

FOR GOVERNOR:

COL. WILLIAM BIGLER.

OF GREENVILLE COUNTY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention

School Meetings.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster, held on Saturday evening, the 26 inst., at the Court House on motion, Hon. THOMAS STEVENS was called to the chair, and FRANCIS KEENE, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Compositors sometimes make editors say queer things. In the second column of the article on our last, headed "A Slander Nailed," we are made to say "the disingenuousness of honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, and his Whig followers, instead of the disingenuousness of 'honest' John Davis, of Massachusetts, and his Whig followers, which was in the copy, and which we had written as plainly as any thing we ever did.

THE LECTURE.—The lecture of Lieut. ROBERT C. ROBERTS, of the U. S. Navy, delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening last, was listened to for two hours with delight by a very large and fashionable audience. He gave a graphic description of the burning of the Mexican Brig Creole, under the guns of the Fort at Vera Cruz, in which exploit he participated—also of his capture, imprisonment and escape from captivity—his joining the American Army at Puebla—the march and exploits of the Army in the Valley of Mexico—the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey—the surrender of the Capital, &c., &c., the whole forming one of the most interesting and instructive narratives it was ever our good fortune to listen to.

"THE POCKET COMPANION."—The publishers Dewitt & Davenport, New York, have kindly furnished us with a copy of a most useful little work bearing the above title, by Oliver Byrne, Professor of Mathematics, &c. The work is embellished with three steel engravings of Steam Engines—the Stationary, Locomotive and Ship Engine—in the very best style of engraving, all the parts of which are accurately pointed out and explained by numbers, so that any person of ordinary intelligence may learn to manage them.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS.—We direct attention to the advertisement of GEORGE M'HEW & Co., in another column. These Packets are all first-class ships, and form a regular line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, leaving Walnut Street Wharf on the 15th, and returning levee Liverpool on the 1st of each month. The utmost attention is paid to the comfort and conveniences of passengers, and everything is done by the officers and crew to make the voyage a pleasant one.

LOOK AT OUR FRIEND KIFFER'S advertisement, He has Cakes, Confectionaries, Ice Creams, Water ices, &c., &c. in the greatest profusion, and done up in the best style and with the richest flavors. His Saloons are fitted up in the handsomest manner, and he has spared neither pains nor expense to make his establishment attractive.

CARRIAGES.—We direct public attention to the advertisement of Alfred M. Herkness, Auctioneer, of Philadelphia. He will offer for sale, on the 14th inst., a splendid assortment of Carriages and Buggies. Those of our readers who want of such articles would do well to attend the auction, as great bargains will no doubt be had.

OUR FRIEND, WILLIAM GUNNER, has removed two doors east of the Farmers' Bank, in East King street, where all who desire to be neatly fitted with fashionable coats, pants or vests, will do well to call. See his advertisement.

"THE GUARDIAN," for May fully sustains the character attained by its predecessors. It is a periodical admirably adapted to the wants of the young especially, and deserves a liberal patronage.

Cadets of Temperance.—The Cadets made quite a handsome display on Thursday last. There were delegations present from Columbia, Marietta, Harrisburg and York. The Procession numbered about three hundred strong, with music and banners. After parading through the principal streets, and partaking of a rich repast served up at the Mechanics' Institute, by the Ladies of this City, the Cadets were marched to the German Reformed Church, where they were addressed in an appropriate and eloquent manner by the Rev. Mr. Harbaugh.

The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and the juveniles from a distance appeared to be much delighted with the kind reception they met with.

Incendiaries About!—A villainous attempt was made a few days ago to burn out the painting establishment of Samuel W. Taylor, in E. Orange street, by placing a quantity of explosive material in the cellar. Fortunately the match did not ignite. Our citizens should keep a sharp look out, in order that the villain or villains may be detected.

A violent Hall Storm passed over the northern section of this County on Sunday week, which was somewhat destructive to vegetation. The hail stones were many of them an inch in diameter.

The Pews of the new Presbyterian Church, in this city, are to be rented or allotted at public auction, on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The New Coalition—How we [Apples Swim?]

The Lancetian publishes what it calls "an oration of James Buchanan, Esq., delivered before the Washington Association in this city, on the 4th of July, 1848," and the Examiner, on the same date, its printed order, directs the same to appear in its readers to this same oration which is to appear in the Lancetian. Perhaps the profits of the latter were handed to Mr. Darlington for examination! Now, whether such a speech was made at all—or, if made, whether this is a correct copy of it, we do not know, nor shall we take the trouble to ascertain; but this much we do know, that, unless there was a collusion between the two papers in question, the Whig organ of this county could not have known in advance what was forthcoming in its ally, the Lancetian. The old adage is, that "birds of a feather flock together." The latter paper, in its abuse of Mr. Buchanan, was doing good service to the Whigs, and it is to be expected, as a matter of course, that their organ should lend its aid and join jiblets with the organ of Thomas H. Burrows, in their mutual endeavor to tarnish his fame and character, so that, in the event of his nomination, (a circumstance at length admitted to be possible by the Lancetian,) the scurrilous abuse of a pretended Democratic paper may be used by them hereafter to endanger his election.

The coalition, however, must be had part to material wherewith to assail Mr. BUCHANAN, and they go to hunt up the musty records of a past age, and have to hark back long periods of six and thirty years to find something, in the shape of an oration, which they cannot approve of. They might have gone a year farther back, and found that this same youthful orator gallantly volunteered his services as a private soldier, and marched to the defence of Baltimore, in 1814; or they might have taken a look at the Legislative Journals of that year, and discovered that Mr. B. advocated a thorough organization of the military force of the State, in order to a more energetic prosecution of the war then raging with Great Britain. They might have done all this—and then have instituted a critical examination of his brilliant Legislative, Congressional and Diplomatic career, (including his able management of the State Department,) extending over a period of thirty-five years from its commencement to its close, to see if they could lay their fingers on a solitary speech, vote, state paper, or act of his, that was not in the strictest accordance with the Democratic creed. But this did not suit their purpose. They carefully pass over all his good acts, which are legion, and, without rhyme or reason, pounce down upon a solitary one which occurred more than the third of a century ago, and which, if true, only goes to show that he was opposed to the policy of President Madison, who, he thought, did not conduct the war with proper energy—and not that he was opposed to the war itself. This is the sum and substance of his offence—committed, if at all, when a very young man, and might well be set down as one of those youthful indiscretions which are so very common in the history of every man, and from which not one in ten thousand is exempt.

But the charge comes with a bad grace from the Federal Examiner and its newly ally, and there is no better evidence of the sound political integrity and sterling Democracy of JAMES BUCHANAN, than the fact that he has been made the target against the shafts of Whig calumny and Sillibonnet vituperation have been hurled for more than twenty years, and who, perhaps, has suffered more abuse from these kindred sources of defamation than any Democratic statesman now living. The speech in question, admitting it to be genuine, if it amounts to anything, only proves, what has never been denied by himself or his friends, that in early life, Mr. BUCHANAN was considered a Federalist. What kind of a Federalist he really was may be gleaned from the following extract of a speech delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, by our esteemed and eloquent friend, JUDGE CAMPBELL, in the month of January, 1843—more than eight years ago. It is from a gentleman who had an intimate knowledge of Mr. B. personally and political, and whose character for veracity was such that he would have scorned to make an assertion on the floor of the Senate which was not abundantly sustained by the proof. In reply to the attack of Mr. Gibbons, JUDGE CAMPBELL, amongst other things equally strong and complimentary, said:

It is a singular and extraordinary fact connected with the history and exalted reputation of Mr. Buchanan, and evinces the sterling quality of his mind, and the consistency of his political principles, that from the time of his entry into public life, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1814, up to the present time, he has never been known to point to a single vote which conflicts with the great principles of the Democratic party as avowed by Mr. Jefferson. In 1815, when a member of the Legislature supported both Democratic measures, and ably sustained the successful efforts that were made to provide all the necessary means of the country.

He exhibited the sincerity and patriotism of his views by marching as a private to the defence of Baltimore. When in the Legislature in 1816, he voted against Mr. B. in favor of the Bank of the United States, an institution which could not exist without giving a latitude of construction to the powers delegated by the Constitution which would conflict with the integrity and permanency of Republican government.

The True Spirit!—The Ebersburg Sentinel a sterling Democratic paper published in Cambria county, whose editor is friendly to the nomination of Gen. Cass, has the following excellent remarks in reply to the vile attacks made upon the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN through the polluted columns of the Philadelphia Statesman. Our friend Reilly might have embraced in his denunciation certain other papers a little nearer home than the mongrel sheet alluded to.—The Sentinel says:

Since the campaign of 1848, we have been the admirer and constant supporter of Gen. Cass, and we are of the belief that he is the strongest man for the next Presidency. But in forming our opinion, we were not in the least prejudiced against that bright particular star of the Democracy of this State, JAMES BUCHANAN, a pure patriot, and an enlightened statesman, a man who towers above the puny editor of the "Statesman," and all those concerned with it, as the monument on Bunker's Hill above the meanest creature that crawls around its base. The contemptible course of that paper is an injury to the cause, which it purports to advocate, and it is to be regretted that its course should be so much encouraged by the Democracy of the State, and will, with its fall, drag down to the lowest depths of degradation all those in any manner connected with it. Why cannot it pursue an honorable course towards those members of the party with whom it differs, as is the case with all the Democratic journals that favor the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN?

"A slanderer needs no regard to noble minds; Only the base believes what the base only utter."—The Guillotine at Work!—We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that quite a number of removals were made in the Custom House last week—mostly Democrats, and some few of those who are called Cooper Whigs. It was all legal at the time of the late investigation, and the condition upon which Mr. Lewis was permitted to retain his office, by President Fillmore, was that he should remove every Democrat in the Custom House! We hardly credit the rumor then, but the events of the last week satisfy us fully that there was too much truth in it. Mr. Fillmore has a capital headman in Tom Corwin, and now that the work of decapitation has again commenced, we expect every Democrat about the establishment, to lose his head, and that, too, without benefit of clergy. The mandate has gone forth from the White House, and it must be obeyed to the letter.

Robbery and Arrest!—A western merchant, named Bowen, was robbed at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., of \$2,300. A young man named Chas. H. Williams, was arrested at Easton, on Tuesday on suspicion, and immediately made a full confession of the transaction to the officers. About \$1000 of the stolen money was found in his possession.—He was taken to Philadelphia and imprisoned to undergo his trial.

A BRITISH SAILOR.—The English Abolitionist and scoundrel, George Thompson, M. P., said in one of his recent Canada speeches:—"I do not believe there is one minister in the United States who believes what he says. I know enough of ministers in this country to believe that they preach wilfully and designedly what they know to be false! The men deliberately go to their closets, and for purely political and pro-slavery purposes, write sermons for the Sabbath-day, which they all the while know to be palpably and damnable untruths!"

Mr. Bonham's Speech.

The last Harrisburg Keynote contains the speech of this distinguished Representative from Cumberland, on the bill to repeal the 6th section of the act of 1847, relative to fugitive slaves, &c. The speech makes nearly ten columns of that paper—and to say that it is an able and conclusive argument throughout against the constitutionality of the act referred to, is to say what every body would expect from its talented and eloquent author. We give the concluding paragraph of this masterly production, and our only regret is that the length of the speech prevents us from publishing it entire. Mr. BONHAM says:

But to return. If legislative action on the part of the States is inexpedient to aid the execution of the powers of the general government, it is clearly no obstacle in its path. The rights of the southern people may be secured under regulations imposed by the general government itself; yet without legislative interference on the part of the States, the citizens thereof may assist in the carrying into effect the paramount law of the United States by a regular system of law, which would be justly and equitably enforced in all the States. No one seriously doubts the power of citizens of one State to protect the citizens of other States in their rights of property, when it may be found within their territory. Nor can there be any doubt that the duty of citizens and the authorities of each State to assist in their arrest and restoration to the States from which they may have escaped. The 2d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States provides that the rights of the southern people in one State, and their removal, on the demand of the executive authority of the States from which they fled. In accordance with this constitutional provision, the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 12th Feb., 1850, was enacted, by a portion of the States, which relates to fugitives from labor. Would the States therefore be justifiable in passing enactments to prevent their local authorities from aiding and assisting in the execution of this paramount law? Would they be justified in refusing to assist in the execution of the law, by the use of their jails, by preventing justices of the peace, sheriffs and other peace officers, under severe penalties, from carrying this paramount law into effect? Certainly not.—And yet, with as little show of reason can we inflict penalties on the States which refuse to assist in the execution of the law, by the use of their jails, by preventing justices of the peace, sheriffs and other peace officers, under severe penalties, from carrying this paramount law into effect? Certainly not.—And yet, with as little show of reason can we inflict penalties on the States which refuse to assist in the execution of the law, by the use of their jails, by preventing justices of the peace, sheriffs and other peace officers, under severe penalties, from carrying this paramount law into effect? Certainly not.—And yet, with as little show of reason can we inflict penalties on the States which refuse to assist in the execution of the law, by the use of their jails, by preventing justices of the peace, sheriffs and other peace officers, under severe penalties, from carrying this paramount law into effect? 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