THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 13, 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,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.	
1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle.
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.	

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

AT THE COURT HOUSE

THIS EVENING.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

The Democratic Delegate Convention
Will assemble at the Public School House at 2½ o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON.
August 13, 1856.

Circulate "The Globe!"

THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance,.....$ 50
"...six....."....."....."..... 75
"...one year....."....."....."..... 1 50

How many new subscribers shall be added to our list during the Court weeks? Remember, THE GLOBE is the best newspaper published in the county.

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE at 2½ o'clock p. m. We learn that every district in the county will be represented—that the most entire unanimity exists among the delegates—and that they are all animated with the strongest hopes of success. They bring good tidings from every part of the county. The democracy are not only up, and doing, and ready for action, but many old-line Whigs are anxiously awaiting the result of the democratic convention, that they may enter the field in support of its ticket. Their principles being sound let the democracy put forward good men. Let the convention exercise the greatest care and discrimination in the selection of candidates—let them be unexceptionable and popular—free from spot or blemish—and with such candidates the democracy will sweep the county. This is but the general impression. Let every man act for the common weal. The crisis demands it.

☞ Mr. SAMUEL COEN, an Old Line Whig of Barree, wishes us to give public notice, that he *is not* an agent for the *Huntingdon Journal*. He has paid them for their paper to April next, and has ordered them to keep the money and paper, but they still keep his name in their paper as an agent, which he considers an *insult*. Mr. COEN is a Buchanan man—and is not ashamed to let the public generally, and particularly those who heretofore labored with him in the Whig party, know it.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—JOHN ASHMAN, Esq., of Clay township, until within a few months, one of the most prominent, respectable, and intelligent leaders in the opposition ranks, has taken the stump for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the Democratic cause generally. We learn from him that many of his neighbors, old line Whigs like himself, will also warmly support the Democratic nominees. The truth is, the *best men* of the old Whig party everywhere, are falling into line with the Democracy.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATORS.—Messrs. PRATT and PEARCE, the Senators from Maryland in the Senate of the United States, have both written letters announcing their determination to support BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. This announcement will materially influence the result in that State, as both of these gentlemen belonged to the Whig party, and their influence is very considerable.

The letter of Mr. PRATT will be found in to-day's paper. Don't neglect to read it.

☞ A gentleman in St. Louis has offered to bet twenty-five hundred dollars against one thousand, that Mr. FILLMORE will not get Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

☞ We heard a lady say the other day, that the Ambrotypes taken by Mr. AUXER, at his room in the Court House, were the "most beautiful" she had ever seen. A gentleman who is a judge of nice things, says Mr. AUXER takes the most life-like portraits he has ever had the pleasure of looking at.

The Elections---Glorious Results.

KENTUCKY.—The latest returns from Kentucky only go to complete the disastrous route of the Know Nothing party. From one end of the State to the other they have been badly beaten. The Democratic majority will be very large. The *Louisville Times* estimates it at 10,000. Inasmuch as Kentucky has seldom before voted a Democratic ticket, the news of this astonishing result will have a mighty effect all over the Union, and go far toward swelling the mighty tide which is bearing the great Pennsylvania statesman and orator to the Presidential chair. In November, we predict, Kentucky will choose Democratic electors by at least 20,000 majority.

MISSOURI.—In Missouri, Colonel Benton, who ran as a candidate for Governor in order to defeat and distract the Democracy if possible, has perhaps accomplished his purpose, although it is by no means certain. The last intelligence from St. Louis is to the effect that the contest between Polk, Democrat, and Ewing, Know Nothing, for Governor, is very close. The result will not be known for several days. Colonel Benton, outside of St. Louis, appears to be emphatically nowhere. Green, Democrat, is elected to Congress, and Caruthers, probably, also, in the Seventh District. John S. Phelps, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Returns from fifty counties show a Democratic gain of about 6,000 in the vote for Bragg, the candidate for Governor.

The Democrats have also gained about twenty members of the Legislature.

The latest election returns from all parts of the State indicate that the Democratic majority will be about 8,000.

ARKANSAS.—Sufficient returns have been received to show that Conway, democrat, has carried the State over Yell, his "American" competitor. Conway's majority will range, according to present appearances, from 3000 to 5000.

The Legislature is largely Democratic, and Warner and Greenwood, Democrats, are both elected to Congress.

IOWA.—Little Iowa has gone for the Black Republicans, by a small majority.

The Glorious Victory in Kentucky.

The Democratic victory in Kentucky is overwhelming. Nobly have the old line Whigs of that gallant State carried out their principles in acting as our allies in this important contest. Every where are they doing the same, acting with and for the only National party now in existence in the country. The Louisville *Courier*, an old line Whig paper has the following gratifying intelligence:

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.—We have returns by telegraph from several of the most important points of the State. They all indicate very large and decisive gains for the Anti-Know-Nothings. Indeed, we have no doubt but that the result of yesterday's election in Kentucky will show a majority of ten thousand for the Democracy. The issue of party politics in this election was forced upon the Democratic party, and it has manfully, and triumphantly met the issue. This result is but a foretaste of November. Throughout Kentucky the love of the Union preponderates above all oath-bound and secret factions.

The news strikes the enemies of the Union with consternation. Their hopes are blasted in every quarter. Iowa as good as lost to the Republicans, Indiana and Illinois sure to vote the Democratic ticket, with the chances that Ohio will do the same—no hope for them in Wisconsin, very little in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine or Rhode Island, it is no wonder that the FREMONTERS have such long faces and heavy hearts.

The Louisville *Times* explains the causes that operated to swell the Know-Nothing majority in that city. They will hardly be allowed to operate at the Presidential election in November, so we may confidently expect a still greater majority at that time than the one we have now obtained. The following is the article to which we have alluded:

THE ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE.—There was an election held in this city yesterday, but the Know Nothings had it all their own way. But few Democrats went to the polls, nor could they be persuaded to do so. Numbers of the very best Democrats in the city positively refused to vote. They preferred that the election should go by default, than to enter the contest unorganized and unprepared, where but a partial Democratic vote could be given. As for the Germans, they nearly all left the city, with their families, on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday morning, apprehending rioting and mobs on the part of the Know Nothings. The city is yet under "the reign of terror," although there was no rioting yesterday.

The Know Nothings were busy all day, and doubtless voted their full strength.

Black Republican Patriotism.

The intimation already thrown out, that the Black Republicans in the House of Representatives will refuse to pass the regular Appropriation Bills, unless they can have a Kansas capital for the Presidential election, is beginning to startle the most drowsy and lethargic sluggards in the country. Let them carry out their infamous threat if they dare. Let them paralyze the whole machinery of Government, virtually putting an end to its very existence; let them disband the army, dismiss the officers of the navy, discharge all the mechanics and workingmen at our navy yards, suspend all public business at our custom houses, post offices, United States Courts—let them do all this in their desperate madness and unscrupulous fanaticism, and the people will brand their names with irredeemable infamy. We shall see if such an atrocity will not rouse the masses of our people like a trumpet-call. Let the negro advocates carry out their threat if they dare. "Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad."

A Word to Old-Line Whigs!

"The Abolition movement is clearly unconstitutional, and dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Union.—As long as I live, I will never sanction the efforts of these men to create sectional parties, and array one portion of the Union against the other."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I have always been a Whig, but if the Whig party degenerates into a contemptible Abolition party, I will no longer be a Whig."—HENRY CLAY.

"I will join myself to no party that does not carry the Flag, and keep step to the Music of the Union."—RUFUS CHOATE.

Here, Old Line Whigs, you have what three great leaders of the Whig party, as it existed in its palmiest days, thought of the Black Republicans. Such, says the *Luzerne Union*, is the language of patriots who founded the Whig party, who labored for its success, and who loved it with all the fervor of their great souls.—Yet they loved their country more, and when they saw that their party was in danger of being corrupted by Abolitionism, they rose above its trammels, and stood by the Constitution, which it was abandoning. And such is precisely the position of thousands of gallant old Whigs, North and South, at the present time.—How can any Whig vote for the candidate of a "contemptible Abolition faction," with the warnings of such old patriots as CLAY and WEBSTER before him? How can he vote for JOHN C. FREMONT, who is the embodiment of those very principles which the sage of Marshfield declared were "dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Union?" As long as he reveres the memory of those great men; as long as he remembers their eloquent appeals in behalf of the Constitution, and their deep anxiety for the safety of the Union—he can never consistently sustain those sectional measures, the success of which would only be the prelude to a dissolution of the Union.

If HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER were alive to-day, there can be no doubt but they would be hearty supporters of the Democratic nominees. It were a libel upon their memory, to suppose that they would be giving their support to the enemies of that country and that Constitution, in the defence of which they spent the greater part of their lives! They warned their countrymen of the evil tendencies of sectional parties, because their effect would be to create a bitter hostility between different sections of the country, and weaken the bonds of national brotherhood. Would that those illustrious statesmen were still living, to utter their voice of condemnation against the dangerous fanatics who are now endeavoring to elect FREMONT to the Presidency by the votes of only half of the Union! As certain as they had a voice to speak, would they denounce this effort as treason, and those engaged in it as meriting the doom of traitors.

Will the Old Line Whigs so far forget the wise admonitions of CLAY and WEBSTER and CHOATE, as to vote for the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency of this great nation? We have too much faith in their patriotism to think that they will. They should not, for the sake of their posterity, vote for the political maniacs, who are banded together for the avowed purpose of dissolving the Union. Let them follow the example of WEBSTER, and frown upon the efforts of these men to "create sectional parties, and array one portion of the Union against the other."

Good Advice.

GO TO WORK!—The democracy have flung to the breeze the banner of the constitution, and every Democratic voter is called upon to rally around its standard. We have a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe to meet.—Scheming and plotting in secret, working by artifice, dealing in misrepresentations, uttering falsehoods, pursuing their selfish aims even to the verge of civil war, these arch demagogues must be met at the very threshhold, confronted at every step, and exposed at every point. Every individual Democrat must go to work, actively, zealously, and above all go to work now! The fact that we feel sure of success must not slacken our efforts.

GO TO WORK

and circulate Democratic documents and papers which discuss fairly and ably the great questions at issue in the present contest.—Misrepresentation and falsehood are already rife—false and hypocritical philanthropy, with the smooth and cunning tongue of the serpent, has already began its game of deception, and must be promptly met with facts and arguments.

GO TO WORK

and inculcate the necessity of harmony, of union, of concert, of action, and well-directed effort on all occasions, and at all times. Let every Democrat adopt the glorious motto first uttered by Benton—"*Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—everything for the cause, nothing for men!*"

GO TO WORK

for the time has come predicted by Daniel Webster, "when all good men and true will be called upon to rally around the Constitution, and when we raise that banner it shall glitter like the Oriflame!" The hour is upon us sooner than the prophet or his listeners could anticipate, and the banner of the Constitution waves over the Democratic citadel, and through the length and breadth of the land the watch-fires of Democracy are lighted calling on "all good men and true" to the rescue.

☞ The Hon. E. B. Webb, Whig candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1852, has written a Democratic letter, to a friend which has been published. He says he intends to act with the Democratic party hereafter, on the ground that it is the only true national party, devoted to the perpetuity and prosperity of the country.

The State Election.

The State Democratic Convention which assembled in Chambersburg on Wednesday last, nominated JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county, for Surveyor General, in place of TIMOTHY IVES, resigned. Mr. ROWE was nominated on the 8th ballot, and we are happy to learn that the utmost good feeling prevailed.

The State Ticket is now complete, and we call upon the Democrats of Pennsylvania to gird on their armor at once and prepare for the contest. The whole force of the opposition is concentrated on their State ticket, and if we want to beat them, every man who has the good of the cause, the election of BUCHANAN, and the preservation of the Union at heart, must be up and doing. We have GEO. SCOTT, JACOB FRY, jr., and JOHN ROWE, against THOMAS E. COCHRAN, DARWIN PHELPS, and BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE—three true and tried national Democrats against three untried Black Republican disunionists. This is enough to incite the Democracy of Pennsylvania to action. Upon the October election in this State depends in some measure the result of the Presidential election, and no effort should be left untried to elect the Democratic candidates. Notwithstanding the howlings of the disunionists and the vauntings of the Fillmore men, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can and will carry the State ticket if they will but organize and act. We trust that our Democratic friends throughout the State will act upon these suggestions, and roll up a triumphant majority, for SCOTT, FRY and ROWE, on the 14th of October.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Union.]

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 7, 1856.

MY DEAR UNION:—The greatest day that Franklin county has witnessed for many years is just terminating. "It was a day, and such a day, oh! long to be remembered!" It was a day that will not soon be forgotten by the hundreds and thousands who were here assembled. From the north and south, from the east and the west, from the mountains and the valleys, from the farm houses and the villages the masses flocked to testify their devotion to the Union, and their fidelity to the Democratic party. They came with the glorious sentiments of patriotism blazing upon their streaming banners; and with the pure emotions of patriotism swelling up in every chamber of their hearts. Their jubilant shouts of anticipated triumph rolled along these rich valleys and echoed away over the neighboring mountains. Fine arches tastefully trimmed with flowers were thrown across the principal streets, and innumerable banners with various devices floated from public buildings and private residences. In the Diamond two large and significant banners were raised—one was headed "Buchanan's Union," and was a map of the United States, with every State spread out in its full proportion and beauty. The other was "Fremont's Union," and was a dilapidated, tattered map, containing but the fifteen northern States. Those two simple banners were full of solemn admonition. The procession formed at 1 o'clock, in the following order: The Wheatland Club, of Lancaster, with a band, and several flags; on one was inscribed the motto "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." Another had "The unconquerable East Ward, the home of James Buchanan—we know him, we respect him, and will honor him." Then came delegations from Fayetteville, South Mountain, Carlisle, each bearing banners with appropriate sentiments.—Next came the Harrisburg Club, with a band, headed by a wagon in which there was a large "Buck" with immense antlers, upon which the star spangled banner was borne. Next was the Chambersburg delegation with a band and flags; on one was emblazoned the sentiment, "Franklin county gave birth to a national Statesman, and will be true to the national compact." Then followed delegations from New Franklin, Antrim, Mercersburg, Waynesburg, Gettysburgh, Campbelltown, Lowden, Greencastle, McConnelsburg, New Guilford, and a number of other places whose names I could not get. After marching through the town, the procession moved out to a beautiful grove, where a speakers' stand, and seats were conveniently arranged. When the immense multitude circled around the stand, then for the first time could all be seen together, and I tell you it was a sight that would strike treason dumb. I would you could have looked upon that "sea of upturned faces," have seen their flashing eyes, and heard their shouts of thunder in response to patriotic sentiments; then you could have no doubt that the people are rising in indignation to give a signal rebuke to sectionalism, and all that tends to disturb the tranquility of our common country. The crowd was variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. I have no disposition to exaggerate, and I adopt the lowest estimate, and call upon you and all your readers to rejoice that in this old Whig region, twenty thousand freemen turned out to the rallying cry of the Union and the Constitution. The meeting was called to order by Col. Forney, Chairman of the State Central Committee, upon whose motion Hon. James Nill, of Franklin county was called to the chair. A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected, whose names you will get in the papers of this place. Mr. Nill made a short and pertinent speech, and introduced Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., who was received with three deafening cheers. For more than an hour he held that vast audience enchained listening to one of the clearest, most earnest, convincing and unanswerable arguments it has ever been my good fortune to hear. He exposed the deceptions of Know Nothingism, and the dangers of Republicanism, and repelled the slanders that are constantly heaped upon the south. He declared that the south do not ask that Congress shall legislate in favor of the extension of slavery; they only ask that the people of the territories be permitted to exercise the same right we enjoy—that they be allowed to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and then if slavery is prohibited in the new States and territories the south has not a word to say. He was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Hon. Josiah Randall, and Col. S. W. Black were both called on, but fearing a shower they had gone into town. They will both speak to-night in the Court House. Daniel Dougherty, Esq., closed the meeting in the grove with a beautiful little speech, full of Democracy and patriotism.

After the speeches, to-night, we are to have a magnificent display of fire works, under the directions of Messrs. Edy, of New York. I forgot to tell you that last night the Court House was crowded, to listen to Hon. Josiah Randall, Col. Black and Judge Wilson. They all made capital and telling speeches. Randall and Wilson are both old line Whigs, who for years battled in the front ranks of their party, and now that it has gone down, they find no sympathy or congeniality save among the Democracy, with whom they have this common feeling of devotion to our country and its best interest. These venerable, noble men, stand up and plead with their old associates to rally with them under our banner, and hundreds in response to their call, are daily joining in our shout of "Buchanan and the Union."

Again, I must speak of the kindness and hospitality of the warm hearted citizens of Chambersburg, who magnanimously opened their houses to the accommodation and entertainment of strangers.

In the greatest possible haste, I am still yours, SQUIBOB.

The Truth of History!

Resolved, That the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of the whole country can repose, in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery, in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all 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.

Such are the words of the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. Their spirit is as clearly manifest as their words can make it, and when the occasion which gives impulse to the vile purposes of sectional agitation shall have passed by, history will do them justice. The people of the United States, however, unless we entirely mistake their character and temper, will anticipate history, and furnish it with materials for a correct relation, by their vindication of the Democracy in November next.

The entire capital of the opposition is Kansas. Their whole argument a brazen mendacity. On the assertion that the Democratic party proposes to extend slavery into territory now free, they rest their entire case. Remove that foundation, and judgment, by default, must be rendered against Black Republicanism. We pronounce the assertion wholly and wilfully false. To prove this two things must be looked at: 1st, the condition of Kansas; 2d, the action of the Democratic party. With regard to the first, the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Investigation equally prove the Border Ruffians and Free State Men to have stood on the same ground, and that if any excess of cheatery existed, it was decidedly on the Free State side. And Theodore Dwight, President of the Kansas League, testifies as follows:

1st. That but a small part of Kansas has been the theatre of the lawless invasions of the pro-slavery invaders; that Kansas river, and Ossawattamy, in the southeastern portion of the Territory, have been the principal points of attack of predatory and murderous bands, whose lawless and savage conduct have disgraced the country and civilization. But it should be borne in mind that there are many towns beyond those districts, more or less remote, where the danger and apprehension have been less, and where the settlers have not only remained, but have pursued their business sufficiently to secure considerable crops, which are now fast ripening, and promising a rich reward for their labor and perseverance.

2d. "The season has been healthy, and favorable to agriculture; no complaints have reached us of drought, which part of last year and the year previous was so destructive.

4th. "Many settlers from the free States, still expect, as well as hope for a favorable issue of the question, and some of them have already begun to reap the advantages promised by that choice and central region of the Union.

5th. "The settlers from our own State, and many others, have conducted in a manner most creditable to themselves, their country, and the cause of freedom.

6th. "The Georgians who went to Kansas to drive out the free settlers, appear to have become settlers themselves; and how could they? They could not secure land without living on it: they could not live on it without working, and they could not work without disgracing themselves, and denying their own fundamental doctrine.

7th. "Everything concurs to prove that very few of the Pro-Slavery agitators are, or are likely to be, *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory. No man can secure more than 160 acres for some time to come; on so small a tract he could not advantageously employ slaves, even if he were willing to trust slaves on what may be made free soil, and where he thinks the danger of losing them to be more 'imminent' than it is.

8th. "Information has just been received by the League, from the West, from a private source, that a great number of free settlers are pouring into Kansas, by several routes, with their wagons and families, having been invited by their friends in some of the undisturbed districts; and that Col. Lane and his friends have already probably entered, and taken their chosen positions in select places, well provided, like the others, to enter upon their new farms, and to sustain themselves until they can begin to derive their support from the fertile soil of that splendid Territory."

Thus their own witness proves, that instead of *all* Kansas being invaded and disturbed, the trouble has been confined to "*a small part*, lying along the Kansas river:" that the free State men have been unmolested everywhere else: that they in fact occupy, and are the dominant party in Kansas, and are able to eat up all the slaveholders in the Territory at a meal—if they see fit; and, finally, that the Georgians and Missourians are settling *peaceably, and going to work* on their farms! Will Black Republicanism attempt to impeach its own witness? Or will it have the honesty to come out and admit that the whole thing is settled, and that if Kansas be let alone *at the North* it must be *a free State?*—And, moreover, that the South will not stir a finger to prevent its being a free State. With regard to the second assertion, viz: that the Democratic party is a pro-slavery party, what are the facts? Simply these. That the Democratic party is a national and not a sectional party. That its organization embraces the inhabitants of every State in the Union. That its members in the slave States believe in the expediency of slavery as a domestic institution. That its members in the free States, upon equal grounds of expediency and interest, prefer white labor, and have abolished slavery as a local institution. That each admits the undoubted right of the other to judge of what is best, and most for their own State interests. That the Democracy of the North have neither love nor interest in slavery.—That the Democracy of the South have both; and that each have always acted upon, and propose always to act upon, the rule of minding their own business, and not interfering with what don't concern them. That Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, and that wherever the people choose to establish negro slavery as a local and domestic institution, the Constitution gives them the power and the right to do so. That it is therefore equally impolitic and unjust for one section of the Union, which has elected *not* to have slavery, and with whose election no Southern State or man ever attempted or dreamed of interfering, to endeavor, directly or indirectly, to prevent the exercise of a similar freedom of choice by those communities which *do* elect to have slavery as a domestic institution.—That, in fine, the Constitution gives no State any power or privilege to interfere with a sister State. That it does not confer upon the General Government any power to interfere, either in making slaves of those now free, or *free* men of those now slaves. That it leaves the General Government, in fact, incompetent to inquire of the subject, in any manner, way or shape whatever—vesting the whole right in the several States themselves. That since this is so—since the States are impotent to interfere with each other, and the General Government impotent to interfere with the States, it is idle, wicked, mischievous, treacherous and treasonable, to turn the subject of slavery into the principle of a party and the staple of a political agitation. Such is the whole system of the Democratic party on the subject; and we appeal to the common sense, and common honesty of the people of the United States, whether that system is not as good, true, wholesome and Constitutional, as the system of Black Republicanism is wicked, false, pernicious, and destructive of the Constitution and the glorious Union it cements.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

From the Daily Evening Argus.

What will you do about it?

The slavery restricting proviso will never be applied to the Territories. Nor will the Missouri Compromise ever be re-enacted. The Republicans themselves voted against such re-enactment, the other day in Congress. They do not propose it in their platform. It is quite certain, then, that hereafter, each Territory will be left to decide for itself whether or no it will have negro slavery. It is quite certain that this "principle" of the Nebraska Bill will be—aye is—the fixed policy of the United States.

Now, the Republicans themselves, yielding this great point—proposing no change in this self-governing policy—yet undertake to render it nugatory by raising clamor and false issues. "Vote for Fremont," say they, "and Kansas will be free." But how is this? *By the law as it is, the people of Kansas can decide for themselves, whether or not they will allow slaveholding in their Territory.* Suppose, then, that Col. Fremont *were* the President. Would he be the people of Kansas? Could he settle the question for them? Would he try to force them to adopt the system of free labor? Or would he employ all the patronage, and influence, and money at his disposal to manufacture opinion and majorities in Kansas? Were he to do so, he would be abusing his high office. Surely the Republicans do not dare to promise that his election would secure free labor to Kansas in this way!

Or do they mean that Fremont's election would be a demonstration of opinion in favor of "free Kansas?" So it would be—of Northern opinion. But would the people of Kansas be controlled by that? Our American communities are proverbially independent, and suit themselves and their own localities, no matter how others may think or express themselves.

But the Republicans come to this at last, that President Pierce is trying to force slavery into Kansas, and that James Buchanan will also try to do so, and that Col. Fremont will desist from such an effort. Now we deny—flatly, broadly, and peremptorily deny that the President or his administration, or the Democratic party are trying any such thing—and challenge the proof. The President is simply maintaining peace in Kansas. The Democratic Senate have even gone so far as to propose concessions for the sake of peace. The Pacification Bill passed in the Senate is so obviously fair and impartial, that the Republicans can only object to it by imputing bad motives to its friends, or by affecting to fear that it will be unfairly carried out. This Bill meets the unqualified and universal approbation of the Democratic party, because its obvious result will be to restore peace and harmony to distracted Kansas, and clearly ascertain the unforced will of her real people. Everybody who knows anything of James Buchanan, and his eminent mildness, benevolence, and wisdom, feels sure that his Administration would address itself with untiring solicitude to the grateful work of harmonizing Kansas, and giving the freest scope to the wishes of her settlers. A man is a gump, ninny, and ignoramus of the first water who does not comprehend that James Buchanan—a steady, sensible, solid, simple hearted Pennsylvanian—must be a conciliatory and impartial and just President, who could not know how to be any thing else. James Buchanan, in the Pennsylvania spirit of quietness and equity, will aid the Territory of Kansas in governing itself, and moulding its own institutions.

Now what else can John C. Fremont do? He is not a walking Wilmot Proviso, or Missouri Line—he could not do the thinking and voting for Kansas. Even with Fremont as President, Kansas would settle her domestic affairs for herself. If she wishes free labor she can and will have it—if a majority of her citizens prefer to introduce negro slavery, how could Fremont as President *prevent* it? Let the Republicans answer that question.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Buchanan at Home!

The enthusiasm for Mr. BUCHANAN in Lancaster county, is steadily increasing. From every section of the county our information is of the most gratifying character. He will not only poll the entire Democratic vote, but hundreds of old line Whigs and scores of Americans will vote for him. They cherish him as an esteemed neighbor and friend—as a man with whom they have been long and intimately acquainted—a statesman whose only aspiration is the good of his country and the union and perpetuity of the Republic.

It is too early yet to predict the result in Lancaster county. Many of our friends are of the opinion that he will carry the county over both the other candidates combined—and we are not without hope that such will be the case. Yet we would not be too sanguine, as an opposition majority of five thousand is a large margin to overcome; but if he should carry the county it will be one of the greatest political triumphs upon record. One thing, however, is certain that, if he does not succeed over the combined forces of the enemy, he will run them very close and leave them nothing at all to brag of after the battle is ended.

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that, under any circumstances, JAMES BUCHANAN will make a tremendous poll in his own county. He will have, by far, the strongest vote ever given to a Democratic candidate here, notwithstanding the lying assertions and villainous misrepresentations of the paid letter writers for the Black Republican press of the country. We are not in the habit of boasting—but we know what we say when we predict that our friends in this and other States will have no cause to be ashamed of Lancaster county on the 4th of November.—If every other county does as well in proportion to their vote, we should not doubt that his majority in Pennsylvania will reach *fifty thousand!* We want our friends to remember what we have said, and then tell us after the election whether our prediction has not been abundantly verified.