

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Which was adopted by the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention; and which will be adopted by an overwhelming majority of the American people, in November next.

RESOLVED, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people.

RESOLVED, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to rally the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture more monstrous for the popular credulity.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrine and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the recititude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declaration of principles avowed by them when on former occasions, in general convention, they have presented their candidates for popular suffrage.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, to contract for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to assume the responsibility of protecting to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government; and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national debt, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; and that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and to subvert the principles of the people; and that the Democratic Legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to protect the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Union which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

FOREIGN POLICY.

1. RESOLVED, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come when the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. RESOLVED, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, require that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine, their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unflinching rigidity.

3. RESOLVED, That the great highway which nature, as well as the ascent of the States, most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the

newed energy of purpose, the well-considered declaration of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. 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 everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take inoperative steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon 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," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be regarded as changed, as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

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 Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

5. That we may more distinctly meet the issue which a sectional party, substituting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, we refer to the South, to the Constitution of the United States.

1. RESOLVED, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, we seek to enlighten the States and to bring to treason and armed resistance to the laws of the United States, and to the laws of the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, would end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only consistent and safe solution of the slavery question; upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of this Union—no interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That the reading of this resolution was interrupted for some time by tremendous and prolonged applause.

3. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

4. That by the uniform application of the principle of non-interference with Slavery, as embodied in the organic laws of the States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured.

5. That the only consistent and safe solution of the slavery question, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, and a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Union which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

6. That we are not surprised that David Wilont declined meeting Mr. Schenck before the people of his district. He must have had a foreboding of Mr. G. Row's fate.

THE DEAD STILL SPOKE!—Judge Nisbit, of Georgia, in his eloquent letter avowing his determination to support Mr. Buchanan, says this crisis—

"It is too late to reason with those who really desire the destruction of the Union—it is too late to urge, and to plead for, the preservation of the Union, who would not believe if one should rise from the dead. Do not the dead speak to them? Speak in their precepts—their recorded enmity, and their dying exhortations? Wash your hands clean, and wash your feet, and host of really good men besides, have argued and do now argue this question with almost superhuman power. They brought to the aid of the Union, a sublimity of moral courage, and an intellectual strength, unknown to the men of this day. I am not ashamed to sit at their feet, and to learn of their wisdom, and their obligation impels me in the line of their illustrious example. Neither my conscience, nor my children, nor my country, shall reproach me, if I do not do what I can to do, to perpetuate blessings so inappreciably great as the people of this country now enjoy."

That's the language of a patriot. Down on the men and the party whose action tends to destroy this Union.

Illinois to Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has an election in October. We know that at that election every free citizen of the State will be invited to vote, to defend the Democratic Union, and that thousands who will vote in November for Buchanan and Breckinridge, will vote for the State ticket in October. We know that the success of the fusion State ticket will not, by twenty thousand votes, be any indication of the result in November, yet we know also, that the election of the Democratic ticket in October, may mean the ruin of the Union, and the ruin of the National property. Will she do it? Will she speak out in October that voice, which will cheer our friends in the victory which destiny may possibly secure in November, they appeal to Pennsylvania to do that in October, which will secure to us the electoral votes of Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan.

Will not our friends in Pennsylvania do it? We believe they will, and we believe that they are desirous of at least equaling Illinois in the support of the old and distinguished sage of Wheeland.—Chicago Times.

Pacific Ocean, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That effort should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. RESOLVED, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which will be made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Interoceanic Isthmus.

5. RESOLVED, That the Democratic party will expel of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to extend our national protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

Peace in Kansas.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 22nd remarks: "We learn that peace and quietness reign in the territory, and the people everywhere are acknowledging the authority of Governor Geary."

The St. Louis Republican says—

Steamer David Tubman arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Joseph. She left that port on Wednesday last. As a Kansas steamer, she had about 250 citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri. They were principally from the counties of Howard, Boone, Saline, Cooper and Franklin. Lawrence was in possession of United States troops, by whom 100 of Lane's men had been made prisoners.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON

NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY

JUNUS B. KAUFMAN, ATTORNEY

REMOVAL—WILLIAM A. NEWBY, ATTORNEY

REMOVAL—J. J. McALLISTER, ATTORNEY

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GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN PURSUANCE OF THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY THE ELECTION LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, I, GEORGE MARTIN, Sheriff of Lancaster County, do hereby publish and give notice to the qualified electors of the County of Lancaster, that the election for the County of Lancaster, for the year 1856, will be held on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the several places specified in the annexed schedule.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the County of Lancaster, in the Congressional District of the County of Lancaster.

Five persons to represent the County of Lancaster in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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