

his, for upon the introduction of the bill he said, in the Senate:

"But, sir, I do not want to dwell upon that subject, but to speak a very few words in reference to this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this occasion to say that the bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it. It is a much fairer bill than I expected from that latitude. I say so because I am always willing and determined, when I have occasion to speak anything, to do so justly. I think the bill is almost unexceptionable."

Yet the Republican leaders, in and out of Congress, are doing their best to prevent the passage of this bill. They do not want the question settled. They prefer civil war, disunion and all their frightful consequences. We solemnly trust that these heartless demagogues will receive such a lesson at the next election from the people, and especially from the people of Pennsylvania, as will settle them and the Kansas question both together.

By order of the State Central Committee, Gideon G. Westcott, William Lilly, Jas. F. Johnson, Wilson Keilly, George Plitt, J. E. Danner, Alfred Gilmore, William H. Kurtz, William Rice, George H. Bueher, N. B. Brown, George Stroop, George Williams, George White, Thomas S. Fornon, J. Richter Jones, Emanuel Street, William H. Witte, William O. Kline, William G. Murray, William V. McGrath, Dr. B. H. Throop, Edward W. Power, George Moore, Asa Lathrop, Thomas J. Timmons, William M. Platt, Jesse Johnson, Julius Sherwood, William T. Morrison, H. H. Dent, A. H. Tiffin, William S. Garvin, Joseph Hemphill, Robert P. Cochran, J. C. Leiper, Joseph Douglas, J. Lawrence Gutz, B. F. Sloan, William Karnes, James M. Bredin, F. Vansant, Samuel M. Wilson, John Davis, David Lynch, Samuel C. Stambaugh, C. D. Glinning, H. B. Swarr, William Workman, James H. McMahon, Charles A. Black, Isaac G. McKinley, George W. Bowman, Andrew Hopkins, J. B. Sanson, William H. Miller, S. S. Jamison, Richard McAllister, Charles Lamberton, O. Barrett, A. S. Wilson, Samuel Bigler, Thomas Bower, Henry Omitt, J. S. Miller, Wm. P. Withington, E. J. Keenan, D. D. Wagener, H. P. Fleinniken, Samuel Wetherill, Bernard Reilly, Nelson Weiser, Thomas J. McCamant, John F. Lord, JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

THE KANSAS LAWS.
The Democratic party has endorsed those (the Kansas) laws and empowered the President to enforce them with all the power of the U. S. Army.—Star.

ANSWER.
The pseudo-Republicans are trying to raise a tremendous fuss over the enactments of the Kansas Legislature. That Assembly, in order to do a great deal of legislation in a short time, adopted such laws in the Statute Books of Missouri as were adapted to the Territorial condition of Kansas. Most of the Legislators voting in favor of making Kansas a Slave State, and believing that they had the right to pass laws on the subject of slavery, hastily enacted two or three statutes in regard to slave property, and for its protection.


These laws have always been regretted even by judicious and conservative advocates of slavery. In Kansas, they were adopted in the heat of passion, by excited borderers. Meetings held even in Missouri, have not hesitated to express condemnation of these statutes. The President of the United States, although it is not in the general, proper for him to express any opinion in regard to laws of mere local territorial concern, yet has taken occasion in a message to Congress to intimate respectfully that these laws were ill advised. They have been publicly denounced by leading Democrats in both Houses of Congress. Democratic Statesmen and Legislators like Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Daniel S. Dickinson, Horatio Seymour, James L. Orr, and James M. Mason have openly condemned these particular enactments. The Democratic Senate twice passed a bill for a fair adjustment of the Kansas difficulties, in which, by an unusual and perhaps somewhat extreme act of sovereignty, yet for the sake of conciliation and peace, these very Kansas laws were repealed. The Democrats of the House stood ready to vote for these bills. The Democratic Press and Party throughout the whole country applauded these bills and urged their passage.

And now, in the face of all these Democratic propositions to repeal the Kansas laws—and in the face of all their bitter denunciations of these laws—how did these Black Republicans act? They professed such detestation of these laws, that they conspired armed resistance to them—did they then jump at the chance of doing them away by peaceful legislation? Just the reverse of this! The "Republican" members of the House refused contemptuously even to consider the Senate bill! Democrats urged them on the House's consideration—but again and again the Free Soil majority kept them on the table! The presses, and speakers, and meetings of the Black Republicans, all over the North and West, opened out in full cry upon the bills of the Senate, although these bills were fairness itself, yet the Black Republican party, professing such concern about the troubles in Kansas, and such opposition to its slave laws, vociferously rejected propositions, which if accepted, would have done away the laws that are obnoxious, and have given peace, quiet, and comparative harmony to the distracted Territory.

Now, from the self-stultifying and factious conduct of the Black Republicans what is the necessary inference? Why, that they wish these Kansas Laws to exist, in full, for the present, and wish the Kansas troubles to continue longer. They want to use them as electioneering instruments. They want to elect Fremont, and get themselves into power, and fill their pockets with the coveted emoluments of Federal office, by means of the shameful civil disorders and outrages in Kansas!

The people of the United States have the intelligence to comprehend the designs and motives of these canting, hypocritical tricksters. We use no bated words—for these Free Soil leaders are deliberately using the terrible, and fearful troubles of Kansas with evil, and pitiless callousness and mendacity, as political alliances. They talk of humanity—politicians who deliberately perpetrate war, bloodshed and death, that they may ride into office on the whirlwinds of an exaggerated excitement! They claim special sanctity—these Catholics, who deliberately seek the Union to its base, that they may vault into its high places.—Philadelphia Argus.

The Case Fairly Stated.
A Western editor gives a history of Col. Fremont's military exploits in a brief compass, as follows:
"The Military Campaign.—In a campaign of a few short months in California, Col. Fremont 'back' sixty-three thousand acres of land and six hundred head of beef cattle. These Sam paid the bills, but the hero got the 'credit' and the pasture. Harrah for Mary Po."



THE COMPILER.
"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."
GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.
Monday Morning, Sept. 15, 1856.

Democratic National Nominations.
For President,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
Vice President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.
Democratic Electoral Ticket.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county,
Wilson McCandless, of Allegheny county.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Geo. W. Noyling, 13. Abraham Edinger,
2. Pierce Butler, 14. Reuben Wilber,
3. Edward Wartman, 15. Geo. A. Crawford,
4. William H. Witte, 16. James Black,
5. John McNair, 17. Henry J. Stahl,
6. John H. Brinton, 18. John D. Roddy,
7. David Laury, 19. Jacob Turney,
8. Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan,
9. James Patterson, 21. William Wilkins,
10. Isaac Slenker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell,
11. Frs. W. Hughes, 23. Thos. Cunningham,
12. Thos. Osterhout, 24. John Kealty,
25. Vincent Phelps.
County Commissioners,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
Auditor General,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.
For Congress,
WILSON REILLY, of Chambersburg.
Senator,
GEO. W. BREWER, of Franklin county.
Assembly,
ISAAC ROBINSON, of Hamilton township.
Associate Judges,
DAVID ZIEGLER, of Gettysburg.
HENRY REILLY, of Mount Pleasant.
Commissioner,
JOSIAH BENNER, of Straban.
Auditor,
CHRISTIAN CASIMAN, of Monallon.
Director of the Poor,
FREDERICK WOLF, of Berwick.
District Attorney,
WILLIAM McCLEAN, of Gettysburg.
County Surveyor,
EDWARD MCINTIRE, of Liberty.

GOOD NEWS!
COL. SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURG.

one of the best Democratic Speakers in the Commonwealth, IS COMING! In reply to a letter of invitation from the Corresponding Secretary of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club of this place, Hon. JOEL B. DANNER, he writes: "I will make you a speech on the evening of the 18th with pleasure." The Democracy of the town and county—all true friends of the Union and the Constitution—are therefore invited to assemble at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Thursday Evening next, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, to hear this eloquent champion of popular rights. Let there be a GRAND RALLY, from far and near, on the occasion. Distance or bad weather should be no obstacles in the way of attendance.

READ IT,
ALL WHO SINCERELY WISH TO UNDERSTAND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.
On our first page will be found an Address from the State Central Committee, on one of the great issues of the day. There is a fairness and strict regard for truth to be seen throughout its entire length, that is refreshing in these days of Know Nothing Republican presumption and mendacity. Its author is possessed of one of the first minds in the country—is conscientious and honest as steel—and, with the truth on his side, it is no wonder that he has produced a paper of extraordinary power, and which tears the sophistries and falsehoods of an unscrupulous opposition to tatters. Read it, fellow citizens—every word of it—and if you do not rise from its perusal with full and fair views of the entire subject, it will be because you have failed to appreciate the plainest language.

A Common K. N. Game.
The "Star," true to its Know Nothing instincts and consequent hatred of Catholics, seeks every occasion to speak disparagingly of HENRY REILLY, Esq., one of the Democratic candidates for Associate Judge.
The paragraph in its last issue about "trading off" Mr. R. is designed to get up an unkind feeling between his friends and those of other candidates, (Mr. ZIEGLER for one) but the game, we can assure the "Superior Council" wire-pullers, won't work to their satisfaction, at least. Such tricks are looked for from them; and similar attempts are anticipated at their hands until after the election. Their only hope of success lies in the expectation of getting up some sort of dissatisfaction among the Democrats; but they must recollect that they have not more children to deal with in this business. Those whom they think to humbug by such shallow devices are as wide awake as some others. They know all the candidates comprising the Democratic ticket to be high-minded, honorable men, incapable of a mean action, and who would frown upon the doing of the least dishonest thing by the "Star."
"The wish is father to the thought" in the "Star's" article. It seems to be understood among the dark bastards that Dr. STEWART's charge is exceedingly true, and they hope to save Dr. Hunkeler by this diversion. But the motive is to expose his manoeuvres as transparent as glass, and will do no good.

The Cincinnati Platform—Henry Clay's Views.

Know Nothing Republican editors can of late hardly find words of sufficient force in which to denounce the Cincinnati Democratic Platform, characterizing it as "wild and dangerous," "aggressive," "degrading," and so on to end of the chapter; but they are very careful not to inform their readers of the ground actually taken in said Platform. They are exceedingly solicitous that the high national positions it assumes be kept out of public view, and expect to impose upon the credulous and ignorant by simply stigmatizing it as wrong in general and in detail. Let us see, for the sake of Truth, what the Platform really does hold in reference to the two principal issues involved in this campaign—want of space forbidding more at present. On the subject of Proscription, whether on account of religion or birth-place, we find in it this emphatic and not-to-be-mistaken language:

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and present entire freedom in free government built upon entire freedom in matters of religious conviction, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

In regard to the Slavery question, upon which these Know Nothing Black Republicans are now so perseveringly and loudly harping, the Cincinnati Platform takes ground that is commanding in the eyes of all true lovers of their country for its soundness and high-toned nationality. Its language is:
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, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must 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 sound 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 the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises 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.
3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Does this endorse legislating slavery into Kansas or anywhere else? Certainly not. It simply allows citizens of Territories to choose their domestic institutions for themselves, as the people of the "old thirteen States" were allowed to do, and not one iota more. This is Democratic doctrine—and anything which does not square with it is not in accordance with the views of the great party in whose hands the destinies of this Union must continue, if the Union is to last.

To show that our party is no more pro-slavery than it is anti-slavery, we might quote the declarations of the best and wisest men of the nation, but content ourselves now with giving a few extracts from contemporary journals of standing and respectability, and which may be taken as worthy of all confidence. The Philadelphia Argus says:
"National Democracy is not pro-slavery. They slander us, who say so. They do not do us any injustice to all our ideas, instincts and aspirations. National Democracy, as the first and fundamental article of its faith, trusts the people. National Democracy remembers that the people of New York, Vermont, and Pennsylvania take good care of themselves. It steadfastly believes that the settlers in Kansas are about as wise, intelligent, and virtuous, as the settlers in New York or Philadelphia, consequently it is willing to trust the Territorial settlers with the momentous issues of their own destiny. For true Democracy does not lack faith in our Western borderers, but admires their enterprise, courage, and simple virtues."
"The question of the Presidential campaign is this: Shall the Territories be regulated by a parcel of Congressmen and officials at Washington, or shall their destinies be committed to the hearts, heads, and arms of their own people? A true Democrat cannot hesitate in his answer. A true Democrat cannot balk a moment in adhering to the great doctrine of popular sovereignty. Popular sovereignty is Liberty and Democracy. No man comprehends, or realizes, or feels in his soul the Democratic idea who fears or hesitates to trust the people—even the people of Kansas—with their own interests and destinies."

From an article in the Chambersburg Valley Spirit on the subject we make the following extracts:
"It is a standing charge against the Democracy, that they are in favor of the Extension of Slavery. Opposition editors make this charge daily in their papers; opposition orators shout it from the hustings, and opposition ignoramuses believe it. Sensible men of all parties know it to be a falsehood, and sensible and honest men everywhere admit its falsity. No man could assert a greater falsehood than to say that the Democracy of the Free States are in favor of Slavery in any shape or form. It is true that they are opposed to interfering with Slavery in the States

where it exists, because the Constitution permits it where the people choose to establish it. It is also true that they are willing to admit Slave States into the Union, should such be formed, because they believe that they have no Constitutional power to prohibit the admission of any State which brings to the door of the Union a Republican form of government. But they are neither Slavery extensionists nor slavery men in any form. They do not desire, but would oppose, the introduction of Slavery into the Free States, nor do they desire its extension to the Territories. They would prefer to see Kansas and every other Territory finally admitted as a Free State. * * * They would not undertake to keep Slavery out of the Territory by means of Sharp's Rifles, but when the time came for adopting a Constitution and fixing permanently the institutions of the State, they would vote it out. This they would do with the sanction of the organic act of the Territory—the Kansas-Nebraska bill—which leaves the People, the source of Power in this country, "perfectly free," as they ought to be everywhere, "to regulate their own domestic institutions." * * * Southerners themselves do not ask Northern men to endorse Slavery. They only ask them to let it alone, and this is what the Northern Democracy are in favor of doing."

Column upon column might be added, but there is no need for it. The position of the Democratic party is surely too well understood by all intelligent and reasonable men to require another word.

But we have a Counsel in behalf of this stand-point of our party, against whose authority in the premises no one will dare to utter a syllable. HENRY CLAY, the great pacificator, held the same view until the day of his death—and has left an enduring record of his attachment to the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," in his celebrated report introducing the Compromise bills of 1850. He said in that report:

"It is high time that the wounds which it [The Willnot Process] has inflicted should be healed up and closed, and that to avoid, in all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing, as this institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited, as it is, in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."—(See Congressional Globe, May 10, 1850, page 945.)

Let it from this time forward be borne in mind, that they who assail the position of the Democratic party on the question of slavery, in like manner assail one of the cherished principles of HENRY CLAY.

Buchanan and Breckinridge Club at Hunterstown.

A meeting of Democrats of Straban township took place at Hunterstown on Friday evening last, at which a Buchanan and Breckinridge Club was formed.
The meeting was called to order by Jesse McCreary, by nominating Simon Mohrton to the Chair; Henry Little, Vice President; and William McCreary, Secretary—after which Dr. Goldsborough addressed the meeting, followed by Col. James L. Neely. Officers of the Club were then chosen as follows:
Col. James L. Neely, President,
John G. Brinkerhoff, Vice President,
William McCreary, Treasurer,
Edward Moritz, Recording Secretary,
Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, Corresponding Secretary.
The Club adjourned to meet on Friday evening next.

Democratic Pole Raising at Irish-town.

Large and Enthusiastic Turn-Out.—The friends of the Union and Constitution in Irish-town and vicinity raised a most beautiful Buchanan and Breckinridge Pole, 126 feet out of ground, in that place, on Saturday last. The crowd present surpassed the calculations of the most sanguine. When the Gettysburg delegation passed the village, they were met by a procession of several hundred persons on foot, by whom they were escorted through the town, and back to where the Pole was to be planted. The Pole was soon up, because there were stout hearts as well as stout hands there, and all worked with a will. A meeting was then organized, Henry Reily, Esq., proposing the following gentlemen as officers, who were unanimously chosen:
President, DANIEL HETZEL.
Vice Presidents, Charles Wills, John Bushey, Sr., Esq., Elias Slagle, John Clunk, Joseph J. Smith, Henry J. Kuhn, Joseph Lilly, John L. Noel, Wm. Zumbur, William Keary, Francis Lytle, George Lawrence, Sr., Jacob Gulp, Matthias Martin, Dr. D. S. Peffer, Philip Han, James A. Williams, Esq., Philip Donohue, and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Secretaries, Francis Marshall, Daniel Geiselman, John Colton, Michael Reilly, John L. Jenkins, David Fink, Henry Colhour, Francis Pohlman, Simon Slagle, Dr. William Hombeck, George Hoffman, Samuel McCreary, and Pius Smith.

The meeting was addressed at considerable length, and with good effect, by James Raymond, Esq., of Westminster, Md.,—who was followed by S. J. Vanderlost, H. J. Stahl, Charles Wills, Esq., E. B. Bueher, Esq., and Henry Reily, Esq., the meeting continuing several hours after candle-light. The right feeling prevailed, Democrats and old line Whigs—working enthusiastically shoulder to shoulder in the good cause. A more delightful political gathering we have never had the pleasure of having a hand in. Look out for a good account from that quarter. For the kind hospitality displayed on all sides, we can only return the sincere thanks of the entire Gettysburg delegation.
On the way home, the delegation was invited by Mr. Samuel Hilt, (until recently a Whig,) to halt and partake of some refreshments, which the party did, and then left with cheer upon cheer for Mr. Hilt and his excellent lady. That whole Irish-town neighborhood can't be beat for open-hearted hospitality.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

Immense Democratic Demonstrations!!!
The series of mass meetings now being held in different sections of the State, under the auspices of the State Central Committee, give promise of the best results, in arousing the people to the importance of the great issues involved in the contest, and exposing the treasonable designs of the opposition. These meetings have so far been attended by immense masses of the Democratic citizens, and

in no former campaign has a greater degree of zeal been manifested among all classes. On Wednesday week, there was an immense mass meeting at Honesdale, at which addresses were delivered by Ex-Governor Bigler, Senator Brodhead, Ellis B. Schnabel, Esq., and others. Throughout the Western counties the greatest enthusiasm prevails, and in many series of county meetings are being held, which are telling with force upon the Abolition horde.

The great Democratic Mass Meeting at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, on the 3d inst., is said to have been the largest political gathering ever convened in the United States. The estimates of numbers present vary from 40,000 to 100,000 persons! Addresses were delivered by Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, John Van Buren, Esq., and other distinguished statesmen and orators.

The Democratic torch light procession in New York on Tuesday night was the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in that city. The procession was five miles long, and it is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 were in the line. It took it one hour and forty minutes to pass a given point. There were fifty bands of music. The banners, devices, transparencies, inscriptions, mottoes, and emblems were of every kind—patriotic, humorous, prophetic, ridiculous, partisan, splendid and grotesque. In the procession were five full rigged ships, manned by boys and men, rigged out in regular sailor's dress. The crew of one of the ships consisted of eighty men in the dress of the navy. The streets through which the procession passed was in a blaze of light for miles in extent. Altogether it was a magnificent and imposing display.

CHARGE IT UPON THEM, DEMOCRATS!

Do not let our adversaries drive us into a defensive attitude. We have THE RIGHT with us, and we have the memories of the Past to cheer us, and the Hopes of the Future to spur us on in the good work. We should attack the enemy in his strongholds. We should trample him to his midnight lair. We should strip the robe of false purity from his recreant limbs.

Charge upon them, Democrats, that they have started candidates for President and Vice President, who are to be elected, if at all, by a sectional vote.

Charge upon them, that they violate duty and the solemn warning of Washington, who, in his Farewell Address, admonished his countrymen to beware of sectional and geographical parties.

Charge upon them, that the leaders of the Fremont party are in nearly every instance the avowed advocates of a dissolution of the American Union.

Charge upon them, that they assail and traduce our fellow countrymen of the South more than they would assail and traduce the vilest despotism on the globe.

Charge upon them, that they selected Fremont as a candidate, first because he would prove to be their passive instrument in the work of disunion, and next because he is supposed to have grown enormously rich by his speculations.

Charge upon them, that the British press hails the Fremont nomination and the agitation that led to it, as certain steps to a dissolution of the Union.

Charge upon them, that not satisfied with the overthrow of our civil rights and liberties, they have prepared mankind for that dread catastrophe by sowing the seeds of discord in the Christian Church.

Charge upon them, that they expect to carry this election with money. They nominated Fremont for his wealth. Seward says there is plenty of money to be had to ignore and violate the Constitution, in his speech at Albany, on the 12th of October; and Francis P. Blair says, the Missouri Compromise will be restored if Fremont is elected, by buying up the Senators of the United States with the patronage of the General Government.

Charge upon them, that they have invoked force to their aid in the event of failing to elect Fremont by a sectional vote. See Webb's speech at the Black Republican Convention; Giddings' threats in Congress; the infidel columns of the Boston Liberator; and the sermon of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Charge upon them, that their love for the black is so intense, that while they would degrade and disfranchise a white man because he was born, like Lafayette, in a foreign land, they would elevate Fred Douglas and his school to social and political equality with our fellow-countrymen, because they are negroes.

Charge upon them, that until they invoked the twin fiends of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, Christian Churches were peaceful and pious assemblages, but now too many are torn with discussions and presided over by political priests.

Charge upon them, that while blaming Mr. Brooks for his attack upon Sumner, they never blame Fremont for his attack upon Foote, in both cases the offence given having been during a debate in the Senate.

Charge upon them, that while howling over the disturbances in Kansas, they never condemn the murders in our great cities, by Know Nothing rowdies, of inoffensive and deserving adopted citizens.

Charge upon them, that they have reviled the Missouri Compromise for nearly forty years, and now demand that it shall be restored after it has been repealed.

Charge upon them, that they have selected a candidate for President who has neither the character, the capacity, the experience nor the integrity, to preside over the affairs of the Government.

Charge upon them, that in their war upon the Southern States, they refuse to hesitate, because their schemes must end in a civil and servile war, and laugh at the certain catastrophe of three millions of suddenly liberated Slaves being poured down upon the North.

Local Matters.

The Buchanan and Breckinridge Club had a spirited meeting at Wattle's on Friday evening. After the reading of a letter from Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Pittsburg, to Hon. JOEL B. DANNER, accepting an invitation to address the Democracy here on the 18th inst., a most effective speech was made in German by Mr. PR. REDYGA. The speaker was happy in his remarks throughout, and was frequently applauded. We hope to hear him again.

The 'shriekers' for the man who bought six hundred cows for his own use in California, with money belonging to the United States Government, had a meeting in one corner of the Diamond, on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Messrs. Campbell and McConaughy. It must have been rather 'tough' for the more intelligent of that party present to swallow half of what was said.—That assertion, made by the former, in accounting for the enactment of the Army bill, that 'it was passed by a Democratic Congress,' in the face of the fact, as known to almost every school boy, that the House of Representatives was decidedly Black Republican, took us 'right down!' We concurred in the remark made in our hearing, that that kind of talk would not kill the Democratic party just yet! Such throwing of pebbles never brings down the soaring eagle.

Mr. Pumroy, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, was at the meeting, or within a few steps of it, and although a portion of the audience called for him, he didn't respond!—Whether he was afraid to avow his opinions, if he has any, or could not express them to the satisfaction of the managers, we cannot say. But the simple fact that he did speak on the occasion means one or the other. He is in the wrong boat.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID.—We are obliged to add another to the list of painful and fatal accidents which have resulted from the incautious use of "camphine" or fluid lamps. On Friday evening last, about 7 o'clock, Eliza Catharine Jacobs, a young woman employed at King's United States Hotel, went up stairs with a lighted fluid lamp and one not lighted in her hands, with the intention of filling the latter. In doing so, it is supposed she carelessly placed the lighted lamp too close to the fluid she was pouring into the other, for the fluid ignited and set her clothes on fire. In one instant she was all in a blaze, and with shrieks of agony ran down the staircase and out upon the pavement. Here several persons tore the burning clothes from her, at the imminent peril of their own safety, but she was already so badly burnt, that nothing could be done to save her life, and after lingering in great pain until Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, she died. The kindest attention was paid to the unfortunate girl by Mr. King's family, and every thing that humanity could suggest was done to alleviate her sufferings. She was buried on Monday afternoon in the Charles Evans Cemetery. Her parents reside in Adams county, Pa.—Reading Gazette, Sept. 6.

An attempt to fire a barn in Emmittsburg was made on Saturday evening a week, but it was discovered in time to prevent damage.

Mr. ANDREW W. FLEMING has placed us under obligations for the present of a number of monster bunches of delicious Grapes, and several Peas of rare quality. We are also indebted to Mr. JOHN NORRECK for "more Grapes" of equal merit. These good friends have our thanks—but we withhold our decision as to which were the best, for the present. There may be "more of the same sort" in other quarters.

BE ASSESSED!

It is important that our Democratic friends should see that EVERY VOTER is assessed in time. Examine the duplicates and see that the name of every Democratic voter in your district is on it. Do so at once!

Connecticut.—A letter to the Journal of Commerce says:
"The Democrats are gaining strength rapidly in old Connecticut. You may safely set us down for five thousand majority for Beck and Breck in the coming election."

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the disunionist, in the last number of his paper, urges every anti-slavery man to vote for the Republican party, "in spite of all its lamentable shortcomings."

The Erie, Pa., Spectator, a German old line Whig paper, has come out for Buchanan.

Hon. James Cooper, our former townsman, has been nominated in Philadelphia as one of the Know Nothing candidates for the Legislature, and has taken the stump for Fillmore.

MORE KANSAS RUMORS.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Advices from Kansas to the 5th say that Gen. Lane, with his men, attacked Tecumseh on the 4th. Judge Leconte had issued orders to the marshal to arrest Lane and other agitators. Gen. Smith had instructed Col. Cooke, at Fort Riley, to give all necessary assistance. Gov. Geary arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, where he met Ex-Governor Shannon, on his way down.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—The very latest report received here from Kansas is to the effect that the Free State forces under Gen. Lane have completely sacked the town of Tecumseh without losing one of his men. It is not known to what extent the pro-slavery men at that place suffered.

Terrible Disaster.—The mammoth Mount Vernon Hotel, at Cape May, was destroyed by fire, on Friday week, and five of the inmates, the family of the lessee, Mr. Cain, including himself, perished in the flames. It is not known how the fire originated.

A letter from a bank, containing a genuine bill for one thousand dollars, was a few days since returned to the dead letter office at Washington, the pre-payment having been omitted.