## THE GLOBE.

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BUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, July 2, 1856.





FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. · FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

Interesting reading matter will be found on every page of this paper.

Speech of Hon. Wm. B. Reed .- On our speech of the Hon. WM. B. REED, delivered at the great democratic ratification meeting in Philadelphia. We commend the speech to the attentive perusal of ourreaders, Whigs and Democrats.

"TEN CENT JIMMY."-Such is the epithet gentlemen know that Mr. Buchanan never ad- coming from every State in the Union, neces vocated any such measure—they know that sarily constitute a national convention.

than to publish the speech of John Davis of State that may be constituted or annexed with a repub-

cess is necessary to its preservation. The last number of the Belfontaine (O.) Gazette, published in Logan county in that State, comes to us with the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge at its mast-head for President and Vice-President of the United States.—

The Gazette has always been under the management of its able editor, Mr. Hubbard, an Old-line Whig sheet, and last fall it even supported Chase for Governor. From the Ga- between the platforms may be thus briefly stazette's well written article defining its nosition, we make the following extract:

shall the first step be taken toward the entire the United States." disruption of the States of the Union by a severance of the North from the South?nees of the Cincinnati Convention make the but "the Union must be preserved."

with those who have met in convention un- now done in claiming for Congress "soverfavor of "letting the Union slide," unless a has marked their whole career as a party—favorite crotchet of his own and his associates they deny the constitutional power of Concould be indersed.

que among the members of the old Whig par- constitution, in the Territories. ty. When men of such eminence and honesty as Rufus Choate and Robert C. Win- in the two platforms relates to the maintenthrop, not to mention the scores upon scores of ance of the constitutional authority of the old and tried Whigs of our acquaintance, and laws in Kansas. The democrats maintain in this vicinity, are coming out boldly for James that until the laws of Kansas are repealed, or Buchanan, we are satisfied that this is an occasion that demands an energetic expression must be enforced and executed, and that inof every old Whig who still loves his country | dividual or associated resistance to them by and race above any others.

States Agricultural Society, will be held in the invalidity of the Kansas laws without ju-Philadelphia, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and in the Territory in insurrectionary and rebel-11th of October next. Twelve thousand dol- lious resistance to their execution. lars will be distributed in premiums.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The Issues Made Up.
The full proceedings of the Philadelphia olack republican convention are now open for such comments as their extraordinary character are so well calculated to provoke. It can, in no proper sense, be regarded as a maintain a doctrine which strikes at the national convention, but, in the strictestsense foundation of all government, and proclaims President of the United States. I shall not States and the judgment of posterity. You and have no effect in relieving the convention from the character of a strictly sectional assemblage. Nincteen States, including all the free States and three or four slave States, (the latter only nominally represented,) had delegates present. Nearly one half of the States of the Union were without representatives; and yet this convention is not only claimed to be national, but to be animated by sentiments of devotion to the constitution and

The contrast between the Philadelphia and Cincinnati conventions is too obvious to require comment. The one was composed almost exclusively of delegates from that portion of the Union where the institution of slavery does not exist—the other was composed of delegates from every State and from first page will be found an abstract of the every district of every State of the entire Union. In the character of their organization and representation, therefore, the one was exclusively sectional, whilst the other was

thoroughly national. This difference in the character of the delegations of the two conventions is not more The speech of the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pa., delivered in the Cincinnati Conventions. In fact, the sectional character of the tion on the announcement of the nomination one, and the national character of the othof Buchanan will also be found on the first page. Read it.

er, are the necessary results of the difference in their respective principles. The man who entertains the opinions of the black republican in regard to the constitutional relations of our government to slavery cannot be otherapplied to Mr. Buchanan by the knownothing and black-Republican organs—and they go on to say that he at one time advocated a reduction of the pay for labor to a cated a reduction of the pay for labor to a regard to this question is necessarily a nastandard of "ten cents" a day, &c. These tional man, and hence an assemblage of such,

The issues now made up by the action of in making the charge they are trying to deceive the people—yea, further, they know in their principles in the clearest possible they are lying most foully. Were it not so, would they not produce the proof? Would explicitly stated in their respective platforms: would they not produce the proof? Would they not lay it before the people, and at a single stroke drive every man from his support—for no man opposed to the just and full reward of honest toil could expect any favor from the American people, no matter to what party he might belong?

The speech in which Mr. Buchanan is charged with advocating ten cents a day for labor was delivered in the U. S. Senate, in June 1840. If such doctrines were advocated in that speech, why not publish it, or at least the part of it containing this highly important matter.

This would be honest. This would let the people see for themselves what Mr. Buchanan an said. This would be much more fair in single stroke drive every future American beautiful at a tate the part of the upon of the union. The speech in the upon of the union application of the states with the great national representation of the compromise of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories, and the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories of the union application of the states with the democratic and white part of the union insured to its utmost capacity of embracian an said. This would be much more fair beautiful the product of the union insured to its utmost capacity of embracian in process of the union insured to its utmost capacity of embracian in the union is under the constitution and the perpetuity and expanding in peace and harmony, every future American the product is a product of the union insured to its utmost capacity of embracian of the union insured to its utmost capacity of embracian in the union is under the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expanding in peace and harmony, every future American the constitution of the union insured to its utmost capacity of embracian of the union is under the constitution of the un

sion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of em-

Massachusetts, in order to show what Mr.

Buchanan said.

What dishonesty! As well might the theologian undertake to prove what the scriptures say, by producing the writings of Voltaire, Tom Paine, and such atheists.

State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

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

The Black Republican Fathers, we hold it to be a self-ovident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and The Old Line Whigs of Ohio.

We note down from our exchanges another goodly list of "Old Line Whigs" and other opponents of the Democracy, who at the present time are rallying under the banner of the Union borne alone in this compaign by Buchanan and Breekinridge, and whose success is necessary to its preservation. The last number of the Belfontaine (O) Granter

raging in her Territory.

The two distinctive points of autagonism

The democrats maintain that the constitution has conferred upon Congress no power There is really but one absorbing question to "legislate slavery into a Territory nor to now before the people. In the solemn magnitude of its presence all others are hushed. people thereof perfectly free to form and regularity in the solemn magnitude of its presence all others are hushed. This question is at last presented in a tangi- | ulate their domestic institutions in their ble form. Shall the Union be preserved? or own way, subject only to the constitution of

The black republicans maintain that the constitution confers on Congress sovereign Looking at the political aspect of the times, power over the Territories for their governwith this question staring us in the face, we ment, and that it is both the right and the make our choice of candidates. The nomi- duty of Congress to prohibit slavery therein. It will be observed that both parties claim preservation of the Union the matter of per- to stand upon the constitution; the demomanent interest. Other principles are advo- crats contending for a limitation of the powcated; but, if any principles are to be com- ers of Congress, and the black republicans promised, all of them may be subservient; for the exercise of "sovereign power" by Congress. We doubt whether the old feder-On the other hand, the precervation of the all doctrine of consolidation and centraliza-Union is a minor and secondary principle tion was ever more openly avowed than it is der the title of Republicans. With them the eign power" over the Territories. It is worse preservation of the Union is to be tolerated than federalism in its most odious form—it as a matter of contingency. Mr. Banks com- is absolute despotism—for which the black mitted the first overt act of treason in declar- republicans contend. On the other hand, the ing in the halls of Congress that he was in | democrats present the distinctive issue which gress to interfere with the domestic institutions of a people who are directly interested While we profess to be guided by our own in their regulation, and who are entitled, upjudgment in matters of political interest, it is on every principle of justice and reason, to a source of pleasure to us to know that our exercise their own discretion on the subject. opinions respecting the merits of the Demo- It is the issue between congressional sovercratic and Republican condidates is not uni- cignty and popular sovereignty, under the

The other prominent point of difference force is to be regarded as insurrection, orrebellion, or treason, and treated accordingly. The fourth exhibition of the United The black republicans assume to determine dicial investigation, and uphold their party

This raises an issue which, in our estima-

ved in the question whether slavery shall or shall not be established in Kansas. To asgress as invalid for fraud or oppression, is to

tion, is far more important than that invol-

national convention, but, in the strictestsense | foundation of all government, and proclaims | of that term, it was sectional and geo-graphical. The few exotics from Maryland, ter of legislation. When carried to the ex-Virginia, and Kentucky, who appeared there tent of an armed resistance of the constituas delegates, have no constituencies at home, ted authorities it becomes treason, and it well becomes all, whether in Kansas or out of it, who contribute material aid in money or in Sharpe's rifles, to carry on such resistance, to consider whether the crime of treason does not lie at their door.

The laws of Kansas, passed in pursuance of the constitution and the organic law of the Territory, are as obligatry as the laws of a State or of Congress. The mode of testng their validity is the same in the one case as the other. Who would ever justify an individual, or any number of individuals, in resisting with force a law of a State or of Congress because, in the opinion of such individuals, it was passed by fraud? Who would hesitate to pronounce such resistance either insurrectionary, rebellious, or treasonable, according to the character of the resistance? And who would hesitate to say that the whole power of the government, State or federal, should be applied to enforce such law? The case is in no respect different when the laws of a Territory are resisted; party, by answering interrogatorics, to pre-and hence the broad issue is made up beand hence the broad issue is made up between the democrats and the black republi- ple. cans—the one maintaining that the laws must be executed, the other excusing or jusrepeat, that this issue is of more importance much minerally before the people.

And in the first place, cordially concur in the Convention de established in Kansas.

In this connexion, it is proper to remark that there is no issue between the democrats and the black republicans on the question whether slavery shall be established in Kansas or not. The issue is, whether Congress or the people of the Territory shall determine that question. To charge the democratic party with advocating the Kansas law and insisting on the enforcement of the laws in the Territory for the purpose of establishing slavery there is to make a false issue. They advocate the Kansas law because it does justice to all sections of the Union, and allows the majority of the actual settlers to have or not to have slavery, as they choose. They insist on the execution of the laws in Kansas because they are passed by a legislative tribunal whose enactments must be regarded as valid until set aside by legal means. They do not approve the exertions of President Pierce to enforce the laws there because thereby they wish or expect him to promote the establishment of slavery. His orders are directed to the military officers for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the rights of the free-States as well as the proslavery men. The south does not ask the President to discriminate between pro-slavery and anti-slavery men in the execution of the laws. What they demand is, that the Kansas law in its true spirit shall be faithfully carried out—that the actual inhabitants shall be protected in their right to decide the character of their domestic institutions for themselves. These are the true and paramount issues made up between the two parties, and on them the democrats enter the canvass with standard-bearers in whose wisdom, experience, statesmanship, and patriotism they have implicit confidence, and of whose success they have no doubt.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.

the Committee of the late Democratic National Convention to inform Mr. Buchanan of his nomination and Mr. Buchanan. The letter of acceptance will be read with especial interest at this time; embodying as it does a calm, clear and statesmanlike view of our National affairs, and presenting with force and sound reasoning the duties and responsibilities of the Democratic party of the country in the present critical juncture:—

LANCASTER, June 13th, 1856. Sir: -The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions.

to which we invoke your attention. The Convention feel assured, in tendering o you this signal proof of the respect and esseem of your countrymen, and they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. acter and distinguished public services.— each and every State. For this reason it is worthy of the universal joy which greeted they cherish a profound conviction that everywhere the same determined foe of all his nomination. Mr. Breekinridge was your elevation to the first office in the Republic, will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely, but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and especially, that our public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of

your people. While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of Your fellow citizens,

JOHN E. WARD. HARRY HIBBARD, W. B. LAWRENCE, A. G. Brown, JNO. L. MANNING, John Forsyth. W. PRESTON, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

have the power to bestow.

Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especialcarefully 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 abili
Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I ties, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to and friendship with all nations, believing discharge my duty in such a manner as to this to be our highest policy as well as our allay domestic strife, preserve peace and most imperative duty; but at the same time, 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 principle 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

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each tifying forcible resistance to the laws. We of the resolutions and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most pro-

the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religiousor political inolerance 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 would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened

oublic 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 seens 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 "fi-nality." 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 when the masses proclaimed their preferthe majority, promises, ere long, to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is monstration has been witnessed in the Unifounded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with august body which selected our candidates hem, has simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide of the most distinguished intellects in the for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska Kansas act does no more than give the force of the law to this elementary claring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act to legislate slavery into any Perritory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfeetly 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 indivdual of any party professing de-We publish the Correspondence between votion 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 pleas-

Most happy would it be for the country if its whole progress it has produced no prac-It has alienated and estranged one portion of National Council, thirty-five years unsullied hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties; the Union from the other, and has even seri- by a single mistake, thirty-five years of alously threatened its very existence. To my most constant association with the eminent glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by impression among foreign nations that our championship of the Constitution—render great and glorious confederacy is in constant him peculiarly the candidate for the coming injury, because acknowledged power and sta- favorite son at the bar of other National bility always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities | muring patience to their decisions, finds, at against unjust aggression and in favor of the last, that her fidelity to principle not been maintenance of honorable peace.

ving conservative party of the country, ere fellow-citizens, to our brethren in other fidence which prevailed in the good old time, firmly fixed than ever in her position, and among the different members of the confede- will affirm the action of the Convention by a directly interested in their preservation. Its racy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the gui-dance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is eminently its very nature it must continue to exist so ond office in the gift of the American people. long as there is a Constitution and a Union | It would be difficult to find a man in whom to preserve. A conviction of those truths has public and private usefulness so rarely cominduced many of the purest, the ablest and mingle. Notwithstanding the early age at most independent of our former opponents which he will be called to occupy the high who have differed with 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 Un-

Under these circumstances I most cheefulall the power and influence, constitutionally branch of Congress. His speeches in the latpossessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, ter body placed him in the front rank of in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore manent place in the affections of his political the same harmony 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 war, and during a long and trying campaign, equality among themselves, in promoting the bescured the respect and confidence of his great national object 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 foreknowl-

sert the right of any portion of the people of Kansas, on their individual judgments, to resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication by the Democratic National resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmunication resist the laws of the Territory or of Conmu of the 12th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held in Cincinnati, as they may occur; but this, under the Democratic candidate for the office of must always feel to the people of the United choice, excited in his behalf, a sentiment of

attempt to express the grateful feelings which | will therefore excuse me for not entering in-I entertain towards my Democratic fellow- to particulars; whilst I heartily concur with citizens for having deemed me worthy of this, the highest political honor on earth—an affairs ought to be conducted with such wishonor such as the people of no other country | dom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely, but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign poly at the present crisis in our affairs, I have icy ought ever to be based upon the princi-

from this principle I shall never depart.
Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacri-

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 whilst enjoying gratitude to the sages of the past; it enunprivileges above all nations, under such a ciates our duties with respect to coming Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people. Yours, very respectfully,

James Buchanan.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. E. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State State Central Committee of Pennsylvania performs a pleasing duty in directing the attention of the people to the nominations made by the National and beautiful address upon the floor of the Convention, on the 6th of June, 1856. The convention. Nothing is left to inference. incidents which preceded, accompanied and Intolerance is rebuked; proscription profollowed that decision of the representatives scribed; abolitionism denounced; the rights of the National Democracy, have inspired the felicitations of patriotic men in every part of the country. The voice of the people, faithfully represented at Cincinnati, gratefully responds to the action of the Convention. The result had scarcely been announced before it was welcomed in every State of the confederacy, and the rejoicings of the people confirmed the earnest, all pervading and deep seated sentiment in favor of our distinguished statesman. Since the time was promptly followed by the endorsement upright Chief Magistrate of the Nation .-The great cities of the North and of the enthusiasm which ratified the nominations at unprecedented in our annals, was crowned the ranks of the opposition. The people, as if animated by one instinct,

ence for JAMES BUCHANAN. They had follast, as one after another the venerated representatives of National doctrines disappeared from the stage of action, he became their spontaneous choice for the highest office in their gift. At a period when faction reigns supreme in one branch of Congress and threatens to usurp control in the other; when danger of dissolution. This does us serious struggle. Pennsylvania after presenting her Conventions, and after yielding with unmurforgotten, and that the nation at large accepts May we not hope that it is the mission of her candidate amid the warmest expressions the Democratic party, now the only survi- of confidence and pride. May we not say, long to over-throw all sectional parties and States that when the day of trial comes, the restore the peace, friendship and mutual con- Keystone of the Arch will be found more majority unequaled even in her annals?

The candidate of the Democratic party for the Vice Presidency, the Hon. John C. geographical parties, so much and so justly | thirty-five years of age on the 21st of Januadreaded by the Father of his Country. From | ry last, and is now the candidate for the secposition, he possesses in a singular degree, that firmness of character, that directness and purity of purpose, which, whenever exhibited, are always sure to be honored by the most sagacious people in the world. Mr. Breckinridge has served in the Legislature y pledge myself, should the nomination of of his State, and was four years a distinthe Convention be ratified by the people, that | guished and eloquent member of the popular friends. He was selected by President Pierce as the American Minister at the Spanish Court, which high position he was compelled to decline.

Previous to entering upon his Congressional career, he volunteered for the Mexican fellow soldiers. He has never sought public favor. The people have always called him forth; and it is because he has withheld himself from exciting contests for popular an oath-bound order, we shall be able at a preferment, that the distinctions he wears so gracefully have been so freely bestowed. In contend with. Let us, then, arouse the sleepedge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to this respect he resembles Mr. Buchanan, ers if anythere be. Let us continue the gen-

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 16, 1856. Stration in all the exigencies which may arise of his own but the offspring of that popular opinion which commanded the respect of that convention because it was based upon a admiration which could not be restrained until it found vent in the expression which made him the Democratic nominee for that

distinguished position.

It is vain to describe the spectacle which transpired when Mr. Buchanan's name was finally agreed upon. The rivalry to second, the enthusiasm to support, the eagerness to endorse, the significant unity of sentiment and of action which characterized that interesting period of the Convention, cannot be described. Scarcely had this event been announced to an expectant people, before the discordant branches of the Democracy of New York were brought together and for the first time in many years started forward upon their way once more united as a band of brothers. It was amid such auguries and under such circumstances that James Buchanan became the nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency.

Before the struggles for the nominations came on, the platform of principles was adopted. It is constructed upon an enduring basis; it is founded deep in undying faith and fidelity to the Constitution; it renews, in language of fervent patriotism, our devotion to the union of the States; it re-asserts our events and points out the dazzling destiny in reserve for us on the North American continent. The ununimous assertion of these doctrines, in advance of the nomination, was an assurance to the country that with the Democracy principles are always paramount; and expediency and policy entirely secondary and subordinate.

And now, citizens of Pennsylvania, we have placed before you our principles and our candidates. Freely as the convention has spoken the candidates themselves have responded: Mr. Buchanan by the record of his life and the recent declaration of his opinions; Mr. Breekinridge by his manly of the States re-affirmed; the principle of the Nebraska bill endorsed. There is a completeness in the dignity and in the emphasis with which all this has been done, which show that it has been the work of men who felt that they were dealing with an intelligent people, and acting as the trustees of an exact and jealous, but at the same time con-

fiding and conscientious Democracy.

The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance. so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result.. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half by attempting to consoli-Democracy party. The voice of the veneral date a fierce and fanatical see i unl nejority ted Cass, first raised at the Capital of the in every department of the government date a fierce and fanatical seed unl n.e. ority Union in support of these candidates, was re-echoed by the patriotic Douglas, and the of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convul sions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sover-West, and of the far South, caught up the eign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy the Convention itself, and a national ovation, which must end in cixil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement, which, if sucwith the voluntary tributes to our cause of many of the most eminent men heretofore in freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the flocked from different sections of the Union to the scene of action to declare their prefericanism, while they accept as leaders, men who profane the sages of the past with inconlowed his record during a long life, until, at | ccivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men not by a love of country but by a hatred of national principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms, not a the most alarming doctrines are asserted and harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to conthis long agitation were at an end. During carried into effect in several of the States of summate their purposes they would sacrifice the Union; such a man as Mr. Buchanan be- every great material interest of society. They tical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evil. of distinguished services to his country in the they would wrest the Constitution from the own personal knowledge, it has produced the patriots of other days-thirty-five years of its founders; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens, and relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the south

The democratic party, on the other hand, represents our whole country. Standing upon the firm foundations of the Constitution, its doctrines are the same on the shores of the Pacific and the banks of the St. Lawrence. It addresses itself to no local feeling; it involves no sectional support; it protects the rights guaranteed by the fundamental law, no matter what portion of the people is mission is a peaceful mission. Should the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention be sustained, as we confidently believe they will be, the Democratic party will entitle itself to the renewed confidence and gratitude of the nation by exterminating every element of discord that now disturbs our happy land. Under the guidance of a kind Providence, we shall have in the Presidential chair a patriot who will labor conscientionsly and courageously to render his administration worthy of the expectations of his country. This accomplished, he will have appropriately closed his long career, and have made his name a blessed memory and a proud example throughout coming generations.

The central committee in conclusion direct the attention of the Democrats of the State to the important work of an immediate and thorough organization. The Committee is doing and will continue to do its whole duty; but in a cause like ours and in a canvass like the present, every individual Democrat should be active and vigilant; every school district should be explored by our young men, and every nook and corner of the State filled with truthful documents. That organization is always the best which derives its vigor from systematized primary associations. Our adversaries are skilled in the work of circulating their dogmas among the people. They long enlisted fanatical demagogues and agitators in their ranks, and they boast of having planted some of their most dangerous doctrines in our good old State. If we add to these facilities, the dark and secret plot of glance to understand what a foe we have to regulate the conduct of the future adminis- whose nomination was the result of no efforts | crous rivalry and patriotic unity which new