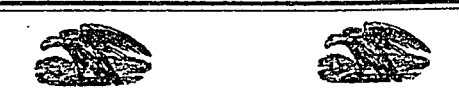


THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 9, 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.

SENATORIAL. Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless. DISTRICT. 1—Geo. W. Beckwith, 13—Abram Lincoln, 2—Fierce Butler, 14—Reuben Wilber, 3—Edward Warman, 15—George A. Crawford, 4—Wm. H. White, 16—James Black, 5—John McNair, 17—H. J. Stahl, 6—John N. Britton, 18—John D. Roddy, 7—David Leary, 19—Jacob Pursey, 8—Charles Kesler, 20—A. J. Buchanan, 9—James Patterson, 21—Wm. Wilkins, 10—Isaac Skelton, 22—James G. Campbell, 11—F. W. Hughes, 23—T. Cunningham, 12—Thomas Osterhout, 24—John Keatty, 25—Vincen J. Jolly.

Democratic State Convention. The Hon. THOMAS IVES having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted by that Committee, calling upon the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, to assemble at CHAMBERSBURG, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August next at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Ives. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman. G. C. WESTROTT, Secretary. JAMES G. FINKLEY, Jr., Secretaries.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee. THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the public house of AND. JOHNSTON, in Huntingdon, on Saturday next, July 12, at 1 o'clock, p. m. SAM'L T. BROWN, Chairman.

Committee. Sam'l T. Brown, Chairman. Robert Cassady, Barren. A. J. Fee, Henderson twp. Geo. W. Patterson, Jackson. Wm. S. Lincoln, Walker. John Campbell, Brady. Andrew Hoover, Penn. Jacob H. Miller, Union. H. Zimmerman, Hopewell. Samuel H. Bell, Shirley. Peter Piper, Porter. Dr. J. G. Lightner, Shiraz. Dr. J. M. Gummell, J. C. G. J. G. Lightner, Shiraz. Dr. J. M. Gummell, J. C. G. J. G. Lightner, Shiraz. Dr. J. M. Gummell, J. C. G. J. G. Lightner, Shiraz.

"We notice an article in the 'Globe,' the editor of which is a Roman Catholic—wherein Col. Fremont is declared a member of that church. This is simply a malignant falsehood; a Roman Catholic lies from a Roman Catholic liar."—Huntingdon Journal.

To the assertion that the editor of this paper is a Roman Catholic, we have but little to say. We despise the littleness of those who make the assertion, while we pity and commiserate them in the unenviable light in which they have been placed before the community—the consequence of their own bad, unrestrained acts. Unable to answer or defend themselves from the charges brought against them by those whom they have so wantonly and recklessly assailed, they resort to all manner of falsehood. With an easy grace, natural to dissembling hypocrites, they bend to a base pandering to a baser spirit of religious clamor. They place us in a false position, and then, with contemptible hypocrisy, bid for personal and political capital out of the sin existing only in their profane imaginations. They talk of "Rome," but forget that they are living scandals to Geneva, and to the community. They act the double parts of secret and cowardly as well as open assassins of private character. With the holy name of their Maker on their lips, they deal in lying and slandering by the wholesale, and yet set themselves up as judges of the christianity and moral conduct of others.—No, we have no claims upon Rome, nor have we any complaints to make against Geneva, but while the ostracised Doctor and the branded Whittaker are furnished us as specimens of the handiwork of the latter, we shall never call upon it. Rome would, doubtless, denounce them—Geneva barely tolerates them as her members.

Now, as to Fremont being a Catholic. In the article alluded to by the "Journal," we only gave the authority of the Philadelphia Daily News, a Know-Nothing paper, for the assertion. In addition, we have the authority of the Washington City Star, New York Express, and other papers, for the assertion that Fremont was raised and educated a Catholic—married by a Catholic clergyman to a Protestant lady, etc., and yet after all your opposition to Catholics, after all your slanders against, your abuse, and misrepresentations of, that class of people, you mail to your mast head the name of one of their number, and call upon the people to vote for him for President of the United States! Is such inconsistency worthy of respect?

COL. BENTON ON COL. FREMONT.—Col. Benton, in his late speech at St. Louis, referred to the nomination of Col. Fremont, his son-in-law, and to a rumor that he would support him, and said:

"Now, when has it ever happened that I have been influenced by family connections, or by my own interest? What office have I ever got for one of my family? What appointment have I ever got for myself? No, citizens! I am above such consideration. I am above family, and above self when the good of the Union is concerned. From first to last, I have been for my country, and mean to continue for it. I have made many sacrifices for it, and am making a great one now in standing this canvass."

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

In a Bad Fix.

The old Rat of the Journal, and his pet mouse, find themselves in an unpleasant position just now. To blindfold their Know Nothing readers, they weekly denounce every man known to be a Catholic, (Fremont excepted) while at the same time they have the name of a Catholic at their mast head for President. Of all men or animals living they are possessed of the least political or moral honesty. We publish the following for the information of the readers of the Journal, that they may know how much honesty of purpose there is in the Journal's opposition to the Catholics:

FREMONT AND ROMANISM.—The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, noticing the Tribune's excuse for Fremont's being married by a Roman Catholic Priest, says— "The idea that the Protestant Clergy of Washington were all afraid of Col. Benton, because he was just then a political power there, is simply ridiculous. Why was not the Catholic Priest under the same influence, if it existed? How came it that he plucked up courage enough to marry the 'happy couple'?"

If Col. Benton exercised power enough to frighten and control the whole body of Protestant Clergymen, we cannot, for the life of us, see what hindered him from extending his marvellous power over the Catholic Priest. This explanation is very weak in the joints. The fact is confessed that the Colonel was married by a Catholic Priest. We ask for no other evidence of the fact than his being married. He dared not be married by any other than a Catholic Priest. He was reared and educated a Catholic, and it was natural enough that he should have been married as one.

We have the fact from a lady of our acquaintance—herself a native, and long resident of Washington City—that every body knew that Col. Fremont was a Roman Catholic; and after his marriage to Miss Benton—a most estimable lady—it was finally arranged that he should attend Mass, &c., on Sunday mornings, but worship with her in the Presbyterian Church at the afternoon services.

These are the "facts in the case." Let our Republican friends wiggle out of them as best they may.

What will Clay Whigs do?

What will those true and tried National Whigs who always rallied when CLAY or WEBSTER blew the charge, do in the present contest? Will they join the standard of the Constitution and Union, or will they merge with one or the other of the miserable factions which are striving to destroy the Republic?

HENRY CLAY once said: "Whenever the Whig party shall become merged into a miserable sectional Abolition party; I will renounce it forever, and in future act with that party, regardless of its name, which stands by the Constitution and the Union."

Such were also the sentiments of WEBSTER—and, following in their footsteps, RUFUS CHOATE and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, two of the most faithful and prominent Whigs in the Union, besides hosts of others, have declared for BUCHANAN and the Constitution. Will not the remnant of the Whig party, which has always stood aloof from the dangerous isms and fanaticism of the times, do likewise?

Thaddeus Stevens' Prediction.

In the Black Republican Convention, Thaddeus Stevens made the following remarks: "Mr. Stevens saw what the current of the Convention was—he did not rise to resist it—but he admonished delegates to take care it does not sweep away friends as well as foes. [Applause.] Pennsylvania is embarrassed by the withdrawal of the only name he thought could save the State. He would like to have time to consult his colleagues.—He would be sorry to see Judge McLean's name introduced now, but he was assured that without that name, Pennsylvania would be lost by 50,000 majority in the Fall! In conclusion, he moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock next morning."

We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Stevens' prediction will be verified!

We do not choose to bandy words with a man who owes his present position to executive clemency. A pardoned convict is not worth our notice.—Journal.

The above will give the reader a correct idea of the characters of the poor, unfortunate fellows, who control the filthy columns of the Journal. It is news to us, as well as to everybody acquainted with us from childhood, that we owe our present freedom to executive clemency, and that we are a pardoned convict!—These charges are serious ones, and if the characters of the persons making them were not as well known as they are, we might be persuaded to take other notice of them. As it is, we will permit them to go on "their way rejoicing" until their infamous characters weigh them down beneath the feet of all honorable men, and until the "church, which they disgrace," finds it necessary to expel them from fellowship as it would the most abandoned wretches on the face of the earth. That the public may see and know Wm. Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker in their true characters, we agree to pay into their hands, one hundred dollars, as soon as they produce the least shadow of evidence to sustain the charges. Will they give the evidence, or will they go on their way, double-branded, as the chief of liars?

The Democratic Platform.

There is one virtue possessed by the Democracy which even the most unscrupulous of their opponents must concede—the virtue of boldly avowing their principles. There is an ingeniousness about our party which they cannot understand, or dare not imitate. Placing implicit confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, the Democracy have nothing to conceal—while our opponents, lacking such confidence, or conscious that a full exposure of all their principles would prove fatal to their cause, content themselves with making false, or partial issues.

But, while they are afraid to lay their own doctrines before the people for scrutiny, they are very courageous in assailing ours—not because they are unsound, but because they are Democratic.

One objection which they urge against Mr. BUCHANAN now—and upon which they rely for injuring him seriously—is, that he has given his sanction to the Cincinnati Platform.

Well, what is there in that platform which Mr. BUCHANAN, as an American citizen, and a Constitution and Union loving Democrat, should not sanction? What is there in it that is not national and sound?

Let us see what the platform says: 1st. It expresses confidence in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating judgment of the American people.

2d. It expresses the opinion that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution—that the grants of power should be strictly construed—and that it is dangerous to exercise doubtful powers.

3d. It denies to the General Government the right to carry on a general system of Internal Improvements.

4th. It denies the right of the General Government to assume State debts.

5th. It opposes a Protective Tariff, and favors one for revenue alone, with such incidental protection as that may afford.

6th. It favors economy in the public expenditures.

7th. It contends that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be applied to national purposes.

8th. It denies the power of Congress to charter a National Bank.

9th. It expresses opposition to the prescriptive principles of Nativism.

10th. It lays down the doctrine that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States.

11th. It approves of the qualified veto power.

12th. It endorses the Compromise measures of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave law.

13th. It expresses confidence in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

14th. It condemns Know-Nothingism.

15th. It approves the Nebraska-Kansas act—maintains the equal rights of the States—and resists monopolies and all exclusive legislation.

16th. It advocates Free Trade and Free Seas.

17th. It supports the Monroe doctrine.

18th. It expresses a decided opinion in favor of free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—an inter-oceanic route—over which the United States should exercise such control as their position, and the privileges which may be granted to them by other States, entitle them to.

19th. It expresses sympathy in the efforts making by Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent.

20th. It asks for proper efforts on the part of the National Administration to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico.

21st. It favors military and postal roads to the Pacific.

An Appeal for Forbearance.

The clergymen of Richmond have issued an appeal to the ultras of all sections of the country, in which they urge moderation and forbearance, and hold this language:—

Let us sedulously avoid every word and deed which can tend to increase the public excitement and irritation. Let us give no countenance to lawless violence, whether in low or high places. Let us seek by every practicable method to strengthen and brighten the bond of fraternal union, which should embrace every citizen of our favored States and Territories. And above all let Christians fervently pray to the Father of light for His blessing on our rulers—that they may be wise, firm, conciliating and patriotic; for our people—that they may be peaceable, prosperous and happy. We are called individually to self examination, the confession of our sins, penitence, and a reformation of our lives; and by these methods far more readily than by fierce discussion, we avert the dangers which are impending over our beloved land. And now we entreat you by every consideration of patriotism and piety—by the memory of our fathers—by the blood that purchased our liberties—by the illustrious deeds of Bunker Hill and Yorktown—by the history of the past—by the millions, living and unborn, whose welfare depends on the preservation of the Union—and especially on our religious prosperity, so greatly increased under our excellent government, to "follow the things which make for peace."

The Death-Knell of Fanaticism.

From all quarters (says the Lowell Advertiser) the telegraphic wires bring the joyous and universal shouts of the democracy, ratifying the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Not one discordant or dissenting voice strikes upon the ear. The great democratic family, from Maine to California, are bound together like a band of brothers, with the preservation of the Union—and especially the perpetuation of democratic principles, to the united and harmonious support of the democratic nominees, and to the utter and complete annihilation of those twin snakes, know-nothingism and black republicanism, which are striving to weaken and divide the great American confederation, and blight the usefulness and prosperity of the country. The Cincinnati Convention has tolled the death-knell of both the traitorous factions, and the idea of November will see them sink into the deepest shades of their native darkness, and in the utter contempt of the American people.

Hear a Distinguished Whig.

The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, for many years a leading Whig member of Congress, thus closes a lengthy letter to his constituents: "But, gentlemen, candor as a man and duty as a representative compel me to say to you that, in my judgment, the success of the black republican candidate, with its necessary consequences, will most probably be fatal to the existence of the government. It is my solemn conviction that if the national democratic party were destroyed to-day the Union of the States would not endure for two years longer. It is the force of this truth which is causing wise men and patriots, without regard to former party associations and prejudices, to take their stand with those who intend to make a great effort for the maintenance of the government of Washington. As North Carolina will have the honor of firing the first gun in this great battle, so a decisive triumph there will tend powerfully to encourage and strengthen the friends of the constitution and the Union everywhere."

Buchanan and the Old-line Whigs.

The Natchez (Mississippi) Free Trader says: "A gentleman of this city, heretofore a prominent leading whig, remarked in our presence, previous to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, that if Mr. Buchanan was nominated, there would be no contest at all in the South, that the conservative portion of the old whig party would give him an unanimous and cordial support, and that the democratic rule would be insured for the next twenty years. "Were we to mention the name of the gentleman who gave this opinion, we know it would give it greater weight, but, as it was a private conversation, we forbear. The sentiment, however, is one which we know is entertained by most of the conservative whigs of this country."

Six Eclipses in One Year.

On referring to our Dutch Almanac we find that there will be six eclipses this year—two of the Sun, two of the Moon and two of the Know Nothings. The first eclipse of the Know Nothings will occur on the second Tuesday of October. It will be partial, and be visible in Pennsylvania and some other portions of the United States. The second, which will be total, will take place on the 4th of November, and be visible all over the World, though the best view of it will be had in the United States. It will commence about eight o'clock in the morning, and the point of total obscuration will be reached about seven in the evening. This eclipse is not expected to "pass off" at all, but it is supposed that the body eclipsed (which is anything but a "heavenly body") will itself pass off. It is not apprehended that the equilibrium of the political system will be destroyed by the disappearance of the obscured body. On the contrary, it is believed that the abatement of this disturbing cause will be productive of increased harmony.

DYING OUT.—Every day (says the Philadelphia Argus), makes it clearer that Know Nothingism is on its last legs. In the South it can make but a feeble stand, and the ragged, shapeless mass of northern Know Nothingism is falling to pieces and sloughing off into avowed Black Republicanism. Thus it is stated that the "Fillmore National American Club" of New York city have unanimously resolved to support Fremont. The bolters' convention, representing doubtless the majority of northern Know Nothings, have nominated Fremont, and are now the second-rate allies of Seward, Greeley and Giddings.

FREMONT A SLAVEHOLDER.—The Louisville Journal, the leading advocate of Mr. Fillmore in the West, says the confidence of the Northern sectionalists, like Bob Acres' courage is fast ebbing out of their finger ends. They dared not nominate a straight-out Free-Soiler, like Seward or Chase or Hale, but selected Fremont for availability. It seems probable that they have caught a Tartar and have actually nominated a slaveholder.

The 'Ten Cent' Slander Nailed to the Counter.

No sooner had the nomination of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, by the Cincinnati Convention, been announced, than our political enemies began their old game of misrepresentation and abuse. They immediately mounted astride of the old dilapidated slander of "Ten Cent Jimmy," and the eagerness which they have manifested to indulge in this favorite misrepresentation has afforded an excellent opportunity to the Democracy, to nail the lie to the counter, and exhibit in unmistakable clearness, the total disregard our opponents have either for honesty or decency.

The speech in which Mr. BUCHANAN is alleged to have advocated the reduction in the price of American labor, was delivered in the United States Senate, January 22d, 1849, on the Independent Treasury Bill. It is copied word for word from the Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 26th Congress, page 136. Those who read the extract, remarks the Reading Gazette, will doubtless be surprised when we tell them that it is the only foundation the enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN ever had for the story they have been industriously circulating for many years past, that he advocated a reduction of the wages of American workmen, to ten cents a day. He will be seen at a glance, that there is not a line or word, that can be made, either directly, or by the most forced inference, to bear any such meaning. On the contrary, the position assumed by Mr. BUCHANAN was that of the true friend of the laborer. He advocated a sound currency, as one of the greatest benefits which the working man could enjoy, because it would insure him permanent employment, at regular wages, punctually paid in gold and silver. At times he completely vindicated the correctness of his position. Wages have never been better for all sorts of labor, or more promptly paid, than since the evils of a depreciated paper currency were cured by the Independent Treasury system. Every laboring-man will see the force and justice of Mr. BUCHANAN's argument, and instead of joining in the cry of demagogues against him, applaud and sustain him as one of the earliest champions of the rights of labor.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most desire? Constant employment, regular wages and uniform reasonable prices for the necessities and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered much by them, more than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding reversion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes, is rapidly rising. He is not allowed to feel that, although he nominally learns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet from the increased price of all the necessities of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of work altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our privations are different from his, but they are abandoned; whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of a bare subsistence.

"Again, sir, who, do you suppose, held the greater part of the worthless paper of the one hundred and sixty-five broken banks to which I have referred? Certainly it was not the keen and wary speculator who snuffs danger from afar. If you were to make the search, you would find more broken bank notes in the cottages of the laboring poor than in any where else. And these miserable shillings, where are they? After the reversion of 1837, laborers were glad to obtain employment on any terms; and they often received it upon the express condition that they should accept this worthless trash in payment. Sir, an entire suppression of all bank notes of a lower denomination than the value of one week's wages of the laboring man is absolutely necessary for his protection. He ought always to receive his wages in gold or silver. Of all men on earth, the laborer is most interested in having a sound and stable currency.

"All other circumstances being equal, I agree with the Senator of Kentucky that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the highest wages. I do not, however, mean by the term 'highest wages,' the greatest nominal amount. During the revolutionary war, one day's work commanded a hundred dollars of continental paper; but this would scarcely have purchased a breakfast. The more proper expression would be, to say that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; where one day's labor will procure not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessities and comforts of life. If, therefore, you should in some degree reduce the nominal price of labor, by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation, would this injure the laborer? Certainly not; because the price of all the necessities and comforts of life are reduced in the same proportion, and he will be able to purchase more of them for one dollar in a sound state of currency, than he could have done, in the days of extravagant expansion, for a dollar and a quarter. So far from injuring, it will insure to him constant employment and regular prices, paid in a sound currency, which, of all things he ought most to desire; and it will save him from being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency, which have hitherto convulsed the country.

"This sound state of the currency will have another most happy effect upon the laboring man. He will receive his wages in gold and silver; and this will induce him to lay up, for future use, such a portion of them as he can spare, after satisfying his immediate wants. This he will not do at present, because he knows not whether the trash which he is now compelled to receive as money, will continue to be of any value a week or a month hereafter. A knowledge of this fact tends to banish economy from his dwelling and induces him to expend his wages as rapidly as possible, lest they may become worthless on his hands."

A Great Speech in the Senate.

Mr. Hunter had the floor in the Senate yesterday on the Kansas question, and occupied its attention for one hour. He confined his remarks to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the Sumner and Brooks case, and to certain imputations of Mr. Sumner upon the State of Virginia. He regretted that the Legislature of Massachusetts had treated a mere personal affair between the two gentlemen named as a matter of public moment. He said that many personal collisions betwixt members had occurred, but this was the first instance in which a State had interfered in such affairs. He regretted this interference, because it had a tendency to exasperate and aggravate the sectional animosity and strife which were already distracting the peace of the country. Whilst he paid an eloquent tribute to the revolutionary fame of Massachusetts, he denied that her present position in regard to her fidelity to the constitution and the Union gave her any peculiar right to sit in judgment, and demand of Congress to execute her decrees. His remarks upon the personal liberty bill in existence in Massachusetts were extremely impressive and forcible.

In reply to certain reflections upon the character of Virginia contained in Mr. Sumner's speech in connexion with the institution of slavery, Mr. Hunter entered upon one of the most philosophical and conclusive vindications of that institution that we have ever heard. He showed that transfer of slaves by sale from one State to another was a necessary consequence of the existence of slavery, and that it was essential, not only for the comfort and happiness of the slaves, but of the whites also. He dwelt with power upon the impracticability of the abolition of slavery without consequences far more disastrous to both master and slaves than any evils that could be pictured in their present relations. He defied any man to show three millions of negroes, bond or free in any country on the globe, who had made the same progress in civilization, and who enjoyed the same prosperity and happiness, with those three millions in the southern States. He alluded to the fact that slaves were introduced into Virginia by Old England and New England, and he said the seller was just as responsible as the buyer.— He then showed that there were as many men outside of the slave States as inside of them who owe their subsistence and their profits to slave labor. At this time Old England and New England were buying freely the products of slave labor, and were making profit on it. They were, therefore, as responsible for the continuance of the institution as was the slaveholder. He said that if the people of New England and of Old England should refuse to buy the products of slave labor, it would cease to be profitable at home, and the institution would die out. With such views, Mr. Hunter thought it exceedingly unreasonable in Massachusetts to approve and endorse a speech which assailed the southern people, as did that of Mr. Sumner, for having amongst them the institution of slavery, for which they are as responsible as were the southern people.

Mr. Hunter's vindication of Virginia against the charge of "turpitude" contained in Mr. Sumner's speech was characterized by the loftiest eloquence and the most noble devotion to the fame of his native State. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hunter discussed with great ability the question of constitutional "privilege," as guaranteed by that instrument. His investigation of the subject had induced him to change his mind as to the correctness of the conclusion at which the Senate committee had arrived in the case of Mr. Brooks, and he regretted the Senate had not declined to take jurisdiction of the matter, and to leave it to the judicial tribunals, to which he thought it properly belonged. Mr. Hunter thought with a powerful appeal to the Senate and to the country in behalf of a restoration of more kindly and fraternal feelings than now prevailed, and in language of the most thrilling eloquence, depicted the fatal consequences that must follow if something was not done to arrest the career of mad sectionalism.—Washington Union.

An Overwhelming Reply.

In the course of a long, able and withering reply to the oft-refuted slanders in regard to the federalism of Mr. Buchanan, the New York Day Book says: "Now, the truth is, Mr. Buchanan never was a federalist in the true sense of that term. A federalist was an opposer of the war by his own government. Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress in the year 1820, and as a supporter of Mr. Monroe's administration; yet as this administration was supported by the federalists, the Clintonians and democrats, it gives his enemies a chance to say that he was a federalist. The true way to determine what he was is to go to the record. Did he support federal or whig measures? Did he favor a strict or liberal construction of the constitution? By their fruits ye shall know them. Now almost the first speech (and a most able one it was) which Mr. Buchanan made on the floor of Congress was in opposition to a bankrupt law. In this speech he showed his injustice to the laboring classes, and its wrong in granting special privileges to the few.

"Upon other questions his record is equally democratic. Party lines then were not drawn. The old federal party had forsaken its principles, and made pretensions to the 'era of good feeling,' as it was called. When, however, Mr. Monroe drew the lines in his celebrated message upon internal improvement, and in the annunciation of the Monroe doctrine, the goats soon separated from the sheep. The former all at once became 'national republicans,' and Mr. Clay, chagrined and disappointed, joined them. Where was Mr. Buchanan all through this? Did he go off after the strange gods of the republican party, like so many pretended democrats of the present day? Not at all. We find him unwavering in his support of democratic principles from the day he entered on the floor of Congress until the present, and we defy his enemies to prove differently."

The Bedford Inquirer says the Democrats, since the nomination of Buchanan, are buying up all the ten cent pieces, in order to keep them out of view till after the election, as they produce unpleasant reminiscences.— Our friend of the Chambersburg spirit, however, assigns a much better reason, for their purchase. He says they want the ten cent pieces to buy up the Know Nothing presses. These, when bought, they will trade off for sheep stealing dogs, which they will shoot.