

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
SENATORIAL.  
Charles R. Buckleweil, Wilson McCandless, DISTRICT.  
1. Geo. W. Nibinger, 14. Reuben Wilber,  
2. Pierce Butler, 15. Geo. A. Crawford,  
3. Edward W. Warriner, 16. James Black,  
4. Wm. H. Witte, 17. J. J. Stahl,  
5. John McNeil, 18. John L. Roddy,  
6. John N. Brinson, 19. Jacob Turney,  
7. David C. Taylor, 20. A. J. Buchanan,  
8. Charles Kestler, 21. Wm. A. Wilson,  
9. James Patterson, 22. Jas. G. Campbell,  
10. Isaac Slenker, 23. T. Cunningham,  
11. F. W. Hughes, 24. John Keaty,  
12. Thos. Oberholtzer, 25. Vincent Phelps,  
13. Abraham Edinger.

The "Intelligencer" for the Campaign.  
We offer the INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTER to those who wish to take during the Presidential campaign upon which we have entered, for seventy-five cents in advance. The campaign proper will be in the month of October, when the returns are all in, and the electoral colleges meet. The issues involved in the campaign are of vital importance to the Republic, and a proper understanding of them is necessary for every citizen. We shall give all the political news of the day, and thus endeavor to place arguments in the reach of our friends who are to encounter the common enemy.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is requested at Omit's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Thursday (the 25th inst.) at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Chairman, Col. JOHN W. FONSECA.

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. Therefore the different parties have always taken their candidates from the two opposite sections of the Union. But the fifteen free States are excluded entirely from the contest. Fremont and Dayton cannot carry a single electoral vote south of Mason & Dixon's line—and if elected at all, will be elected entirely by Northern votes. Could the South stand such an administration? Would they, or should they be expected tamely to submit to the iron rule of these Black Republican despots? Self respect, say nothing of their recognized and undoubted rights under the Constitution, would inevitably lead to protracted and bloody civil war—far more peaceful dissolution of the Union can ever take place. It is all idle for any one to think so.

It would be violent, destructive, deadly. This, then, is the greatest issue of the campaign—the Constitution and the Union, with Buchanan and Fremont, on the one hand, and Fremont and Dayton, on the other, with all their concomitant evils, should Fremont and Dayton succeed. Let the sober-minded, reflecting, conservative, Union-loving man of all parties look well to this matter. We shall repeat 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, is one of the most intolent and absurd things that have ever happened in our country. It is a disgraceful and a disgraceful thing, that we should have 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 Soilers and Know-Nothings in the free States of the Union. But to set McLean, with all his conceded ability, aside, and nominate Fremont—a young man, without any character for statesmanship and with no experience in governmental affairs—is one of the wonders of this wonderful age. What claim he has on the people of the United States has for his talents and a respectable reputation, 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 ago explored the Rocky Mountains—and so 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 several important and interesting political articles. Amongst others, the correspondence between the Committee of the National Convention and Mr. BUCHANAN—the Address of the State Central Committee (on our first 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 who has so long and so ably emanated from his pen, strong, vigorous and patriotic. There is no shuffling, no evasion whatever. He places himself boldly and squarely upon the platform of the National Democracy—and if elected to the Presidency, which no sane man has any doubt, he will know no North, no South, no East, and will take the Constitution as his Guide, and his aim will be the welfare of his country and the happiness of the American people.

WILLIAM B. REED, Esq.—We shall publish the very able and eloquent speech made by this gentleman, (brother-in-law of the leading Whig of Philadelphia,) at the great Ratification Meeting, held in Independence Square, in response to the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Buchanan and the War of 1812.  
The Know-Nothing and Black Republican papers are busily engaged in misrepresenting Mr. BUCHANAN's course during the war of 1812. And to create an impression in the public mind that he was not true to his country 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 war had terminated, in which he differed with Mr. Madison in reference to the war policy of his administration. This was forty-one years ago. But Mr. BUCHANAN's position and course in that war were one redeeming feature which cannot be found in the present position and course of his assailants. He was opposed to the manner of conducting the war—but, at the same time, manifested his patriotic devotion to his country by shouldering his musket and marching to its defence. Like thousands of true patriots of that day, Mr. BUCHANAN differed with the administration as to its war 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 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 many of his present vilifiers and assailants say as much for themselves?

But it is not our purpose, says the Washington Union, to dignify this stale charge against Mr. Buchanan by an elaborate defence. He had the magnanimity, soon after the speech he gave to acknowledge the error of the sentiments it contained, and to retract them; and now, for more than thirty years, he has devoted his talents and energies to those great democratic principles on which rest the continual increasing prosperity and glory of the country. To show how ready Mr. Buchanan has ever been to retract an erroneous opinion, as well as his firmness and fearlessness in maintaining his position when he believes it to be right, we have obtained permission of Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, to publish a letter written to him in 1847 by Mr. Buchanan, in which he places this anti-war charge in its true light. Mr. Jones, at the date of the letter, a member of Mr. Polk's cabinet, and in the canvass in Tennessee Mr. Polk was assailed for appointing to so elevated a position a man who had opposed the war of 1812. Mr. Jones addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, asking him for the facts in connection with the charge. To this letter Mr. Buchanan gave the following frank and candid reply, which Mr. Jones has allowed us to publish.

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I never deemed it proper, at any period of my life, whilst the country was actually engaged in war with a foreign enemy, to utter any expressions in relation to the conduct of the war, or to make any public statement. Whilst the great Britain was raging, I should have deemed it little better than moral treason to have uttered any such expressions. After peace was concluded, the case was then different. My enemies cannot point to an expression of mine, during the continuance of the war, which is not favorable to its vigorous prosecution.

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Letter from Mr. Buchanan accepting the Nomination.  
I am, Sir, very glad to hear that the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. I have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in your name, to accept the nomination for the Executive office of the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, has shown the most judicious regard to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.  
The Convention feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion widely entertained by the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the office of President of the United States will give a true guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be secured, and that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to lead to the permanent peace and honor of our country; and that the interests and honor of our country will be indefeasibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and that the National glory will be enhanced by the confidence of your countrymen, and enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of friendship and National glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere wishes for the success of the Democratic party, we are confident that the success of the Democratic party will be the success of the country. To show how ready Mr. Buchanan has ever been to retract an erroneous opinion, as well as his firmness and fearlessness in maintaining his position when he believes it to be right, we have obtained permission of Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, to publish a letter written to him in 1847 by Mr. Buchanan, in which he places this anti-war charge in its true light. Mr. Jones, at the date of the letter, a member of Mr. Polk's cabinet, and in the canvass in Tennessee Mr. Polk was assailed for appointing to so elevated a position a man who had opposed the war of 1812. Mr. Jones addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, asking him for the facts in connection with the charge. To this letter Mr. Buchanan gave the following frank and candid reply, which Mr. Jones has allowed us to publish.

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Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I should feel 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 ever be ready to meet any emergency which may arise, which I do not at present see any necessity to anticipate. I shall ever be ready to defend our national rights and national honor as well as to be prepared at all hazards and at any sacrifice. I shall ever be ready to support the Constitution as it stands, and to believe that the Government of the United States is the best form of government which the world has ever known, and that it is our duty to support it as it is, and to improve it as it may be improved, but not to change it as it may be changed, unless it be clearly shown that it is necessary to do so for the good of the country.

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It is quite impossible for any human foresight to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise from various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must necessarily exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur, but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must 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 firmness as to secure 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 to 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 should feel 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 ever be ready to meet any emergency which may arise, which I do not at present see any necessity to anticipate. I shall ever be ready to defend our national rights and national honor as well as to be prepared at all hazards and at any sacrifice. I shall ever be ready to support the Constitution as it stands, and to believe that the Government of the United States is the best form of government which the world has ever known, and that it is our duty to support it as it is, and to improve it as it may be improved, but not to change it as it may be changed, unless it be clearly shown that it is necessary to do so for the good of the country.

While we offer to the country our sincere wishes for the success of the Democratic party, we are confident that the success of the Democratic party will be the success of the country. To show how ready Mr. Buchanan has ever been to retract an erroneous opinion, as well as his firmness and fearlessness in maintaining his position when he believes it to be right, we have obtained permission of Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, to publish a letter written to him in 1847 by Mr. Buchanan, in which he places this anti-war charge in its true light. Mr. Jones, at the date of the letter, a member of Mr. Polk's cabinet, and in the canvass in Tennessee Mr. Polk was assailed for appointing to so elevated a position a man who had opposed the war of 1812. Mr. Jones addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, asking him for the facts in connection with the charge. To this letter Mr. Buchanan gave the following frank and candid reply, which Mr. Jones has allowed us to publish.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1847.  
My Dear Sir:—I have this moment received your letter of the 14th inst., 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 plausible charges against me.  
In 1814, when a very young man, (being then only five years of age,) I made my first public speech before a meeting of my fellow-citizens, in which I expressed my views on the war of 1812. In 1815, after peace had been concluded, I did express opinions in relation to the causes and conduct of the war, which I very soon after repeated and recalled. Since that period I have not been called upon to make any public statement, and at an equal time of the Senate, acting a part on every great question. My political enemies, finding nothing assailable in my conduct, have resorted to the expedient of back to my youthful years for expressions to injure my political character. The brave and generous citizens of Tennessee, to whatever extent they may be induced to believe that this is a hard measure of justice; and it is still harder that, for this reason, they should condemn the President for having voluntarily yielded to such a course.

I never deemed it proper, at any period of my life, whilst the country was actually engaged in war with a foreign enemy, to utter any expressions in relation to the conduct of the war, or to make any public statement. Whilst the great Britain was raging, I should have deemed it little better than moral treason to have uttered any such expressions. After peace was concluded, the case was then different. My enemies cannot point to an expression of mine, during the continuance of the war, which is not favorable to its vigorous prosecution.

From your friend, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Hon. GEORGE W. JONES.  
The Lancaster (Pa.) Express, a democratic paper, and former supporter of Mr. Buchanan, has drawn itself into a state of bitterness, and is now head and tail up for Fremont or McLean, whichever the Philadelphia Convention shall nominate.  
We clip the above short paragraph from the New York Herald, to show our readers the character that paper has for veracity. It will be news to the people of Lancaster county, to hear that the Express of this city is a democratic paper. It never was a democratic paper—and its course for several months past shows it to be of the blackest of the Black Republican stamp. It is by such falsehoods that Bennett, who has recently been bought over to the Black Republican party, seeks to benefit his new masters.

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 on those days, and the news of the calamity could only reach Washington by the 14th of May. On that day the following document left Washington for Pittsburg, addressed by Mr. Buchanan to W. J. Howard, then Mayor of that city. Comment is unnecessary, even to those maligners who would represent Mr. Buchanan as cold and selfish.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1845.  
Dear Sir:—You will please to accept and apply the above toward the relief of the sufferers in this late dreadful calamity. My feelings of sympathy and compassion have never been so strongly excited upon any similar occasion. But let the people be of good cheer and under the blessing of Providence, all will yet be well, and Pittsburg will arise more glorious than ever from its ashes.

W. J. HOWARD, Esq.  
The American Register, the Know-Nothing organ of this city, is down like "a thousand of brick" on the nomination of Fremont. It calls him a "grass John C. Fremont," and says that "he has no other claim to the title of 'the hero of the West' than that emanates from his pen, strong, vigorous and patriotic. There is no shuffling, no evasion whatever. He places himself boldly and squarely upon the platform of the National Democracy—and if elected to the Presidency, which no sane man has any doubt, he will know no North, no South, no East, and will take the Constitution as his Guide, and his aim will be the welfare of his country and the happiness of the American people.

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