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 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Wilson McCandles

SISTRICT. George W. Nebinger, Pierce Butler, Edward Wartman, William H. Witte, John McNair, John N. Brinton, P. W. Hughes,

14 Reuben Wilber 15 George A. Crawford, 16 James Black, 17 H. J. Stahle, 18 John D. Roddy,

AF From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is he foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free abovers of the North deserve respect both for their provity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—BUCHANAN.

*** Should I be placed in the Executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all mations, believing this to be our HIGHEST POLICY, us well as our most DEPERATIVE DUTY.—BUCHANAN. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RE-AS SEMBLED.

The Hon. TIMOTHY IVES, having withdrawn his nan as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, its last meeting in Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted that Committee, calling upon the others and delegates the last Democratic State Convention, to assemble at CHAMBERSBURG, ON WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyo General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination o Judge Ives. In pursuance of this action of the Democrati State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of th ast Democratic State Convention, are respectfully reque d to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman

Ac G. McKinley. Secretaries. SAAC G. McKinley, f Secretaries. july 5t Democratic papers throughout the State will pleas

The "Intelligencer" for the Campaign We offer the Intelligencer & Lancaste-RIAN to those who wish to take it during the entered, for seventy-five cents in advance. The campaign proper will end with the 1st of December, when the returns are all in and the in the campaign are of vital importance to the communicated from the pale of the party, Republic, and a proper understanding of them | without the benefit of clergy, and no longer is necessary for every citizen. We shall give recognized as Whigs of the Old Guard. all the political news of the day, and thus endeavor to place arguments in the reach of our this band of conspirators, nothing remains for friends who have to encounter the common

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

We learn by the Sentinel that some objection is made at Washington City, to the views expressed by our St. Louis correspondent last week, in reference to the unfortunate division of the Democratic party in Missouri. The country for a mess of pottage. paragraph to which objection has been taken. we are free to say does not express our offin sentiments in relation to the difficulties in that State, nor do the writer's strictures on the action of the National Convention in reference to the ouestion: and even if we entertained a similar This would be something new in newspaper

publications. The obnoxious paragraph, with some additional strictures in the same letter, were crossed out by us, (rather an unusual liberty taken with a communication from a responsible source,) previous to handing it to the compostention. At the time the proof was taken, it so happened that we were busily engaged with several gentlemen who had called on business, and therefore directed one of the hands in the office to read it-supposing, of might be, some typographical errors of no importance. This is a correct history of the why and wherefore it appeared in the Intelligencer; and no one regretted more than the Editor, the appearance of the paragraph in print. In fact, we had intended noticing the matter this week, even had not our attention been called thereto by the Sentinel.

We have studiously refrained from any meddlesome interference in the disputes amongst our Democratic friends in other States. The Benton and anti-Benton divis ions in Missouri both profess to go in heartily to the support of the Cincinnati nominees -so do the Hards and Softs of New York; -and it is not our business, nor should it be the busi ness of any Democratic paper, to seek to drive either from their support, and thereby endanger the election of our candidates in those

In conclusion, we embrace this opportunity to remark, once for all, that, for any thing which appears in the Intelligencer, the Editor is alone responsible, and it is very unfair for port for that man for the Presidency who, to our friends at Washington, or elsewhere, to throw the blame on Mr. Buchanan. The Sentinel was right in the declaration that Mr. B. had no knowledge of the communication in question-nor had he seen it at all, we will add, until his attention was called to it by that paper. More than this-Mr. Buchanan has had no previous knowledge of any article, editorial or otherwise, that has appeared in the Intelligencer for the last four years. We have not submitted any thing of the kind to his inspection during all that time; nor has he, at any time, in the seven years we have been in Lancaster, written for our columns, or dictated in any way as to what should or should not appear in the paper.

We hope this brief statement of the case will be satisfactory to all concerned.

The Calumnies Answered. Last week we published a most thorough and triumphant vindication of Mr. Buchan-AN against the "Ten Cent" slander. This week we put the clincher on the "Drop of Blood" falsehood. Having thus disposed of these stale, infamous and malignant stories of an unprincipled opposition, we shall cease to notice them any farther for the present. The refutation in both cases is so complete, that it attention to that which every body in this community knows to be wickedly false and

To Correspondents.

Our friends who are in the habit of contributing to our columns must bear with us a little. We are overrun with communications at the present time, and have necessarily to dispose of them on the principle of "first come first served." We shall endeavor to find room for "Vox Populi" in our next issue; but would suggest to our friend the propriety of abbreviating his communications in the future.

The "American Republican" of Saturday last is quite spicy. Uncle Jacob is doing least of it. Wonder what can be the matter -and to secure the peace of the Union, by ded General Jackson's first election to the good service for Buchanan and Breckingidge. in the wigwam?

An Honest Confession!

The Examiner admits that Stevens, Seward, Giddings Wilmut & Co., were on the right can leaders, by saying that the only difference "between these gentlemen and the Examiner is simply one of degree, not of princiand right glad will his readers be to see him thus defining his position, although their "in- Democrat in the State. Every Democrat has tellectual scope" may possibly not be able to "comprehend" the difference 'twixt tweedle- done instantly, fully and faithfully: dum and tweedle-dee. Indeed, we should not wonder if they looked upon the explanation of our wily friend as a distinction without a invitation for the coming 4th of July. My that the Black Republican leaders were right, at least in principle, and, of course, his previous abuse of them was all wrong; and as Examiner will now "breathe freer and deeper," and sleep more soundly in the highly that white is black, and, per contra, that black is white. There's the rub, and it will require all the ebon-shinned logic of which he is master, to convince the good people of Lancaster county that the negroes of the South are bet- the hope of being able to surprise the Democ ter entitled to the protection of the govern-

of the present day. The Conspiracy Progressing! The attempt of the Examiner to SELL the old line Whigs of this county to the Black Republicans is being carried on with unblushing pertinacity. Secret circulars were recently issued at the instance of Messrs. Stevens, Committee as suited the purposes of the traffickers; in obedience to which, some six or eight of the most pliable met in this on the 27th of August, to settle a full Fre- vance, and arrogantly claim ascendency in a mont and Dayton County ticket. In the resolution and call issued, none but those who are friendly to the Black Republican nominees for President and Vice President, are invited to participate-consequently, all the old line Presidential campaign upon which we have Whigs and Know-Nothings who cannot be forced, with abject submission, to bow the midst by Messrs. Stevens, Dickey, Darlington, electoral colleges meet. The issues involved Fenn Geist and Co., are to be forthwith ex-

ment than the white laborers of the North-

The bargain being thus completed between the old line Whigs of Lancaster County but to bow their necks to the yoke and ratify the contract: or rebel, like independent men, against their self-constituted dictators and masters, and aid the Democracy in "crushing out" these contemptible factionists and disunionists, who would sell their party and their

scraps for the benefit of Know-Nothings. Examiner for its new friends,) have called the fact that Messrs. Fremont and Dayton are Delegate Elections for the 23d of August, and placed in nomination by one section alone, month, for the purpose of settling a County | -the other being entirely excluded from any opinion with our correspondent, which we do Ticket. None but "the friends of FREMONT | participation in the government, and, of not, sound policy would prevent us from en- and Dayton" are invited to participate!-con- course, virtually expelled from the Union.dorsing his views. But, we presume, it will sequently the call un-churches the friends of The great danger at the present time lies in to that effect. This ridiculous story is without all its sacred provisions unimpaired and unnot be contended by any that the mere publi- Fillmore and Donelson. Will our Know-Noth- pitting candidates against each other, as cham- a shadow of foundation. not be contended by any that the mere publication, without note or comment, is an ending friends see to it in time, or the Black pions of repugnant sectional views of the had used the expression in an oration which I the North.

office of Canal Commissioner, last fall, "was his remarkable prescience, he predicted more the fact of his being a Know-Nothing." That | than seventeen years ago. In a speech delivpaper could have swallowed his Black Republered by him in the U.S. Senate, in February, ican sentiments, woolly-headism and all, 1839, he uttered the following words of warnwithout the least turning of the stomach-but | ing :without the least turning of the stomach—but his Know-Nothingism was too nauseating for the editor's tender stomach! Well, well—fightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union trary to our expectation, wish or inevery one to his taste—and if ebon shins and woolly heads are more congenial to the stomach and olfactories of our neighbor than any thing else, of course we have no objection.—But, we apprehend, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and we only notice the taste of our amiable contemporary, so as to show his deep-seated hostility to the "American" wing of the party opposed to the "American" wing of the party opposed to the "American" wing of the party opposed to the "Estate States Libid on the suppose, succeeding and implacable animostics while emblitance of the state of various that all the violent prejudice emblitured passions, and implacable animostics while "ever degraded or deformed human nature."

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**One section will stand in menacing and hostile arre against the other. The collision of opinion will be quick against the other. The collision of opinion will be quick course, that every thing was right, except it so as to show his deep-seated hostility to the Democracy. Will the Examiner be kind enough to re-publish its article, of last fall, announcing the nomination of Mr. Nicholson.

> But the Intelligencer goes on to say that if Henry Clay were living he would be found in favor of the election of James Buchanan.— Can the Intelligencer find one word, one syllable, in all his long and illustrious which gives the slightest color to such a charge. We defy it to produce one!-Examiner

Not so fast, Mr. Examiner. We shall produce two paragraphs from Mr. CLAY's speechit were necessary) which give not only a ship." slight, but a strong color to such a charge.— Here they are:

On the 19th of November, 1850, he said: whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution

and the Union? And again Mr. CLAY said:

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

Are these expressions of the deceased statesman not sufficient to satisfy every body of the the subject of Slavery, was, very properly, truth of our declaration, that if Mr. CLAY defeated in the General Conference. were now living he would be found advocating the election of James Buchanan! We question whether even the Examiner will have the hardihood to doubt it any longer."

The Whig (or, more properly speaking, land met at Baltimore, on Thursday last, and for the Presidency. They also passed the following resolution:

fied to perform the duties of President, and the platform of the Republican party as Anti-Republican, unconstitutional and fanatical calculated to foment discord, increase sectional would be a waste of time and an insult to the intelligence of our readers, to pay any more support of the National Whigs of Maryland.

> The "STARS AND STRIPES" is the title of a neat little campaign paper just started in Harrisburg, at the suggestion of the State Convention, by Messrs. Omit, Orth & Weaver. The first number gives evidence of tact and ability, and we doubt not it will be a useful auxiliary during the campaign.

this City raised the names of FREMONT and destiny of the Democracy, under the lead of DAYTON to its mast head, and started out val- their distinguished chief, to maintain the high To the best of our knowledge it never wa DAYTON to its mast head, and started out value in their distinguished one, to maintain the night in their advocacy. Last week it took position of our country before the world—to mentioned by any person until the year 1828, immediately before Mr. Buchanan's last elecdown the flag again, and is now sailing with preserve the equality of every class of citizens masked colors! This is strange, to say the —to protect the perfect liberty of conscience ticket. As this election immediately prece-

Letter from Col. John W. Forney. The following letter from Col. John W. Forney, Chairman of the Democratic State Cenplatform all along—but essays to justify its | tral Committee, was addressed to the Democpresent affiliation with these Black Republi- racy of Pittsburgh, on the occasion of their celebration of our National Anniversary. Its sentiments are so admirable, and its advice so sound, with reference to the work to be done, ple." We quote Mr. Darlington's own words, and the necessity of a thorough organization as to commend it to the attention of every

LANCASTER, June 28, 1856. GENTLEMEN:-I regret that circumstances difference. Still, the admission has been made engagements for the day are such that I must forego the pleasure of meeting you. Another occasion will offer, I hope, before the campaign

But I make free to say to you, fellow Dem-"an honest confession is said to be good for ecrats, that bright as our prospects are, emithe soul," we have no doubt the editor of the nent and worthy as our candidates are, our duty as working Democrats must still be faith fully discharged. We must be as vigilant as if there was danger of defeat. We must be us scented embrace of his abolition friends. But, can he persuade his old line Whig readers pretends to be. The citadel that is prepared rattack is abundantly defended.

Our adversaries in Pennsylvania have unitreaty between Know Nothingism. Abolition and disappointed politicians, is based upon racy in October next. Let us be ready for them. A bold and gallant demonstration at the State election, on our part, will make the for that is about the plain English of the November contest a gala day instead of a Know-Nothing Black Republican argument struggle.

The issue between the Democracy and its antagonists is a plain issue. Abolition has often before threatened to dissolve the Union. Its threats have as often been disregarded and scorned. But now, swollen with pride and passion, and inflated with the idea that it has fully poisoned the public mind against the Constitution—now it boldly nominates its candidates for the North alone, and boldly repudiates the votes of fifteen sovereign States Darlington & Co., to such of the whig County of this Union! Our foes appeal to the people for only half a country! They ask votes for a section and a fragment of the Republic! No Southern man can touch their candidate without pollution. No electoral ticket for these city, on the 7th inst., and agreed to issue a candidates will be printed save in the North. call for the assembling of a County Convention | They thus seek to dissolve the Union in adgovernment which their success would entirely This is the mission of our enemies! WHAT

Ours is to preserve the blessings which God and our fathers have secured to us—to extend these blessings—and to perpetuate them, if we can, so that all the children of man may share them, and enjoy them. Ours is to stand up knee to this new image of Baal, set up in our as the champions of the Union, and to surmidst by Messre Stevens, Dickey, Darlington, round the Constitution with a fortress of free

It is upon this enduring basis that the Democracy take their stand. It is upon this firm foundation that we have fastened our flag.— It is from this holy platform that we proclaim our principles, and endorse our candidates. I am, very truly, your fellow Democrat

Prophecy of Henry Clay. We have not hesitated to deprecate the dangerous attitude which Black Republicanism has assumed in its nomination of sectional candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. That the Union is in danger at the present time, we think is indisputable. The danger perhaps does not consist so much in selecting candidates from er. The Black Republicans (or rather the this or that section of the Confederacy, as in

ever degraded or deformed human nature. * * *
One section will stand in menacing and hostile array
against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly
followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our
view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields,
confiagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever
rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

We have read with unalloyed pleasure the n the floor of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, recently held at Indianopolis, on the "subject of the proposed change in the Methodist Discipline, making Non-Slaveholdes (and more than these can be produced if ing a Test or Condition of Church Member-

It is almost needless to add that Mr. S. op-Constitution and practice of the Church. "But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig it were possible to pass the measure now beit were possible to pass the measure now before us-you might make a sectional Church -vou might chafe and weaken the bonds of the Union, but no good could be achieved for After what had been said in reply to Mr. Cox the master or the slave, and no advance step taken for emancipation."

Again:-"The people which I, in part, represent, ask for no change—all they ask is this certificate. peace and quiet, and to be let alone. They have and love the Discipline, and in the sight and fear of God, they will do the best they can to fulfil, for the bond and free, the great mission of Methodism, 'to spread Scriptural

holiness all over these lands.' ' .The attempt to change the Discipline, on

TRANSFER OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The Whig County Committee, with E. C. Darlington. Esq., & Co., at its head, have transferred the whole Whig party over to the "Free Soil." alias "Abolition." alias "Black Republican." Know-Nothing) State Convention of Mary alias "Woolly Head" party!!! They have against Mr. Buchanan. The infamous scounendorsed the nomination of Millard Filemore Millard Filemore, and have made a complete it to be false—hence they attempt to bolster it ism!!!" What think you of this, old line That they regard Col. Fremont as unquality Whigs? Will you suffer yourselves to be sold and transfered like Slaves? We trust not .opinion, in regard to this matter, and not suf- But to the certificate: fer yourselves to be led by the nose by any

one.—American Republican, (Whig.) MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the U. States, is out in a strong letter endor-sing the Cincinnati nominations, and earnest-all convinced that if at a public meeting at the U. States, is out in a strong letter endorv advocating the election of Buchanan and

ACCEPTANCE OF Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.-The rendering equal justice to every part."

The "Drop of Blood" Calumny Exposed. Buchanan had been for several years previ-Among the stale, miserable slanders urged ously his ardent and active supporter, he was by the opposition against James Buchanan, is the charge of having said on a public occahe would let it out."

This falsehood originated in 1828, when Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for Congress as a Jackson Democrat. The charge was rellife he would have made such a de vived a few years afterwards when Mr. Bu chanan came forward with the characteristic straightforwardness and frankness of his nature, and denounced it as an unmitigated calture, and denounced it as a work to perform, and that work should be umny.

> We copy below, from old the Harrisburg Reorter the following complete refutation of R. veniently repeat it without knowingly spread. ing a wilful and malignant falsehood:

From the Harrisburg Reporter. We observe by the report of Congressional proceedings, in the National Intelligencer of March 30th, that on the previous Friday evening our Senator Buchanan was assailed by Pennsylvania, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, with the charge of once having said, in a 4th-of-July oration, "that if he was promptly contradicted by Mr. Ramsey and General Keim, of the Pennsylvania dele-

It is not our intention at present to make any comments upon this ridiculous story, h first originated in 1828, immediatel preceding Mr. Buchanan's fifth election to ongress, but merely to re-publish a letter o that gentleman to the editor of the "Pennsyl-Inquirer and Courier," dated February 27 1838, contradicting the charge so explicity and unequivocally as to silence the slander. t was supposed forever. This letter was elicted by a similar charge, made in debate by Mr. Cox, a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in May, 1837. It was then promptly repelled pefore the Convention by the present Judge Porter and Emanuel C. Reigart, both members of that body—the first a prominent Democrat, and the other one of the anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania. Had this sentiment, or anything like it, ever been uttered by Mr. Buchanan at a "political meeting in the court-house in Lancaster," these two gentlemen, from their position and character, must either have heard it themselves, or immediately heard t from others; both of them being residents of that city when it was alleged to have been uttered, and Mr. Reigart having resided there ever since. The charge would have specially attracted nublic attention at that time, as Mr. Buchanan was a successful candidate for the State Legislature both in October, 1814, and n October, 1815.

Mr. Cox, not satisfied with the contradic-tion of Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, endeavored to obtain proof of the charge, and renewed, in a letter to the editor of the "Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier," dated February 24, and published in that paper of February 26, 1838, the testimony which he then adduced in support of it, and all which could be collected after a laborious search consisted of the selves a higher law than the Constitution, the certificate of a certain Anthony McGlinn, and are guilty of treason. [Great applause.] an extract of a letter from George Ford, Jr., both of which, it will be perceived, are referred to in the following letter of Mr. Buchan

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquire and Courier: Washington, Feb. 27, 1838. Sir: I have this moment perused the letter of J. F. Cox, published in yesterday's Inquir-

the convention, induces me to notice the slander which he again repeats, and which I now pronounce to be utterly and absolutely false, no a County Convention on the 27th of the same and, if elected, will be chosen by that section or shall proceed. I never did, upon any occaas in our left, giving the South the place next

nonth for the narrose of settling a County — the other being entirely excluded from any sion, public or private, whether at the court to our hearts. We know no section—we love house in Lancaster, or elsewhere, declare that if I knew I had a drop of democratic blood flag, not 16. in my veins I would let'it out," or any words

The Examiner says the sole reason why Federal Administration. This was the evil on the 4th of July, 1815. The oration itself opposed Mr. Nicholson's election for the which Henry Clay dreaded, and which, with disproved this assertion, and then, after Mr. Cox had made it a subject of debate, before the reform convention, in May last, one of the papers at Harrisburg, solemnly announced that the expression had been used by me on the floor of the House of Representatives, in this city, in reply to Governor Floyd, of Virginia, and that it could be proved by a gentleman who had formerly been a Democratic representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. The scene is now again shifted to the courthouse in Lancaster, and a certain Anthony McGlinn is the witness. He states that " number of years ago, one evening," whilst I was addressing a political meeting there assembled, he had heard me use the expression already stated, "in an emphatic manner, with my right hand elevated above my head." He does not state the year when this expression was used, nor the name of any other person who was present at the meeting.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Cox. that if I had uttered such a sentiment as that attributed to me in the court-house at Lancaster, it would have been heard by hunlreds of people; that it would immediately have become the subject of universal remark and universal condemnation, and that it would have been severely and justly commented upon in the newspapers of the day. Had it been speech of this distinguished Divine, delivered true there would have been no occasion to resort to Anthony McGlinn to prove the charge, nor to a conversation alleged by Mr. Ford to have been held with Mr. Peter Shindel, who, although a respectable, is an aged man; and from a defect of memory, incident to that period of life, must have confounded what may have been stated to him by others with what he had heard himself. But, I again repeat, It is almost needless to add that Mr. S. op-no matter who has been or shall be the wit posed this attempted innovation upon the ness, the tale is utterly and absolutely false. Shortly after the slander was made a sub ject of debate by Mr. Cox, in the reform convention, a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, signed a certificate disproving the charge, so far as it was possible for a negative to be proved, which was placed and still remains in the hands of one of my friends.

> used, or heard of it immediately after, I deemed it wholly unnecessary then to publish Yours, very respectfull JAMES BUCHANAN. The following is the certificate alluded to

> by Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, who must

either have heard the expression, had it been

by Mr. Buchanan, in the closing paragraph of his letter. In giving it publicity, we will boldly assert that the thirty subscribers to it are (or were, for some of them are now deceased,) gentlemenof as much moral worth and respectability of character, in every respect, as could be found amongst the same number of individuals in any other community in the United States; and we venture to say farther, that no respectable man in Pennsylvania, of any political party, believes that there is a word of truth in the base and malignant slander forsaken their old and tried Whig friend, drels who are now circulating the story know somerset, clear over into "Black Republican-up with witnesses of their own stamp, with the certificate of a man so notorious in the community that nobody here would believe him on his oath, aided and abetted by another who We hope that you will exercise your own is now a fugitive from justice in a foreign land. CERTIFICATE.

Several of the undersigned have known Mr. Buchanan ever since he first came to Lancastor to study law, with the late Jas. Hopkins, the court-house, or any-where else in this city, he had ever used such an expression, or anything like it, as that which has been attributed ted to him by Mr. Cox in the Convention—to wit-"that he thanked his God he had not Hon. John C. Breckingidge has accepted the drop of Democratic blood in his veins, and i Democratic nomination for the Vice Presi he had he would let it out"-some of us would Two weeks ago the Independent Whig of dency. In his letter he says, "It will be the of it, and all of us would have heard of it, and it must have become a subject of tion to Congress, on the Democratic Jackson Presidency, (in November, 1828,) and as Mr. per annum, in advance.

Ever since we first heard this story, refer red back as it did to 1815, we have always be sion, more than a third of a century ago, "if lieved, and still believe, that it was got up he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins without any foundation in fact, for the purpose operating against Mr. Buchanan's election to Congress in 1828. Indeed, we have never

supposed that any person acquainted with his character could believe that at any period of Steinman, E. C. Reigart, Adam Reigart, Benj. Champneys, Jas. Humes, Geo. H. Krug, Wm. Cooper, John N. Lane, John Reynolds, John this slander, which we trust will have a country, muth, Christian Bachman, John Bomberger, trv-wide circulation, so that no one can con- John Ross, James Evans, John Miller, Henry Keffer, Geo Messenkop.

RIGAN, Esq., at the Democratic celebration of said: the Fourth in Philadelphia. The extract Mr. Morgan of New York, and Mr. Cooper of from General Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, which we have italicised, will strike every reader's mind thought he had one drop of Democratic blood with peculiar force at this time, in view of n his veins he would let it out." This charge the attempt made by the Black Republicans to bring about the very state of things so earnestly and forcibly deprecated by the Father of his country.

Mr. Carrigan said: There is another point in Washington's arewell address that this day and this time brings forcibly to mind. He seems to have forseen that men would arise in our history whose whole aim in life would be, to dissolve the glorious fabric our fathers erected. Hence he says-"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the value of your Na-tional Union, to your individual and collective happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it—accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety. discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts." What mighty import in these few lines! How applicable to times past! How much more applicable now.— Look around and you behold a convention o a section of this confederacy ignoring the ex-istence of fifteen States; with one swoop declaring that thirty-one States shall be governed by the mandates issued by traitors anx ous to erect on the ruins of the Northern Republic. Now, Sir. I hold this to be "self evident," that when a man or set of men, take nart in the franchises attaching to itizens of this confederated republic, they

hold themselves bound to observe and carry ut its constitutional obligations. The acceptance of the benefits it offers is proof they ow llegiance to its teachings, and when, after enjoying its blessings, they set up for them-selves a higher law than the Constitution, they can call it by no milder name—no other word in the English language can express the full not come within the scope of punishable trea son, because the Constitution declares it must be overt, but strike out overt and insert moral and you could not find in Pennsylvania wood enough to make uprights and cross pieces for F. Cox, published in yesterday's Inquir-His late official station, as a member of brethren in the South that there is power enough in the North to strangle this treason. We are not the contracted, selfish people these Black Republicans would make us. matter from what source it may have proceeded, we take Maine in our right arm we take Texthe whole country—we count 31 stars in our flag, not 16. We stand by the Constitution as our fathers understood it, and will preserve shadow of foundation.

The first version of the story was, that I the higher law fanatics say they will carry the gauntlet to this "home treason." hurled from desecrated pulpits by religious bigots. (Prolonged cheering.) We of the bigots. (Prolonged cheering.) We of the North do not desire to look upon Mount Vernon, Monticello, the Hermitage and Ashland as foreign ground. No! No! around them the holiest recollections cluster. Our heart

We laugh at the traitorous machinations of the Know Nothing party, the murderous advocates of Sharp's rifles, and the harmless anathemas are even now in those sacred graves. cherish and venerate those Union loving men whose dust consecrate their resting places, and we mack at the treason of those who would rob us of our interest in those hely spots .-They cannot do it, and they shall not do it,-Tremendous cheering) On this, the Natal day of our Republic, comes a voice from th

ntrictic dead-"Up, they say and keep the freedom Which we won you long ago, Up! and keep our graves unsulfied From the insults of the foe."

And we here to day, "pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors," to maintain inviolate the heritage our fathers left us .-

Sir, in times past, men calculated the value of this Union, but they were tortured upon the rack of public opinion until there was not whole bone left in their bodies. should be a warning to the traitors of the present day. However much they may want contingency to let the Union slide"—we sa there can be no such contingency. Fremont may have crossed the Rocky Mountains in the tracks of buffalos-but our standard bearer James Buchanan, has crossed the Constitution on his back, and now stands be

Mountains of a relentless fanaticism, with the fore the country as the incarnation of devotion The claims these men set up are not among the least astonishing of their unmeaning bra-vado. They call themselves the "friends of while they ruthlessly crucify libert between the two thieves of Abolitionism and Religious Intolerance, and then cast lots for her garments. They sigh for the "purer days of the republic," while Appius Claudius like, they strike down all political virtue that stands between them and their ungovernable passions. They profess to be the "champions f justice," while they strike their country is the "mother pangs of struggling child-birth, and drive the dagger to freedom's infant throat." They are not the friends of freedom -they sigh not for the purer days of the re public—they are not the champions of justice From their hideous features we lift the flashing veil and expose to the world the political

hugs of the Republic.
In conclusion, sir, amid all the despondencies of the times, I am one of those who believe that this Union can never be severed. There is too much of the leaven of genuine patriotism in its composition. It defies all attack. knows not seems—it is. It is not a thing of shreds and patches; its garments are whole and undefiled. Its form is not made up of the cast off rags of dead despotisms; it stands forth an Appollo Belvidere, challenging the admiration of the world. It has a head to think, a heart to feel, and muscles to work. It is in the people, of the people, and for the people. It is not for this time, but for all time. It is rock, not sand. It is a diamond, not a polished pebble. "It is iron blistered into steel -it is wine from the trodden grape.' is our Union, this the hope of the world. It was the result of mutual trials and mutual concessions, and carried out in the same spirit, it becomes the Malakoff that is impregnable, the Redan of liberty that can never be (Tumultuous cheering.)

"What God in His wisdom and mercy hath joined,
And armed with His weapons of thunder.
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined.
Have the power to conquer or sunder.
The Union of lakes—the Union of lands— The Union of States none can sever; The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands. And the flag of our Union forever.

Foreign presses may thunder their anathe mas, and paid Anglo-American papers cal-culate the value of the Union—British wiles may tamper with our peace, and home-treason look bold; but in the great battle between Conservatism and Fanaticism, one cause, one country and one heart will triumph, and it will be the triumph of the Union. and again.)

The New York Daily News is a capital and reliable Democratic journal. If any of our friends wish to have a spirited and able campaign paper, from that city, they would do well to send on for the News. Terms \$4

Senator Bigler's Speech.

Senator BIGLER was present by invitation at the celebration of the Fourth, by the Democand effect-presenting and discussing all the political topics of the day, and holding the browd for full two hours. We insert the following extract from this able production, in reference to the two projects now before Congress for a settlement of the difficulties in Col. William S. Amweg were appointed a committee to re William Jenkins. Wm. B. Fordney. Near azer, F. A. Muhlenberg, John Mathiot, m. Norris, John Christ, Geo. Musser, Wm. ick, Sam. Dale, Joseph Ogilby, John F. einman, E. C. Reigart, Adam Reigart, Benj. nampneys, Jas. Humes, Geo. H. Krug. Wm. ooper, John N. Lane, John Reynolds, John M. Lane, John Reynolds, John M. Montgomery, Henry Rogers, Jacob Deuth, Christian Bachman, John Bomberger, ohn Ross, James Evrans, John Miller, Henry Leffer, Geo Messenkop.

An Eloquent Extract.

We clip the following truly eloquent extract from a speech delivered by Charles W. Car.

William Jenkins. Wm. B. Fordney, Near and Despetation of the distinguished Senator diversity and conclusively, that if the troubles in that Territory are to continue, the fault is not with the Democrats in Congress, but with the Democrats in Congress, but with the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings, who evidently wish still further to agitate the question and keep alive the excitement until November next. After the excitement until November next. After of "Kansas Outrages," &c. Govenor Bigler in the special continue, addressed by Mestra Reach, Myers and Harden. The addressed by Mestra Reach, Myers and Harden. The committee reported as follows:

Whereas, We clitizens of the United States, recognize the threat continue, the troubles in that Territory are to continue, the troubles in t iansas, and bespeak for it a calm and unprej- port resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. from a speech delivered by Charles W. Car. of "Kansas Outrages," &c. Govenor Bigler

of "Kansas Outrages," &c. Govenor Bigler several States, to be the best guarantee of the final emanipation of man from the thraklom and oppression of the But now for the Kansas question, and the Republican or Fremont Party. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress the whole country has been agitated, deeply and violently agitated, concerning the state of society in Kansas. The most accomplished artists of the Republican party have painted the startling picture from time to time.

Several States, to be the best guarantee of the final emanipation of man from the thraklom and oppression of the startline, and oppression of the startline of the several States, and oppression of the startline of the several States, and oppression of the startline of the final emanipation of man from the thraklom and oppression of the several States, to be the best guarantee of the final emanipation of the man from the thraklom and oppression of the startline, and oppression of the several States, to be the best guarantee of the final emanipation of man from the thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and shall be thraklom and oppression of the startline, and the cause of humanity, any man who affects to understate of society in Kansas. The most accompliance of the startline painted the startling picture from time to time.
That the simple reflection of the truth would painted the startling picture from time to time. That the simple reflection of the truth would have made a picture dark enough, no one can doubt; but that these gentlemen, for purposes of their own, have given it the deepest shade practicable, is just as evident. We had been told by the Republican orators in Congress, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, that the neonle of Missouri had invaded the Tarsitons. people of Missouri had invaded the Territory, and controlled the election for members of the Legislature held in March 1855; that the free-state men had been driven from the polls; that the government had been usurped by mere brute force; that the laws of Kansas were not valid laws; that the people would and should resist them; that anarchy reigned in Kansas where the theorem is the people would and should resist them; that anarchy reigned in the field, a Solon in council, and a great and good man in every relation of the field, a Solon in council, and a great and good man in every relation of the field, a Solon in council, and a great and good man in every relation of the field, a Solon in council, and a great and good man in every relation of the field, a Solon in council, and a great and good man in every relation of the field and t should resist them; that anarchy reigned in Kansas; that arsons and murders were invoked to serve the ends of slavery; that finally Kansas; that arsons and murders were invoked to serve the ends of slavery; that finally Kansas and liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the border ruffians, and that the whole country was on the verge of civil war. Here is a picture; now what remedy did the Republican Representatives in Congress propose. Did they ask a legal and just measure of reform? By no means, fellow citizens; but with the denunciations against the lawless authorities of Kansas still fresh on their lips, they became the advocates of the Topeka Convention and the State Constitution framed by that body, a respectable practically and the server they whole of empire, and the state Constitution framed by that body, a respectable practical surface and appreciate the result of their isos.

After Medical Constitution, the motivation, the motivation, the blood of the Revolution. 5. The Union, cemented by the blood of the Revolution. 5. The Union, cemented by the blood of the Revolution. 5. The Union, cemented by the blood of the Revolution. 5. The Union, cemented by the blood of the Revolution. 5. The Sudway Jackson is and prefered by the association of more that half a century, ratified by the experience of three generations; may it has forever. 6. Andrew Jackson. The hope of the Evolution surpassing in self-deviation the defended, and the Union he preserved. 7. The soldiers of the Revolution, surpassing in self-deviation the devolution and the State Constitution framed by that body. 8. The Fig of our Country sany it he ever victorious in war, and respected in peace; the symbol of empire, and the shelter of freedom.

After which me of the Secretaries, Mr. Warren, to whom the State Constitution framed by that body, a movement admittedly without law, and in contravention of law and in menace of the dovernment. With all this securing reverence ary step taken in defiance of the Government We were told that the admission of Kunsas as a State, was the only remedy for her evils; the only mode of quieting the public mind and averting civil war in the Territory. Well, gentlemen, it had become apparent o all that some effective and final measure of pacification was demanded by the best inof pacification was demanded by the best in-terest, not only of Kansas, but of the whole and religious liberty in this anil in all other lands. May nation; that whilst the laws of the local Leg-islature were technically legal, the right of "Yours, very respectful," JAMES BUCHANAN. slature were technically legal, the right of suffrage had been abused in selecting the members, and that many of the Statutes were of room.) oppressive and unjust, and in conflict with the onstitution, and the original Kansas Nebras-

With a view to meet these difficulties. Mr. Coombs, a Southern Senator, about ten days since, introduced a bill providing for the roposition was referred to the Territorial nmittee, and reported to the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Douglas, and Wednesday

That bill provides that the present inhabitants may elect delegates to a convention to preparatory to admission as a State: that a oard of five commissioners shall be appointed by the President, to repair to the Territory, pnt up a list of voters at every district; and because of the sad state of society, shall note i plauded the speakers, and are lot box, by heavy penalties against illegal voting or violent efforts to interfere with the right of suffrage; it also annuls all the Territorial statutes subversive of the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, and those equiring an oath of fidelity to Slave Law as a qualification for a voter, and other absurd provisions. These statutes be ing inconsistent with the Constitution and the rganic law, are clearly within the scope of he Congressional correction, without interferng with the doctrine of non-intervention, for the Kansas law provides that the action of the erritorial legislature shall be confined " to rightful subjects of legislation." Here then. was a measure of peace and law, the prompt idmission of Kansas as a State, irrespective of her decision on the Slavery question. tal object being to terminate at once all motive on the part of outsiders to force temporary population into the Territory, with a view to

control its policy on the Slavery question. What followed? Did the Republican Senaors support that measure? Did they accept his proposition to bring Kansas in as a State By no means; to my amazement it met/their violentreistance. The first demonstration came from the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr Wilson, who proposed to strike out the entire bill and insert a section, simply repealing all the laws of Kansas; substituting anarchy for the admission of the Territory as a State. The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, the leader and intellect of that party, still insisted upon the Topeka Constitution. In the face of all his anathemas against the lawless authorities of Kansas, he voted to sanction of measure wanting in the slightest coloring of uthority, and which had been brought forth in defiance of the law and its officers; and what is surprising, in addition, his course seems to be sanctioned by the entire Republican party, headed by that common fountain of anaticisms, falsehoods and vagaries, the New York Tribune. The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale, proposed to strike out the fourth of July, 1856, as the time that the law should take effect, and insert July, 1857, so that the strife in Kansas might last a year longer; that bleeding Kansas, for whose people so many crocadile tears had been shed, might They first objected that the local law forbid and punished free discussion, and thus the slavery men had the advantage; then the bill was amended, as had been agreed upon upon by the committee, so as to annul all such The next objection was, that the Free State men had been driven from the Territory, and the friends of slavery would have thing their own way; then the bill was so amended as to give all former citizens the opportunity to return and participate in the election, next plea was that the intention and effect was to bring Kansas in as a Slave State. The answer was no; it provides that the unrestrained will of the bona fide citizens shall settle that question, and that the objection could not properly come from the Republican

a session of twenty-one hours, by a vote of 33 Within a few hours after, the House passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and thus the issue is fairly made The Democrats are for bringing in Kansas by the straight way and under the ausnices of the law; the Republicans insist upon her admission by the crooked way, a way tarnished by violence and revolution. The Democrats contend for a constitution to be made by he whole people, through a pure ballot box the Republicans for one made by a party without the agency of law or of the ballot box.— Judge ye between us.

side, because they had uniformly claimed that a very large majority of the real settlers

are against slavery, and that all they sought was a fair expression of popular will. But

reason was powerless. They resisted to the

end; and finally the bill passed at the end of

was a fair expression of popular will

The Editor's Book Table. THE U. S. DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—Spencer W. Cone Editor. Published by Lloyd & Co., New York, at \$3 per

The July number of this admirable magazine is on our able—rich and varied in its contents. The following are some of the very able articles which grace its columns, viz:-"The Convention-The Candidates:" "Reranger or ern Revolutionary History of Ireland." &c., &c. The August number will be embellished with elegant

Steel Engravings of James Buchanan and John C. Breck. INRIDGE. THE HAPPY HOME, AND PARLOR MAGAZINE. Published at Boston, by C. Stone & Co. The July number is a capital one, and is embellished with a beautiful engraving of the "Resurrection of Laz CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT THE MANthe celebration of the Fourth, by the Democand addressed the people with great power streets, on the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:
President—Capt. GEORGE HITZELBERGER.
Vice President—JACOB MYERS, THOMAS C. WILET, ELIAS
EST, JOHN TREWITZ.
Secretaries—Wesley F. S. Warren, M. F. Mulgrew.

On motion, Dr. A. J. Carpenter, Dr. A. C. Freeman and

The following regular toasts were then read, amid muc

After which one of the Secretaries it was addressed, read the subjoined letter from the I James Buchanan :

James Buchanan:

WHEATLAND, July 3, 1866.

MY DEAK SIR:—i have received your kind invitation to unite with my friends and peighbors, (of the "Banner Ward,") in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. Nothing could afford me greater pleasure than to meet them on this important occasion; but having, for reasons which you will appreciate, declined all other invitations of a similar character, I have precluded myself from the privilege of akcepting your invitation.—Please present, to the assembled company, the following sentiment, in my name:

The Authors of the Declaration of Independence and of the Federal Constitution:—names dear to the lovers of civil

(The volunteer toasts are unave VIEW OF WHEATLAND -Sprenger & West heffer, 33 North Queen street, have for sale, a large colored lithograph of Wheatland—being a bird's-eye view of that beautiful spot-with a portrait of Hon, JAMES BUCHANAN

taining such a picture, would do well to call on the abov THE FIRES BURNING. - A Buchanan Club has been formed at Columbia, in this County. That's right "Keen the hall moving." A glorious victory awaits the

WOOL GATHERING!-At a regular meeting meet in November next, to form a constitution, of the Fremont Club, held at fulton Hall, on Friday eve ning, there were just twenty-two persons present, (including the "Woolly Horse" and the Editor of the Examiner,) all told' Such is our information. It was addressed by to superintend the election of delegates; to Messrs, Breneman, Rood and Cawell, and adjourned at a make an enumeration of the legal voters; and very early bour, after breaking down in an attempt made at singing an ode favorable to Fremont and Free Darkies! that only those who are now in the Territory, We have also been informed that there were several perand those who may have left on business or sons present, professing to be Christians, who heartily ap The law throws ample guards about the bal- those who burn and spit upon the Constitution of our coun try | Beautiful followers, truly, of the "meek and lowly

Robbery .- A boy, named William Dorvart, broke into the dwelling of Mr. John Kautz, in West King street, on Tuesday evening last, and robbed Mr. K of a pocket book, containing about \$120, and also carried off some other articles. Mr. Kautz had generously given him a home, and thus he has repaid the gratitude of his benefactor. The boy made his escape, and has not since

een heard of. ACCIDENT .- A man, named Luke Powers ployed on the Columbia Railroad, fell off the bridge over the Conestoga, on Friday afternoon last, but caught or some timbers, by which he was saved from a fall to the stream below. Six of his ribs were fractured by the fall but he was not otherwise seriously injured. We are glad to learn that he is doing well under the care of Dr. Mul

Superintendent, Mr. Wickersham, will hold public examination of Teachers, at the following places, during the present week. We shall give the balance of his appointents next week : 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M. For Providence, and the new Independent District, at Yow Providence, Wednesday, July 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. For Colerain, at Kirkwood, Thursday, July 17th, at 10 'clock A. M.

M. le Britain, at Elim Hall, Friday, July 18th, at 10 or Drumore, at Chesnut Level, Saturday, July 19th, at Clock A. M. o'clock A. M. For Eden, at Quarryville, Monday, July 21st, at I o'clock For Bart, at the Green Tree Tavern, Tuesday, July 22nd, t I o'clock P. M. GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION .- At a stated

meeting of the Wheatland Club, held at their room in City Hall, on Saturday evening, nearly 100 additional names (amongst whom were several old line Whigs) were enrolled as members. The meeting was addre WARREN, Esq., JACOB MYERS, Esq., editor of the American Republican, and ex-Mayor KIEFFER. The two latter of whom were old line Whigs. The greatest enthusiasm pre vailed.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and

motion, The President and Rec of the Club were appointed a permanent Committee for th he purpose of procuring speakers to address the meeting (In motion, Messrs. John T. McGonigle, A. P. McConom

and Joseph Altick were appointed a committee for the pur pose of forming a Glee Club. on motion, the thanks of the Club were given to Collon Rankin and Jacob F. Kautz, Esq., for their present of Banners. On motion, the following persons were appointed com

mittees for the purpose of obtaining additional signature o the Club roll, viz: W. Ward—John Flick. Jacob Gundaker, Jeremiah Elligott, James C. Jones. W. Ward—John Kuhns, Michael H. Locher, W. F. S S. W. Ward—John Kunis, inchaer in Locate, in F. S. Warde, Jacob Herzog, Jacob Zecher, Harry C. Wentz, Cyrus Carmany.
S. E. Ward—Michael McGonigle, Philip Snyder, John Delner, Henry Withelm.

On motion, the thanks of the Club were extended to the Hdn. James Buchanan for his kindness in furnishing news-

papers.

The Club room, and the stairway leading thereto, were crowded with persons anxious to enroll their names. Af-The Club room, and the stairway leading unerce, new crowded with persons anxious to enrult their names. After Mr. Warren had concluded his really able and eloquent speech. Major Thos. II. Pearce arose and suggested the ider of the officers procuring a larger room. The President stated it would be almost impossible, as they had done the

chianan and Breckinridge, the Union and the Constitution, and the speakers.

W HEATLAND CLUB.—A — neeting of the members of "Wheatland Club" will be held at their Head Quarters, City Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.—All who wish to enroll their names, as members of the Club, are invited to attend.

There is an impression abroad that the membership of Wheatland Club is confined to joung men alone, and consequently a large number of the older citizens of Lancaster are withholding their names and influence, fearing that their co-operation would be obtrusted. This is a mistake. Tile Wheatland Club is the o'dly permanent organization, in this city, for the support of the only National nominoes before the people. The old men of our party, and of the Whig party, or of any other party, who feel it their duty in the approaching contest, to stand by the Constitution and the Union, are cordially and earnestly invited to attend our meetings, erroll their names as members, and take their station, in the front rank, as leaders and counsellors.

SAMI. WELCHENS, President

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on Friday, bringing three days later intelli ence from Europe. The political news is generally unimportant. The papers contain two letters from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Dal lds one upon the Enlistment Question, and the other in relation to Central America .-Clarendon speaks in a conciliatory tone, and expresses a desire that the negotiations shall have a peaceful issue. The correspondence etween Great Britain, Denmark and the United States in relation to the Sound Dues, hasheer presented to Parliament. Considerable excitement had been created in London because Mr. Dallas and a friend went to the Queen's levee, and the latter, not having on a court costum was not received, and both gentlemen returned