THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 13, 1856.

NOMINATION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

**Union State Ticket.**

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

I hope we may find some means in future of abolishing excuses from Foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form, it may be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

**The Nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.**

☞The nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN as the Presidential candidate of the "Great Nation" party, is a palpable acknowledgment by the Cincinnati Convention of the weakness of the issues raised by the National Administration. With all the boasted strength of the principle upon which the Kansas-Nebraska Bill is professedly based, the Convention were afraid to go before the people with a Presidential candidate in any wise connected with the legislation which repealed the time-honored Missouri Compromise, and the legitimate consequences flowing therefrom, a part of which has already been realized in the fearful sectional agitation now raging over the Republic. PIERCE and DOUGLAS, the originators and unflinching advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska outrage, have been set aside, along with CASS, HUNTER and RUSH, and all the other prominent men who voted for that measure, while Mr. Buchanan is taken up because it was supposed voters might be made to believe that he was not in any way responsible, by reason of his absence from the country when the outrage was perpetrated. We have thus presented in the action of the Cincinnati Convention, a manifest yielding to the storm of popular indignation evoked by the policy of the PIERCE and DOUGLAS dynasty.

That Mr. BUCHANAN was not selected by reason of any peculiar personal strength, arising from his non-participation in the legislation by which the Free Territories of the Union have been thrown open to the aggressions of Slavery propagandism, no one familiar with his past political history, and his recent letters, can for a moment be confident of his party, will form a moment believe. The Washington *Union*—the national organ of the party—in urging the claims of Pierce to a renomination, pronounced Buchanan to be the only man who could be expected to understand that the nominee of the Convention must be a man whose Democratic orthodoxy was unquestioned and whose past political history would stand the test of party scrutiny. Such a man Buchanan will be disposed to press that scrutiny, now that the man against whom its limitations were directed has become the nominee of the party, remains to be seen. It is not that may be, there will not be a leading opposition to furnish the voting manner of the Republic with a record of the shifting, evasive policy of Mr. Buchanan during a long public career. Originally a Federalist, denouncing the Democrat of 1812, and the Democratic Administration of James Madison—elected to Congress frequently as an avowed Federalist over the regular nominees of the Democratic party—afterwards a recognized leader of modern political Democracy—he has taken an ardent advocate of the Ordinance of 1787, and opposed to the admission of Slave States into the Union, and again a plant supporter of the aggression of the Slave Power—at times a professed friend of the great American system of Protection to Home Industry, and again in his capacity as U. S. Senator boldly advocating Free Trade and the policy of reducing the wages of labor to a special standard, as illustrated in the "ten cents" a day wages of European laborers—these and other notable inconsistencies in Mr. Buchanan's public career, must surely by his opponents to severe attack, and in so far render him a "weak" candidate. In view of all this, however, the Cincinnati Convention found itself forced to adopt him as their candidate, in order, if possible, to wrench the judgment which is betrayed and indignant North was prepared to record against the recognized policy of the party.

In this, we think, the leaders of the Democratic party have shown wisdom. Whether they will be able to accomplish their purpose, and in 1856 succeed in blinding and deluding a majority of the voters of the Republic, as they did in 1852 remains to be seen. Although Mr. Buchanan had no society in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he is the standard bearer of the party that has prey and over endorsed that measure and defended the outrage now transpiring in Kansas and at Washington, and made from his own recorded approval of that legislation a "reality," he is too cringing a politician to venture dissent from the policy of his party. He accepts his nomination subject to the platform of the Cincinnati which expressly affirms the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the finality of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as the creed of the party. He therefore becomes the representative of his party and its policy, and will be held responsible therefore at the polls. No sincere opponent of the disastrous policy of Nebraska-Locofocoism can in any event give him even a reluctant support.

What the effect of this nomination may be will depend much on the action of the New York American Convention which meets to-day and the Philadelphia Convention next Tuesday. Should both those bodies unite upon a strong conservative candidate—say Judge McLean, of Ohio,—it will contribute greatly to concentrate the entire anti-Nebraska vote of the country, and in such an event the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention must be defeated. A week or ten days will clear up present difficulties.

**The Fruits of Free Soil.**

☞The leaders of the Locofoco party having, by a bold anti-American policy, absorbed nearly the entire Foreign vote of the country, must sooner or later reap the legitimate fruits of incorporating so large an amount of restless, arbitrary and anti-American material in their party organization. Having bid high for that interest, they will have bid yet higher to retain it. Indeed the "first fruits" are begin to be realized in the insolent and arrogant tone of the papers representing the Foreign vote, the conductors of which feel conscious of their power and seem disposed to lay down terms as the condition of their continued adhesion to the Democracy. We have heretofore republished several strong articles from the organ of Bishop Hughes, in New York, and the New York "*Shanta Zeitung*," the organ of the German Democracy, taking exception to the vote of certain Democratic politicians and warning the party of the danger of alienating those whose support is essential to triumph. We this week present another specimen of the same sort, hailing from THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, the noted Irish Catholic agitator and editor of this Irish *Cell*, published in New York. It was presented to the Cincinnati Convention, and *laid on the table* without comment:

101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
May 30, 1856.

*To the Members of the Democratic National Convention:*

GENTLEMEN:—A word spoken in time is said to be worth more than gold, and I hope to offer you such a word by favor of the Cincinnati Press. You will have at your disposal, I still hope not on your benches, a delegate from Kansas, (Mr. Herbert) who means yet somehow to get a share of a poor consolation of mine by birth, lately murdered in a public hotel at Washington. I address you a simple straight-forward question—do you mean to do unto this man to a cent in your Convention?—

**Outrages in Kansas.**

The New York *Tribune* contains a number of recent letters and despatches from Kansas, all going to show that the most dreadful excesses continue to be perpetrated by the proslavery party, who, strange to say, are backed up in their lawless proceedings by all the power and authority of the Pierce administration. Nothing seems wanting to set the torch of Lawrence, destroying hotels and printing offices and private dwellings, and committing numberless thefts and robberies, as they have done during the past fortnight, they have determined to make a sacrifice every town in the Territory and kill or drive away all the leading Free Staters, so that Kansas may be given over to slavery, beyond all hopes of reclamation.—The Free State party are not put, however, quite subdued, and manifest a disposition to make a stand in defence of their rights. In a few days more we may expect to hear news of a bloody conflict. Kansas is in a State of siege, and her people, instead of receiving, as they have a right to expect, aid and comfort from the government, find the arms of the United States soldiers turned against them. It is surprising, with the evils which have already resulted from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill staring them in the face, that any considerable portion of the North should be found to endorse that monstrous swindle—but so it is. Party spirit has grown stronger than patriotism, and while the cause of Freedom lies bleeding in Kansas, Locofocoism at Cincinnati exults, approves and endorses the very measures which have led to such disgraceful and disastrous results.

MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. CLAY.—The friends of the great Kentucky statesman well know that had it not been for the accusation made against him by Mr. Buchanan, he would have been elected President over Polk, in 1844. Of this no man acquainted with the political history of this country for the last thirty years, can entertain a doubt. According to Gen. Jackson's own statement, Mr. Buchanan was the man who put in motion the "bargain and sale" story which was promulgated and answerated, and believed as truth, the Union over, but which was afterward shown to be false, and branded as such by all honorable men. The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the friend of Henry Clay, who could vote for James Buchanan for President, under these circumstances, would deserve more universal contempt than Buchanan himself. We are of the same opinion. No *friend* of Henry Clay can so dishonor him, as by assisting to place in the Presidency the political aspirant who never had the manliness to acknowledge the foul wrong of the same opinion. No *friend* of Henry Clay can so dishonor him, as by assisting to place in the Presidency the political aspirant who never had the manliness to acknowledge the foul wrong of the

**A Good Suggestion.**

☞Mr. Crittenden on Tuesday last, in the Senate, submitted a resolution requesting the President, in view of the difficulties existing in Kansas, and the employment of a military force for the restoration of law and peace and harmony there, to send Gen. Scott to take command of those forces.

Mr. Crittenden said it seemed to him that the Senate had but very seldom under their consideration a subject of more importance than the affairs of Kansas. It was enough to make them feel ashamed of the apathetic now presented in that territory. They had been in session six months and not one step had been taken by them to remedy this disgraceful evil, growing day by day, and spreading wider and wider, and inflaming passions already too much excited.

Not only is the peace and quiet of Kansas disturbed, but the peace of the entire country is seriously threatened. Of deeds there has been enough, but not of a kind to constitute a legitimate government, but to lead to crimination and recrimination. He wanted to see broad, general and fraternal peace, and that must be the ambition of all.

In the course of his remarks he said Gen. Scott is the man who carries the sword in his left hand and in his right hand peace—gentle peace; and by his voice will do more than a thousand bayonets. His object was to put an end to anarchy in Kansas.

Mr. Crittenden's proposition came up next day and was debated until the hour of adjournment. The Administration Senators—Yulee, Brown, Toucey, Mallory, Adams, Mason, and Reid—opposed it, implying censure of the President. Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton, Bell and Seward urged its adoption as a means of staying the anarchy and bloodshed prevailing in Kansas. The Senate adjourned without a vote.

BORDER RUFFIAN ATTACHION.—This man, once the President of the United States Senate, has become a very degraded creature. Just before the legal Sheriff JONES and his ruffian posse entered the town of Lawrence to burn and sack it, ATCHISON made a speech to them, while standing on a brass howitzer, which he afterwards fired off himself, but was too drunk to aim it correctly. A correspondent of the *Tribune* gives it in full, and says that while those who are not acquainted with the Honorable General's style may object to its profanity, still it is characteristic, and two men who heard him, vouch for the correctness of the speech as thus reported:

"Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo Ranger by G——! This day we have entered Lawrence with the Stars and Stripes on our banners, and not one d—d Abolitionist has dared to fire a gun. No, by G—d, not one! We have entered the d—d city, and sought for the Abolitionists will have a Southern home, that they will remember till the day of their death. We have sacked the hotels, and the highly honorable Jones and test the strength of that d—d Free State Hotel, and learn the Emigrant Aid Society that Kansas belongs to us. Boys, ladies should be and I trust will be respected by all gentlemen. But, by G—d, when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a soldier, she forfeits her sex, and I say that then she is no longer a woman, and, by G—d, I treat her for what you find her, and trample her under foot as we would a snake. Now, boys, G——, come on boys! Now to your duties to yourself and your Southern friends! In this duty I know you will do, and it is a manor woman that stands between you blow them to b—h with a chunk of cold lead!"

COL. BENTON AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:—Col. Benton has been called on by many gentlemen, at his parlor in the Broadway Hotel. He is considered as a great favorite for Buchanan, and is dealt and woo on Pierce and Douglas. He says:

"The Administration is most weak and contemptible, and most weak, sir. The President don't know his own mind one hour, sir,—not one hour. Look at our foreign relations. There is more danger of the peace of the world being disturbed than you are aware, sir, more than you are aware of, sir.

"The passions of the people are fearfully aroused, sir—fearfully aroused. Mention the name of Douglas and every bad passion is aroused—every one, sir. He is political filibuster, sir. He could not carry a free state. The North is aroused, very justly incensed at his conduct, sir. This thing of Slavery agitation was all quieted, sir, until he broke it up. The angry feeling of the North is very just, sir."

DEATH BY SOMNAMBULISM.—On Wednesday night last Mrs. Mary Cooper, wife of Edward Cooper, of North Dover, Mass., came to her death under the following singular circumstances: Mrs. Cooper retired to her rest at an early hour with a young child. Her husband went to bed at nine o'clock, when his wife partially awoke and enquired if the child had been dreaming of washing hard. Nothing more was said, and all went to sleep. At about half past 11 o'clock the child cried, and Mr. Cooper called his wife. On receiving no reply to arouse, and found she was gone. An alarm was immediately given, search made, and her body was found at about midnight in the millpond of Hodges' factory, distant about 1 mile. It appears that Mrs. Cooper got up very carefully, and without a light, passed down to the cellar, shutting the doors after her, and took a tub, unshaved and put into the water.

THE MORMONS are experiencing hard times at Salt Lake. Food is so scarce that "flour from door to door is as common as in our Atlantic cities. Brigham Young denounces the practice as likely to be an imposition, though he says when he sees the saints have gone *five days* without food they ought to make their wants known. Rather a task for a man to support ninety wives in a country where food is so scarce.

☞An affray took place on Saturday evening last between two U. S. soldiers, stationed at Carlisle barracks, named Thos. McGray alias John Henry and Richard McGroody, in which the former received a wound from which he has since died.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

**Official Bulletin of the Border Ruffians.**

The Lecompton Union—the Pro-Slavery organ at the seat of Government—chosen for Kansas last summer by the Border Ruffian Legislature at Shawnee Mission—gives the following detailed account of the sack of Lawrence by Donaldson and Jones' cannon upon the sheets of the Editor (A. W. Jones) made a part—We publish the narrative exactly as we find it, and entreat that every opponent of the Free-State cause be urged to read it.

[*From the Lecompton Union, May 24.*]

**Lawrence Taken!**

*Glorious Triumph of the Law and Order Party—Free Ranchisers in Kansas.*

FULL PARTICULARS.

The armed and determined resistance of the citizens of Lawrence to our laws, and the many outrages committed by them, after attempted, to execute them, and the more recent developments in the Committee of Congress of that place, and the U. S. Marshal, on the 11th day of May, 1856, to issue the following

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

*Whereas*, Certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States, for, to be executed within the County of Douglas; and, whereas, an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and as there is reason to believe that any attempt to execute those writs will be resisted by a large number of armed men; now, therefore, the law-abiding citizens of the out-of-Territory are requested to be and appear at Lecompton, as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the proper execution of the Law.

Given under my hand, this 11th day of May, 1856.

I. B. DONALDSON,
U. S. Marshal of Kansas Territory.

This call was answered from all sections of the Territory. On the following allegations, a large force of Law-and-Order men having gathered in and around Lecompton, the Marshal called upon the Sheriff to concentrate about two miles of Lawrence, and wait the time for the execution of his immediate demands upon the citizens of Lawrence. At this order we left our encamp and proceeded to the encampment, equipped for the occasion, and here begins our notice:

Tuesday, May 20, 1 o'clock.

Here we are, in camp; every thing looks very warlike. The cavalry, numbering some one hundred and eighty commanded by Col. H. T. Titus, of Washington Co., originally of Florida, are dashing over the hills, at the dense cause of their commander's voice—the infantry companies are being drilled by their different captains and everybody is in the fun, preparing for an engagement. But few have an idea of the feeling that possesses one at the martial notes of a drum and fife, or the clear, shrill tones of the bugle, sounding the charge of two hundred troopers. It is enough to make the veriest coward a brave man, and the expiring soldier grasp again his sword.

This encampment consists of about 50 tents and numerous wagons, which, when strung up their outfits to fight desperate in the last extremity. Men never were more determinedly resolved than we are this morning.

The prison-tent has eight occupants—they all seem contented and satisfied, and say they were never better treated in their lives. Their guards are kind, humane, and they have a plenty to eat and drink.

*Two o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Six o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Seven o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Eight o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Nine o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Ten o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Eleven o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Twelve o'clock.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Midnight.*—Orders were received to march three miles and a-half, on a region indeed and all upon the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 100 additional troopers, joined the rival in short distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock near that place, where we are in ignorance of any special order as to the

*Twelve o'clock