INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., SEPTEMBER 2, 1856.

CIRCULATION, 2100 COPIES!
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FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless.

DISTRICT.

1 George W. Nebinger,	14 Reuben Wilber,
2 Pierce Butler,	15 George A. Crawford,
3 Edward Wartman,	16 James Black,
4 William H. Witte,	17 H. J. Stable,
5 John McNair,	18 John D. Roddy,
6 John N. Brinton,	19 Jacob Turney,
7 David Laury,	20 J. A. J. Buchanan,
8 Charles Kessler,	21 William Wilkins,
9 James Patterson,	22 James G. Campbell,
10 Isaac Slenker,	23 T. Cunningham,
11 P. W. Hughes,	24 John Keatly,
12 Thomas Osterhout,	25 Vincent Phelps.
13 Abraham Edinger,	

☞ *From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their priority 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 nations, believing this to be our* HIGHEST POLICY, *as well as our most* IMPERATIVE DUTY.—BUCHANAN.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER:

In pursuance of the authority given the undersigned by a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held on Friday the first of August, you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the City, boroughs and townships of the County, on

Saturday, 6th day of September next,

then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five Delegates to represent each district in a general County Convention, to be held on *Wednesday the 10th day of September next*, following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Shober's Hotel, North Queen street, in the city of Lancaster, to settle a ticket to be supported by the Democracy of Lancaster county at the ensuing election.

The several Township Committees are requested to give early attention in their respective districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

By order of the County Committee.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

Lancaster, August 19, 1856.

☞ A Democratic Mass Meeting is to be held in Pittsburg, on the 10th of September.

The Delegate Elections.

Will our friends throughout the county recollect the delegate elections on Saturday next, the 6th of September. The people should attend to this important matter themselves, and not throw the whole burthen and responsibility upon a few individuals in each district. Let good and true men be selected to represent the people in the County Convention, and let that Convention select a good and true Buchanan County Ticket, and, our word for it, we shall give the Black Republican Woolly-Head Ticket such a race in the county as Messrs. Stevens, Darlington and Geist little dream of. The people want honest and competent men to vote for, and if the Democratic Convention places such in nomination it will get hundreds of votes in the county that have never before been cast for a Democratic ticket. But to get a good ticket we must have a good Convention, and to have that the people should attend the delegate elections in their strength.

Chester County in Motion.

We attended a meeting of the Democracy of Chester county, held at the White Horse, about ten miles south-east of Parkesburg, on Thursday last. It was a magnificent gathering of the "bone and sinew" of that county, and shows conclusively the indomitable energy and spirit that pervade the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in that community. A goodly number of old line Whigs were present, who avowed their determination to vote the Democratic ticket. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Capt. GEO. SANDERSON, of Lancaster, Hon. GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the State of Delaware, and by R. E. MONAGHAN, Esq., and Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, of Westchester. The speakers were frequently interrupted by thunders of applause from the multitude present.

Cumberland County All Right.

On Monday of last week the Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland had the largest and most enthusiastic meeting, in Carlisle, they have had for the last ten years. The meeting was addressed by Gen. WILLIAM H. MILLER, of Harrisburg, Capt. GEO. SANDERSON, of Lancaster, and J. MCDOWELL SHARP, Esq., (an old line Whig,) of Chambersburg. The speakers were frequently interrupted with the strongest marks of approbation, and at the conclusion, three loud and almost deafening cheers were given for "Old Buck and the State Ticket." The fire is burning brightly in that ancient county, and our friends confidently calculate on a large majority for the Democratic nominees.

The "Wool" Gathering.

The so-called "Union" Convention which met in this city, on Wednesday last, was completely in the hands of THADDEUS STEVENS, and after much wrangling and angry feeling placed in nomination the following ticket:

Congress—Hon. A. E. Roberts, City.
Assembly—William Hamilton, Paradise; John A. Hiestand, City; P. W. Housekeeper, Drumore; Christian S. Kauffman, Columbia; Joseph D. Pownall, Sadsbury.
District Attorney—O. J. Dickey.
County Commissioner—Jacob F. Fry, Manor.
Prison Inspectors—Hugh S. Gara, City; John Long, Drumore.
Directors of the Poor—Jacob Hoover, West Earl; John Peoples, Providence.
County Surveyor—John C. Lewis, Little Britain.
Auditor—John Kurtz, East Earl.

The old line Whigs and Fillmore men, as was anticipated by many, got just nothing at all. The whole ticket was dictated by Mr. STEVENS, O. J. DICKEY, and J. M. WILLIS GEIST, and is made up of Black Republicans and Maine Lawites. From Congress down, it is all of the same stripe—woolly throughout—and precisely such a ticket as has no claims on the great mass of the people, nor can it possibly get their support.

The entire Northern section of the county is excluded—probably because the people of that region are known to be hostile to the ultra temperance movements which have distracted this community for the last two or three years, and because they are known to be opposed to the principle of negro equality advocated by Thaddeus Stevens, J. M. Willis Geist, O. J. Dickey, and the other Black Republican leaders in our midst.

Be that as it may, the Ticket is an exceedingly unpopular one, and can never receive the support of a majority of the voters of Lancaster county. We shall speak of some of the candidates upon it in our next.

☞ Gen. WILLIAM H. MILLER, of Harrisburg, is the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Dauphin—and Maj. WILLIAM L. DEWART, of Sunbury, in the Northumberland Districts.

The Presidential Election.

Every good citizen, on the return of a Presidential election, owes the duty to his country, to examine parties and their candidates, and having done this, vote as his judgment dictates.

There have been seventeen elections of President. Let the critical observer go over them all, and he will find that all have had a national cast, that the candidates have been supported, and, after Washington's administration, by parties without reference to localities. On the occasion of the re-election of Jefferson, the party opposed to him—and it had its centre in New England—voted for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina; and he continued to be the candidate of the same party in the first election of Madison. James Monroe was elected by the votes of all the States, with the solitary exception that one of the electors gave his vote for John Adams. In 1825 all the States but two, these Ohio and Virginia, gave their votes for John C. Calhoun for Vice President. New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, cast nearly as many votes for Jackson, as other Northern States cast for Adams. It is unnecessary to do more than name the recent elections of Harrison, Polk, and Taylor, where a national spirit is seen pervading them. The observer, in the results, will look in vain for the evidence of sectionalism, for they all bear the glorious impress of *nationality*.

The same feature is seen running through successive administrations. The whole world can offer no prouder catalogue of characters worthy to be be called statesmen, men trained to civil affairs, and who understood the wants of our country, and who patriotically labored for its interests, than the catalogue who have been at the head of our executive department. There is seen, too, the same feature of nationality, the representative men of different sections of our country, ever faithful to the rights of all sections, and yet ever true also to what the *whole* country required of them. There is Jefferson of the South acting with Hamilton of the North; John Marshall, of Virginia acting with Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts; James Madison with Albert Gallatin; John Q. Adams with John C. Calhoun; Henry Clay with Richard Rush; Edward Livingston with Louis McLean; Daniel Webster with Hugh S. Legare; and so we might go on enumerating the great statesmen of the North and South who have honored the country, and whose renown is of the treasures of the country, and who side by side have worked together to consolidate its strength and promote its interests. Here, too, we see the marked characteristic of nationality. Such administrations were not composed of men representing a fragment of our country; they represent a boundary as wide as the constitution of the Union, they represented nothing less than the whole country?

The true issue of this Presidential election is: Shall a party prevail which is exclusively confined to the North, which seeks to halve and divide the country?

The only National candidates before the people now are JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. Let them succeed and it will be like renewing the youth and strength, guarding the rights, and perpetuating the glory of ovr whole country and nothing but our country.

Pertinent Questions.

The Somerset *Democrat*, in ridiculing the idea of a "union" upon principle between the Fillmore and Fremont branches of the opposition, puts the following pertinent questions to his shilly-shally contemporary of the *Herald*:

"Don't you know that Fremont received the nomination of the Black Republican or Abolition Convention, and was endorsed by the Abolition part of the Know-Nothing lodges? Don't you know that Fillmore is the candidate of the Southern or Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings? And don't you know that Fillmore himself has declared that Fremont's election would break up the Union and ruin the country."

These questions are as forcible in Lancaster county, and every other county in the State, as they are in Somerset. How the two wings of the opposition separated as they are, on principle, by an apparently impassable gulf, can unite for National or State purposes, without violating every principle of honesty, we are unable to conceive. And how the "American" wing can join in the support of the out and out Abolition county ticket just placed in nomination at the dictation of THADDEUS STEVENS and SIMON CAMERON, is beyond our comprehension. The leaders, who are for nothing but *political power*, have formed what they are pleased to call a union ticket for Lancaster county, but which is in reality a Black Republican ticket, the legislative part of which is intended to assist in elevating SIMON CAMERON (who presided last week at a Fremont meeting in Harrisburg) to a seat in the U. S. Senate. But will the honest portion of their own partisans, who act from principle and despise chicanery, support such a ticket? More especially will the Old Line Whigs, who are identified with neither Know-Nothingism or Black Republicanism, who despise the one and loath the other—will they countenance or aid the infamous juggle? We think not. We appeal to them as men of principle, as honest men, to set the seal of reprobation on such a ticket, by voting against it.

A Regular Fizzle!

A Fremont Meeting was held in front of the Court House, in this city, on Thursday evening last. It was a very slim affair—not more than 150 persons being present, of whom at least two-two thirds were Buchanan and Fillmore men! The meeting was addressed by a Yankee vender of Fremont maps, and also by a Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and a Mr. Spooner or *Spooney*, who had evidently more *beard* than brains, from Ohio.—The meeting, so far as Fremont was concerned, was an almost total failure. At the conclusion of the speaking, the Democrats present gave three thundering cheers for "Old Buck," which was followed by the Fillmore men giving three more for their favorite! No attempt was made to give any for Fremont! Thus ended this most contemptible Fremont fizzle!

A Sectional Ticket.

It was not enough for the so called "Union" County Convention on Wednesday last, to nominate a full Abolition-Maine-Law ticket, but they have also cut off the entire northern section of the county, with the exception of West Earl, which gets a Director of the Poor. The townships of Brecknock, East and West Cocalico, Ephrata, Warwick, Clay, Elizabeth, Manheim, Penn, Rapho, West Donegal, East Hempfield, and the Boroughs of Elizabethtown, Manheim and Mount Joy are completely left out of view. The City, with the southern and eastern portion of the county, where Abolitionism and Maine Lawism prevails, get everything. Will the people of the ostracised districts stand this? We do not believe they will.

☞ Is the *Register* (K. N.) for or against the Black Republican "Union" county ticket?—Our neighbor has not yet defined his position. The *Express* (Black Republican Maine Law) is out flat-footed in its support. "Birds of a feather flock together."

☞ Sixty-nine Old Line Whigs of Detroit have issued an appeal to their Whig friends of Michigan, urging them as they value the Union and the Constitution of their Country, to support the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

Pay of Members of Congress.

The New York *Tribune*, of the 18th, contains an article denouncing the members of Congress who voted for the bill increasing their own compensation to $3,000. In this instance, that paper has acted independent of party considerations, and the force of its condemnation falls on the heads of Giddings and a large number of other Black Republicans who voted for the bill. The *Tribune* gives the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill.—From the list it appears that of the members from the slave States, thirty voted for the bill and forty-three against it. Seventy free State members voted for the bill and fifty-five voted against it. The entire Massachusetts delegation voted in favor of it. The Rhode Island delegation voted for it in solid column, (two deep.) Vermont and Connecticut gave each one vote against it. In the delegations of all the New England States together, the bill had a majority in its favor of two to one. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Virginia gave but one vote each in favor of the bill. Upon a fair review of the vote, we have no disposition to prevent the *Tribune*, if we could do so, from indulging in the following strictures:

"It was just forty years ago that the Congress of that day undertook to increase the pay of members. They put it up at barely $1,500 a year, which is about what they now receive, on the average, at the old charge of eight dollars per day. We believe they did not make the rise retrospective, as the new act does. Yet this $1,500 a year demolished nearly all who were concerned in it. Henry Clay, who had not had a competitor at the polls for some time previous, barely saved himself from defeat by superhuman exertions, unrivalled ability on the stump, by appealing to his great and admitted public services, and by virtually confessing that he had done wrong, and promising to do better. Members of moderate abilities and ordinary services went down before the surge of public indignation like dry grass before a prairie fire. The new Congress hastened to repeal the Compensation Act and go back to the eight dollars per day, which did not look so insignificant to their constituents at their lonely firesides as to the dispensers of millions at Washington.

* * * * * *

"But the retrospective feature of the new act is most indefensible. Every member now in Congress virtually contracted to serve through the last term for $720. Instead of that, a majority have now voted to take to themselves $3,000 for that service. This is not exactly stealing but is very sharp kind of conveying. See if it does not bowl down a good many engaged in it! We earnestly advise all parties not to put up members who voted for this grab in any of the close districts. It will not be safe.

* * * * * *

"People of the United States! ask your present or prospective candidates for Congress what they think of this new Compensation Act, and try to have their answers in black and white before you vote for any them!"

It is not long since Mr. Greely congratulated the country on having such a glorious Congress as the present. He might have tolerated a little stealing in consideration of extra services on the Kansas question.

Facts to be Remembered.

Who nominated Mr. BUCHANAN? Let it be borne in mind, says the Steuben Farmer's Advocate, that it was the North! On the first ballot in the Cincinnati Convention he received ONE HUNDRED AND ONE votes from the Free States, and but THIRTY FOUR votes from the Slave States. The Southern States, with but two or three exceptions, voted against him in a body up to the last ballot, when they yielded to the force of public opinion. Yet, on every hand, you hear the Abolition orators and papers crying out that he is the Southern candidate—in favor of the extension of Slavery, &c., &c. JAMES BUCHANAN has been in public life for over thirty years, and we challenge any man to produce the first word or act to prove these base assertions of an unscrupulous opposition. He was born and educated, and has always lived in a Free State—and his public life gives the lie to the charge that he ever favored the extension of Slavery. He has always been faithful to the Constitution of his country, and has taken that as his guide on the slavery, as well as all other questions, and has always been found battling against the unholy schemes of Southern and Northern Disunionists. He is emphatically a Union man, and as such knows no North, no South, no East, no West.

And who is JOHN C. FREMONT? Born in a Southern State, and an upholder of Slavery through life, until within a few months past, when Seward and Greely and their Abolition compeers had him nominated as the embodiment of Black Republicanism! And this is man when the Negro Worshippers of the North and East give to the freemen of Pennsylvania, and ask for their suffrages! This is the man, without the first claim or qualification for the Presidency, that the people of Pennsylvania are asked to support in preference to their own distinguished Statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Let it Circulate.

The following extract from Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of acceptance, cannot be too prominently or too widely noticed by papers desiring the peace and prosperity of the Union.

The matters of fact contained in this short paragraph, should of themselves suffice to rally in opposition to the Republican flag nineteen-twentieths of the Northern people:

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

Good News from Dauphin County.

Extract of a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman of Harrisburg, to a friend in this city, dated

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.

"The political horizon in this county looks fair. There are hundreds of the most respectable and influential Old Line Whigs in this county who will vote for Mr. BUCHANAN. Many of them will support our State and County tickets. Our County Convention met on Monday, and placed in nomination a very good ticket, upon which it was thought advisable to place three Old Line Whigs, Messrs. Kepner, Landis and Keiper—all BUCHANAN men.

"Gen. CAMERON has at length taken an open stand against us, having presided and made a speech at a Fremont meeting in this place a few evenings since. His influence is of no account now—it ceased when he left the party. It is true he has many personal friends in the Democratic party who would do him a personal kindness, but, *politically*, they will no longer have anything to do with him."

The Editor's Book Table.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT FULTON. Exhibiting the leading Incidents and Ornaments of his Private Character, elevated Principles of Action, his uncommon Usefulness and Celebrity, and his Undying Fame. By J. FRANKLIN REIGART, of Lancaster. Printed by C. G. Henderson & Co., Philadelphia.

This is a new and splendid work just issued from the press—being a large and handsome volume of about 300 pages, giving a graphic but truthful history of one of the greatest men this country has ever produced, and one of the most distinguished Inventors of his own or any other age. The work is beautifully illustrated with twenty-six superb engravings.

The biography of ROBERT FULTON—his great genius as employed in the invention of steam navigation, &c.,—his high character as a citizen and a great public benefactor—are all subjects fraught with the deepest interest to every American citizen, and cannot fail to give the book a most extended circulation all over the Union. Here in Lancaster county, where FULTON was born, every body ought to take a copy of the work.

The compiler and editor, J. FRANKLIN REIGART, Esq., deserves great credit for his industry and untiring efforts to produce a work of such immense interest to the whole American people, and we hope that he will be abundantly remunerated for his trouble and expense.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. Published by Samuel Hueston, 348 Broadway, N. York.

The September number is filled with a choice variety of reading matter, which fully keeps up the high character which the Knickerbocker has always maintained.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

This martyr to free Kansas, free speech, and free niggers, as we stated in our last, is, or lately has been, rusticating at the house of Dr. Jackson, at Cresson. Since his arrival, what little sympathy was manifested for him in this neighborhood has entirely given way to feelings of deep disgust. There is nothing whatever the matter with him. He is hale and hearty, has a good appetite, and talks politics with all the bitter vindictiveness that a Yankee fanatic can command. One day last week, Col. D. H. Hofius, an Old Line Whig, and J. Blair Moore, Democrat, of this place, and Col. J. J. Patterson, Republican, one of the editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph, visited Cresson. In company with a man named Gemmil, at the invitation of Dr. Jackson, they called upon Mr. Sumner, who received them very cordially. He soon asked Mr. Hofius how Mr. Ford had succeeded here. The Colonel told him frankly that he did not succeed very well—that his meeting was composed of Democrats and Fillmore men—that very few Fremont men were present in consequence of their being but few in the place. This frank avowal irritated the gentleman with the soft brain, and he poured forth a perfect torrent of invectives against Pennsylvanians.—While emptying his vials of black Republican wrath, he declared that *the Whigs and Democrats of Pennsylvania were White Slaves*, and that he should glory in seeing them brought to the block, and disposed of under the Auctioneer's hammer. This unqualified assertion of the Yankee fanatic did not fail to arouse the indignation of the Pennsylvanians, and Col. Hofius made some tart reply, which only aggravated the martyr the more, and he showered abuse of the foulest kind upon Pennsylvanians indiscriminately, and when the party atempted to vindicate their State, the dignified Yankee Abolitionist coolly opened a Boston paper, and commenced reading. The party came away *completely disgusted*, and Col. Hofius, who previously felt great sympathy for the man before he uttered such atrocious sentiments, declares openly that his Honor earned a great many more caneings than he has ever received.

It is intimated by one of the nigger sheets that Mr. Sumner is about to traverse Pennsylvania to make niggerite capital. If so, we advise him at once not to make use of such language. The people of Pensylvania are freemen—he who says to the contrary is a black-hearted liar—they love the Constitution, the Laws and the Union—they are law abiding, too, and they will *not* suffer any Yankee Abolitionist to come from among the slaves of the cotton mills of Massachusetts, and heap villainous abuse upon them with impunity.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Creed of the Democratic Party.

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

The right of States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the people and the right of the majority to rule when their will is constitutionally expressed.

Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of the public faith.

Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and a general diffusion of information.

Opposition to all secret political organizations, and to all corruptions in politics.

A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution, and no religious tests for office.

No bigotry or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

Respect and protection for the rights of all.

The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain, and the protection of the American government.

Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.

The Summer Harvest of the Democracy.

Never before did a party reap such a crop of victory, as the Democratic hosts have garnered in, within the last month.

KENTUCKY,
ARKANSAS,
MISSOURI,
NORTH CAROLINA,
TEXAS,

are safely gathered in by the Democracy, beyond danger, of drought or wet, rot or worm.

Pennsylvania, too, is safe beyond a contingency, and she will prove it, by her State election, before the November contest comes on; Tennessee, too, is about to speak, and will be heard on the side of Democracy.

From this time forward the Democracy will date a series of victories in the several States, which culminating in the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge, will terminate the existence of the Black Republican and Know Nothing parties.—*Albany Atlas.*

The Republicans Frightened!

The leading paper of the Black Republican party of New York, the Morning Courier and Enquirer, in a long and beseeching article, seemingly addressed to its Black Republican contemporaries, confesses that Mr. Buchanan will get in the South one hundred and twenty electoral votes: that he will, also, certainly get California; and that it is "only necessary to give him the twenty-seven electoral votes of the honest old free State of Pennsylvania, and he is the next President of the United States;"

Pennsylvania (says the Union) will insure her vote for her native and favorite son by twenty thousand majority. The Black Republicans may well fear that they are running down hill. A few more weeks, and we shall see where the revolutionary blows struck by the Black Republicans against the Constitution and the Union will place their party.—Pennsylvania is truly an "honest" and patriotic State. She is proud of the name she bears amongst her sister States. She is the keystone that will assist to save the Union in this contest by such a triumphant vote for Buchanan on the 4th of November, that Black Republicanism will forever hide its diminished head. If ever known again, it will be under some other name and some other leader.

COUNSEL.—But few of the reading public are aware how continually an editor is called upon to advise his patrons on every subject, from politics to the breed of cattle. Through the whole range of our duties none has perplexed us more than to tell our readers what to take for a cure when they are sick. Hitherto this has been a severe trial to all our skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have been taking, and have seen the evidence from others that have taken Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They need but a slight trial to convince the most sceptical how far they are superior to the other medicines we have had in use. They have one single property of great importance to the sick, and that is *they cure.—Boston Herald.*

Black Republican Sentiment.

The *True American*, a Black Republican organ in Erie county, Pa., in commenting on a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting, says:

"THIS TWADDLE ABOUT THE 'UNION' AND ITS 'PRESERVATION' IS TOO SILLY AND SICKENING FOR ANY GOOD EFFECT. WE THINK THE LIBERTY OF A SINGLE SLAVE IS WORTH MORE THAN ALL THE UNIONS GOD'S UNIVERSE CAN HOLD!"

Here is Black Republicanism, pure and unadulterated.

Revolution Begun!

In the defeat of the Army Appropriation Bill by the Black Republicans in the House of Representatives in Washington, we see "THE BEGINNING OF THE END." This is the first instance of such a defeat. The supplies have never been thus stopped before. At former periods, angry men have attempted revolutionary remedies, without success.—Violent *provisos* have been tacked heretofore to appropriation bills, but have been voted out again after conference and discussion. Now, however, the madness of the opposition has led them one step farther. They stop the pay of the army and those connected with it, rather than leave the constitution and laws to be administered by the constitutional and legal functionaries of the government. They undertake to decide upon the legality of Legislatures—upon cases of invasion which may hereafter arise—upon exigencies which they only guess at—and then they provide, that fifteen millions of money shall be stopped in the treasury, and that no officer, soldier or contractor shall be paid, unless their views of these anticipated cases shall be sanctioned by Congress. If they could enact a *law* to meet their views, their course would be less objectionable. But unable to do this, they undertake *coercion*, and threaten to stop the government, unless they can have their own way. The point they make is on Kansas. They might just as well make it on Nebraska or any *State*. The President is equally bound to suppress domestic violence in any part of the Union. But there is one place in the Union, where the opposition (it is too clear) do not want it suppressed. They aim to nullify all laws in Kansas. They take from it its only government. They recall the U. S. troops. They leave that territory a prey to dissention and violence. They send out Sharp's rifles. They exasperate alike the Northern and southern settlers. And having taught them to hate each other, and to spring at each other's throats, and having refused all bills for giving them peace, they look for renewed capital to their party from the very outrages which they thus invite and encourage. Let the people understand this! *For every outrage which is committed in Kansas, the Black Republicans are answerable.* They have had opportunities to pacificate the territory, and have refused them. They have been offered the registry-list, the pure ballot box, the speedy election, the ample protection to voters, and the admission of the State with a free constitution, if the people so desired—and they have refused the offer. They now stop supplies to the army, rather than have the army employed, under direction of the Executive, to preserve law and order in Kansas. Suppose this should be done in Maine. Suppose one branch of the late Legislature had been in favor of the Maine Law, and the other opposed to it, and that the latter had said to the former, "We will not provide a dollar to carry on the government, unless you will consent to nullify the Maine Law?" What would have been the reply? Why, simply this: "Repeal the Maine Law, if you can, in the ordinary powers of Legislation; but you can't compel us to violate our duty, and agree to an act we are conscientiously opposed to, by threatening to stop the wheels of government. When you reach that point, the State is in revolution." This is the point now reached by the Black Republicans in Congress, and they have taken the first step in revolution. The President, in discharge of his duty, has called Congress together in extra session. This involves new expense, and it remains to be seen with what result. We earnestly hope that better counsels will prevail in the House, and that it will make no further attempt to *force* the Senate into its own views of legislation, by stopping the supplies.

The times require every patriot's earnest attention. Disunion stalks boldly abroad.—Revolution has begun in the capitol. Civil war seems daily threatened. Can it be that this great Western republic, the freest government in the world, the noblest example of success, thus far, ever known on earth, and the bright example to which oppressed and struggling nations everywhere look for encouragement and support—can it be that this great light of humanity and freedom is destined now to go out in darkness and in blood? We call upon all who love our free institutions and wish to have them preserved, to rally now in their defence. Check the spirit of discord which is rife throughout the land. Bring back the old days of brotherhood. Think less of sections and more of the whole. Arrest the tide of violence which now rolls over the country, or else the present generation will surely look upon the end of the American Union.—*Eastern (Maine) Argus.*

An Exploring Expedition.

Next November will witness the setting out of another exploring expedition, under the command of "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," (as his followers exultingly style him,) JOHN C. FREMONT. His out-fit will not come from the public treasury of the United States army, as on former expeditions. He is to be sent to a country visited by many, but a definite account of which has never been received. A river, not so pleasant as the Amazon, nor as majestic as others explored of late under the direction of Congress, but one well suited to his "brave and hardy" nature. Of Salt River, little is known—very few who have ascended it have ever returned. It is appropriate, therefore, that to such an adventurer as Fremont, the enterprise of its exploration should be entrusted. The "Maraposa claim" will furnish him means requisite for its prosecution, while the steamer "Woolly Head" will be placed at his disposal by the sovereign people. His crew will consist of a motley group—

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey."

Accompanying the expedition will be GREELY and BENNETT, as "special correspondents" for the *Tribune* and *Herald*, as well as SEWARD, GIDDINGS, STEVENS, and others of like ilk, who will each have a chapter in the *final report* of the survey. As it is to be presumed there are no cattle in the region whither they are going, there will be no possibility of making any *speculations in beef*, and a supply from California market should be secured. Mr. Fremont ought not to forget, if it turns out otherwise, to give *us* ("the dear people") the full particulars of the transaction. In that unexplored country will be found much to interest our travellers. We shall look forward with intense longings for the journal of the expedition, as well as for the "flighty" descriptions of "negro worshipping correspondents. We wish them a safe passage through the "Kansas" quick-sands and "poligamy-Utah" shoals. After the obstructions are cleared, their voyage may be more pleasant. As an adventurer, merely, Mr. Fremont has no equal in our country, and the people could not have done better than give him charge of this expedition. He is the right man in the right place.—*Harrisburg Union.*

FLETCHER WEBSTER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Our Black Republican friends, who have been making their calculation about carrying New Hampshire, are doomed to a sad disappointment. The ancient fires of the Democracy are burning clear and bright, and the firm, steady, onward tramp, of the old brotherhood strikes terror into the ranks of the Freebooters. Among others who are active in the canvass there is Fletcher Webster, Esq., who is resolved that the native State of his illustrious father shall never be given up to the sectionalists and disunionists. He addressed an immense Democratic meeting at Portsmouth, last week, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm by a large number of Whigs who were present, as well as by Democrats.—'Tis the *sun* of Austerlitz.

Religion and Rifles.

Lieut. General and Cardinal Field Marshal, the Rev. (!) Henry Ward Beecher, pledged Plymouth Church for twenty-five Sharp's Rifles.—*New Haven paper.*

It has happened of old for political jobs,
That churches were *rifled* by fanatic mobs;
But the tables are turned by the strangest of lurches.
And mobs are now *rifled* by fanatic churches.
New York "Commercial."

Mr. Buchanan at Home.

Mr. BUCHANAN reached home a week ago from his visit to the Bedford Springs. He is in excellent health and spirits, and daily visited by friends from all sections.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

DELEGATE MEETINGS.—The Democrats of the different Wards, of the City, will meet at the following places, on Saturday evening next, 6th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Convention:

N. W. Ward—at Trout's, West Orange street.
S. W. Ward—at Fitzpatrick's, South Queen street.
N. E. Ward—at Miller's, East Chestnut street.
S. E. Ward—at Watkins', corner South Queen and Vine.

By order of the Ward Committees.

☞ Our friends in the different Wards, at the delegate elections on Saturday evening, would do well to take immediate measures to organize their wards. A thorough and complete organization should be effected at once.

FENCIBLES' PARADE.—The Fencibles, Capt. DUCHMAN commanding, paraded in their new and beautiful uniform on Thursday last, accompanied by their Band, and attracted a great deal of attention. They marched well, looked finely, and performed the various evolutions with the skill of older veterans. The veteran and patriotic DUCHMAN may well feel proud of his Company, and the citizens of Lancaster are honored by having so gallant a body of young men in their midst. We understand that a large number of new members are being enrolled. Long life to the Fencibles.

The Company was inspected, in Centre Square, by Col. William S. Amweg, Brigade Inspector, and after this ceremony was over a fine Daguerreotype of them was taken by Mr. ADDIS.

N. W. WARD DEMOCRATS.—The Democrats of the North West Ward will meet at the Hall of Wheatland Club, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization of the Ward, and will also meet on every succeeding Tuesday evening, until after the election.

WHEATLAND CLUB.—The Club met at Concert Hall, North Queen street, on Saturday evening. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Shissler, of Illinois, and John S. Dougherty and Samuel H. Reynolds, Esqrs., of this city. Several gentlemen, heretofore old line Whigs, joined the Club.

An invitation from the Democracy of Parkesburg to attend their Mass Meeting, on Saturday, 13th inst., was accepted.

A Committee of Arrangement for the Club, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed:—Dr. Samuel Welchens, Sam'l H. Reynolds, John H. Carmany, William A. Morton, J. F. Gibbs, Jacob Foltz and John M. Johnston.

The next meeting of the Club will take place, at the above named Hall, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

RALLY DEMOCRATS!—A meeting of the Democracy of the City will be held, in front of the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

STEPHEN S. REMAK, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the finest Stump Orators in the State, will address the meeting in German and English. Mr. R. speaks both languages fluently. An invitation has also been extended to that eloquent young champion of Democracy, CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Turn out, Democrats, one and all, and show your devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

THE LANCASTER DEMOKRAT.—A German Democratic paper, bearing the above title, has just made its appearance in this City. It is neatly printed, and will, no doubt, be liberally sustained by our German Democratic friends.

THE FUSION CONVENTION—WOOL IN THE ASCENDANT!—The mountain has labored, and brought forth—a prodigious lot of *Wool*. At the so-called Union County Convention, which met at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday last, the Woolly Heads and Maine Law fanatics, under the lead of Stevens, Dickey, Black, Geist & Co., had all their own way. Although the Convention was truly a gathering of

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,"

the "black spirits" controlled the whole affair, and all the candidates, with perhaps a single exception, are out and out Fremont men, and great "freedom shriekers."

The Convention was presided over by JOHN STROHM, the same man who, in 1846, voted against supplying the American Army with provisions. The ticket is composed of nothing but Wool from top to bottom. The Fillmore delegates became disgusted at the proceedings, and a great many withdrew. At the close, those who remained, gave three cheers for Fillmore, and three groans for Fremont and the County ticket. They won't stand having the Wool crammed wholesale down their throats. The great Thaddeus pulled the wires well, but still there is furious kicking.

It is rumored that Mr. Darlington is very sick of the ticket, and his new associates. Poor man, he has been completely blind-folded. He has been speculating too deeply in *Wool*, and, as a matter of course, his fingers have been badly burned. His bosom friend, the *profound* and *luminous* Attorney General, Thomas E. Franklin, who "is in favor of any thing to break down the Democracy," even to accept a seat in Congress, consented to descend from his high and lofty position to take said nomination, and received a highly complimentary vote from 25 gallant spirits for his patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Fremont and Freedom. "How are the *mighty* fallen!"

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the new addition to the Masonic Hall, on West King street, was laid yesterday, at noon, with appropriate ceremonies.

CIRCUS.—Dan Rice's Circus is coming.—See advertisement. Of course every body will go to see it.

Legislature.

ELIZABETHTOWN, September 1, 1856.

CAPT. SANDERSON—Dear Sir:—As the time of settling a Democratic County Ticket is fast approaching, I would beg leave to announce the name of GEORGE H. BARDWELL, of Columbia, as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Bardwell was formerly a resident of our Borough, and is known as an honest, intelligent and active Democrat, always ready and willing to advance the interests of his party, and possesses all the qualifications requisite to make a good representative. He is also extensively known through the County, can command a large number of Whig votes in this place, and, therefore, will contribute largely to the success of the Democratic County Ticket. DONEGAL.

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seeing the interest manifested in certain portions of the commonwealth relative to the feeling along the routes of public travel, on the Presidential question, I was led to take the vote of those navigating the Pennsylvania Canal for the week ending Aug. 30th.—The following is the correct vote as taken by me at the out-let lock, at this place.

Monday, Aug.	25,	Buchanan	100;	Fillmore	25;	Fremont	1.
Tuesday, "	26,	"	78;	"	9;	"	2.
Wednesday "	27,	"	115;	"	27;	"	8.
Thursday, "	28,	"	97;	"	30;	"	2.
Friday, "	29,	"	108;	"	22;	"	6.
Saturday "	30,	"	113;	"	26;	"	1.

Making a total of 780 votes—of which 616 were for Buchanan, 139 for Fillmore and 25 for Fremont. Presupposing this to be a fair sample of the way in which the different candidates for the Presidency are regarded throughout the State, it is easy to determine who will and who will not be successful in the co