The Press.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

☞ Editorials on first page: "Palmerston's 'Artful Dodge.'" "An Eloquent Oration." Communication: "The Electric Telegraph."

THE PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

The Democratic party is essentially the party of the people. It is deeply impressed with the self-evident truth that the true purpose of Government is to advance their welfare. Taught, however, by all the experience of the past, by all the indications of the present, and by the whole history of mankind, how prone the rulers of the earth are to prostitute Government to the advancement of their individual selfish purposes, and how strong the tendency, even in free republican countries, to the concentration of power in the hands of the few, regardless of the interests of the many, the Democratic party has ever been keenly alive to the importance of preserving the greatest possible amount of power in the hands of the people themselves, as the surest check that can be devised against the abuses of which so many lamentable examples have been furnished. It has won its proudest glories in battling for their sovereignty. Wherever a foe has raised a standard against their power, wherever an assaulant of their inherent governmental rights has appeared, wherever their majesty has been attacked, it has stepped forward as their champion. In contests affecting the extension of the right of suffrage, in struggles for liberalizing Constitutions, in efforts to increase the number of elective officers, it has espoused their cause. Against mammoth corporations, against usurpations, against the exercise of unconstitutional powers, it has taken sides with them. Popular rights breathed life into its nostrils, and it lives, moves, and has its being as their advocate and protector. If it ever ceases to defend them, its nature will have changed, its glory will have departed, its days will have been numbered, and it will speedily descend to an silent a tomb as those which enclose the remains of the various extinct antagonist organizations it has met and vanquished in times gone by.

When the country became awakened to the importance and the justice of finally settling the long-vexed slavery question upon the broad basis of permitting the inhabitants of the Territories who were immediately interested to pass judgment upon it without the intervention of Congress, there was but one course which a party with the antecedents, the proclivities, and the popular character possessed by the Democratic organization could pursue. It would have been false to its instincts, to its nature, and to its history, if it had not promptly espoused the extension of the privileges of local self-government to the inhabitants of the Territories, with the same zeal that it had defended the elective rights and the sovereign powers of the people of the States.

The Kansas-Nebraska act originally received the support of the Democratic party, and it has since been defended by it, not alone on account of the fair and equitable method it presented for the adjustment of a long-vexed question, but because that method was, in itself, an acknowledgment by Congress of the inherent rights of the people of the Territories, and because it finally removed a barrier to their exercise which was unjust, and which has since been pronounced by the highest legal tribunal of the country to have been unconstitutional, and, therefore, illegal.

The Democratic party is not, as a national organization, pro-slavery or anti-slavery. While lending all its energies to the advancement of the best interests of the white race of America, and earnestly endeavoring to secure the largest amount of liberty compatible with the preservation of order to all white citizens, without reference to their birth-place, religion, or residence, it ignores all Quixotic efforts to raise an inferior race to a position of equality for which it is physically and mentally unqualified. The condition of the negro, therefore—his bondage or freedom—is a mere secondary consideration, left to be determined by the free action of the whites, under the existing rules and customs which have grown out of the relations established by the importation of African slaves into this country. The well-being, the liberty, the advancement of the true interests of the whites, is the first great point to be considered. The surest method to secure this end is to endow them as fully as possible with the power of regulating their laws and institutions for themselves, for the presumption is natural that they are the best judges of the proper means for their own advancement. The conditions and terms under which the negro is to live among them, if he is at all to be permitted to reside in their communities, are left to the decision of the dominant and ruling race.

Because the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act removed a Congressional prohibition of slavery in those Territories, and left the people to determine whether it should or should not be tolerated, the Democratic party has been bitterly assailed as essentially a pro-slavery party. During the last three years, the Democracy of the non-slaveholding States have bravely encountered, in their defence of that law, an active and untiring opposition party, which has gained large accessions to its ranks, by its appeals to the sentiment of dislike to the institution of slavery extensively prevailing in those States, by its persistent assertions that the Democratic party was a pro-slavery party, and by enlisting every possible phase of feeling of sectional animosity it could manufacture. Many brave and true political spirits have gone down in this encounter, as so many martyrs to the great principle of self-government. They may be counted by their thousands and tens of thousands. In every non-slaveholding State the Democracy were for a time overthrown. The clouds of prejudice and misrepresentation long hid from the people the sun of truth, of justice, and of correct principles. Singular as it may, and doubtless will seem to future ages, that, after sixty years of successful experiment, the principle of local self-government should have found bitter and venomous assailants, who temporarily gained the confidence of the people. Such was the fact; and while it is melancholy to reflect how many men have been misled, and how many voters who should have known better have been enticed into the opposition ranks by their noisy clamor, it is gratifying to recall how sternly the masses of the Democracy adhered, under adverse and trying circumstances, to a great principle, and how undeviatingly they followed the banner of popular sovereignty, regardless of the smoke of the conflict, or the extraordinary pressure which surrounded them. They did not do so because they were pro-slavery men, but they did so in defiance of the unceasing reiteration of the allegation on the part of the opposition that they were such. They did so because they believed the principle of the bill to be just in itself, and they were determined to sustain it, let it operate as it would in determining the institutions of Kansas and Nebraska.

At the present time the National Democratic party, after having fairly won one of the most memorable political victories known in our annals, for the great principle they had so gallantly espoused, against the assaults of abolitionism, is being subjected to a new attack from another quarter. While in the North it is assailed for alleged pro-slaveryism, in the South it is antagonised on the score of abolitionism! The indications that a majority of the citizens of Kansas desire it to be a non-slaveholding State, and that they will make it such if allowed to give a fair and free expression to their sentiments, as was originally proposed by the Nebraska bill, acquiesced in by the Democratic National Convention, endorsed by the present Administration, and now attempted to be fully carried into practical operation in Kansas by Gov. WALKER, have furnished the pretext for these assaults. The spectacle is a singular one, but the lesson it teaches is impressive, and should not be lost. The counter attacks made upon our party serve to neutralize each other. Practically, KEITT answers WILMOT—WILMOT answers KEITT—the New York *Tribune* answers the Charleston *Mercury*, and the Charleston *Mercury* answers the New York *Tribune*—those who accuse the Democracy of Abolitionism answer those who accuse them of Pro-slaveryism, and those who accuse them of Pro-slaveryism answer those who accuse them of Abolitionism. The opposite conclusions which such astute reasoners draw from the same facts can only be arrived at by overlooking the fundamental principle which underlies the whole subject. Meanwhile our pathway, as a party, is marked out for us clear as the noon-day sun. Turning neither to the right nor to the left, we have but to adhere to the literal language of the Nebraska Bill, to leave the people of the Territories perfectly free to regulate their own institutions. The burden of the attack against the doctrine of local self-government has heretofore fallen upon the Democracy of the North. Though it has temporarily reduced their numbers, it has neither diminished their courage nor lessened their devotion to the true principles of government. The Democracy of the South are now being subjected to assault for their devotion to the same principles, but on diametrically opposite grounds. That they will, however, sustain themselves unflinchingly under these circumstances, we do not for a moment doubt. Conscious of rectitude of purpose, of the impregnable soundness of their position, and thoroughly assured alike of the fidelity of the Democracy to the Constitution and to the great principles upon which our Government is founded, and of the utter unreliability of all other political organizations, it cannot be that the onset upon them will prove successful. The united National Democracy, North and South, will be sustained by the great majority of the American people in their advocacy of a doctrine which is a necessary sequence of their whole creed and history, and go on conquering and to conquer, to the general benefit of the whole nation, the extension of the privileges of local self-government to all our citizens, wherever they are located, and the preservation of the Union and the Constitution.

GOVERNOR WALKER AND THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Some days ago Hon. R. J. WALKER stopped at the little city of Manhattan, in Kansas, on his way to Lecompton, after his visit to Fort Riley. The Providence *Post* says that Manhattan is less than twenty miles below the Fort, and is considered as the "Far West," even in Kansas, there being, as yet, but few settlements beyond it. The settlement was first called Boston, or New Boston; but the name did not wear well, and was changed. Nearly all the settlers are free State men, and a majority of them are radicals, and go "their length" for the Topeka Constitution. Quite a number of them went from Rhode Island; the others, chiefly (of the first settlers) from Cincinnati. Amongst those from Rhode Island, we may mention the Rev. Mr. GOODNOW, formerly of East Greenwich, Dr. AMORY HUNTING, formerly of this city, and Rev. H. A. WILCOX, who is now here. All these have "claims" in the neighborhood of the little "city," and are interested in the city itself.

Governor WALKER, as already remarked, stopped at Manhattan on his way down from Fort Riley. The people soon knew of his presence, and called for a speech. They gathered in large numbers, and he responded to their call. We do not find any very full report of his remarks; but a "free-State" correspondent of the New York *Times* gives what appears to be a very fair outline of his remarks, and the remarks of a couple of Abolitionists who followed him. We copy his reference to the meeting:

"He opened his speech by saying he was requested by the officers of the Fort to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Manhattan and the neighboring settlements of Ogden and Waubonse, for the promptness with which they turned out for the assistance of the Fort when it was supposed to be in danger. His attention had just been attracted to their town by finding, upon an examination with a scientific friend, that the site of their town was in the centre of the United States, and also in the centre of North America. After this introduction, he went into an examination of the present political disturbances of Kansas, and recommended the great Democratic remedy of the ballot box; assured them that the vote of *bona fide* settler would be undisputed, and that they could then have a peaceful, constitutional method of electing their own rulers and framing their own laws. The method by the Topeka Constitution was unconstitutional and revolutionary. That constitution had already been rejected by Congress, and could only be carried into effect by forcible and successful resistance to the Government of the United States. If not intended to be carried into effect, it were a farce, and should not engage the attention of sober and reflecting men. He urged them to vote upon the Constitution to be framed in September, and to vote for members of the Territorial Legislature in October. If they had the majority of voters in the Territory, as they contended, then would be the time to give it effective proof. The earnest sincerity and effectual logic with which the Governor presented this argument is the secret of his success with the conservative free-State men. There is a candor of air and manner about him which, united with the force of reasoning and high reputation for statesmanship and ability, wins the faith and hope of the people. He produces a conviction that he at least is anxious to do the right, and determined to pursue it.

"The Governor's speech was well received, and, after its close, General Hall was called out. Dressed in workman's style, without coat or waistcoat, the General took the stand. His speech was rather in the stereotype style, 'a *resume* of all the injuries of the past—Missouri at the ballot-box—Missouri in the Legislature—odious laws—sack of Lawrence—massacre of free-State men—cries for vengeance! Interful and diabolical' Kansas and Nebraska bill—and, as a climax, Stephen A. Douglas sent to h—l. All this was uttered with revolutionary emphasis, and was loudly applauded. After he sat down, Rev. Mr. Blood was called out. His tone was somewhat milder, and his address more logical, but the burden of his remarks was still 'Bleeding Kansas.' After quite a telling speech he sat down, and the Governor was again forced out by repeated calls.

"He began by saying he was not anxious to respond, but would do so if they wished. He said that he had heard substantially the same speeches before; that the staple of every Republican orator was the same—to re-open the wounds of 'Bleeding Kansas;' like Marc Antony in the market place to expose Cæsar's dead body, and point to its gaping wounds; to rouse the evil and malignant passions of men by dwelling upon past wrongs and iniquities now beyond remedy; by evoking the ghosts of the past; dragging its buried dead bodies to the light of day, and pointing with malignant pleasure to their festering wounds. Even ministers of the Gospel, forgetful of their mission of peace and charity, joined in the howl for vengeance and retaliation.

"But they pointed out no method to staunch the bleeding wounds. They have no plan, he continued, for the future, unless it be the Topeka Constitution, which, if carried out, would bring violence, bloodshed, and revolution in its train—would devastate your fields, depopulate your Territory, and rend the Union asunder! The Kansas-Nebraska bill has been assailed. Do you know what was the principal provision of that bill? Let me ask you do you wish Congress to dictate your institutions and laws? [Cries of 'No! no!'] Do you wish to form your own laws and institutions by your own votes? [Emphatic cries of 'Yes! yes!'] Then you are the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which the speaker who preceded me has denounced. Previous to the passage of that bill, Congress made laws for you. By the rights secured under that bill, and by it alone, the people of the Territory are enabled to make their own laws and determine their own institutions. But one of the preceding speakers accused me of supporting the Legislature and laws of Kansas. What does he expect of me? To oppose them? Oppose the laws recognised by Congress as clearly valid and binding as any other laws of the United States? The Governor of the Territory oppose the laws he was sent here to administer! Should I follow the line of action intimated by that gentleman, I, who have been sent here to put down insurrection and revolution, would myself become an insurrectionist and revolutionist. Concluding with the hope that Kansas would soon be admitted as a sister State of the great Confederacy, the Governor sat down amid a round of hearty cheers."

We call upon any reasonable man not entirely carried away by Abolitionism on the one hand or violent Secessionism on the other, to say to us frankly whether there is a word or a line in what Gov. WALKER has spoken that meets his disapproval? Uttered apparently *impromptu*, as it will be seen, and evidently published without revision, his language commends itself for moderation, common sense, and frankness, to the confidence of all lovers of the Union and the Constitution.

Senator Douglas has received the compliment of an invitation to a public dinner, from the citizens of St. Paul, irrespective of party, in recognition of his valuable services in behalf of Minnesota, when chairman of the Congressional Committee on Territories.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

Nothing has done so much to stay the progress of constitutional and peaceful emancipation, in certain of the Southern States, as the violent course of the Northern fanatics. This was the opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN years ago; and what was true while he was a Senator is more strikingly true now that he is President. The agitation which began by the presentation of Abolition petitions, and the circulation of incendiary documents, produced the repeal of the twenty-first rule of the House of Representatives, and from that day the unceasing crusade of excited zealots in one section has been resisted by the sternest antagonism in the other. We need not recall, for the hundredth time, the attempt in Virginia on the part of Mr. RANDOLPH, a descendant of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, to prepare a plan of gradual emancipation, nor revive recollection of Mr. CLAY's position on the colonization question. All these advancing steps were not only arrested by the event alluded to, but those who have been willing to co-operate with the philanthropy and patriotism of the free States, in a work that, twenty years ago, was treated in the spirit of the loftiest disinterestedness, are to-day (if alive) the most forward to oppose and resist all appeals on the subject, and even to regard it as a proof of heterodoxy on the part of a truly national man, should he refer to their own liberal course in former times. The bad effect of abolition animosities and efforts upon the slaves themselves was another natural result. Such are the teachings of history—of yesterday's experience; and they are full of suggestive eloquence to the wise and the good of to-day.

The course now taken by the fanatics of the North on the late Missouri election, as well as that as to Kansas, shows that they have learned nothing from experience, and remember nothing of history. They persist in mystifying the truth, and in arousing prejudices, and in pouring their mad appeals upon the South. Their conduct as to the Missouri election is thus sensibly exposed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* of Wednesday:

"The truth is, that in the election just past the Democracy have achieved a noble triumph. Col. Stewart was not personally popular; and, in addition to this, he had certain habits which operated to prevent thousands of Democrats from giving him their support. Moreover, it was proved (and admitted by him) that he had been for twelve or fifteen months a member of the Know-Nothing Order. This, although he had withdrawn long ago from the organization, drove from him many thousands of voters. There was arrayed against him, from feelings of jealousy and rivalry, the influence of all the railroads in the State, except his own. These influences have caused his own vote to fall off from the Buchanan vote about ten thousand. Rollins, supported by the whole Know-Nothing and Benton influence combined, has nearly, though not quite, equalled the Fillmore vote; but has fallen 21,000 votes behind the aggregate Know-Nothing and Benton vote cast one year ago.

"What trifling, then, to claim the result of the Missouri election as favoring the doctrines of Blair & Co.? Even Benton, who gave to Rollins all his influence, denounces this emancipation movement. Rollins denounces it. The great bulk of the slave-holding counties supported him warmly. Rollins has received *the whole strength of the combined opposition*, Benton and all—yet is probably beaten; while 20,000 Democrats have not voted, from the causes above stated. Let the *Post*, and all those political papers which think with it in regard to the Missouri election, re-examine the facts and figures—revise their inferences, and look out for the next election.

"In the above statement we have aimed to look at the facts only, without reference to any theory on the subject of emancipation. Our own opinion is, that Missouri may advantageously, for the white population as well as for the black, adopt a system of gradual emancipation, which shall ultimately free her from the blight of slavery. But it is her own affair, and whether she adopts such a system or not, is, politically speaking, none of the *Post's* business, nor ours. The grand hindrance to the progress of emancipation hitherto has been this foreign interference—this meddling of other communities with what did not belong to them. But for Northern Abolitionism, it is our firm belief, (and it is nearly capable of demonstration by historical facts,) that a gradual system of emancipation would have long since been adopted in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, if not also in North Carolina. But what cares a regular built Abolitionist for consequences? What cares he for the slave?"

NEWSPAPER EXAGGERATION.

The article in the British *Westminster Review* is filled with a number of ridiculous mistakes, which are eliciting comments from our Argus-eyed cotemporaries. Some of the errors of the *Review* are amusing. But are we not ourselves responsible for a good many of the assertions and fabrications of the foreign press in reference to this country? A stranger taking up a violent Abolition newspaper will find a variety of statements against the South—written, too, in a spirit of apparent fairness, and with an amount of detail well calculated to deceive him; and we frequently find accusations and statements no less seriously made in certain Southern papers as to other sections of the country.

We have before us at the present writing an account of a whipping of a negro in one of the Southern States, almost equal to Captain RIZZLY's Arabian narrative, or to the over-true tale of the sea-serpent. As a specimen of delightful composition, behold the following:

"The trader took the old man to a place called Bean's station, in the next county, (Grainger,) and there, on Sunday morning, in a stable, on the public highway, stripped and tied him naked on a plank, strapped his feet to a post and tied his head forward to a brace, and then whipped him by striking with a carpenter's handsaw—Mississippi way—which raises large blisters and bursts them, cutting the hide in pieces. He whipped him that Sunday till all the neighbors closed their doors—whipped him till the neighbors put down their windows and closed their curtains—whipped him till the women, driven wild by hearing the blows and the negro's agonizing cries for mercy, cried out against it—till one man declared if he did not stop he would come to town—till the landlord of the tavern, after hearing in silence the infliction of at least three hundred blows with the saw, went to him and told him that he must put an end to it—that he himself was liable to indictment for suffering such things on his premises, and that he was unwilling to bear it any longer. The trader became very angry at his interference, and told the landlord that he had sent a boy to get a bundle of whips to scourge the negro's back when the flesh should be too much cut up by the saw; and, finally, finding he could not go on, he tumbled the negro into his wagon, in disgust at the Bean station people, and went to Rutlege. The slave had two fits in consequence of the beating; but notwithstanding, the trader tied him up again at Rutlege jail, while the jailor—who would hardly have allowed it—was away, and beat him with three sticks from a loom, over the raw flesh, until he was tired, and then told him he would try it again the next day. The inspectors, however, refused to let the jail be used for such purposes, and the negro was sent home in a week—no information having been obtained from him."

This is in the usual style, and will no doubt be adopted in Great Britain as another evidence of the way in which our Southern countrymen treat their servants. Is it any wonder that the *Westminster Review* makes itself ridiculous, when serious American types are made to print such laughable romances as this? Let us correct ourselves beforehand; and be careful to publish nothing that relates to our country that is not strictly true, remembering all the while, that however for party or political purposes we may justify newspaper exaggerations, there is a lynx-eyed enemy over the water who discovers these statements, and uses them to our lasting dishonor.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE CHART, being a correct list of all the battles, skirmishes, assaults, &c., in which American troops have been engaged from the days of the Revolution up to the present time, will be found useful for reference in the schoolroom, office, and the dwelling house. It was designed by Mr. P. MCCAFFERTY. CALLENDER has it for sale at Third and Walnut sts.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.

J. B. Danforth, jr., purser in the navy, vice Jno. V. Dobbin, resigned.

Chas. E. Sinclair, associate justice for the United States court for the Territory of Utah, vice Stiles, removed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new play of "St. Mare" was produced here last night, and extremely well performed. We can say, from a twenty minutes' presence in the house, that there was a very large audience, and that (as far as we saw and heard) the play went off admirably. Mr. J. E. Dunn played the character of a court fop with much spirit; he did not overdo it, which is a great deal. This fine play will be repeated this evening.

We understand that, yesterday, the stockholders of this theatre accepted the resignation of Mr. Denoka, who has been their treasurer and agent for thirty years, and appointed Mr. William D. Kennedy, counsellor at law, to that responsible office.

STATE POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1857.

☞ **The Democratic Citizens residing in the several Election Divisions in the several Wards of the City of Philadelphia will meet at their respective places for holding Delegate Elections, on MONDAY, August 31st, and elect one person to serve as Judge and two persons to serve as Inspectors of the Election of Delegates on the following Monday. The Delegates so elected to meet at the respective places provided for in the Rules for the Government of the Democratic party.**

By order of the City Executive Committee.

WM. M. RANDALL, } JOS. LIPPINCOTT, Chairman.
J. J. SULLIVAN, } Secretaries. au28-3t

COUNTY MEETINGS.

The Democracy of Montgomery county, according to ancient usage, assembled in Norristown on Tuesday, the 18th of August. The meeting was well attended, and the utmost harmony prevailed. CHARLES KUYLER, Esq., presided. The following resolutions, reported by Col. S. D. PATTERSON, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Montgomery county, having assembled in accordance with ancient and established usage, to consult together and give expression to our united sentiments, rejoice in being able to congratulate each other on the recent triumph, and the bright and patriotism of the free States, in a work that, twenty years ago, was treated in the spirit of the loftiest disinterestedness, are to-day (if alive) the most forward to oppose and resist all appeals on the subject, and even to regard it as a proof of heterodoxy on the part of a truly national man, should he refer to their own liberal course in former times. The bad effect of abolition animosities and efforts upon the slaves themselves was another natural result. Such are the teachings of history—of yesterday's experience; and they are full of suggestive eloquence to the wise and the good of to-day.

Resolved, That, as James Buchanan has ever been a favorite with the Democracy of Montgomery county, so, rejoicing in his triumphant election, we cordially approve of the policy and the measures which have thus far marked his Administration, and rely, with entire confidence, on his wisdom and patriotism, to maintain for our country the proud position among nations, and secure to each and every section of the land the full and secure enjoyment of its just and constitutional privileges.

Resolved, That, knowing no sectional distinctions, so far as the rights of the several portions of the Union are concerned, we are gratified to see our National Executive planting himself firmly on constitutional grounds, and have an abiding confidence that the moral sense and patriotism of the great mass of the people will sustain him in his efforts to preserve the public peace, and mete out an equal measure of justice to all, in despite of blind and infuriate zeal and fanaticism, whether the same be developed at the North or the South.

Resolved, That the selection of the Honorable James S. Black for a high position in President Buchanan's cabinet is a measure which meets our warmest approval, and will redound to the honor of Pennsylvania, ranking among the noblest and most distinguished of her sons, we predict that he will earn for himself a brilliant and enduring fame, which the entire nation will acknowledge, appreciate, and rejoice to honor.

Resolved, That we will unitedly sustain the nomination of William F. Packer, of Lycoming county, for the office of Governor, believing that the best interests of the State and the welfare of the Democratic party demand his election, and that he possesses abilities which would insure the honorable discharge of the duties of the gubernatorial office.

Resolved, That the nomination of Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, for the station of Canal Commissioner, meets our hearty and unqualified approbation. We know him to be proverbially honest, hard-working, and eminently qualified to guard the interests of the Commonwealth, and justify the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the legal learning, acknowledged intellectual vigor, and unsullied moral worth of William Strong, of Berks, and James Thompson, of Erie county, the candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, entitle them to our cordial and undivided support. The highest judicial tribunal of the State demands that the highest grade of ability should be brought into requisition to adorn it; and the candidates nominated by the Democratic State Convention will, when elected, maintain the elevated dignity of the Bench, and confirm the wisdom of the people's choice.

Resolved, That we are, as we ever have been, opposed to the injudicious and unwarrantable extension of banking privileges; that we regard the exercise of such privileges as an invasion of the interests of the many for the benefit of a favored few; and that Governor Pollock, by sanctioning indiscriminately the charter of a batch of banks, by means of which the circulation of the State will be unduly and dangerously increased, has been guilty of a gross violation of one of the most sacred duties he owes to the people.

Resolved, That the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, if made in good faith, and in such a manner as would lead to the actual liquidation of a proportionate amount of the State debt, would be a measure of policy, we could not but object to, and would not oppose; but we do most solemnly protest against the exercise of any system of trick and chicanery, by which the property of the State would be sacrificed, and appropriated to the benefit of a corporation or set of men, leaving the public debt unreduced, and the people still subject to a heavy burden of taxation.

The regular Democratic County Convention of Lehigh county was held at Bittersville on Saturday last; Hon. JACOB ERDMAN presided. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the triumph achieved by the Democracy in 1856, and the more recent victories on several States, is but a just appreciation of the principles laid down in the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, and prove that no party can be sustained in this Republic except it be based upon constitutional principles.

Resolved, That in the election of James Buchanan, the people of this nation have paid a just regard to the long-neglected claims of Pennsylvania in bestowing upon one of her most distinguished sons the highest honor in the world, and that the principles set forth in the inaugural of the President, and his subsequent policy in the administration of the affairs of government, he has proved himself to be the true exponent of the principles of the founders of the Republic

Resolved, That we endorse and ratify the nomination of Mr. Packer for Governor. His life and public services are certain guarantees that in his hands the affairs of the State Government will be safe from the present misrule of a Governor elected by the desperate and almost defunct faction recently known by the name of "Know-Nothings."

Resolved, That in Nimrod Strickland, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, William Strong and James Thompson, for judges of the Supreme Court, we have presented to the people of Pennsylvania men of enlarged experience, ability, and worth, and men who, through long lives of uprightness and honesty, have shielded themselves out of the reach of the calumny of their bitterest foes.

Resolved, That the nomination of David Wilmot by a convention styling themselves Republicans, but in truth a Convention of men who seek a disruption of the fraternal feeling between sister States, bound together by one constitution, showing to what length desperate men will go to obtain power and place, and we warn every man entitled under well before aiding in the selection of men whose principles are fast tending to open treason against their country.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the high character of our member of Congress elect, Hon. Henry Chapman, and we trust that he will redeem the district which his predecessor has for the last two years knowingly misrepresented.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the Administration relative to Kansas and Gen. Walker, and that the President has carried out the wishes of the people in all his acts with reference to that Territory.

Resolved, That we approve the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Resolved, That in the selection of Judge Black as a place in the Cabinet the President has selected one of the brightest intellects in the country.

The Schuylkill County Democratic Convention assembled at Schuylkill-Haven on Monday, the 17th inst. J. K. KREWSON, Esq., presided. The legislative and county tickets were agreed upon. Dr. EBUR M. WEAVER and C. D. HIPPLE being placed in nomination for the Assembly, the traitors LEBO and WAGONSELLER were denounced, and the county pledged to do better in future. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Administration of James Buchanan, as it progresses in the management of national affairs, challenges not only the admiration of his own, but that of every enlightened nation in the world. His great purity, eminent ability, and acknowledged rectitude, point him out as one of the brightest Chief Magistrates the Democratic party have had the good fortune to select.

Resolved, That in the selection of his Cabinet the President has been guided aright by his determination to administer the Government with an eye single to the success, honor, and prosperity of the Republic. The talents of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as his constitutional adviser was the highest compliment he could pay to the State of Pennsylvania, and was an earnest that the whole Democracy had placed their confidence in the hands of sterling worth.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability of the Hon. Robert J Walker to bring the Territory of Kansas through the difficulties thrown around it by ill-advised factionists.

Resolved, That Gen. Wm. F. Packer, our candidate for Governor, is well worthy the support of every Democrat in the State, and that we will contribute to his election with our entire strength, knowing him to be a true Democrat and a through statesman, and knowing that he has risen to his present proud position by his own exertions. That we will hail his election as a happy relief to the State, and looking to this result, call upon the Democracy of Schuylkill county to roll up a majority of at least 3,000.

Resolved, That the election of the Hon. James Thompson, of Erie, and the Hon. Wm. Strong, of Berks, to the Supreme Bench of the Commonwealth, is a duty the Democracy have charged themselves with as the surest mode of preserving the prestige of our Supreme Court; and that we have every confidence in their legal ability to take the place of the eminent Democrats whose positions are to be filled.

Resolved, That in Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, the Democracy have a nominee for Canal Commissioner, whose great aim, when elected, will be to administer the affairs of the office with quity and economy. That we recognise in him one of those old-style Democrats whom we delight to honor, and believe that his election will be an acquisition to our already efficient Canal Board.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Executive Committee of the State in advising the Hon. Wm. F. Packer to decline the challenge of Judge Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, to canvass this State together; as the secret object was to revive the agitation upon the slavery question, which the Democracy of the Union, at the recent election, had so signally put at rest; any other course would have been unwise, injudicious, and inconsistent with the avowed principles of the Democratic party, whose object has ever been to exclude the controversy of this question from the halls of Congress, and confine it to Territories in which the issue legitimately arises.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. Wm. Bigler, United States Senator, meets our entire approbation; and we rejoice to know that the Democracy of the Keystone State has one faithful and able sentinel in the national forum.

Resolved, That in our opinion any measures tending towards a repeal of the tonnage tax would be detrimental to the interests of the State; that we regret the course pursued by our representatives in the last Legislature upon the bill for the sale of the Maine Line, and hereby instruct our nominees for the next Legislature to use all the means in their power to defeat any bill which has for its object the repeal of the tonnage tax.

Resolved, That we feel deeply the disgrace inflicted upon our county by the traitorous course of Lebo and Wagonseller, and we take this occasion to assure our fellow Democrats throughout the State that we will use all our endeavors to consign them to that political oblivion which they so justly merit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1857.

But three months remain before the opening of the new Congress. The Departments are already put in motion preparatory to the President's message and the reports of the Secretaries. The first annual message of Mr. Buchanan will present many interesting points, and will doubtless be conceived in the plain, straight-forward spirit of his Inaugural. So many important topics are presented for his consideration, that a highly interesting paper may be expected. The reports of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments will be anxiously awaited. The condition of the currency, and the late events in the money market, will furnish vast material for Gov. Cobb's prolific pen. The increase in our navy, in accordance with Mr. Buchanan's earnest declaration at Baltimore, in May of 1856, while on his way to Washington, will demand Governor Toucey's comments. The warlike operations on our Northwestern and Western Territories and borders furnish ample scope to Governor Floyd; while the land and Indian policy will doubtless be fully explained by Mr. Thompson.

Late news from Kansas shows that at the election of delegates to the September Convention to form a State Constitution, there is every prospect that a large vote will be polled, and that Governor Walker's policy will be sustained by all the free-State men who are not in favor of the course of the fanatics in Lawrence and a few other towns, and by the great majority of the so-called pro-slavery voters. Indeed, while the extremists in the Territory, like the extremists out of it, assert on the one side that Governor Walker's policy is to make Kansas a slave State by means of Missouri votes, and on the other that he intends to make it a free State by refusing to let these votes prevail, the great body of the people have become satisfied that his is the only ground upon which a settlement can be had. Mr. E. O. Perrin, now of New York, formerly of Tennessee, a gentleman connected with Governor Walker, passed through here two days ago, and brings assurances that everything is quiet in the Territory, and that the result of the election and the action of the Convention will be such as will command the approbation of Congress and the President There is quite a party in South Carolina disposed to give Gov Walker a fair chance, while in Virginia a good deal of the bitterness which manifested itself in the beginning is subsiding. The Mobile *Register*, edited by Hon. John Forsyth, American Minister to Mexico, has become very moderate, and the Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser* has also a soothing article, denouncing the violence of the New Orleans *Delta's* course, and even the Charleston *Mercury* admits that the prospect of making a great Southern party against Gov. Walker in the South are not now very promising.

Excellent results will follow the visit of Gen. Denver, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the new Territories and to the unorganized Indian country, for the purpose of making examinations into the manner in which the duties of the public officers are discharged in those localities, and to see if a stringent reform cannot be brought about in reference to the treatment of the tribes. That there is a good deal of cheating going on between the land-jobbers and their agents in all transactions with the Indians is clear, but it is no less certain that the richer an Indian gets the more worthless he becomes. It would be a crowning act if Mr. Buchanan could reform this system altogether before the expiration of his Presidential term.

The most cordial relations now exist between the British Government and our own. I think this time the former is sincere. She has her hands full of India and China, and nothing but utter infatuation will prevent the authorities of New Grenada and the conflicting members of the Central American Republic from agreeing to a settlement of all difficulties between those countries and our own. England, after ourselves, is as deeply interested in keeping the two great isthmusian passages open; that is, the one in Nicaragua and the other in New Grenada; and whatever may have been her jealousy before, she certainly cannot maintain the absurd policy of resisting the construction of a railroad across that portion of Mexico which divides the Gulf from the Pacific

It is now positively stated by leading men from Virginia, that the present American Minister at Paris will return home, unless he is specially requested by Mr. Buchanan to remain.

We are having another lesson taught us of the value of the Independent Treasury. Had the money of the Government been thrown into the New York market, so that operators could have got hold of it and invested it in railroad securities, the crash among the brokers of that city would have extended to almost every branch of business and labor, and the panic and suffering that followed the downfall of the Bank of the United States would have been nothing to th catastrophe. It is well occasionally to remind ourselves of the practical workings of this admirable improvement upon the old-fashioned system of keeping and disposing of the public revenues.

The claimants for the site of the New York past office are working most vigorously against each other. It is very uncertain how the contest will end. The President will not yield to personal interest in this or any other matter, but will decide the question upon its distinctive merits.

It is now asserted that Chief Engineer Martin is being newly supported by some powerful influences, and that his friends hope he may be retained.

SOLITAIRE.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending August 22d, 1857, were $1,225,077.57. There were also paid, $1,350,409.83, and drafts issued, $1,045,213.58. The amount subject to draft on the 22d instant was $19,587,223.50—a half a million less than at the end of the previous week.

Secretary THOMPSON returned from New York last evening.

Within a few days the General Land Office has received intelligence to the effect that the engineers employed in locating the Outcongon branch of the Chicago, Fond du Lac, and St. Paul Railroad are pushing forward the survey with great rapidity.

They have got off from the Trap range on the southern side, and passed the east branch, and are vigorously progressing southward.

The party is now complete and thoroughly organized.

X. Y.

National Emancipation Convention—Third Day.

CLEVELAND, August 27.—Before the National Emancipation Convention, now in session in this city, a series of resolutions were introduced to-day, the principal feature of which is to make the Republican Congress an agent for the people in the cause of emancipation; paying to each State abolishing slavery the sum of $150 for each slave; and further, that each State should pay to the slaveholders an additional $75 for each slave emancipated. The latter sum to be raised by a land tax and the former on Government bonds.

The resolutions are still under discussion, Messrs. Elihu Burritt, Gerrit Smith, and others, participating.

Reported Collision in the Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—The steamer St. Nicholas left here last evening on an excursion to Annapolis, and has not yet returned. She is reported to have broke from being run into by a brig in the bay. The particulars have not yet been received.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, August 27.—It has been ascertained that the steamer St. Nicholas came in collision with a vessel which was in tow of another steamer. The St. Nicholas was somewhat damaged, but was prevented from sinking by being run ashore. All her passengers were landed in safety.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Financial matters are more tranquil this morning.

Jacob Little took his seat in the Board of Brokers again.

Attachment of the Ontario Bank at Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The sheriff to-day attached the Ontario Bank on a judgment in favor of H. A. Johnson, of New York city.

Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The Southern mail furnishes papers at all points as late as due, but the contents are unimportant.

Key West advices to the 24th inst., four days later, are furnished. The case of the barque Pacific was before court. The value of the property saved exceeds $29,000.

Exploration and Survey of the River Colorado.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The Secretary of War has organized an expedition for the exploration and survey of the River Colorado of the West, traversing an almost unexplored region. The command has been assigned to First Lieutenant J. C. Ives, of the Corps of Topographical Engine