was the will of the majority. But this system is evidently too old for Portage County progress, entirely too illiberal for an enlightened people; a better, and certainly a more expeditious way has been adopted. The plan, a very simple one, is merely this:

The Whigs and Free soilers, having come out of every contest defeated, have seen how futile every attempt would be to defeat the dominant party in this county, and being aware that any coalition was a hopeless project, unless some outside pressure could be brought to bear against the Democrats; go to work at once and call a "People's Convention," disclaiming all party motive, and professing only the good of the "dear people." The avowed object of the "call," is, to put in nomination, candidates in favor of the "Maine Law," and opposition to "oppressive, partizan laws," (that is, the crowbar and bank tax law.) The great "hard cider" party has become the great temperance party, and Free soilers who went heart and hand for the New Constitution, which demands just such a tax law as they would now repeal; are now afflicted with bankers, endeavoring to manufacture a bank legislature, to repeal the aforesaid "partizan laws" required by the Constitution.

Free soilers who once in State convention, resolve that they are in favor of equal taxation, equal rights and privileges, who boast of unprecedented party growth, and party purity, are willing to disclaim the very name of party, and make friends with whiggery in hopes of sharing with it the spoils of victory.

Having gone thus far, they meet in mass convention; Mr. A. moves that Mr. B. be chosen President of the meeting, Mr. C. in accordance with the programme, moves that Mr. Chairman appoint a committee of nine on nominations. The President by reference to his memorandum is enabled in a moment to announce that Committee, composed mostly of men tried, and true to the President and his subordinate wire workers, which committee repair at once to a private room and compare instructions. The plan is too well arranged to require much labor in committee room, and while the dear people are listening to an animated discussion of some great moral question, that has about as much to do with politics, as the doctrine of "election" or infant baptism; the committee are copying the ticket that a week before was framed by five or six fuglemen in a certain law office in Ravenna.

Well the ticket is announced, the report is accepted, and the candidates confirmed. No man was ever fool enough, to raise objections to a committee's report in mass convention, and thus the dear people have met and put in nomination a people's ticket, and thus they met on Thursday, and thus they nominated.

Suppose there were three hundred voters present, we would ask two hundred and ninety of that respectable number; how much had you to do with making that nomination? But perhaps it is a better plan than the Democrats adopt, and if you think so, we are glad you feel satisfied with the process.

**"Equal Taxation."**  
Of course the Bankers who pulled the wires and dictated the action of the coalition Convention held here on Thursday last, are in favor of "Equal Taxation!" Don't they say they are? and have they not made it a plank in their platform? In fact, ain't their "antecedents all right" on this subject? But what they mean by "equal taxation" is taxing the people upon their property and the Banks upon their profits only, by which they were exempt to the amount of some \$250,000, which amount had to be made up to the treasury from the pockets of the people. That is the kind of "equality" which these Bankers want, and it is the only kind to which they have shown any willingness to submit. They would not even consent to be taxed upon their capital and undivided profits, though thereby they got the advantage of the people some \$150,000, much less are they now willing to submit to being taxed upon their PROPERTY as the people are. There can be no doubt that the ideas of "equality" of their candidate for Representative comport exactly with those of the Bankers. No one doubts that the Bank Director and member of the Board of Control who was the chairman of the committee on nominations, knew his man before his name was reported to the Convention, and knew he was the man to do the bidding of the Bank!

It would be a splendid system of "equal taxation" these men would give the people. But we trust they have already had a surfeit of it, and it will be a long while ere they can be induced to return to that system of fraud and plunder.

**"Oppressive Partizan Laws."**

Among the measures set forth in the resolutions of the coalitionists is that of a "repeal of oppressive, partizan laws." What is meant by this, no one can fail to understand, when he considers that this movement was set on foot and carried on by a set of men who have resorted to every possible means to shield themselves from discharging those obligations justly imposed upon them by the Constitution and laws of the State—the Bankers. In plain English it means the repeal of the law taxing the Banks upon their property the same as every citizen is taxed on his, and the law which authorizes and requires the treasurer to collect those taxes in the same way he would from an individual who may refuse to pay—by the distress of property. This is what it means, nothing more and nothing less. And yet they dare not come out openly and above board and declare it. They have no confidence in the justice of their position to come out fairly and frankly and take issue on it before the people. They have tried that upon several occasions of late years, and been defeated each time. They have appealed to the courts and met with no bet-

ter success; and they now resort to the trick of skulking from the real issue, concealing their real principles and designs, and take refuge under cover of the Maine Law, hoping thereby to thwart the oft expressed will of the people, and shield themselves from the burthen which the constitution, the law, and justice require them to pay.

**The "Crowbar" of 1819.**

We copy the following paragraphs from the letter of Mr. MEANS, of Jefferson county, who was a member of the last Legislature, upon the subject of the Tax Law:

"So much has been said upon the subject of crowbar laws of late, and such persevering efforts have been made to bring them into disrepute in certain quarters, that I feel constrained to recopy of an early passage in their history in Ohio. Many good natured people in this State, who are ignorant of the history of the State prior to their own recollection, and outside of the range of their own observation, will be surprised to learn, perhaps, that crowbar remedies against Banks, for the collection of the State revenue are not the invention of the last "Locofoco Assembly," or even that lower set of diabolical spirits, who are still less entitled, I hope, to the enjoyment of their respect. The first "crowbar" law that was ever enacted in Ohio, was drawn up by the pen of the late Charles Hammond, who was a Whig of the deepest dye, and a lawyer of distinguished ability. It was the honor, also, in the hour of its paternity, to receive the sanction and vindication of the late William Henry Harrison, who was so much idolized by the Whigs of Ohio, in an able and interesting report, which I cannot refrain from recommending to the perusal, of the new school of politicians which grew up in that party in this State. If I mistake not Mr. Hammond represented Jefferson county in the Assembly at that time. If so I am proud to say that I followed, even "far off" in the path of one, the memory of whose talents and learning, in the profession to which I belong, I so much admire and revere. The fourth section of this law, Chase II, 1073, provided that the person appointed to collect the taxes should proceed to the Bank and demand the taxes due. The fifth section provided, that

"The person entering such Banks after demand and refusal of the payment of the tax aforesaid, if he cannot find in the banking room any money, bank notes, goods, chattels, or other property of said Banks, or individual, company or association, wherein to levy to satisfy the tax aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of such person to go into each and any other room or vault of such banking house, and every closet, box, chest or drawer in such banking house, to open and search; and any other money, bank notes, or other goods and chattels, the property of said Bank or individual, company or association, therein deposited, thereon to levy, or so much as will satisfy the tax aforesaid agreeably to the fourth section of this act."

"Such were some of the provisions of the law of February 8, 1819, for the collection of the taxes of reluctant payers. The Assembly of 1852 did not use the same language in the law, but could have had a noble precedent for its use. The Assembly of 1819 only wished to enforce the law against such Banks as were subjected to a definite specific tax. That of 1852 knew no favoritism; basing its conduct on the equitable provisions of the New Constitution it taxed all Banks and Bankers alike, and subjects all to precisely the same penalties against refusal."

**To Tax Payers.**

Did you ever reflect that those banks who claim that it is unfair that they should be compelled to pay their taxes, instead of paying interest on the notes they issue as you have to pay on yours; they lead it out as MONEY, and DRAW INTEREST ON THEIR INDEBTEDNESS.—For instance, the Ravenna Bank has in round numbers, \$33,000 in specie, and \$69,000 in stocks, they issue on that deposit \$300,000 in bank notes, the sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is thus manufactured out of nothing. This they loan out at six per cent. and make yearly the sum of \$13,000 and then refuse to pay their taxes and compel you to support the government that creates, supports and protects them!!

**FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS IN SUMMIT.**—The Free Soilers of Summit county held their nominating Convention at Akron on the 12th inst., and nominated Hon. S. H. THOMPSON for Representative, DARIUS WOLCOTT, for Commissioner, and ANDREW HARRIS, for Director of Co. Infirmary.

In that county the Free Soil party are under a different lead and prompted by different motives than in this. There they do not regard the old issues as dead, nor do they look upon the "antecedents of the Whigs" as "all right" and seek an amalgamation with them. They adopted the platform of the State Convention of their party held at Columbus last winter, Free Trade, Direct Taxation and all, measures upon which that party in this county are playing "mum" and dare not open their mouths.

Judge Thompson pledged himself unconditionally to go for the Maine Law, and yet the Beacon, the Whig organ in that county, refuses to support him, notwithstanding it has declared that the Maine Law is the only issue in this contest. It is evident that some other motive prompts its action than the success of that measure.

**The Democracy of the two Defunct Parties.**

Now that the two parties, heretofore called Whig and Free Soil, have, here in the region of Old Portage at least, dissolved into their original elements, the Democratic portion of those old organizations—for the great body of them are honest laborers for public good—not intent for spoils—the Democracy, I say, of those two parties, appear now at full liberty to form new party associations, as those who have assumed the lead of those parties are now leading, or attempting to lead, into the quagmire of Bank thralldom, at the nod of those who seek to relieve the Banks of their equal share of the public burdens. This now appears evident to the Democracy of all parties, and they will not sanction it. The pretence of Temperance, when we have already a good Democratic temperance law, is too plainly a mere pretence. It is the repeal of what they call an "oppressive, unjust, partizan law," the repeal of the law that taxes the banks, that they most seek. But the Democracy say "let well enough alone." We may amend, indeed, but not mutilate or abolish laws founded in justice.

and show their independence of old party leaders, and of defunct party issues. Their old leaders, have deserted—let them go. They do not need such tottering lead. The old party issues of the old Whig party, have long been abandoned, and there are truly no good reasons, for keeping up a separate party organization, for mere opposition. The strife for spoils is unworthy and unwise.—Let the Democracy all unite to cut down the spoils to what is just. Let all honest men unite to keep the ship of State in good trim. She has seen bad weather. The State is deep in debt, and taxes are high, by reason of the bad management of our leaders, for which each party blames the other. Let us not fall out about the question of who is most to blame. All have been at fault, until we are so deep in debt that we have to raise by taxes a MILLION of DOLLARS each year, to pay interest on the public debt—and still, the principal remaining but little reduced. This yearly interest, is like a yearly tribute, and goes mostly to foreigners, or out of the State, and ought to be stopped before many years, either by payment or repudiation, for it drains our State too severely. Between the Free Soil party, too, and the Democrats, there is scarce a tangible issue. Our platforms are in their main features the same. We are all for freedom and for a free soil to stand on. We are all for public justice for reform and retrenchment, all for temperance. Let therefore the whole democracy unite, temperately, but resolutely, to effect the reforms most desirable, and falter not in our efforts to carry forward the ship of State by easy sail to the haven of no debt and light taxes. J. H.

**HOW IT TAKES.**—In Columbiana county a portion of the opponents of the Democracy have got up an amalgamation ticket professedly upon the question of the Maine Law, but the thing meets with very little favor from either party. The Aurora, the Free Soil organ, thus speaks of it:

"Will Free Soilers throw away their own ticket, and go for an attempted coalition concern! One thundering response is NO!"  
Now, why not if all the old issues be dead, and the "antecedents of the Whigs are right?" Perhaps the Editor of the Aurora has not yet made that discovery. He may not have lost a hold of the public pap, so necessary to open his eyes to these important facts!

The Palladium, the old Whig organ, says: "We advise all good Whigs who have the future welfare of the party at heart, to withdraw their names from such a ticket. You are in unhallowed company, gentlemen, and the sooner you get out the less you will become contaminated by the filth that will adhere to you, when you see the report of the ballot-box."

About the only support the ticket receives is from the Buckeye State, a paper of the same easy virtue as the Forest City and Ohio Star, ready to abandon all principles and professions and unite with whatever faction for the sake of the spoils. The move will make a poor show in old Columbiana.

**Portage County People's Mass Nominating Convention.**

Pursuant to the "Call" published, the people of Portage County, without distinction of party, assembled in Convention on Thursday, August 18th, at the Fair Ground in Ravenna. The Convention was called to order by WM. WADSWORTH, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, whereupon O. P. BROWN, Esq., was appointed President, and Nathan Sanford, Esq., and Rev. Rodolphus Bard, Vice Presidents, and Stephen R. Freeman, Thomas W. Browning, and J. Hayes, Secretaries.

The President of the Convention read the "Call" and made a brief address to the Convention, appropriate to the occasion.  
On motion, S. A. Gillett, Geo. Sanford, Daniel B. Cutts, Greenbury Keen, Jacob L. Coe, Samuel Austin, Dr. J. Hayes, D. C. Stockwell, and E. B. Taylor, were appointed a Committee to report a ticket for the consideration of the Convention.  
On motion, Joshua T. Catlin, Geo. Messinger, L. W. Hall, Dr. T. C. Applegate and Laurin Dewey, were appointed a committee to report resolutions.

While the committees were out in consultation, Messrs. Briggs and Nevin, of Cleveland, addressed the Convention, with great force and power, holding the large audience in fixed and unwearied attention. Their pathetic appeals, their unanswerable arguments; their eloquent denunciations of the horrid traffic deeply moved and impressed the minds of the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nevin's speech, the Committee on nominations, through their Chairman, S. A. Gillett, made a report which was duly considered by the Convention, and the following ticket was put in nomination:  
Representative.—Caleb Brown, Deerfield. Commissioner.—Freeman Underwood, Brimfield. Treasurer.—Geo. W. Atwood, of Freedom. Prosecuting Attorney.—Horace H. Willard, of Palmyra. Director of County Infirmary.—Eli P. King, of Ravenna. County Surveyor.—Ruggles Bostwick, of Ravenna.

The above ticket having been put in nomination, the Committee on nominations further reported, recommending names as candidates for State Senator, and for the State Board of Equalization as follows:  
Senator.—James S. Carpenter, of Akron. Board of Equalization.—Silas Crocker, of Shalersville.  
On motion, this recommendation of the committee on nominations was unanimously adopted. The Committee on resolutions by their Chairman J. T. Catlin, Esq., reported the following, which was adopted:  
WHEREAS, a "Call" has been issued, numerously signed, inviting the general co-operation of the people, without regard to old party lines, asserting the belief that it is of paramount importance at this time, so to shape our action as to exert a direct influence to secure the enactment by our Legislature, of the Maine Law, to that end concurring in the propriety of calling a County People's Mass Convention, to put in nomination a ticket pledged to the principles of the Maine Law, in response to which "Call," we are here assembled:  
And whereas the said "Call" while inviting co-operation in behalf of so vital a measure as the Maine Law, enjoins upon us to bear in mind that there are other important interests which should not be overlooked, namely, in regard to State interests; Free Schools; Equal Taxation; repeal of oppressive, partizan laws; greater economy in the administration of the State Government, and in County expenses. Nationally—no slavery extension—the divorce of the general government from the support of Slavery—River and Harbor Improvements; freedom of the National domain to actual settlers, under suitable regulations—Therefore, be it  
Resolved, That in the spirit and in recognition of the principles of the "Call" but making the Maine Law now the paramount question, we the people, without distinction of party, will go into the present canvass, with a determination to use all honorable means to secure the election of men of like principles and sympathies.  
Resolved, That the ticket this day nominated, is

worthy of the confidence of all the people, and we here cordially pledge every proper and honorable effort to secure its election.

On motion,  
Resolved, That a Central Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure and distribute tickets, and to attend to any other duties growing out of the interests of the cause.

Whereupon—William Wadsworth, J. K. Pickett, Albert Austin, D. L. Rockwell, and Augustus Munyon, were appointed said Committee.

On motion,  
Resolved, That the Central Committee be empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in the ticket this day nominated.

On motion,  
Resolved, That the Central Committee be authorized to appoint a Committee of three in each township, as township committees, to look after the exigencies of the cause in each township.

Rev. Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, now in the service of the Ohio State Temperance Committee, was here introduced to the Convention, and spoke for half an hour with earnestness and ability, and with marked effect.  
The Convention then adjourned to meet at the Court House in the evening.  
At the evening meeting the Court House was crowded with a large auditory, and Mr. Hale spoke for over an hour, in support of the Maine Law, presenting the legal view of the question, meeting objections, &c. He was listened to with patient, unwearied attention in an exposition pronounced by many to be the ablest they had ever heard upon that branch of the subject.

Dr. Nevin spoke for a few moments with that directness and felicity characteristic of him, and which so charms and captivates an audience.  
On motion, the Convention adjourned, sine die.  
O. P. BROWN, President.  
NATHAN SANFORD, Vice Presidents.  
RODOLPHUS BARD, Stephen R. Freeman, Thomas W. Browning, Justin Hayes, Secretaries.

**The New Party—"Fashionists."**

This is to be the name of the new pie-bald brood which is being hatched out of the late Whig, Free Soil, and all other defunct organizations, opposed to the great, standing, united, glorious and victorious American Democratic Party. A set of discomfited and sore-headed politicians, since the terrible route of last fall, have turned breeders, taken to feathered breeches, and clucking about, are attempting to hatch out something that in time may be allowed to grow over a wild and defunct Democracy. How idle the attempt; how adieu the result! Whew! The smell of corruption already hangs about their garments.

There is but one standing and stamina political party in this country, and that is the People's Party; the party founded by Jefferson, immortalized by Jackson, sustained and perpetuated by Monroe, Madison, Polk and Pierce; the party and the only party, whose progressive principles are sustained by the people, and whose measures, now laws, fix the policy of the country, and occupy a place on our Statute Books. All other parties are accidental, fug-dims of ruptured organizations, coming up under a multitude of names, ad captivandum vulgus; but whose impress, whenever at long intervals and by chance they have been in power have never been allowed to remain on the records of our country's history. Not a measure ever connected by the late universal Whig Party now remains to indicate either their wisdom, patriotism, or existence, save and except the Fugitive Slave Law. Their Tariffs, their Banks and their Bankrupt Laws have all been repealed; their money schemes of monopolizing the bounties of government, exploded, and all that is left of their miserable record is the "Fugitive Slave Law."

No wonder the "Forest City," "Akron Beacon," "Huron Reflector," "Blythe Courier," and others of the more sensible Whig journals repudiate connection with such a party, and begin to preach "fusion" as an ominous gathering for its discordant elements.  
What shape this new party may assume, we little know, and as little care. It can never have the confidence and support of the American People. Certainly it will not be wanting in pretension. It will be a very patriotic party as a matter of course. It will assume all the virtues of Epulus. Its creed will embrace all the reforms of all the Reformers from Martin Luther down to Martin Van Buren, and will prescribe opiates for every human ill. In pyramid form, it will stand thus:  
FREEDOM!  
FREE SOIL!!!  
FREE TRADE!!!  
GOD AND LIBERTY!!!!  
THE SCHOOL LAW!!!!  
ANTI-SCHOOL LAW!!!!  
THE TAX LAW!!!!  
ANTI-TAX LAW!!!!  
ANTI-FUGITIVE LAW!!!!  
THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW!!!!  
Opposition to American Democracy!!!

The foundation line explains the object of the whole superstructure. Opposition to the great Democratic party of the country, is the only bond of its union. How else could the Banks and Bankers, whose principles are embodied in the "Anti-Tax Law" portion of this creed, unite with "Free Traders," whose doctrines they abhor? Temperance men with Liquor men, God with Magog! Now all the good, yea, and much more, that is promised in the above high sounding creed, is embraced in that ancient, simple and unpretending motto of the Jeffersonian Democracy, "The greatest good to the greatest number."

Honored by time and its honest observance, ever the rule of Democratic policy and the practice of the party, the reformatory measures now on our Statute books, how we have no fears that the people, the voting masses desire the ascendancy of any other party, however specious their title or pretending their creed. We are the only party of record, and whose fruits can be judged by their works. We do not wish to discourage the formation of opposition parties. Far from it. They are essential to the purity of our own, and of course to the good of the country. They form convenient receptacles to the sore headed and false renegades from the Democracy, who, remaining, would make mischief and bring disgrace upon us. They are essential as spies about our camp, keeping our sentinels awake, and our watchman on duty. When the Democracy are awake, there is never danger of defeat.  
God speed the opposition! Hurray for the "Fashionists!"—Plain Dealer.

**Arrest of Col. Collier.**

Yesterday, James W. Fitch, United States Marshal for the district of Ohio, arrested Col. James Collier of this city, late collector at San Francisco, on the indictment forwarded from California. The indictment charges Col. Collier with having deposited \$300,000 of public money with Wells & Co. Bankers, contrary to law. The counsel for the Colonel sued out a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Jewett, but the hearing was deferred until the 25th day of September next. Col. Collier gave \$5,000 bail for his appearance at that time.—Steubenville Union.

**WASHINGTON, August 22.**

Despatches from Gen. Perry dated Shanghai, May 16th, state that he expected to sail immediately to Japan. He had heard that the Japanese were preparing to receive him in a friendly manner, although they were strengthening their fortifications.  
Ringgold's Exploring Expedition was at Madeira July 18th, and was about to sail for Table Bay.  
The Wallen Mills, on James' River, near Richmond, were burnt on Thursday night. Loss estimated at about \$200,000; insured \$70,000. Haxhall's flour mills near by were damaged to the amount of \$5,000. Between two and three hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

**The Whig Candidate for Governor and Land Reform.**

There is, we are happy in saying, and for years past has been, a strong disposition to do away with the government monopoly in land—to give it in limited quantities to those who have no homes. The patriot views such an arrangement with pleasure, for the owner of a little homestead, around which the best affections of the heart cling, must from the very nature of things, be a better patriot than the man who has no spot to call his own. The statesman views it as the building up of an independent yeomanry, the pride of the country in peace, its bulwark in war—while the philanthropist cannot but dwell with delight upon that noblest of all sights, a Father under the shelter of his own vine and his fig tree, so educating his children as to make them useful members of society.

As a party, the Whigs have not come into this movement in favor of land reform. Eminent, conservative of all the exploded notions and policies of a past age, they strive to keep up the present land system, whereby the general government wrings from the poor settler his last dollar to pay for refuse land in a land district where the choice tracts cost not one-half the price paid. As a party they have been conservative in opposition to land reform, as in opposition to any other of a series which go to show the progressive spirit of the age.

Mr. Vinton, their candidate for Governor, two years ago, while a member of Congress was bitter in his opposition to any change in the system.—His present candidate for Governor, Nelson Barrere, of Highland county, is of the same lag behind conservative school, and of course opposes any man having a forty-acre lot of land, unless he has fifty dollars in cash to buy for it. He has so voted in Congress, and that vote was given, he was chosen as the standard bearer of Whiggery—the embodiment of Whig principles—the present campaign.

To show that Mr. Barrere stands not alone in this matter, we give the vote of the Ohio delegation in Congress on the passage of the bill introduced by Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., during the first session of the last Congress, granting to every man, and every woman, the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of government land on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for the period of five years. The question being on the passage of the bill, the Democratic members from Ohio who voted for it were:  
Messrs. Bushby, Cable, Carter, Disney, Gaylord, Green, Johnson and Olds—8.  
The Free Soilers who voted for it were:  
Messrs. Giddings and Townsend—2.  
The Whigs who voted for it were:  
Messrs. Newton and Stanton—2.  
The Democrats who voted against it were—none.

The Free Soilers who voted against it were—none.  
The Whigs who voted against it were:  
Messrs. (C) BARRERE, (C) Bell, Harper, Taylor and Welch—5.  
Thus, then, the vote stood on granting homes to the homeless: Every Democrat voted for it—every Free Soiler voted for it, while but two out of the seven Whigs could so far burst party shackles as to answer yea, when their names were called on the question, and both have since that time been sent into retirement.

Against it, every Whig save two voted. The name of NELSON BARRERE was first called, and he voted with his party—he voted his federal principles when he voted no, and Bell, of Darke, Harper, of Muskingum, Taylor, of Ross, and Welch, of Athens, followed the lead of Barrere, as a flock of sheep follows the lead of the shepherd, and all voted for conservative Whiggery, when they voted against homes for the homeless, lands for the landless, and farms for the farmless.

Mr. Barrere has now to test that vote with the other principles of his party before the people.—After the October election, he will wake up in his Rip Van Winkle sleep, and find to his great surprise, as Mr. Vinton did, that the world has so progressed that man's inherent right to the soil is no longer a mooted question, save by a few legal sleepy heads like himself, and that the right of Congress to hold large quantities of land and to speculate off the necessities of the people, is a grievance no longer to be borne. Before, however, his eyes are fairly opened to these facts, Mr. Barrere will find himself the worst beaten candidate for Governor, Whiggery ever had. So note it!—O. State Democrat.

**Ohio State Stock Banks.**

COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—A meeting of the representatives of the State Stock Banks of the State of Ohio, having been held in this city on the 18th and 19th instants, for the purpose of inquiring into the frauds said to have been perpetrated upon said banks, by putting into circulation the genuine notes of said banks with forged signatures and filling up, the undersigned presents to the public the following as the result of their investigation:

1. That the amount of such paper in circulation is comparatively small, and may be, by means of the information here given, easily detected.
2. That in all such frauds the name of the Register as well as that of the Presidents and Cashiers and the filling up, are forged, and the number is imperfectly executed, and is in striking contrast with the genuine figures of the Register on the true notes.
3. That we have discovered no frauds of this description on the following named banks, to wit: Union Bank of Sandusky City; Franklin Bank of Portage county; Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; Merchants' Bank Massillon; Stark County Bank; Pickaway County Bank; and Iron Bank of Ironton.
4. Measures have been taken to procure a new plate on which to print the circulating notes for said banks, as soon as the same can be prepared, and that no more impressions of the old plate will be issued.

As the circulation of all of said banks is well secured by a deposit of Ohio and U. S. Stocks in the hands of the Auditor of State, and is unquestionably good, (with the exception of the frauds above named,) we hereby caution the public against any sacrifice on it, and assure them that no loss can possibly attend the holder of any of the genuine notes of said banks.

We also say that the banks which we represent, will continue to receive at their counters the paper of all the State stock banks, as usual.  
H. B. Hurlbut, Cashier Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.  
Thos. Earl, Franklin Bank, Portage County.  
S. Steese, President Merchant's Bank, Massillon.  
J. O. Willard, Cashier Iron Bank, Ironton.  
M. Brown, President Pickaway County Bank.  
O. Bowen, President Bank of Marion.  
J. A. Sexton, President Stark County Bank.  
S. W. Torry, Cashier Union Bank, Sandusky City.  
A. W. Brockway, Cashier Forest City Bank, Cleveland.  
B. F. Sanford, Cashier Savings Bank, Cin.  
Wm. McMeans, Cashier Springfield Bank.  
H. P. Espy, Cashier Champaign County Bank.

Boston, Aug. 23d.—The sloop-of-war Cayenne of Norfolk for Portsmouth, anchored off Holmes Hole on Thursday in a fog and probabaly reached Portsmouth yesterday. The steamer Fulton left Portsmouth yesterday for Halifax.  
We learn by an arrival at Gloucester that the schooner Starlight of that place was brought by a shot from the Devotion and afterwards boarded and taken into Gaspe. This happened in Magdalen Bay.  
The schooners Mary Niles and Henry Proctor, were also chased out of the bay by an English cutter.  
This news is creating great excitement in Gloucester.