

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, September 25, 1856.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Union State Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of YORK CO.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

DARWIN E. PHELPS, of ARMSTRONG CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of BRADFORD CO.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

GALUSHA A. GROW, of SUSQUEHANNA.

FOR SENATOR,

E. REED MYER, of BRADFORD COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

AARON CHUBBUCK, of ORWELL TWP.

JOHN F. LONG, of BERLINGTON BOBOUGH.

REPRESENTATIVES,

J. B. G. BABCOCK, of WINDHAM TWP.

CULLEN F. NICHOLS, of BERLINGTON TP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

PAUL D. MORROW, of TOWANDA BORO'.

COMMISSIONER,

DUMMER LILLEY, of COLUMBIA TWP.

FOR EDITOR,

FRANCIS HOMET, of WYALSING TWP.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JOSEPH SPALDING, of FRANKLIN TWP.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will send the Reporter for three months, at twenty-five cents, commencing any time during the campaign, in clubs, or otherwise.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.

Next Saturday is the last day, the law requiring ten days before the election. Look to your own names, Republicans and then those of your neighbors. Let not a vote be lost by inattention to the assessments.

It should be known that to entitle a man to vote at the coming election, it is necessary that he shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the district or township where he offers his vote, ten days, and that he has paid a State and County tax which was assessed at least ten days previous to the day of election. Young men, however, between twenty-one and twenty-two, who are qualified in other respects are entitled to a vote without payment of any tax.

And for the persons who have once been voters in the State and removed therefrom and returned, a residence of six months in the State is sufficient; but in all cases where the payment of a tax is necessary, it must have been assessed ten days previous to the election.

REPUBLICAN (N. Y.) STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention of New-York assembled at Syracuse, on the 17th inst. CHARLES E. CLARKE, of Jefferson county, was chosen permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated with great unanimity:—

For Governor—JOHN A. KING, of Jamaica, L. I.
For Lieut. Governor—HENRY B. SILDEN, of Rochester.
For Canal Commissioner—C. H. SHERBURN, of Oneida.
For State Prison Inspector—WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida.
For Clerk of Appeals—RUSSELL F. HOOKS, of Livingston.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer George Law arrived in New-York on last Sunday week. It brought \$1,607,000 in gold. The Vigilance Committee had disbanded quietly, and a most splendid review was made of their troops, five or six thousand strong. A spectator who was in the Mexican war says he never saw anything military half so magnificent. Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, was released from imprisonment, the man he stabbed having recovered. All was quiet again.

The Hon. John M. Botts, a veteran politician of Virginia, lately delivered a speech at Richmond, Va., in which he repudiated the idea that the South would dissolve the Union if Fremont were elected. He denounced unequivocally the brutal assault upon Mr. Sumner. The Richmond Enquirer denounces this speech as "Black Republican," and trusts that Botts may be arrested and prosecuted under the act for the suppression of incendiary language.

The vacancy in the Congressional delegation of Illinois, caused by the resignation of Col. Richardson, Dem., is to be filled at the ensuing election. The opponents of the administration have united upon Thomas C. Sharp as their candidate.

"Preserve both Liberty and the Union."

MASS MEETING,

Towanda, Monday, September 22, 1856.

10,000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!

The Mass Meeting held at this place on Monday last, was one of the largest, most imposing and enthusiastic demonstrations ever held in Northern Pennsylvania. The clouds which lowered over the prospects of a fair day, the evening before, broke away on the morning of the occasion, and a more propitious day could not have been desired. Early in the morning there was every indication that the attendance would be large, and about 11 o'clock, delegations from the different townships began to arrive. Most numerous, of course, was the turnout from the Eastern townships, (as the Western part of the County expected to attend the meeting at Troy the next day) preceded by the Leraysville Band. The concourse of wagons, drawn by six, four and two horses, was beyond all question, greater than ever before known in the County. Crossing the river below the dam, they were met by an immense procession from Durell, Asylum, Monroe, Franklin and LeRoy, and marched up Main street and returned to the public square. From Ulster, Athens, Sheshequin, Litchfield and Windham, the attendance was large and the display fine. We have not opportunity to designate the different delegations as they properly deserve, nor to give the devices and inscriptions upon the many banners, as we must content ourselves with a brief account.

Stands were erected upon the public square and seats provided for the accommodation of the audience. At 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the selection of the following officers:—

President—GORDON F. MASON.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
GEORGE KINNEY, THOMAS MATHAR,
H. LAWRENCE SCOTT, E. H. PERKINS,
JOHN PASSMORE, NATHAN YOUNG,
ZEBULON FRISBIE, HARRY ACKREY,
SAMUEL COOLBAUGH, JOHN F. CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES HODGE, J. M. BISHOP,
JOSEPH HILTON, URIAH TERRY,
EARL NICHOLS, JOHN B. STERIGER,
FRANKLIN BLACKMAN, H. MORSE,
AARON KNAPP, WM. LEWIS,
HARRY SALSBERY, S. W. PARK,
N. N. BESTS, JOHN F. LONG.

SECRETARIES:
E. O. Goodrich, Ezra Champion,
Judson Holcomb, Daniel Decker.

The meeting being organized, ULYSSES MERRITT, in brief, but pertinent remarks, introduced to the audience, Hon. G. A. GROW, who was received with a tempest of applause. The pride which the Freemen of this district feel in their young, but talented and efficient Representative was manifested by applause which made the welkin ring. Mr. GROW then addressed the audience in a masterly speech of two hours length, and gave way for A. S. DIVEN of Elmira, who was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. DIVEN'S address was able, logical and convincing, and was interrupted by many demonstrations of satisfaction. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting adjourned until evening.

At 7 o'clock, the meeting convened in the Court House, which was crowded in every part. The President introduced to the audience JAS. C. SMITH of Canandaigua, who for nearly two hours literally enchained his audience by a most masterly and eloquent speech, which was received with much applause and unbounded enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his speech, a torch-light procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets halting in front of the Ward House, where the assembled multitude, was addressed from the piazza of the hotel by T. W. BROWNING, of Ravenna, Ohio, and by U. MERRITT.

A more satisfactory political demonstration could not be made. Considering that but a portion of the County was in attendance, the numbers present exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. We hear the attendance variously estimated from six to TEN THOUSAND. The sturdy yeomanry of our free hills turned out en masse to testify their devotion to the cause of Freedom, and their hatred of tyranny and oppression. The ladies too, in great numbers, graced the occasion with their presence, and contributed not a little to the satisfaction of the demonstration.

The Leraysville band contributed by its fine music to the pleasure of the occasion, and is deserving of all credit and praise. —But one drawback upon the entire satisfaction of this meeting was the absence of Messrs. BURLINGAME and WILSON. When they were advertised, there was positive assurance that they would be present. The former was physically unable to attend, but Mr. WILSON'S absence remains unaccounted for. The probability is that he has been persuaded by friends to remain in localities where more converts could be made than here.

The State Fair this year will be held at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th, and continuing the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October.—The annual address will be delivered by Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD of the Supreme Court. Very extensive preparations are being made to accommodate the exhibitors, and everything promises this to be one of the largest and most interesting Fairs ever held in our State.

Gov. POLLOCK has signed the death warrant of John Michael Kamm, who is now confined in the Sullivan county jail for the murder of Vetsgruber. He is to be executed on Friday, the 14th of November.

GOV. REEDER FOR FREMONT.

The letter from Hon. A. H. REEDER, to the editor of the Evening Post, which will be found in another column, is deserving the attention of every candid and patriotic voter. Perhaps no man in the Commonwealth has been a more intimate friend and zealous supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN for many years, than has GOV. REEDER. He has on two different occasions been selected to represent Mr. BUCHANAN'S cause in the Democratic National Convention and has always shared alike the confidence and respect of that gentleman and the Democratic party of the State.

The reasons which, after a long and painful struggle, have irresistibly forced upon him the necessity of withholding his support from the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, should be carefully pondered by every Democrat especially. He sees in Mr. BUCHANAN the candidate of a party now prostituted to the disreputable condition of being a mere ally of the slave power. He finds that party controlled by the Nullifying Disunionists of the South who have no other purpose except to extend and perpetuate the institution of Slavery.—Intimately connected with the cause of Freedom in Kansas, GOV. REEDER has learned that when in the North the Democratic party has no sympathy for the settlers who have suffered so many outrages and so much injustice, while Border Ruffianism is united and zealous in its support of Mr. BUCHANAN. By this party, the Northern emigrants are maligned and stigmatized as abolitionists, and denominated a "drunken, blear-eyed rabble," their purposes misrepresented, and their oppressors openly defended, by the Democratic press, or excuses and palliating circumstances sought after.

GOV. REEDER knows too well that the election of JAMES BUCHANAN under all the circumstances of the present contest, would be regarded as a verdict of the American people in favor of Border Ruffianism—he understands too well the influences that surround and control a President, to indulge in the hope that Mr. BUCHANAN could, if desirous, favor the cause of Freedom, or halt one step in the onward march of Slavery aggrandizement, which the South now demands of its Northern tools. He would be surrounded by the same ambitious crew, who have made the name of PIERCE infamous—his advisers and the supporters of his administration would be composed of the same clique of disunionists and nullifiers—and to hesitate one moment in giving the support of his administration to forward their designs, would bring down upon him the denunciation and warfare of the men who had nominated and elected him, and to whom he must look for support.

To a man of GOV. REEDER'S sagacity and experience the consequences are plain—the only hope for Freedom in the success of Col. FREMONT, to this end he will hereafter devote all his time and energies. He is destined to powerfully affect the result in Pennsylvania, which, with his aid cannot be considered doubtful.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]

MR. EDITOR.—I well recollect that V. E. PIERCE, who seemed to be the mouth piece of the so-called democracy in this county, last fall, in his stump speeches, condemned the policy of the present national administration; and proclaimed himself a first rate, simple pure "Free Soiler," and asked the people to believe it upon his honor as a man, and was backed up by J. F. MEANS, and C. L. WARD in particular, and by the party leaders generally in last fall's campaign. This same trio has since participated as delegates, the two first in the State Convention which assembled last spring at Harrisburg, and the first and last named, in the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, both of which conventions endorsed FRANKLIN PIERCE in the strongest terms by the aid of their votes, and without a dissenting voice, and stigmatized the "Free Soil" party as "Sectionalists," "Black Republicans," "Disunionists," "Abolitionists" and with other reproachful epithets. After endorsing the measures of Pierce's administration and aiding in the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, and in placing him upon a platform of principles embodying all the iniquitous doctrines of Douglas, Pierce, & Co., and in which Mr. BUCHANAN has merged his identity, we find these same men again among the people proclaiming JAMES BUCHANAN as a true friend of the oppressed in Kansas, than JOHN C. FREMONT, and ask the people again to believe them, while they assert that JAMES BUCHANAN can be relied on to secure the freedom of Kansas and prevent the extension of Slavery over that Territory.

QUERY.—In which instance have they spoken the truth? Will some one please inform me through the Reporter. CANDOR.

DEATH OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.—The N. Y. Tribune says: We are greatly pained at being compelled to announce the sudden death of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation of this city, who died Wednesday, 18th instant.

Mr. Shepard, though comparatively a young man, had filled many high and prominent positions, and been known for years as a leading lawyer and an energetic Democratic politician. We learn that an intimate friend called at Mr. Shepard's house to see him on Wednesday morning early, and was told that Mr. Shepard was then in the bath. After waiting some time, the visitor proceeded to his chamber, and discovered Mr. Shepard dead in the bath. He had evidently been suddenly attacked by a rush of blood to the head, and had breathed his last before assistance reached him.

CIRCULAR
Of the Executive Committee of the Bradford County Agricultural Society.

The undersigned, Executive Committee of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, to the Farmers, Mechanics, and others interested and engaged in industrial pursuits in Bradford County and vicinity: The Society will hold its fourth Annual Fair at the borough of Towanda on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of October next. Its former exhibitions have been successful beyond the expectations of its most ardent friends. The question heretofore entertained by many as to whether the quality of the products of our County would warrant an annual exhibition, such as would be satisfactory and an honor to our producers, can be no longer entertained by any one that has visited our Fairs. Neither can there be any doubt as to the great benefit resulting to the agricultural and industrial interests of the County through the auspices of the Society. The impetus given to one branch alone is most astonishing and gratifying. Up to the holding of its first fair, the improvement of Stock was confined comparatively to a few of our farmers. Those that attended that fair will recollect that Cattle of the improved breeds were exceedingly meagre in number. The succeeding exhibitions, however, gave evidence, in the number and great beauty of the young cattle exhibited, of an impetus and improvement in this branch, dating from that first fair of the Society, totally unexpected by the most sanguine. So, also, in many other branches of industry, has improvement been most manifest and gratifying. It is a pleasing reflection, doing credit to our own producers, that strangers from other parts of our own State and from other States visiting our fairs, have invariably expressed themselves greatly pleased with our products of all kinds, drawing comparisons highly favorable to our County.

At no preceding exhibition has the Society been able to offer to the farmers and producers of this County such inducements as it is confidently expected the present one will present. One of the benefits resulting from the exhibitions of the Society, is the superior advantage they afford to advertise the quality of our productions. Our fairs are visited by persons who come to obtain information—and the advantages thus afforded are mutually beneficial.

It should be borne in mind that the obtaining of a premium ought by no means to be the only inducement for persons having articles worthy of exhibition; because the object then would become a mere mercenary one, and the great purposes and principles of the Society would be thwarted and subverted. One of the great objects being to bring together annually, for mutual comparison, specimens of the products of our County and vicinity, the Committee would urge upon our citizens and others having articles of superior quality, to present them for exhibition. They hope that the FARMING, MECHANICAL and HOUSEHOLD Departments of this Fair will largely exceed any that has preceded it.

The experience of the past has enabled the Committee to obviate to a considerable extent many of the difficulties and perplexities always attendant in the arrangement of the details of a new enterprise. Extensive arrangements are making in view of the prospect of a large number of visitors. If the River should continue at its present stage, there will be no difficulty in teams crossing below the dam.

The Committee are pleased in being able to assure the citizens of this County and others, that the Hon. HORACE GREELLY will be present and deliver the Annual Address, unless prevented by sickness or other unforeseen circumstances.

M. H. LANNING,
STEPHEN POWELL,
E. W. HALE,
J. C. RIDGWAY, } Committee.

A Confession of Degeneracy.

The Richmond Enquirer of a late date, referring to the votes of the United States Senate in opposition to the three vetoes of President Pierce, thus speaks of the degeneracy and degradation of its own political party:

"If it were possible to defeat the election of Mr. Buchanan, the recent course of certain democratic members of Congress on the subject of Internal Improvements would precipitate that deplorable catastrophe upon the country. Against the traditional policy of the party, against its latest declaration of principle in the Cincinnati platform, and despite the protest of the President, three Internal Improvement bills have been enacted by the aid of democratic votes. Never have we known the mass of the democracy in this state, and we may say throughout the South, so humiliated and incensed as by this instance of profligate subservency to local prejudice.—No occurrence since the organization of the democratic party has so shaken the faith of the people in its firmness and fidelity."

This is true enough. The party by which Buchanan is supported has forfeited all claim to respect. Its leaders seem to have lost sight of all political principle. The only bond of union among them, that we can perceive, is that of interest—the desire to retain possession of the offices and honors of the federal government.

"You profess to feel great confidence in the election of your candidate," said a Bancheer to a Fremonter, in Wisconsin lately, "but you dare not bet on it." "Yes, I am ready to bet," replied the other. "Well, then name your bet," returned the former. "I will bet you five hundred dollars that, if Fremont shall be elected, Kansas will be a Free State, and five hundred more that, if Buchanan shall succeed, it will be a Slave State," rejoined the Fremonter. The Bancheer declined both bets, and disappeared.

It is stated that over sixty thousand barrels of lager beer will be manufactured this year in Milwaukee alone.

NEWS ITEMS.

—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY appears to be very active in all parts of California. They have already three newspapers in the State, of which two are daily and the third, a weekly, is published in the Spanish language. They have organized clubs everywhere, and hold frequent meetings. At Marysville a large mass meeting had been held.

—BAYARD CLARKE, one of the Fillmore National members of Congress from New York State, has announced his determination to support Fremont and Dayton, and adhere to the policy of the Republican party on the slavery issues.

—GOV. ANDREW H. REEDER, life-long a Democrat of the strictest sect, and a personal friend of Mr. Buchanan—despairing of rescuing Kansas from Slavery except by a radical change of Administration, has at length declared for FREMONT, and will stamp Eastern Pennsylvania in his behalf.

—The Buchanians, we perceive, are drawing on the Kentucky slaveholders, and bringing them in to Ohio and Indiana to enlighten those States as to their duties in the coming contest, in which freedom or slavery is the only issue. And so desperate have they become that they have even forced their candidate for the Vice-Presidency to take the stamp for Buchanan and himself, in which capacity he is now operating.

—There have been several capital answers to Rufus Choate's late letter to the Whigs of Maine; the best of which is by Buchanan—sent by the venerable Josiah Quincy; another by Geo. W. Curtis, &c. But good as they all are, we consider the answer of the Maine Whigs themselves better than all the rest. Nobody can deny its relevancy or its cogency. It comes right to the point, and dispenses with all exuberant rhetoric or superfluous ornament.

—The following anecdote shows the probability of Maryland favoring disunion:— "When a Northern representative took leave of Mr. Bowie, a representative of Maryland, at the national Capitol, he said to him, 'Well, Mr. Bowie, I suppose we have met for the last time?' 'How so?' said Bowie; 'Why,' replied the other, 'before we meet again Col. Fremont will be elected, and the South will not submit to that.' 'I think it will,' said Bowie, 'for my part, I have made up my mind, if he is elected, to give him a trial.'"

—JUDGE EPHRAIM MARSH, of New Jersey, President of the body which nominated Fillmore, has fallen into the popular current for FREMONT, and presided over the Republican State Convention this week.

—A Western hunter states that Bucks shed their horns in November—he is sure Buck of Lancaster will be no exception to the rule! A farmer says something better; they throw their Bucks what all but November; and the Bucks-of-Whatland must take it in his turn!

—The Grandest Political Demonstration of the Year, was on Wednesday last, the Fremont Mass Meeting at Pittsburg. It is estimated that 100,000 persons were in attendance, and the procession was 3 hours in passing a given point! "THE LAMP IS AWAKENING," says enough!

—In the town of Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y., consisting a population of upwards of 2000 it is said, there is no church, unless the dwelling-like meeting-house of the Quakers may be called one. The town has no minister, no lawyer, no doctor, and no drug store. What is perhaps better than all, it has no tavern or rum shop, having for years refused to grant a license.

—We learn from Concord, N. H., that the Democratic Fremont Club recently formed in that city comprises among its members two hundred and three men who voted in 1852 for Gen. Pierce, and twenty-three who voted no longer ago than last March for John S. Wells the Buchanan candidate for Governor.

What will Buchanan do in the Case of no Election by the People.

The following letter from Andrew Jackson the original of which is now in the possession of the editor of the Nashville Banner, serves to give us some idea of the course Mr. Buchanan would be likely to pursue in case the election should have to be decided by the House of Representatives. If he was willing to use gross corruption thirty years ago to secure the Presidency for a friend, what would he be willing to do now to secure it for himself?—Any one who is good in figures may be usefully employed in ciphering out the answer to this question.

"HERMITAGE, February 29, 1845.
"Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the exposure he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State.—this I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them with their own weapons—that was to let my friends say if I was elected I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.—This, to me, appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as (which) I thought it deserved.

"The Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the Garrison Abolitionists, takes strong ground against the Republican party. It gives, in its leading article for this week, an extract of a letter from a 'clear sighted Abolitionist in Massachusetts,' who says, that the success of the Republicans, will in its be numbing and satisfying influence retard the movements of the slaves redemption. So Parker Pillsbury, a prominent Garrisonian, in a speech at Farmington, on the 4th of July, declared his preference for the election of Buchanan, because it would tend to promote and influence the Anti-Slavery agitation, while that of Fremont would tend to a cessation of it.

Wendell Phillips, another Garrisonian Abolitionist, said to be the most eloquent man in the United States, an avowed Disunionist, is also for Buchanan. He says he still has hope of Disunion—he still has hopes that the election of Buchanan may effect that object.—The Anti-Slavery Bagle, of Ohio, and in fact, every Abolition paper advocating Disunion, condemns the Republican candidate. They are doing all in their power for Buchanan, by withdrawing votes from Fremont.

Fillmore and Buchanan are both Disunionist, avoid, unless they are elected President; and the course they would pursue, if elected, would no doubt tend to widen the breach between the North and South. The election of Fremont, on the contrary, would forever blast the prospects of Disunionists, North and South. His policy and official influence, even without legislation, would at once stop the efforts to extend Slavery, and bring in the Territories, one by one, as free States. In the same way, Slavery would be abolished in this District by the People, without the interference of Congress. What is more—A Union party will immediately develop itself in the South, which will prefer the Union to Slavery extension; and which will, in a few years, owing to the greater freedom of discussion, prefer Freedom to Slavery. In a word, the election of Fremont will inaugurate a great Emancipation party in the south.—National Era.

Buchanan's very Latest Opinion on Kansas and Cuba.

The Buchaner presses at the North are in the habit of insinuating that Mr. Buchanan is conservative in his notions; that he does not really approve of the policy of the Administration in Kansas; that he did not mean what he said in the Ostend circular, and that in his foreign policy, if elected, he would be entirely pacific.

The Journal of Commerce is in the habit of playing this tune among its commercial readers, and there are some who are charmed by it. We have always maintained that this was a delusion; that Buchanan is now what he always was; that he is led by the same desperate class of men as formerly, and that no more faith can be placed in his principles or his professions now than when he told General Jackson of the bargain between Henry Clay and President Adams, in the existence of which he afterwards admitted he had no faith.

That he is the same man he always was; that he has pledged himself to the nationalization of slavery; that he still sticks to the highwayman's plea set up at Ostend; and, if elected, would esteem it among the contingent duties of his position to take Cuba by force, happily does not rest upon presumption nor inference merely. He has stated his opinions upon both these points most explicitly, and evidently with the intent that they should be made public, to Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who has given an account of the interview to one of his constituents. Here is the letter. Will the Journal of Commerce please give its commercial readers an opportunity of reading it, and of becoming as enlightened about Mr. Buchanan's opinions as the Mississippian constituents of Mr. Senator Brown.

LETTER FROM HON. A. G. BROWN, WASHINGTON CITY, June 18.

My dear Sir: I congratulate you on the nomination of your favorite candidate for the Presidency. If the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was acceptable to me at first, it is still more so now—since I have seen him and heard him speak. The Committee, of which I was one, waited on him at his residence to give him formal and official notice of his nomination, and in the name of the National Democracy to request his acceptance of it. We found him open, frank, and wholly unadvised in the expression of his sentiments.

Mr. Buchanan said, in the presence of all who had assembled, and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West, that he stood upon the Cincinnati platform and endorsed every part of it. He was explicit in his remarks on its slavery features, saying that the slavery issue was the absorbing element in the contest. He recognized to its fullest extent the overshadowing importance of that issue, and if elected, he would make it the great aim of his administration to settle the question upon such terms as should give peace and safety to the Union, and security to the South.

He spoke in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas bill, and as pointedly deprecated the unworthy efforts of sectional agitation to get up a national conflagration on that question. After the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas bill was, he said, necessary to harmonize our legislation in reference to the territories, and he expressed his surprise that there should appear anywhere an organized opposition to the Kansas bill, after the general acquiescence which the whole country had expressed in the measures of 1850.

After thus speaking of Kansas and the slavery issues, Mr. Buchanan passed to our foreign policy. He approved in general terms of the Cincinnati resolutions on this subject.—But said that while enforcing our own policy, we must at all times scrupulously regard the just rights and proper policy of other nations. He was not opposed to territorial extension. All our acquisitions had been fairly and honorably made. Our necessities might require us to make other acquisitions. He regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a national necessity. Whenever we could obtain the island on fair honorable terms, he was for taking it. But he added, it would be a terrible necessity that would induce me to sanction any movement that would bring reproach upon us, or tarnish the honor and glory of our beloved country.

After the formal interview was over, Mr. Buchanan said playfully, but in the presence of the whole audience, "If I can be instrumental in settling the slavery question upon the terms I have named, and then add Cuba to the Union I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let Breckinridge take the Government." Could there be a more noble ambition. You may well be proud of your early choice of a candidate, and congratulate yourself that no adverse influences ever moved you from your stern purpose of giving the great Pennsylvania a steady, earnest and cordial support. In my judgment he is as worthy of southern confidence and southern votes as Mr. Calhoun ever was; and in saying this I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Buchanan has any sectional prejudices in our favor. I only mean to say that he has none against us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on receiving full justice, according to the constitution at his hands.

Knowing your long laborious and faithful adherence to the fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, I have thought it proper to address you this letter, to give you assurance that you had not mistaken your man, nor failed in the performance of a sacred and filial duty to the South. In doing so I violate no confidence.

Very truly, your friend,
A. G. BROWN.

To Hon. S. R. ADAMS.

JOHN M. BOTTS upon the Union.—In his recent speech at Richmond, Virginia, Mr. Botts made use of the following language:—"But it is said the election of Fremont will be just ground for a dissolution of the Union; and it has been charged that Mr. Fillmore said in one of his speeches, that 'his election would not and ought not to be submitted to the South.' I must do Mr. Fillmore the justice to say that I do not understand him to have said any such thing; and I must do myself the justice to say, that if he had uttered the sentiment so repugnant to the constitution and the Union, and in every principle of conservatism and submission to the popular will, when constitutionally and lawfully expressed, that I would not now occupy this stand in support of his election."