FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN. OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL: JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County. SURVEYOR GENERAL. TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

SENATORIAL. Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless

DISTRICT. 1. Geo. W. Nebinger, 14. Reuben Wilber, 2. Pierce Butler, 15. Geo. A. Crawford. . Edward Wartman, 16. James Black, Wm. H. Witte, 17. H. J. Stahle. 5. John McNair, John N. Brinton, 19. Jacob Turney, 7. David Laury, 20.J. A. J. Buchan 8. Charles Kessler, 21. Wm. Wilkins, 20.J. A. J. Buchanan James Patterson, 22. Jas. G. Campbell, Isaac Slenker, 23. T. Cunningham, 24. John Keatiy, 11. F. W. Hughes, Thos. Osterhout, 25. Vincent Phelps 13. Abraham Edinger,

The "Intelligencer" for the Campaign. We offer the INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTE-RIAN to those who wish to take it during the Presidential campaign upon which we have entered, for seventy-five cents in advance. The has ever been to retract an erroneous opinion, campaign proper will end with the 1st of Deas well as his firmness and fearlesness in cember, when the returns are all in and the maintaining his position when he believes it HARRY HIBBARD, electoral colleges meet. The issues involved to be right, we have obtained permission of in the campaign are of vital importance to the Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, to public in 1017 laws. Republic, and a proper understanding of them lish a letter written to him in 1847 by Mr. is necessary for every citizen. We shall give Buchanan, which will place this anti-war all the political news of the day, and thus en- charge in its true light. Mr. Buchanan was, deavor to place arguments in the reach of our at the date of the letter, a member of Mr. friends who have to encounter the common | Polk's cabinet, and in the canvass in Tennesenemy.

elevated a position a man who had opposed A meeting of the Democratic State the war of 1812. Mr. Jones addressed a letter Central Committee is requested at Omit's Hoto Mr. Buchanan, asking him for the facts in tel, in Harrisburg, on to-morrow (the 25th inst.,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Mr. Buchanan gave the following frank and Chairman, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY. patriotic reply, which Mr. Jones has allowed us to publish

The Great Issue.

The Constitution is at stake in the present contest, and upon the result of the November election depends, we verily believe, the perpetuity of the Union itself. John C. FREMONT, of California, and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, have been nominated for President and Vice President of the United States, by the Black Republicans who recently assembled in Philadelphia. These are purely sectional nominations—both the candidates hailing from free States. This is the first time in the history of the Government, that such a course has been pursued by any party .--Heretofore the different parties have always taken their candidates from the two opposite sections of the Union. But the fifteen Southern States are excluded entirely by these Abolitionists. Fremont and Dayton cannot the common Abolitionists. Fremont and Payon Mason carry a single electoral vote south of Mason & Dixon's line—and if elected at all, will be and conduct of the war, which I very soon remodel. elected entirely by Northern votes. Could the South stand such an administration? Would been ten years a member of the House of Repthey, or should they be expected tamely to resentatives, and an equal time of the Senate submit to the iron rule of these Black Republican despots? Self respect, to say nothing of their recognized and undoubted rights un- back to my youthful years for expressions to der the Constitution, would inevitably lead them to secession, and that would be followed by protracted and bloody civil war-for no peaceful dissolution of the Union can ever is still harder that, for this reason, they should

take place. It is all idle for any one to think so. It would be violent, destructive, deadly. This, then, is the great issue of the campaign my life, whilst the country was actually en--the Constitution and the Union, with Buchan- gaged in war with a foreign enemy, to utter a AN and BRECKINRIDGE at the head of the Government-or dissolution and civil war, with all their concomitant evils, should FREMONT and DAYTON succeed. Let the sober-minded reflecting, conservative, Union-loving men of all dealing blows against the enemy. parties look well to this matter. We shall recur to the subject again, as we consider it one of vast moment to the American people.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

The nomination of Col. Fremont, by the Black Republican Convention, which recently met at Philadelphia, caps the climax of their tolly and absurdity. Had they taken Judge McLean, as it was thought at one time was probable, they would at least have presented a man of acknowledged learning and ability, a personage well acquainted with the policy and practice of the Government-and, consequently, might have claimed for their candidate the support of all the Abolitionists, Free | It will be news to the people of Lancaste Soilers and Know-Nothings in the free States of the Union. But to set McLean, with all his conceded ability, aside, and nominate ocratic paper-and its course for several Fremont-a young man, without any character for statesmanship and with no experience | the Black Republican stamp. It is by such in governmental affairs—is one of the wonders of this wonderful age. What claim he has been bought over to the Black Republican upon the people of the United States for their suffrages, or what qualifications he has for the exalted and responsible post, is more than we can divine. He is a capital explorer of the Rocky Mountains, and the result of his explorations is an immense fortune; but nobody will pretend to allege that his explorations or his great wealth makes him fit for President. If that were the case, there are others who could have disputed the honor with him.-Captains Lewis and Clark a half a century Mr. Buchanan to W. J. Howard, then Mayor ago explored the Rocky Mountains—and so of that city. Comment is unnecessary, even did Kit Carson, and others of more recent date. But neither of them was ever considered the proper person to elect to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and we shall be much mistaken if the same estimate is not placed upon Col. Fremont by the American people.

Our columns are enriched to-day with ings of sympathy and compassion have never everal important and interesting political arseveral important and interesting political articles. Amongst others, the correspondence between the Committee of the National Convention and Mr. Buchanan—the Address of well, and Pittsburg will arise more glorious the State Central Committee (on our first | than ever from its ashes. page)-and the speeches of Messrs. RICHARDson, Brown, Manning and Preston, at the Ratification Meeting in this City, on the 14th inst., will attract more than ordinary attention. The response of Mr. Buchanan, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, is clear, explicit and straight-forward-in perfect character with the man, and like every thing else that emanates from his pen, strong, vigorous and patriotic. There is no shuffling, no evasion whatever. He places himself broadly and 'squarely upon the platform of the National Democracy—and if elected to the Presidency. of which no sane man has any doubt, he will true patriot will regret that both the New know no North, no South, no East, no West, York and Philadelphia Conventions did not but take the Constitution as his guide, and nominate Millard Fillmore, the only man who his aim will be the welfare of his country and stands a particle of a chance of defeating Bu- | States which prevailed before this apple of the happiness of the American people.

WILLIAM B. REED, Esq.-We shall publish the very able and eloquent speech made by this gentleman, (heretofore one of the leading Whigs of Philadelphia,) at the great Ratification Meeting, held in Independence Square, to respond to the nominations of the Cincin- of his arrival

Mr. Buchanan and the War of 1812. The Know-Nothing and Black Republican papers are busily engaged in misrepresenting

public mind that he was not true to his coun-

try during that stormy period of our History,

they have reproduced a speech made by him

on the 4th of July, 1815, six months after the

tion to his country by shouldering his musket

and marching to its defence. Like thousands

policy, but his heart and soul were with his

country, and he was ready to risk his life in

its defence. He never belonged to that other

class of opponents of the war who kept up

their opposition, and gave aid and comfort to

the enemy after the war was declared. Can

But it is not our purpose, says the Washing-

ton Union, to dignify this stale charge against

Mr. Buchanan by an elaborate defence. He

had the magnanimity, soon after the speech

sentiments it contained, and to retract them;

and now, for more than thirty years, he has

democratic principles on which rest the con-

see Mr. Polk was assailed for appointing to so

My DEAR SIR: I have this moment received

your letter of the 15th instant, and hasten to

return an answer.

In one respect I have been fortunate as a

public man. My political enemies are obliged to go back for more than thirty years to find

In 1814, when a very young man, being

this day 56 years of age I made my first public speech before a meeting of my fellow

speech was to urge upon them the duty of

volunteering their services in defence of their

invaded country. A volunteer company was

raised upon the spot, in which I was the first

believe, to enter my name as a private. We

forthwith proceeded to Baltimore, and served

In October, 1814, I was elected a membe

of the Pennsylvania legislature; and in that body gave my support to every measure calculated, in my opinion, to aid the country against

acting a part on every great question. My

generous citizens of Tennessee, to whatever

political party they may belong, will agree

that this is a hard measure of justice; and i

condemn the President for having voluntarily

entiment which could interfere with its suc

cessful prosecution. Whilst the war with

Great Britain was raging, I should have

deemed it little better than moral treason to

paralyze the arm of the government whil

peace was concluded, the case was then differ

sion uttered by me, during the continuance o the war, which was not favorable to its vigor-

ent. My enemies cannot point to an expres-

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Express, a democrati

paper, and formerly a firm supporter of Mr

harness, and is now head and tail up for eith-

We clip the above short paragraph

from the New York Herald, to show our read-

ers the character that paper has for veracity.

county, to hear that the Express of this city

is a Democratic paper. It never was a Dem

party, seeks to benefit his new masters.

Buchanan and Pittsburg.

On the 10th of April, 1845, a large portion

of Pittsburg was laid in ashes by the Great

Fire. There was no telegraph to Pittsburg in

those days, and the news of the calamity

could only reach Washington by the 14th of

April. Mr. Buchanan was then Secretary of

State. On that day the following document

left Washington for Pittsburg, addressed by

to those maligners who would represent Mr.

\$500] WASHINGTON, April 14, 1845. Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis—Pay to the order of W. J. Howard, Mayor of the City of Pittsburg, for the use of the sufferers by the late fire. Five Hundred Dollars.

DEAR SIR:-You will please to accept and

My feel

JAMES BUCHANAN.

apply the above toward the relief of the sufferers in the late dreadful calamity.

casion. But let the people be of good cheer

the blessings of Providence, all will yet be

and exert their accustomed energy, and under

The American Register, the Know

thousand of brick" on the nomination of Fre-

mont, of Rocky mountain, grass-hopper celeb-

perfect political blank"-" a young man,

thrust upon the people of the United States

for the highest office in the gift of a free people,

without experience or any particular qualifi-

cation to recommend him." Again-" Every

Several communications from Keokuk,

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New

York on Sunday night—having Mr. Fill-more on hoard. Salutes were fired in honor

and other demonstrations of

Chicago, and elsewhere, are necessarily post

poned this week for want of room.

Buchanan as cold and selfish:

W. J. Howard, Esq.

chanan.

MORE on hoard.

rejoicing would be had.

er Fremont or McLean, whichever the Philadelphia Convention shall nominate.

chanan, has drawn itself entirely out of th

hroughout this long public career, now resort

olitical character. The brave an

until we were honorably discharged.

enemy.

enemies, findi

offered me a seat in his cabinet.

ous prosecution.

Hon. GEORGE W. JONES.

political

plausible charges against me.

citizens of Lancaster. The

Washington, April 23, 1847.

devoted his talents and energies to those great

as much?

LANCASTER, JUNE 13th. 1856. SIR :- The National Convention of the Dem-Mr. Buchanan's course during the war of ocratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, 1812. And to create an impression in the on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to reques you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magis-

war had terminated, in which he differed with tracy of the Union imposes. Mr. Madison in reference to the war policy of The Convention, founding their action upon his administration. This was forty-one years the time-honored principles of the Democratic ago. But Mr. Buchanan's position and course party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public in that war have one redeeming feature which mind; and while adhering to the truths of the cannot be found in the present position and past, have manifested the policy of the prescourse of his assailants. He was opposed to ent in a series of resolutions, to which we in the manner of conducting the war—but, at voke your attention.

The Convention feel assured, in tendering the same time, manifested his patriotic devo-

to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the of true patriots of that day, Mr. Budhanan United States entertain of your eminent chardiffered with the administration as to its war acter and distinguished public services. They cherish a protound conviction that your ele 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 many of his present vilifiers and assallants say | will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interest and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations: and especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen, will enable was made, to acknowledge the error of the 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 our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere

congratulations upon the fortunate auspices tinual increasing prosperity and glory of the of the future, we tender to you, personally country. To show how ready Mr. Buchanan the assurances of the respect and esteem of Your fellow citizens. W. A. RICHARDSON, JOHN FORSYTH, W. PRESTON,

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER. HORATIO SEYMOUR. WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER. )

June 16, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Con vention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I enter tain towards my Democratic fellow citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs. I have carefully 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 abilities, but with an humble trust that, in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and 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 principles erected by the Convention. platform I intend to confine myself throughout he canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people. And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention

on the subject of civil and religious liberty.-No party founded on religious or political tolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this itry. We are all equal before God and the onstitution; and the dark spirit of despotsm and bigotry which would create odious istinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened

public 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. ut it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its that it is rapidly approaching a "finality. 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 the majority, promses ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves

whether slavery shall or shall not exist within The Nebraska-Kansas Act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary priniple of self-government; declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and reguate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the U. States. This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. how vain and illusory would any other prinmonths past shows it to be of the blackest of ciple prove in practise in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have falsehoods that Bennett, who has evidently entered the Union and become a State, a Consciousional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, ac-

cording to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country it this long agitation were at an end. its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against un-

just aggression and in favor of the maintenance

f honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which revailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is every where the same determined foe of all geographical par-ties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it Nothing organ of this city, is down like "a must continue to exist so long as there is Constitution and a Union to preserve. A mont. It calls him "a certain John C. Fre. | conviction of these truths has induced many of our former opponents, who have differed rity"—and says, "he has been heretofore a from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party-issues, to come into our ranks and de-Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain i to restore the same harmony among the sister discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had heen cast into their midst. Let the members of the exclusive domestic concerns of each other and cordially unite, on the basis of perfec

> In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication,-

> equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly ac-

Letter from Mr. Buchanan accepting the it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in ad-pance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing elations with foreign powers. The Federa Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the nsibility which the Executive must strict respo always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars, whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and irmness 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 policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice

o all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.
Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time. 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 pre served at all hazards and at any sacrifice Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly mplore his continued blessings upon our sountry, and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being dis-contented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Consitution 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. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, Wm. Preston. J. Randolph Tucker and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

A Venal Dress.

Not very long ago, says the Richmond Enquirer, a certain New York paper gave pubicity to the rumor that the Herald had engaged to transfer its services to the Black Republican party, and that the earliest indica tion of its treachery would appear in a spirit of subdued but envenomed hostility to the South. No surprise was excited by the revelation: for as everybody knows that the conduct of the New York Herald is controlled by the basest instincts of personal corruption, there is no inconsistency in its support of any party that addresses the strongest appeal to its venal passions. Born of the brain of the most dastardly and degraded villain that ever dishonored humanity, that paper was nursed in its infancy by the ruined reputations of innocent women, and the sorrowful cries of broken-hearted families. Exhibiting the vigorous growth of the fungus offshoot of rotten matter, it soon reached a pitch of pecuniary prosperity, that satisfied the sordid appetite of the blink-eyed ghoul who pocketed its profits. The sphere of his ambition was enlarged, and from battening on the honor of men and the virtue of women, this filthy vulture of the Press aspired to earn a subsistence by selling his mendacity to the corrupt leaders of Party. Born in a brothel and reared among the in mates of the penitentiary, the New York Herald winged its way to higher regions; but in the discussion of affairs of State, it exhibited the same cruel contempt of human sensibility. the same sordid impulses, and utter prostitution of principle with which, in the day of its obscure infancy, it was wont to pursue the doomed victim of its fiendish malice or insatiable venality. Nevertheless the paper pros pered amazingly. The same passion which mpels thể vulgar multitude to gloat over the ages of the Newgate calendar or a filthy story of criminal desire and bestial gratification, secured subscribers without number for the New York Herald. It grew to be a sort of power

that the ascendency of the Democratic party must be overthrown, before any successful assault can be made upon the constitution and the rights of the South. In pursuance of this obvious policy, the Herald has begun a vigorous and systematic war upon the Democratic candidates and the Democratic party. The result of the canvass will show that it is not so easy for a venal press to oppose the current f popular sentiment, as to hunt down the character of a helpless woman; or to extort noney from the corrupt aspirations of a profligate politician.

Thaddeus Stevens -- A Prediction. In the Black Republican Convention, on Wednesday last, Mr. Stevens made the fol-

owing 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 loes not sweep away friends as well as foes. (Applause.) Pennsylvania is embarrassed by the withdrawal of the only man 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 introdued 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 to-morrow norning.

We have not the slightest doubt Mr. StE-

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. DEMOCRATIC MEETING .- A meeting of the Democrats, of this city, took place at Michael's Hotel, North Queen street, on Wednesday evening the 11th inst.

JOHN W. JACKSON, Esq., was called to the chair, SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club or Association.

A motion was then made, and adopted, that a committee of sixteen be appointed, by the chair, for the purpose of framing a constitution, naming the club, and selecting a list of officers for the same,-this committee to report a the next meeting The meeting then adjourned till Thursday exching, 19th instant.

ADJOURNED DEMOCRATIC MEETING .- FORMATION "WHEATLEND CLUB."—An adjourned meeting of the Democrats, of the city, took place, at Michael's Hotel, on Thurs, lay evening, 19th instant. JOHN W. JACKSON, Esq. called the questing to order. In the absence of Mr. Reynolds, Alfred Sanderson was appoint

ed Secretary. The Committee on Constitution and Officers then reported through their Chairman, Mr. Johnston. The report was unanimously adopted. "WHEATLAND" was selected as the name for the Club, and the following is the list of th

President—Dr. SAMUEL WELCHENS. Vice Presidents—CRUELS M. Howard Vice Presidents—CHARLES M. HOWELL, N. E. Wa, W. FEDDERSIN, S. E. Ward—JAGOG WEAVER, N. W. JAMES PERFELS, S. W. Ward.
Recording Secretary—JOHN M. JOHNSTON, COrresponding Secretary—HEARY R. FARNESTOKE.

The officers elected were then requested to take their seats, and the President. Dr. Welchens, returned his thanks, in a neat and pertinent speech, for the honor conferred upon him. Almotion was made that the officers has committee the the purpose of procuring a suitable room for holding the meet-

ings of the Club. Adopted. A motion was made and adopted, authorizing the officers to subscribe for several Democratic Daily Papers, and re-questing Mr. Sanderson to furnish some of his exchanges. After moving that these proceedings be published in the Intelligencer, the Club adjourned to meet on Thursday

evening next, at such place as the officers may designate.

W HEATLAND CLUB."—The members of this Club will most at Michael's Hotel, North Queen street, ou Thursday evening next, 25th inst., at 5 o'clock. All Democrats and others wishing to unite with the Club are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL WELCHENS, President.

J. M. JOHNSTON, R. S.

is there to be any political demonstration in this city, on the 4th of July? We have heard of no movement as yet, and therefore presume that nothing of

he kind is in contemplation.

PRISON INSPECTORS-After a long delay of veral months, the contested election of Prison Inspectors was decided by the Court on yesterday week-Judge Long delivering the opinion in favor of Messrs. Bushong and Evans the Know-Nothing candidates. From this decision an appeal has been taken by Messrs. Duchman and Eckert, the present incumbents, and the case will the fore come before the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

DIRECTORS ELECTED .- At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Mount Joy Savings Institution, on week, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Heury Eberle, Jacob Uhrich, Eman'l Cassel, Wm. M'Dan-nel, Jacob Reiff, Christian K. Long, Jacob Foreman, Houry Kurtz, Jos. Detwiler, sr., Henry Shuffner, Geo. W. Porter, David Zook and Oharles Kelly.

Henry Eberle, sr., was re-elected President, and Jacob R MILITARY .-- The Philadelphia National juards. Captain Peter Lyle, will arrive in Lancaster, on

Monday next, and proceed to their encampment at Wabank. The Guards will be received by the Lancaster Fen cibles, and will have a hearty soldiers' welcome. THE GAP OUTLAWS .- There is some pro-

pect of this infamous gang of counterfeiters, robbers, &c. eing broken up. Sev two of them are now lodged in our Prison.

A Man Suot .- A black man by the name of Peter Hall, said to be connected with Bear, one of the ap desperadoes, was shot recently in Lancaster county, at a point near the Compass tavern, in this county, by a white an named Abraham Dolby. Dolby keeps a kind of a groggery, and Hall passed on him a counterfeit gold dollar n payment for liquor. After Dolby discovered the decepthe base coin, but Hall refused saving that he had a gradge against Dolby. Dolby brought out his gun and told the negro he would shoot him if he did not give him good ioney. The black fellow still refused, and Dolby shot im, wounding him quite seriously .- Columbia Spy.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY. At a meeting the Hook and Ladder Company, which took place on hursday evening last, Christian Widmyer was recalled to the chair, and Geo. H. Markly re-appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to frame a Constitution and By-Laws, presented them before the secting. Action being taken upon them, they were unan-

On motion, it was resolved that the members to

It is a logical necessity that the New York | Phelps, of Missouri, Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, of the meeting. He said: Herald should signalize its hostility to the Maine, Col. Richardson, of Iilinois, Hon. F. South by its opposition to the Democratic par- P. Stanton, of Tennessee, Col. Florence, of ty. That paper wants not the sagacity to see Penna., Hon. James Dowdell, of Alabama. Hon. F. McMullen, of Virginia, &c., &c.

> A great ratification meeting of the Democracy took place at Boston, on Thursday evening last, being the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Amongst the distinguished

greaters present was Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia.

Black Republican Consistency!—The Black Republicans have thrown aside all their old leaders, Hale, Seward, Giddings, Wilmot, Greeley, Raymond, Sumner, Banks, etc., to take up a romantic and untried young man, and of all the places in the world, have gone to South Carolina for a candidate! If their peculiar principles were deemed popular and truthful, why did they not select as their champion one who had been closely identified with their advocacy? They are constantly denouncing the South, in the most vindictive manner;—the people of the South, the manner in which children are reared there, are all inveighed against in a tone calculated to create the impression that they think nothing good can come from that quarter of the Union. Yet, as a practical commentary upon all this, they a practical commentary upon all this, they present a Georgian by birth and a South Carolinian by education for the Presidency!

Henry Green, a free negro of respectarens' prediction will be verified to the very bility, living in Baltimore, has recently been tried for larceny, and, during the trial, it came out, that having married a slave woman many The St. Louis Republican, the Memphis years ago, he purchased her, but never gave Bulletin, the Georgia Flag of the Union, the her her freedom, consequently their children New York Commercial Advertiser, and the were his slaves. Last year, he sold two of Wheeling Intelligencer, all of them Whig pa- his sons, 18 and 20 years of age to a slavepers of great ability, have taken strong ground | holder, for \$1,000 each, and they were shipped n favor of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckin- to Louisiana. He was himself born a slave but was manumitted when young.

SPEECHES of Messrs. Richardson, Brown, Manning and Preston, at the Democratic Ratification Meeting, held in Lancaster, on the 14th inst.

The President introduced to the Imeeting, Hon. WM. A

Richambox, of III., who was greated with three hearty cheers. He addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-Citizens:—In addressing you it is not my purpose to wound the feelings of any gentleman who may entertain political sontinents different from my own. Where there is so great a stake at issue upon which so much is depending as the one which is to be decided in the coming contest, it becomes every man enterstaining the opinions I do to express them freely and firmly, but at the same time to raspect the opinions and perjudices of others. You all have as deep a stake in our common government as I have, and I am bound to presume that each one in forming his opinion, and determining upon his course at the coming elect in sha so determined in view of the great interests depending, and is satisfied in his mind that his course is right. The contest in which we are about to engage will turn upon the question of slavery. Our adversaries are desired on the product of the great of the great of the great of the great of the product of the great of the great of the great of the great point in the same position upon the slavery quastion that was occupied by our fathers in the sarrier days of the Republic and that has been occupied by both the great political parties for the last become comined by both the great political parties for the last power of the great political parties for the last RICHARDSON, of Ill., who was greated with three hearty natures in the warter days of the reproduct and that has been occupied by both the great political parties for the last seven years, endorsed and ratified by both of them in their conventions as well as in Congress and their public assem-

ies. At the foundation of this Republic every State in the

At the foundation of this Republic every State in the Union was a slave State, save one. Our Constitution was adopted and went into operation in 1789. Up to 1820, six States by the action of their people, uninfluenced otherwise abolished slavery on their midst. In 1820 Congress assumed jurisdiction over the slavery question by dividing the territory, and making one portion of it slave and the other free. From 1820, up to this hour no State in this Union has ab-lished slavery. Why is this? Before Congress had assumed any jurisdiction over the subject, the people in the States, deciding the question for themselves, and thanselves alone, abolished slavery where they did not deem it advantageous to continue it. In 1820, when the question was agtisted in Congress, we agreed to compromise the matter by making the territory free, north of 30° 30°, and opening it to slaver South of that line! In 1845 Texas was annexed and this geographical line was run through her, all the territory. To the territory acquired in the purchase of Louisiana from France and to Texas, which was all slave territory. To the territory acquired in the purchase of Louisiana from France and to Texas, which was all slave territory which incred to us at the close of the Mexican war was acquired, we labored in vain to make a similar division in order to do justice to the South. Such a division was defeated by every vote that was taken upon the subject in the House. A Representatives. We Northerness said to our Southern brethern in so many words, we will divide with you when slave territory in sequired but will not do so when we acquire free territory. will not do so when we acquire free territory. In 1850 a new policy was inaugurated. What was that pol-icy? It was that the people of the territories should decide the slavery question for themselves. Finding that it was impossible to carry out the original understanding and the slavery question for themselves. Finding that it was impossible to carry out the original understanding and make an equal division, we decided upon a new plan, and sanding upon the ground which had been assumed and occupied by Washington and Jeherson, referred, the question where it rightly belonged to the people for them to decide, (Great Applause.) In the bills organizing that and New Mexico the Louisians territory purchased of m France, the territory acquired by the admission of Texas and the territory ceded by Mexico were united under one form of government, which conferred upon the people of these ter-

territory coded by McKico were united under one form of government, which conferred upon the people of these ter-ritories the right to decide the slavery question for them-selves. This, then is the starting point of the slavery con-troversy, and I repeat that the Louisiana territory North of the line of 30° 0° covered by this solemn compact was placed in the same bills with the territory that came from Mexico and the power conferred upon the people to decide the question for themselves. I know our adversaries say, you did not repeal the Missouri line. True we did not re-result to the great Thomas and the North of 60° 20°. you do not repeat the Missouri line. Frue we due not repeal it in terms. The act of 1-20 says, that North of 30° 20 glavery is forever prohibited, and the act of 1850 says that the people shall decide the question to themselves. Now you cannot hold the right and give it away too (Cheers.) If the people had the power to decide there was no power above them.

thore them.

[A voice, nor ought not to be.]

Mr. Richarbson: But, fellow-sitizens, I have not time to A voice, nor ought not to be.;

Mr. Richarneon But, follow-citizens. I have not time to dwell upon these things. Let us pass on and enquire by whom the bills organizing these territories were passed.—
They were passed through Congress by the vote of Whigs and Democrats, and a large portion of the representatives from Pennia, voted for thom. In the tresidential election of 1852, the Democratic party met in Convention and resolved that the settlement made of the slavery question in the territories was a final settlement in principle. The Whig party passed a similar resolution in their Convention and the Democratic and Whig parties in the contest of 1862 both went before the people placing this slavery question in the hands of the people of the territories to decide for themselves; and gentlemon that voted for either Fierce or Scott endorsed that platform thas ad-pted (freat Applause.) There is another point to which I mixtle your attention. The next territorial bill passed after these of Utah and New Mexico, was the Washington bill in 1853, organizing a territory upon the Pacific Ocean. That bill declared that the laws passed by Congress prior to the first day of september, 1849, should not be enforced in sald territory. Now, I will tell you why that was put there. In August, 1848, sixteen laws passed by Congress prior to the first day of september of the first of Suptember, Congress in organizing the territory of Oregon, out of which Wassington was formed, applied what was known as the Wilmot proviso to it. I do not care whether the title to Washington came in the purchase of Louisiana as I think it did, or whether it was acquired by some subsequent occupation or purchase: however, Congress refused to extend any prohibition over it, but conferred the power upon the people of the territory to decide the slavery question for themsetves. Every member of Congress from Remina. Whig, Bennocrat, rec Soil to decide the slavery question for themselves. Every mem-ber of Congress from lemma. While, Democrat, Free Soil and Abolition, all voted for the bill. Old Joshua R. titd-dings, of Olio, voted for it himself, so clear was the under-standing then, that this was the way to settle the slavery day, that throughout the length and breadth of the land no man raised his voice to say that it was a violation of any compact or understanding, but all felt that we had carried out in good faith what we agreed to do in 1852. It is our duty then to inquire whether all this agitation made by the factions of the day exciting the public mind, is not for some other purpose than that of advancing the

metting. At the special of the New York Hersell. It grows to be a sort of power of more part of the property o

Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, was next introduced to

the meeting. He said:

The announcement, fellow-citizens, assures you that I come from a remote part of the Union, and yot I feel that standing here upon the soil of Penneylvania I may with earnestness and truth address you as my fellow-cititizens; (A Yotce: Hail to the Keystone.) for whether we assemble in Mississippi or in Pennsylvania, or any other part of this broad land of ours, white men always meet as equals, as fellow-citizens of this great republic. (Choers.) I address you my friends to-day as I am accustomed to address my friends at home. I come from one of the largest slave holding States of thelUnion, a State which has a deep interest in that species of property, and yet, standing here before a Pennsylvania audience, I shall dare to speak as I would speek before an audience in my own loved and sunny South.

A voice—"That's the dectrine:"

any right to complain?

A voice—none.

Mr. Brown—If Pennaylvania had the right to go into our State and regulate our domestic affairs, why would we not have a right to come into her limits and regulate her domestic affairs? (Cheers.) We assume no such privilege, we treat you as equals, we ask you to treat us in the same way, and thus treating one another we shall Jog along the great highway which leads to wealth and prosperity good friends until the last trump of time shall sound in the confines of eternity. But if you come into my house and undertake to regulate my domestic affairs, or if I impertinently turnst myself into your house and undertake to regulate my domestic affairs, or if I impertinently turnst myself into your house and undertake to regulate your affairs, we shall quarrel, fail out and fight to a certainty and there will be no peace in the neighborhood.—
There would be no peace among the States were this interference allowed. Thus far, I think we must certainly agree, if we are all fair minded men. Now as to the territories; I maintain that they are the property of the States of the Union, that Pennsylvania has her interest in them, that Mississippilhas her's, that New York has her's, and that Virginia has her's; and why of I say so? Because these territories were acquired by the joint blood of the people of these states. (Cheers.) When you were acquiring

tucky and Virginia poured the blood of their children. When you took money from the national treasury to foot the bill it was your money and it was mine, it was the money of my distinguished friend who just addressed you, of my friends from South Carolina and Kentucky and you fellow-citizens, all, had an interest in that vast fund. If then the property was acquired through the joint treasure and joint blood of all of us, all of us have an equal interest in it, whether they come from the North or the South, the East or the West. (Great applause.) "What would you think if the South should set un the pretament that you of think if the South should set un the pretament that you of and joint blood of all of us, all of us have an equal interest in it, whether they come from the North or the South, the East or the West. (Great applause.) What would you think if the South should sed up the pretence that you of the North should not go into the common territory and take what you recognize as property under your laws, and suppose 1, a Mississippian, go there and erect the standard of rebellion against Pennsylvanians coming there and bringing their peculiar institutions—for they are peculiar institutions to me. They are all very right and appropriate to you and you like them) but I live in a different control as is very natural like my surroundings better I do not blame you for liking yours the best, but would you not regard it as a piece of great inipertience on me r my State if we undertook to say to you that we would go first into a territory and keep you out. If we had an a dental majority at the outset and undertook to exclude Pennsylvanian, round the say Pennsylvanians would think that a great outrage, seeing that they baid an interest there and were not consulted as to whether hey would give it up or not. Now my friends, if you get there first and have an accidental majority, all I have to say is that we would think the same way and consider it harsh tradiment towards us, that being joint proprietors with us? The same way and consider it harsh tradiment towards us, that being joint proprietors with us? The same to say is the way would think the sume way and consider it harsh tradiment towards us, that being joint proprietors with us? The same towards us, that being joint proprietors with us?

Cries of good, and great applause). We ask buthing for ourselves that we ard not willing to award to you. I should desplas myself, and as much as I love the State which lavishes honors upon me, which protects me in my life liberty and property. I would turn my back upon that State if it set up any claim to exclusive privileges in the territories. If Mississippi ever pretended any right in Kanasa or N A Voice-You are right and shall have it.

canism, no Know-Nothingism, no bastard Americanism to stand in the way of a gloriohs triumph for Old Buck.—
(Three tremendous clasers were here given for Mississippi.)
So much, fellow-citigens, for the negro part of the subject, for we have something else to look after in this great country of ours besides negroes. We have a great and glorious country, but it has not yet bein quite finished off and palarted. I hope this country will continue to grow, not only in wealth and population and all the other elements of groatness, but continue to grow in territory. God knows there is room enough in my heart for all the States in the Union and all the territories, and is I heard a gallant old soldier say the other night, thore is room enough there for still other affections, and I want jother territory to fill up the reviews and make my heart; full of love for my country. (Laughter and Applause.) If, in the course of events, by firm and honorable means—mark, I say firm and honorable for our past history (contains no stain upon it, and I would have no stain upon the national escutcheon in the future. (Applause.) We can acquire Cuba, as we got Louisians, Florida and Texas, and other vast and valuable acquisitions. I am then upon those terms for taking Cuba. (Great Applause.) The warm, inpulsive republican heart of this country of ours has never failed to beat responsive to the cause of therety in all parts of the world. WhontMexico stringfled against old Spain we sent the our sympathy, when the South American States three of oppression we sent our sons to spunjathise with them, when classic Greece could no longer hear it by yoke of oppression and throwing it off battlet fact freedom, America sont her sympathy in one bold, bryad, gushing stream to cheer them in the hour of bother ty, our sons after there. (Trementening and in a struggle tor blorty, our sons after there. (Tremenstand in the way of a glorious triumph for Old Buck. ic, down-trolden, oppressed and neglected Neuraguic is engaged in a struggle for librity, our some are there. (Tremen dous Cheors.) I sympatize with them as our fathers did with States who engaged in a similar contest. (Applause,) and though I would not hive our government take any In a son of liberty from Perini. Or a son of Misslessippi, or from any part of the country uniting and struggling with his brother defenders for liberty in Nicaragua or anywhere else. Theplatform says so, and the platform don't lie I can tell you (Applauses) Old Buck says so and you know old Buck never hed about anything, I say so and my people at home know I don't lie. [Three cheers were given for

ted you (Applause,) Old Buck says so and you know old Buck never field about anything, I say so and my people at home know I don't lie. (Three cheers were given for Hrown and three more for Mississippi).

There are many other points upon which I would be glad to address you, but my lings are oppressed by a cold brot' on by no change of weather; but by overheating myself at Cincinnat hurraing for fluck and Brackimidge, and though it donies me the pleasure of addressing you to-day as I would desire, yet' If the same cause will produce the same effect, I shall not be otherwise than hoarse until the election is over. We must keep up the fire until a glorious tricker of the produce the same effect, I shall not be otherwise than hoarse until the election is over. We must keep up the fire until a glorious tricker of the plat Threaday in November next. We have a standard bearer eminently worthy of confidence in Pennsylvania's favorite son. Alcady so distinguished, possessing the entitusiasm of youth and a mild chastened by age, if elected [President, as he coubtless will be no man, watever may be the shade' of his political principles, can doubt that his will give us a move excellent and admirable administration of the national affairs. Let mo say to the old men, come and support this tecket. Mr. promise to-day for 119, so help me God, Penn'a, have for a long time been asking ing a President selected from your State i ed one whom you love to honor and most

A voice—There is too much abolitionism about ner.
Mr. Brown—And too much of other isms. Still, if old
Massachusett has a mind to turn into line 1 suppose we
ought not to object.
Excited Gentleman in the crowp—If Buchanan is elect-

Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, next addressed the

meeting as follows:

Men of Lancaster, for the first time in the history of We do so with no feelings of regret, but with a co

nestness, with a zeal and with a unanimity that shall be surpassed by no State in this Confederacy. (Renewed appliance.

I shall not enter into a discussion of the slavery question, fellow citizens. I am a slaveholder and a Southern man, and I am willing to place all my property and all my rights in the hands of a man whom you have come here day to advance another step in his career. I am not goin to discuss any sectional matter. I should have been glad at any other time to exchange liberal opinions with you upon those subjects, but now argument is unnecessary. We want faitful public servant to administer the gov't and I speak to you as a friend from the South who for the first time is in your midst, to assire you of our sympathy and our devotion to your interests as I am sure you will exhibit a devotion to ours, for they are common to us both—(Applause and cries of welfome South Carolina.) And, gentlemen, I am proud that we have a leader of our political army against whom m man living can breathe one word of reproach and who has an experience that enables him above all other men who could be named at this time, to carry out the sternest principles in a way so tender and so loving to the schoole country and so true to its interests, in the honesty and simplicity of his heart, that it.can give mo offence to any except fanaties. (Cheers.) In the nominee for the second office in your gift you have a man only differing from the candidated first on the ticket as there is a difference in their years. Mr. Breckinridge although young, is wise in his youth, strong in his body and stronger at all in his principles and love for the Union. Great applause.) If, in the course of Providence, any calamity should befal our venerable and honored head, we shall be at no loss to find one with his principles to stand in his stead. Gentlemen, I am exhausted by continued traveling, by loss of rest and by a cold which I contracted at the Confrom further remarks on this occasion. I here you will the warm conviction in my dwn mind that if you of Penn sylvania do your duty in the coming contest we shall be enabled in our own life time to banish from us all fears of a dissolution of the Union, and rest satisfied that it shall be preserved to our remotest posterity, securing to them at the blessings which we have enjoyed under a nrm and virtuous administration of the government. (Cheors.) I take mylleave of you, with the earnest sentiment that before this summer has passed each man may be secure in list own mind that the election of our nominees is certain and that the Union is safe whether from foreign aggression or domestic treason. (Oreat cheding.)

Hon. WM. E. PRESTON, spoke as follows:—Fellow-citizens, I arrived in Pennsylvania with the Committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention for the purpose of tendering

I arrived in Pennsylvania with the committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention for the purpose of tendering the chief office in the gift of the American people to your venerable and respected fellow-citizen, James Buchanan.—It was my purpose to have returned with my friends from South Carolina, Mississippi and Illinois, but the invitation of your committee was so kindly and urgently given, that it arrested my purpose and induced me to accept the honor thms extended. thus extended.

The assembly congregated here to-day inaugurates the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge in the home of the candidate for the office of the Ohief Magistracy.—Other parties are preparing for action, and it becomes us to survey the field of battle before we enter upon the con-