OF KENTUCKY. CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL: JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Wilson McCandle Charles R. Buckalew,

DISTRICT. George W. Nebinger, 2 Pierce Butter, 8 Edward Wartman, 4 William H. Witte, John McNair, John N. Brinton, David Laury, Charles Kessler,

RICT.

14 Rauben Wilber,
15 George A. Crawford,
15 James Blsc.,
18 John D. Roddy,
19 Jacob Turney,
20 J. A. J. Buchanau,
21 William Wilkins,
22 James G. Campbell,
23 T. Cunningham,
24 John Keatly,
25 Yincent Phelps.

From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor a foundation of the wealth of every country; and the forers of the North descree respect both for their probabilities their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do the Should I be placed in the Executive chair, I shall us

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RE-AS-SEMBLED.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

EMBLED.

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 TIMOTHY IVES, having withdrawn his name as candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a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

The Sixth day of August next,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyo.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge Ives. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and for the pursuance with: JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman. G. G. WESTCOTT, ISAAC G. MCKINLEY. Secretaries.

CKINLEY. J Doctoration. july 5t ratic papers throughout the State will please

MASS MEETINGS

OF THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA. did in 1841, shortly after the disastrous de-"The Union must and shall be preserved."

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, and all others in favor of preserving the Union of the States, now seriously endangered by a sectional organization, led and controlled by the open ensuries of the Foderal Constitution, and conducted upon the slarming idea of repudiating nearly one-half of the States of this Union, are respectfully notified that Mass Mizerinos will be held at the following times and places, of the friends of AAMES BUCHANAN for President, and JOHN C. BRECKINKINDE for Vice President.

At CHAMBERSBURG, Franklin County, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1856, being the day after the Democratic State Convention. emocratic State Convention.
At ERLE, Erie County, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day August, 1856. At GREENSBURG, Westmoreland County, on WED-NESDAY, the 3d of September, 1856.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre County, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of September. At HARRISBURG, (the Capital of the State.) on WED-And at PHILADELPHIA, on the 17th of September, 55, being the Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constiation of the United States.

Eminent Democrats, from our own and other States, will
present at all these meetings, to address their fellow-

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee

Buchanan at Home:

The enthusiasm for Mr. Buchanan, in Lancaster county, is steadily increasing. From every section of the county our information and leading organ of Black Republicanism .is of the most gratifying character. He will We invite the attention of our white readers to not only poll the entire Democratic vote, but this precious document. We suppose the Exhundreds of old line Whigs and scores of aminer will copy the same, as so valuable an Americans will vote for him. They cherish him as an esteemed neighbor and friend—as MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN a man with whom they have been long and intimately acquainted—a statesman whose of Brooklyn was held in Granada Hall, Myr only aspiration is the good of his country and the avenue, last evening. The attendance was the union and perpetuity of the Republic the union and perpetuity of the Republic.

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

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

The Democratic County Committee agreeably to the call of the Chairman, at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on Friday the 1st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. The following members present:

H. B. Swarr, City, Chairman; Bart, Isaac Sharp; Caernarvon, Dr. B. F. Bunn; Clay, Harrison Elser; Colerain, R. B. Patterson; Conestoga, John Kolp; Conoy, Jno. H. Smith; Donegal East, Jacob Spiese; Earl, Isaac Hull; Elizabethtown Bor., B. F. Baer; Elizabeth twp., J. H. M'Causland; Eden, Robert Montgomery; Fulton, Samuel Wicks; East Hempfield, Henry Hoffman; West do., J. M. Weller; City—N. E. W., James L. Reynolds; S. W. James Peoples : Lampeter West, Samue Long; Little Britain, J. Patterson; Leacock, J L. Lightner: Manheim Bor., A. J. Eby; Man heim twp., Benj. Eby; Manor, John Killhef-fer; Mount Joy Bor., Joshua Leader; Martic, Col. David Laird; Paradise, Geo. Fondersmith; Providence, Dr. J. K. Raub; Pequea, John Sener; Penn, Samuel Plasterer; Rapho, Henry B. Becker; Strasburg Bor., W. T. M'Phail; Strasburg twp., James Clark; Salisbury, Thos. S. M'Ilvain; Sadsbury, Isaac Walker; Warwick, Dr. Levi Hull; Washington Bor., J. E,

On motion, John Kolp, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was then offered and thirty millions more from all participa by James L. Reynolds, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be directed to issue a call for the election of delegates and a County Convention, to settle a ticket, at such time as he may deem expedient.

tion, the Committee unanimously resolved to visit Wheatland in a body, and pay their respects to Mr. Buchanan. On motion, adjourned.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

JOHN KOLP, Sec'y. Visit to Mr. Buchanan.

Agreeably to a resolution, the County Com-

mittee, after transacting their business, proceeded in a body to Wheatland, for the purpose of paying their respects to Mr. BUCHANAN. They were cordially received by him, and one and all expressed great gratification at the visit. Short, but pertinent addresses were made by H. B. Swarr, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, and by Hon. J. GLANCY JONES. who happened to be at Wheatland at the time The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and the visit of the Committee was peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Buchanan.

The Two Platforms. For the special edification of the Examiner The New York Herald and its lying correspondent from this city, attempts to create the impression on the public mind abroad that the opposing platforms in the present canvass for the Presidency:

Democratic Platform Lancaster Intelligencer, some four or five years

Personal.

and slandering him. Here, at home, where the

BUCHANAN, and from whose columns the Abo-

lition press of the country are now quoting with

fiendish malignity. That paper was controlled

at the time by a gentleman who is now actively

and ardently engaged in advocating the elec-

ion of Mr. Buchanan. This fact, of itself, is

sufficient to show that the slanders in ques-

A word more about the Lancasterian. We

purchased that paper in the month of October

last, at the solicitation of the then proprietor,

and united it with the Intelligencer. Since

which time the consolidated paper has been pub-

lished by us as the Intelligencer & Lancasterian

CER." as the N. York Herald and its lying cor-

respondent has it. So much for the misrepre-

sentations as to the course of the Intelligencer

So far as we the editor of the Intelligencer

Lancasterian are concerned, a word is suf-

ficient. For the twenty years that, here and

in a sister county, we have been engaged as a

journalist, we have at all times and under all

circumstances been the ardent and devoted

friend of James Buchanan, as every body

knows, in the counties of Cumberland and

Lancaster. We were among the first-per-

1836-advocated his nomination (until he

declined) in 1844—again in 1848 and 1852—

and up to the day of his nomination at Cincin-

Mr. Buchanan, and, we are pleased to add, he

With these remarks we dismiss the subject,

A Fremont Gathering!

The following proceedings of a meeting

ineness of these proceedings cannot be doubt

ed, as they are published in the well known

accession to the Fremont party as 6,000 color

A meeting of the colored voters of the city

the most practicable in the present politica

President; F. Champion and E. Stoughtenber

Secretary. After which the following resolu

sentiment long held by us, that slavery in this country would ultimately change its victims —that white freemen of it would know what

t is to be under the reign of its terrible power.

pass, we tender to those noble men who are

now under the process of these soul trying

scenes, our deep, heartfelt sympathy, trusting

that when their triumph is gained they will

heir State that oppressive portion of it that

nterdicts free colored men from settling upon

Resolved. That in the three prominent po-

itical platforms now before the country we

ecognize that adopted by the republican par-

ty nearest to the truth and right, though be-

lieving as we do, that the very gist of the matter, they have untouched slavery in the

States, the slave traffic between the States, its

tronghold in the District of Columbia, yet

elieving this, so great is our abhorrence to

in political ethics to overthrow the evil in all

behold the embodiment of Northern sentime

alities, so that we may act unanimo

this contest, our 6,000 votes.

tion in the atrocious iniquity.

think and act with the Dr.

of 113 to 88.

effectively in pouring in on this, the right side

Resolved, That if it shall be seen in the

nal that this great question, which is now so

throughout one universal, sanguinary

nary struggle, in redeeming from

greatly moving the country, is to pass before

ing ourselves, that as our distinguished sires

British misrule and oppression, we shall not be found wanting, especially when involved in this is the redemption of near four millions

of men from the most bebasing of all bondage,

Dr. NATHANIEL WATSON, of East Donegal

township, is engaged in the earnest and active

advocacy of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

The Dr. is one of the most active and influen-

tial men in that section of the county, and

has alway heretofore been one of the leading

Whigs of Lancaster county. A large num-

ber of the Whigs of that section of the county

The Kansas Contested Election.

The House of Representatives at Washing-

on has rejected both contestants for the seat

as delegate from Kansas Territory-Whitfield

by a vote of 100 to 92, and Reeder by a vote

Acquittal of Herbert .- The Know-Noth-

ng Congressman from California, named Her-

murder of Keating, the Irish waiter, and ac-

considerable excitement, and he thought it

prudent to leave the city for a few days.

not forget to remove from the constituti

Resolved. That as this event has come to

ed votes, is not to be sneezed at:

read and adonted:

sentiments to the world.

has always been our friend.

and shall not again refer to it.

and not the "Lancasterian & Intelligen"

its files will abundantly show.

the present time.

age, was hostile to Mr. Buchanan, and at that ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1856. time used for the purpose of misrepresenting The Convention, after reaffirming the Demo-cratic Platform of 1852, lays down the followtruth is known, such a base charge is looked ing additional declarations of political faith, our glorious institutions, and are therefore made necessary by events occurring since that

upon with loathing and contempt for the foul mouthed, unpardoned convict and slanderer And WHEREAS,, Since the foregoing decla ration was uniformly adopted by our prede-cessors in National Conventions, an adverse who gives utterance to it. The Intelligencer has always been the friend of Mr. Buchanan, political and religious test has been secretly and has ever defended him against all the asorganized by a party claiming to be exclusive saults of his enemies, at home and abroad, as ly American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations arly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition There was, we admit, a paper called the to all secret political societies, by whatever Lancasterian published here at that timename they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union now no longer in existence-which was full of vituperation and slanderous abuse of Mr.

of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government built upon entire freedom matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the tion were the vilest kind of fabrications, and nineteenth century, and in the United States are so acknowledged by the author himself at of America, against Catholics and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government. Resolved. That we iterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sec-

tional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States,-That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prehibited by the Constitution; that all offerts of the Abelitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences: and cy to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenan-

haps the very first editor in the State to preced by any friend of our political institutions 2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subsent his name for the Presidency, which we ject of slavery agitation in Congress; and feat of our party in 1840. We first became therefore the Democratic party of personally acquainted with Mr. Buchanan in on, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures settled by the Congress of 1850: "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," innati, in 1856—and if Providence spares our cluded; which act being designed to carry out life, we hope to see him inaugurated as Chief not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so Magistrate of the Union, on the 4th of March, changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency. 1857. We have always been the friend of 3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of t, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the 'colored individuals' we copy from the New Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts York Herald of Wednesday last. It may be those principles as constituting one of the well enough to premise, for the information of main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious many of our readers, that, in the State of New

meaning and import.
1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, York, negroes owning a certain amount of and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the property are permitted to vote. The genu-Constitution as the paramount issue-and domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incire to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated must end in civil war and disunion-the rinciples contained in the organic laws estabshing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe soluthe great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined object was for the purpose of organizing a whole country can repose in its determined sectionalism, in 1850; and it is the Democratic Club, and to adopt such measures as might be conservatism of the Union—Non-INTERFER—party which is now, without distinction of locampaign. E. C. Harrington was chosen tions, reported by J. M. Gloucester, C. W. Levere and J. C. Morrell, committee, were tions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

Resolved, That as oppressed American citizens, we cannot but be aware of the great struggle going on in the country between lib-Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be erty and despotism, and feel a deep and abi ding interest in the issue; and being impres preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the sed and implicated as we are in this struggle we feel called upon, by all that is due to ourperpetuity and expansion of this Union insuselves and to the cause of liberty, to publish red to its utmost capacity of embracing, what we deem ought to be our position and peace and harmony every future American Resolved, That in the highly exciting State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government. cenes that have been, and are now occurring in Kansas, is only a vivid illustration of that

BLACK REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. "I look forward to the day when there shall be servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom. and wage a war of extermination against his naster: when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vistege of slavery; and tho' I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."—Joshue

R. Giddings.

"There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. * It (slavery) can and must be abolished, and you and I must do it. * Correct your own error that slavery has any constitutional guar antees which may not be released, and ought not to be relinquished. * You will soon bring the parties of the country FECTIVE AGGRESSION UPON SLAVERY .- Wm. H. Seward.

this national soul crushing evil, that we can enter with even the humblest, the merest tyro "The whig party is not only dead, but stinks."—Benjamin F. Wade. "I am willing in a certain state of circum stances to let the union slide."—Nat. P.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Col. John C. Fremont, by the republicans, to the office of chief Executive of this nation, we "In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dis-solution of the Union, I am for dissolution, against Southern impudence and oppression. and I care not how quick it comes."—Rufus

and tender it our hearty good will, pledging, as far as we are permitted (by yet the beheat "On the action of this convention depends of slavery in our own State) to exercise the the fate of the country; if the republicans fail ight of American citizens in the use of the at the ballot box, WE WILL BE FORCED TO DRIVE pallot box, to remember him and his contest THE SLAVEOCRACY WITH FIRE AND n the coming election. Resolved, That we unite ourselves into a SWORD."—James Watson Webb. political league and enjoin it upon our breth-ren throughout the State in their several lo-

"The times demand and we must have an ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION, AN ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE, AND AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD."-Anson Burlingame.

"I have no doubt that the free and slave States ought to separate."—J. S. P. of the New York Tribune. 'It is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom in Kansas, to revolutionize the government."-Resolution of a

Black Republican meeting in Wisconsin. "I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt." Black Republican clergyman at Poughkeepsie. "We earnestly request Congress at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the exigencies of the case may require."—Black Republican

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—Horace Greeley. "The Constitution is a reproach and a league with Tophet."—Wm. Lloyd Garrison The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors, but indeed of all other nations has become too tangible to be disputed. It was notorious at the World's Fair in London, that the Americans far outstripped all others in the inventions which they supplied. beat the English in vessels, railroads, tele-

graphs and manufactures by power. We are heating them in the scientific arts of Chemistry and Medicine, as we have long beat the rest of mankind. A new and practical proof of this assertion is shown in the fact that the principal remedies of the allied armies of the East are furnished from the laboratory of our own countryman. Dr .T. bert, has been tried in Washington for the quitted. The verdict of the jury produced

They Come Over.

We continue to hear of valuable accessions & Herald, as well as for the benefit of all our to the ranks of the Democracy, in all sections readers, we insert what is in reality the two of the country. The best men of those who have heretofore opposed us, the true friends of the Constitution and the Union, are becoming aware of the dangers which Black Republican ism threatens to the peace of the country and rallying to the support of the Democracy as the only party in the country that "carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union." A bare mention of all these cases would fill columns of our paper, and we can

> therefore refer but to few of them. A late number of the Detroit Free Press contains a long and able communication from S. S. Coffinberry, a distinguished old line whig of Michigan, announcing the reasons that will induce him to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. He closes with the following significant paragraph:

> "I trust that, by the election of Mr. Bu-chanan to the Chief Magistracy of this Republie, the people will pronounce a significant rebuke to all such political jugglers, gamblers, isunionists and seditionists as have at the present, or may in all future time, array themelves against the weal and good order of the American Union."

A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman writing from Miami county, in that State, says that every thing looks bright for the Democracy. The Know Nothing Black Republican lodges are being vacated by all the intelligent patriotic citizens who have been inveigled into hem in that county. Among the whigs who are boldly out for Buchanan in Miama, the Statesman names the Hon. Wm. J. Thomas and H. Sellers, Esq., of the Troy bar. Mr. Thomas was formerly a whig member of the State Senate.

S. Castle, Esq., an able member of the Cleveland bar, an active old line whig politician, who travelled with Gen. Scott in that State in 1852, is out in a letter for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster General under General Harrison, supports the Democratic nominees, Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, the great whig orator of 1852, who has been so highly applauded by the whig papers, and who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Henry Clay, supports Buchanan and Breckenridge.

William A. Crocker, Esq., one of the old commercial and manufacturing firm of Crocker & Brother, of Taunton, Massachusetts. has published a very able letter avowing his determination to give his vote and influence in favor of the Democratic party. He is a man of high character and influence, has always been a whig, and was a devoted friend of Daniel Webster. In reviewing the position of the parties opposed to the Democracy, he truly says of the so-called Republican party that, disguising its objects as it may, under specious pretexts and professed devotion to free

dom, it is still, as it always has been, in reality at war with the Constitution, and hostile to

the peace and happiness and preservation of the Union." And he closes his admirable letter as follows: "In this condition of affairs, amid the gloom which overshadows the land, I discover but one hope of safety. That hope is in the Democratic Party. Whatever differences may repudiating all sectional parties and platforms have hitherto separated this party and the party with which we have been accustomed to act, however heated the contests through which they have passed, one thing must be admitted—The Democratic party has at all times and upon all occasions American Democracy recognize and adopt the party. It was the Democratic party which met and crushed the spirit of disunion the standard of nullification was raised in It was the Den South Carolina. 'slavery question" upon which which stood by and sustained Henry Clay and our own Webster in the great struggle with sectionalism, in 1850; and it is the Democratic CEBY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND calify, at the North and the South, in the Territory, or in the District of Columbia

2. That this was the basis of the Compro-2. That this was the basis of the compro-mises of 1850—confirmed by both the Demo-cratic and Whig parties in National conven-cratic and Whig parties in National conven-mention of factions. In truch, we combination of factions. In truch, we combination of factions. and harmony and obedience to law. 3. That by the uniform application of this quite sure that on some minor points—minor as compared with the all absorbing issues of the times—I may differ with the party referred but shall I allow such considerations to interpose to restrain my action when the Union is in danger and the common weal at stake? For myself, I answer no. In this contest my vote and whatever of influence possess, must be given in support of the Dem ocratic party. I should, perhaps, have been impelled, by a sense of duty, to this conclusion, whoever might have been the candidate of that party for the Presidency. But the prudence, firmness and wisdom displayed by the late convention at Cincinnati, has removed all doubts. In presenting a platform of principles as comprehensive as the Union to stand upon, that Convention also presented a candidate whose name is known not only at home but abroad, and who, in every position he has

occupied, and they have been many and distinguished, has won not only the admiration of his friends, but the esteem and respect and confidence of his opponents. I regard Mr. Buchanan as the man of all others for the imes, and I hail his nomination as the first step taken towards a return to the old but not less wise policy of placing the conduct of the government in the hands of statesmen. Pos sessing a strong and well balanced mind, com prehensive yet conservative in his views, intimately acquainted with the necessities of the country and familiar with all questions of domestic and foreign concernment; firm but conciliatory in his character, and entering upon the high trust with the avowed purpos of surrendering it at the expiration of a single term, thus having no other ambition than to promote the welfare of the Republic, and secure to himself an honorable niche in the tem ple of national history, I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the election of Mr Buchanan would be in all respects a most auspicious event. His whole life is a guaranthat under an administration directed by im, we should have repose. The announce ment of his success, in my judgment, would dispel the clouds that hover over our relations with foreign countries, and restore that sense of security which is so essential to a commer cial people, while at the same time it would with equal certainty calm down the angry

devastate the land. I may be disappointed in these anticipations, but in Mr. Buchanan there s assuredly hope of safety. only continued agitations, violence and shin The Louisville Democratic states that his Excellency Archibald Dixon and Col. Thos B. Stevenson, long the leading whig spirits of Kentucky, will in a few days issue their appointments, covering the whole State, and address the people in behalf of Buchanan and Breckinridge till the Presidential election.

John Heiner, Esq., a leading freesoiler of Ohio, has come out for Buchanan.

waves of internal strife which now threaten

Judge Breckenridge an influential whig o Pittsburg, Pa., declares his intention of sup porting the Democratic nominee for the Pres lency to the "utmost of his ability." Hon. James Monroe, nephew to President Ionroe, and for several years a whig member of Congress from New York, has come out for It is stated that of all the surviving Cabine

officers of Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, only two are supporters of Fremont. Hon. J. R. Tyson, member of Congress from Philadelphia, who has always been a whig Philadelphia, who has always been a whig and voted for Banks, has come out for Buchanan. It was stated by an opposition speaker is

Congress, last week, that seventeen Northern members who voted for Banks, are supporting Mr. Buchanan. TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER-THIRTY TO

FORTY LIVES LOST.—BUFFALO, July 17.—The steamer Northern Indiana took fire this morning about 11 o'clock, while on her passage to Toledo, and was burned to the water's edge. C. Ayer, of Lowell, is filling orders for immense quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for both the land andsea forces in Turkey. Hismedicines have been tried and approved by those in power, who have found to have been lost. From fifteen to twenty them the most reliable which they could proto have been lost. From fifteen to twenty cure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed.—N. Y. City Times.

A Brief Sketch of the Career of a States- tucky, emancipated a woman and child to go JAMES BUCHANAN ON THE 230 DAY OF APRIL, 1791.

AT STONY RITTER, On the Eastern slope of the Alleghanies. In 1805. In 1895,
He entered Dickinson College.
e Graduated with Distinguished Honor In 1809. ed the study of Law, and was, adm

Bar November 17, 1812. His career in the PROFESSION WAS A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE TRIUMPHS He made a powerful speech in favor of a PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH GREAT BR And Volunteered

As a common soldier

THE AMERICAN ARMY!!!

October, 1814, PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, declared "That the Invading En driven from our she And proclaimed himself in favor of THE RIGHTS OF THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN, And opposed to . THE PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS
October 1815, He was again elected to the Legislature

HE WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS He was re-elected for FIVE successive terms TEN YEARS IN CONGRESS. lized himself by his eloquence, and made the World acknowledge him to be A STATESMAN.

He spoke in favor of Military Appropriations; Against the Sankrupt Bill; In support of the Tariff; and proclaimed imself opposed to Sectionalism, and & Representative ne ther of the East, nor of the West, nor of the North, nor the BUT FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY In 1824 He spoke in favor of the Niagara Sufferers in the War 1812, and for the Presidency prouounced himself emphati-cally for Andrew Jackson.

In 1825 He analyzed the Judiciary System And spoke in favor of The Independence of the South American States, He'declared in Congress that Spain should cede to no

ernment but the United States THE ISLAND OF CUBA. And made a triumphant speech in support of Pensions for In 1828

He took strong position in PAYOR OF RETRENCHMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENSES In 1830 Is made his profound speech on the impeachment of Judg [Peck, and vindicated the rights of the Public Press. In 1831 He voluntarily retired from Congress President Jackson appointed him MINISTER TO RUSSIA, Where he succeeded in making a most important

In 1833

He was elected to THE UNITED STATES SENATE. In 1834 Reprisals, declared that we must not only assert our rights, but maintain them. He attacked Incendiary Publications. He became, at the

same time, the exponent of the national sympathy for TEXAN INDEPENDENCE. Ie plead in behalf of the sufferers by the great fire in Neto our relations with France; advocated the admission into the Union of Michigan and Arkansas; and declared himself TO BE A STATES-RIGHTS MAN!!!

In 1837 He took bold ground in favor of the Expunging Resol of Colonel Benton, declaring Andrew Jackson to be the Saviour of the Liberties of our country. He took strong ground in SUPPORT OF THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. nd, in his speech upon our Relations with Mexico utte that sentence which will be as immortal as our history:
MILLIONS TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS, BUT NOT

CENT FOR TRIBUTE." Is was the foremost defender of Pre-emption Rights again the tyranny of Landed Monopolists Is delivered his great speech on the Independent Treasury. isting His celebrated Reply to Clay and Archer on the Fisca

He delivered his noted argument in the McLeod Case. on International Law. ed his thorough statesmanlike In 1843 He seconded the conduct of Daniel Webster in the ASHBURTON AND WEDSTER TREATY.

In 1844 remptory ground in favor of our Settlements or the Pacific; for the Territorial growth of Oregon, and for the Annexation of Texas. In 1845 By the advise of Andrew Jackson, President Polk ap-SECRETARY OF STATE.

While in this important position, he settled the THE WAR WITH MEXICO; Led to the EQUISITION AND CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA and, in his negotiations with England, declared that Nati an Citizens were entitled to the same prote tion as Native-born Citizens; protected the

PATRIOTS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION OF 1848; left the State Department filled with the higher dence of his wisdom. He retires to Private Life. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him MINISTER TO ENGLAND, consummate ability, his diplomatic tact, and his sagacions foresight, he laid the foundation for the set tiement of all our difficulties with England. In April, 1866,

He returned from Europe, and was welcomed By a Grateful Nation With the heartfelt applause which his career abroad had In June, 1856, The unanimous voice of EVES FROM EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STAT Upon a Platform as BROAD AS THE CONSTITUTION, AS NATIONAL AS THE UNION.

JAMES BUCHANAN. The Farmer-Bey of Franklin, THE STATESMAN, Whose public Services make up the NEARLY HALF A CENTURY. Presidency of the United States. On the 4th of March, 1857.

PRESIDENT. Finally, His but a counterpart of his Private Life in which His Christian Virtues, His Every-Day Benevolence Neighborhood Charities, Have made him THE IDOL OF HIS . HOME, THE ORNAMENT OF HIS RELIGIOU THE PROTECTOR OF THE PRIENDLESS THE CHOICE OF THE NATION!!

Actions Speak Louder than Words. We hear a great deal said by the Black Republican press about the cruelty of the Southern people to the poor negroes over whom they have control, and the general in-

disposition of the master to emancipate his slaves. But is it so? We do not credit the the political battle now being fought is one of assertion. On the contrary, there are persons in the South who have done, and are still do- tenance of the constitutional rights of the ing more for the freedom of the slave, than South is the issue tendered to the American all the Abolitionists of the North would do in a people by the Democratic party, and (as the century. Read the following article from the Whigs have no candidate,) by that party Philadelphia Colonization Herald of last week: AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN KENTUCKY.

Nelson Graves, of Woodford county, Kenand sent by the Kentucky State Colo- who are battling for the Constitution. nization Society to Liberia. He gave also to them, by will, one half of his estate, probably \$10,000.

John Gass, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, left by will, seventeen servants to be sent to Liberia by the same society, and gave to them \$2,000. John C. Brown, of Shelby county, Kentucky, gave freedom to a woman and three children, to go to Liberia with her husband

and their fath Mrs. Elizabeth M. Morton, of Shelby co., Kentucky, purchased two servants, men, of her children, and sent them to Liberia. Miss Sally Logan, of Shelby county, Ken- electoral votes of the Union.

to Liberia to her sister, who is married in Liberia, and was emancipated by her and sent

there a year ago.

Haden Edwards, of Nelson county, Ken-

Prison Inspector, and H. G. Warner for Clerk

f the Court of Appeals. AFTERNOON SESSION.—Ex-Governor Seyour reported a series of resolutions congratlating the Democrats of New York, and of the Union upon the auspicious results, brought about by the Convention, cordially approving the Cincinnati nominees, and the platform adopted by the National Convention, regarding the latter as exhibiting the Democracy of Union in their true attributes as a party, of broad, generous sympathies and earnest m, not sectional, proscriptive or distrustful of the people, but embracing every portion of the Union in its affections, and all sects and creeds. Regarding the nominations of Fremont and Fillmore as equally repugnant to the true sentiments of the American people, alike characterized by a spirit of bigotry and intolerance, and believing that the people will repel the attempt made in the names of these candidates to organize sectional and sectarian parties, having a tendency to destroy the Union. Repelling every charge of sectionalism brought against the Democratic party, and pointing to the entire unanimity of the Democratic Senators in Congress in their votes on the passage of the bill for the pacification of the difficulties in Kansas, as a timely and gratifying proof of the unity of principle which pervades the Democratic party in regard to their practical treatment of the territorial questions. That the wise and just provisions contained therein to secure the people in the free and untrammelled expression and fulfilment of their wishes, are such as should command the entire approval of the patriotic citizens of all parties, and the opposition with which this heneficent measure has been met by the Abolition leaders, proves them more intent upon making political capital out of exdifficulties than contributing to their

removal. They also express confidence in a triumph in the coming struggle. The Convention telegraphed to Mr. Buchan-

an of its harmonious action and received a congratulatory and inspiriting reply. Several excellent speeches were mnde, and the Convention then adjourned sine die. SYRACUSE. Thursday, July 31-P. M.

The following answer was received from the Hon. James Buchanan, to the telegraphic message addressed him by the President of the Convention, informing him of the union of the Democratic party of the State.

To Wm. C. Crane, Esq., President of the Consolidated Democratic Convention of the New York Democracy.

Mr. Buchanan has received the resolution of the Consolidated Convention of the New York Democracy. Their union at this eventful crisis is one of the grandest events in our history. The Constitution will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole country will hail this re-union as a rainbow in the cloud, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN. Syracuse, Thursday, July 31-10 P. M. A large and enthusiastic Democratic meet ing was held in Market Hall this evening.-Eloquent speeches were made by John Coch

rane and other members of the Convention. Just What they Demanded. The Kansas committee, in their report to

Congress, give the sum total of their demands in the following language:

"Seventh, that in the present condition of the Territory, a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election, the selection udges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election."

The bill of Senator Douglas, which has

passed the United States Senate, provides for every requisite they here point out—a new ensus, a stringent and well guarded election law, and the polls to be protected by the Uni ted States troops—five Commissioners, who it is understood will be taken from both political parties—and, it repeals all the obnoxious laws of which they complain besides. This is not on-ly what the Black Republican Committee demanded, but even more—and yet that factious party oppose the bill with their entire strength. They are determined to keep up this sectional agitation until after the Presidential election even if it ends in the dissolution of the Union

Senator Pratt, of Maryland. This gentleman, an old line Whig, who has for several years past ably represented Maryland in the Senate of the United States, i out strongly for Buchanan and Breckinkidge, and has issued an address to the Whigs of Maryland. In his able and statesmanlike letter he takes irrefragable positions against both Fillmore and Fremont. He says, and says truly, that the life of the Union is in danger, and tells the Maryland Whigs that the deepest interest to them-that the mainalone—that upon this issue the Black Republican party have staked the Union-and in such a battle, upon such an issue, he urges to tucky, left by will, twenty-five servants to be his Whig friends to be true to the Democrats

It is understood that Senator PIERCE, (Whig,) of the same State, will also be out in a few days for Mr. Buchanan.

There is no mistaking public sentiment in Maryland. Her eight electoral votes will be certain for Buchanan and Breckingidge.

the Washington Union, to bet \$2,500 that
James Buchanan will carry Indiana, and
\$2,500 that he will receive a majority of the

\$2,500 that he will receive a majority of the

\$2,500 that he will receive a majority of the INDIANA .- Ezra Wilson, Esq., offers through

COMMUNICATIONS.

Buchanan Campaign Papers. NO. 1-By "VOX."

The time has come when active measures must be taken

beria, and was emanoipated by her and sent there a year ago.

Hadon Edwards, of Nelson county, Kentucky, freed a servant woman and three children, and sent them to Liberia. He did a similar act four years ago.

E. R. Elliott, now of Jacksonville, Illinois, formerly of Mahlenburg county, Kentucky, emancipated six servants living in Mulhenburg county, and sent them to Liberia. He gave to them \$600. Two years ago he did likewise.

E. D. Weir, of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, emancipated six servant man to go with his wife and children to Liberia. He has done such an est before.

J. W. Herndon, of Simpson county, Kentucky, and advantal Howard, of Davies county, Kentucky, each emancipated a servant to go to Liberia. He has done such an est before.

J. W. Herndon, of Simpson county, Kentucky, and the mancipated a servant to go to Liberia, when the servant of the Carry of the department of the Carry of the department of the Carry of the Manched Carry of the Car

In reality, we have but one enemy to contend with; it is In reality, we have but oile, enemy to contend with; it is the hated opposition! Democratis; citizens of Pennsylvania: you have an interest in defeating their plots for they are none other than TREASON: For those reasons we should act promptly. The first blast of the political bugle has sounded; its notes have echoed far and wide; let the first blast be echoed and followed by the second, and third, and fourth, and continued till the dark mist which has gathered in the land be completely dispelled; till fanaticism and proscription be dismembered, and the bright Sun of Democracy shines out in its lustre, enveloping in its welcome light the person of our beloved Buchanan, as Irosident of our Republic! We have a mighty work to do—Dispelling error and proscription is no easy snatter. The dent of our Republic: We have a mighty work to do— Dispelling error and proscription is no easy natter. The philanthropists of the Old World have been at this for the last ten centuries. By reference to the history of the world their success may be seen. The despots on the European thrones view us with an engle's eye. The present contest is eagerly watched, and upon the decision of the present Presidential campaign hangs the stability and permanency of their governments. If the Democratic party triumplis the freedom of down-trodden humanity will have received another secusistion to be reases not only in America but of their governments. If the Democratic party friumphis the freedom of down-trodden humanity will have received another acquisition to her cause, not only in America but in the world. If on the other hand fanaticism and proscription, handmaids of royalty, should triumph, woe to liberty—to freedom in every phase—to science—to literature, and to religion! Freedom of speech will be crushed out—when to rise we predict not. But more especially is the present contest one of momentous importance to us an Nation: The idea of the people governing themselves is viewed by many as impossible. It is now more than three quarters of a century since the experiment was hazarled—and by whom! We answer by the great and glorious Washinston himself, and further perfected by the patriot-benefactor of mankind—JEPERSON. The question which originated with them is upheld by the Democracy of to-day—Buchanan is the leader of this Bemocracy—placed in that position by common consent. The eyes of the ouffre Nation are now turned with one steady look to him—'Pennsylvania's Favorite Son.'' To its, as Pennsylvanian, belongs the honor of having a champion worthy to lead the entire Democracy of the Nation: The question remains to be asked, are we determined to place him in the Presidential chair! It requires but the determination of the artillory of ten thousand worlds—comes from the hills and vallies, from the cities, and towns; and hambets, from the entire people of our own Keystone, "we will! we will!" And this is the determination of our party—a party which has ever been ilberal, progressive and true to the best interests of the Country, the Constitution and the People! We fear no lil, if this campaign is the means of placing Buchanan and Breckinridge at the head of affairs in the National Capital. For this end let us, as co-laborers in the Democratic party, labor throughout the campaign, and our success must be heritable.

OUR BANE AND ANTIDOTE. Who declares that the object of the R lican party is for the free States to take the government of the United States ?- The Free Soilers. Who declares that the Union is not worth

supporting in connection with the South?—

The New York Tribune. Who pronounces that Sharp's rifles are hetter than Bibles ?-Henry Ward Beecher.

Who said he was for having every man go armed to Congress ?- Wm. Brewster, a Mass Who compares the South to a barbarous

community, and says that a barbarous and civilized community cannot constitute one State, and goes for getting rid of slavery or of freedom.—Ralph W. Emerson. Who said that if the Republicans fail at the

ballot box, we will be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and sword?—James Wat-Who says that justice and liberty, God and man, demand the dissolution of the American Union, and the formation of a northern con-

ederacy, in which slaveholders shall s before the law as felons, and to be treated as elons are treated ?—The Boston Liberator. Who said in Congress, July 10, 1856, that the Constitution was trampled in the dust, and hat there was little more to do than to draw marginal lines around it, and write "expunge

across it?—Mr. Comins, a Massachusetts Repre sentative and a Know Nothing. Who resolved that it "is the duty of the orth, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom to ansas, to revolutionize the government?"-

The Wisconsin Black Republicans. Who is the candidate for the Presidency of the fanatics, the ultra enthusiasts and aboli tionists-of the men and the parties-who old to the above attrocious sentiments?—

JOHN C. FREMONT.

THE ANTIDOTE Who warned his countrymen against those who endeavored to excite the belief that there was a real difference in local interests, and to acquire influence in particular districts by nions and aims of other

misrepresenting the opinions and districts?—George Washington. Who declared July 22d, 1848, in the Senate of the United States, representing the views of the South—"We claim nothing for slavery -nothing at all ?- John C. Calhoun. Who declared in New York, July 4, 1856, speaking for the South, that all it asked was

to be let alone."-Ex. Gov-Herbert, Louisi Who pronounced it to be a calumny to say that the South asked to have slavery extended over the free States ?- Col. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, at Concord, N. H.

Who warned his countrymen to discounte nance whatever may suggest a suspicion that the Union could in any event be abandoned -George Washington.

Who said if our country, personified in Washington, should call its citizens to account for their political action, how should he answer, who fanned every kindling flame of local in terest, arrayed State against State, and talked of disunion.—Daniel Webster. Who said-

"The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeeded in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudice, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever disgraced or deformed human na-One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly follow ed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt describe scenes which now happly lie needled from our view. Abolitionists concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and norror at contemplation of desolate fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man?"—Henry Clay.

Who said that the Union must be preserved?—Andrew Jackson.
Who said that disunion was the worst of all political calamities?—James Buchanan.
Who, as the President of the nation, will

_JAMES BUCHANAN.