THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 20, 1856.

PROMOTER OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

For Union State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
H. BARGHOFER, of Bradford, (Republican.)

FIRST PAGE.—The reader's attention is directed to several interesting articles on the first page of to-day's paper among them, a timely article on "holding" free trade—a pungent editorial from the NEW YORK Herald on the Cincinnati Convention—and the speech of Hon. C. D. GERVAIS at the New York Kansas meeting. The latter is a searching exposition of the Kansas fraud and merits a careful perusal.

EXPLANATION.—In due to Hon. D. F. ROBINSON, our member of Congress, for the delay in consequence of the delay in printing Official Documents, he has been much down for to free the his constituents with any considerable number. He will have about 1000 copies of the Patent Office Report—800 Agricultural and 200 Mechanical—for distribution, when printed. It is his purpose to distribute these prize sets among the counties of the district in any way that may be designated by the papers of the district will consent to allow Mr. Robinson by noticing the same.

Advertisement in the right direction.

Now that the Cincinnati Convention is over, and PIERCE's chances for a nomination have been decided, Cespatch, have been sent to Colo. SUMNER, and Gen. SHANNON, ordering the disbanding of all armed bodies of men in Kansas, and the dispersion of the lawless mobs by which this territory has been invaded.—Gov. SHANNON has issued a Proclamation, ordering all irresponsible armed bodies and non-residents to be dispersed and leave the territories. If he shall rigidly enforce the injunctions of this Proclamation, expel all aggressive parties from without the Territory," and so execute the law that "no distinction be made as to party," then mischief may be arrested and peace and justice obtain supremacy.

But the danger is that having so long encouraged the excesses of the "Border Ruffians," there may be some difficulty in now controlling the movements of the latter. Telegraphic despatches from the seat of fifty represent imminent danger of collision between Gen. Whitfield's band of Missouri outlaws—numbering some three or four hundred—and the United States troops under Col. Sumner. The latter has ordered Whitfield to disband his followers but he has refused to do so. Col. Sumner has sent to Fort Leavenworth for additional troops.

The Documents at Hand.

The Black leaders of the Foreign-Slave Nights-Slavery-Extension party are troubled with the exposition of Buchanan's anginal, Federalism and advocacy of Low Wages, and with unblushing assurance deny the truthfulness of the charges. Fortunately the records are at hand. We have now in our possession a copy of Mr. Buchanan's famous Federal speech delivered at Lancaster, July 4, 1815, and will give it in detail to the readers of our paper that the Free Trade and Low Wages would be the United States Statesman will found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 28th Congress, page 120 "Free Trade and Protection" will doubtless prove somewhat disagreeable to the friends of "free trade and cheap labor" but it can't be helped.

The Fillmore is expected home in a few weeks, and great preparations are making for his reception at New York.

Another Compromise Proposition.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Clayton submitted a bill supplementary to the act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. It provides that Congress shall cause a census to be taken, making 1000 persons in the state for one representative, and 2000 for a member of Council of the Territory. The legal voters must be bona fide residents of the territory before the election, and one month resident in the respective election districts; after the appointment, the Governor to issue his proclamation directing the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, to be held, not less than fifty nor more than sixty days, after the date of the proclamation.

No law shall remain in force violative of the fourteenth principle asserted in the Kansas Nebraska bill, relative to non-intervention with regard to Slavery, or whereby the people shall be prohibited from a free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions or interests, or whereby said people shall be prohibited from adressing or delaying the extension or the propriety of prohibiting Slavery in the Territory, or visited or threatened with any penalty or punishment; nor shall any test oath be required relative to the Fugitive Slave law or any other law of Congress. Trial by jury shall be as at common law, and no challenge or objection to a juror shall avail which is not authorized by the rules of the common law, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bill provides, that when the Territory shall contain 93,420 inhabitants, the people shall be authorized to call a convention for the formation of a State Constitution.

In introducing his proposition Mr. Clayton proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of his purposes. He said it would be remembered that he had carefully abstained during the present session from uttering one word calculated to add to the excitement growing out of the present distressing occurrences in Kansas. He had endeavored to conciliate all parties, in order that he might on some suitable occasion present a measure of harmony, justice and peace. He now rose for the purpose of making the proposition in the sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no particular party or section. He would not present this bill as a portrait of any conclusion of the Presidency, but like a sailor he desired to go in a gang by himself.—He was the representative of a little State which occupied a middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the Confederacy. The northern country of that State, with 50,000 inhabitants, scarcely has 100 slaves. The southern is as large and populous as Georgia. The middle country is the one which gave him birth and is conservative and is fairly divided in opinion. But the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union and prevent a rupture, if possible. He had objection to Kansas coming into the Union as a sovereign State. One reason was, there is not a federal population of 20,000, exclusive of Indians and others not taxed. There is a feeling in the North which, if suffered to continue, will result in serious injury to the common Union.

He stated his objections both to Mr. Douglas' and Mr. Seward's bills, which proposed the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referred to the latest accounts from that Territory, asking, "Shall we sit by when forty men were recently slain, and excitement constantly increasing, and towns being sacked and plundered, without endeavoring to avert this distressing and shameful condition of things?" It is only by justice that peace can be restored.

Some of the laws in Kansas are palpably unjust and unconstitutional, and which it was the duty of Congress to repeal. One of them prechimes that no man shall vote until he arrears to support the Fugitive Slave Law. He repeated that it was unjust and cruel towards one section of the Union, and was insulting to an honorable man who differed from him regarding the law. It was a dangerous and unexampled precedent contrary to the Nebraska bill.—Another law of Kansas denies to any man the right to speak or print against the existence or legality of slavery in that territory, and punishes those thus infringing the statute with hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than two years. It does away with not any more. This shows the disgraceful character of the act.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Last Thursday and Friday Mr. BUTLER, of S. Carolina, addressed the U. S. Senate in a labored reply to Mrs. SUMNER's late scathing speech. The effort of Mr. BUTLER is generally admitted to have been a grand failure. It evinced little attack of Brooks, and ridiculed the feeling evinced in the North in regard to it. Mr. SUMNER being still unable to return to his seat in the Senate, his colleague, Mr. WILSON, replied to Butler in a bold and manly vindication of Sumner and the freedom of debate.

The way it was done.

The Congressional Committee have got through with their labors in Kansas, so far as they were able to accomplish the purpose for which they were sent, and the difficulties thrown around them by the Border Ruffians. It is said the investigation proves that out of 6,500 votes cast at the territorial election in March, 1855, 5,100 were illegal votes.

Speculators in corn in Chicago have met with ruinous losses. They paid, some at 48 to 50 cents per bushel, and now cannot realize over 32 cents.

But one of the half dozen German papers in Cincinnati holds the Buchanan flag.

New York American Convention.

The American National Convention, representing the accedera from the New York American Convention and referred to a Committee, to report yesterday morning, when the Convention would proceed to the nomination of a Vice President.

The platform adopts a very slaty drawn, and arraigns the Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan party for their betrayal of the great principles of Human Freedom, making the Kansas-Nebraska fraud the issue, and inviting a union of the patriotic of all parties in the effort to wrest the Government from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen. The following is the concluding resolution:

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and the cooperation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, believing that the spirit of contradistinction, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees to the citizens of every state, the rights of liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens who oppose all legislation implicitly inconsistent therewith.

Holding Buchanan.

Quite a flutering in the United States Senate was created last Tuesday, by Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, rising in his seat and taking formal leave of his political friends. He said that although he believed that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequaled in the annals of legislation of his country, and unequalled in the history of any other country, still, with a desire to promote harmony, concord and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote, not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by an almost unanimous vote. But the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural message. Since, however, that wrong had been endorsed by the Cincinnati Convention in its commendation and his resolve, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain his party associations with any party that instituted upon such doctrine, and he could support no met for President who avowed and recognized those doctrines: and whatever power God had endowed him with should be used in the coming contest against the party.

Mr. HAMLIN has been one of the most prominent and consistent members of the Democratic party, and his defection will tell in Maine and throughout New England.

MORE BOLTING.—With Senator HAMLIN, we have announce the bolting of BENJAMIN WELCH, Esq., editor of the Buffalo Republic and Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that city. Mr. WELCH is a Democrat, a Democratic paper, says: Mr. Buchanan entertains such views upon various questions affecting our internal relations, as should render him obnoxious to the South, and especially to the Slave States of South Carolina. The Sumterville Watchman, another Democratic paper of South Carolina, refuses to support Buchanan, and advises South Carolina to throw away her vote on Franklin Pierce.

Vincent Bradford, of Philadelphia, has repudiated Buchanan in a letter from Mt. Pleasant of Augusta, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Maine, has given notice that he cannot support Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform; and, in fact, there are desertions in every quarter from the black banner of disunion and Slavery extension.

From Europe.

The last news from Europe is without interest, excepting the concerns the difficulty between England and the United States. The news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal had not been received, but it was anticipated, and the English Press was busily engaged in commenting on the probable action of the British Government in case Mr. Crampton was dismissed. It was generally expected that Mr. Dallas would be dismissed, by way of retaliation. The London Times complains bitterly of the unfriendly feeling manifested by our Government, and while deprecating a War between England and the United States, intimates that there is a probability of being driven into it. The general tone, however, of the English Press and of the debates in Parliament, is friendly to peace. The news of the reception at Washington of Padre Vijil, the Nicaragua Minister, was received with marks of feeling in London and Paris, being regarded as an approval by our Government of Walker's filibustering expedition. An expedition against Mexico was being fitted out by Spain ostensibly to enforce indemnity to certain subjects of Spain, having claims against Mexico. It is very evident that our foreign relations, growing out of this United American question, are becoming seriously complicated, and it will require careful and judicious negotiation to avert active hostilities. It was rumored in England that Lord Elgin, who was for a long time Governor General of Canada, and who made himself rather popular in the United States, would be sent over to settle the difficulty, and it was also rumored that Mr. Crampton would be asked to send a minister to London for the same purpose; but there are mere surmises.

The difficulties in Italy still excite attention. It is evident that the Pope holds his sceptre by a very uncertain tenure, the presence of French and American troops alone preventing popular outbreaks in the Italian States. France, it is said, has signified to his Holiness the necessity of making some concessions and some changes to quiet the uneasy feeling. A congress of European Sovereigns, to settle the Italian difficulties, is also talked about.

Democracy Controlled by Foreigners.

Such was the deliberately expressed opinion of James Buchanan as early as 1815, when in his Oration at Lancaster on the 4th of July, he spoke thus:

"The greater part of those foreigners *who would be thus affected by it have long been the friends and leaders of the Democratic party.* They have been *the great means of elevating the present ruling* (Democratic) *party*, and it would have been ungrateful for that party to have abandoned them. To secure this foreign influence *has been the labor of their leaders for more than twenty years*, and well they have been paid for their trouble, *for it has been introducing and continuing them in power.* Immediately before the war this *foreign influence* had completely embodied itself with the majority, *particularly in the West*, and its voice was heard so loud at the seat of Government that President Madison was obliged either to yield to its dictates or retire from office. The choice was easily made by a man *who preferred his interests to the public good*, and therefore hurried us into the war unprepared."

Who that will carefully examine the expressed opinions of Mr. Buchanan in 1815, that must not come to the conclusion, that if he so thought then, he cannot honestly now think otherwise, but is playing the very part, as the leader of the Democracy, which he then so forcibly denounced to 1?—Look what has been done by that party.

No same man can doubt that the Constitution was framed by men, whose intention was that these United States should be ruled and governed by those who are native; but so called Democracy has reversed the spirit and intent of the Constitution, in appointing Foreigners to office, over native born citizens better qualified, and has deprived a native citizen of the power or patronage of the Federal Government to the Foreigners in the country.

So-called Democracy has destroyed the purity of the elective franchise, by bribing the foreigner to vote before he is constitutionally entitled. If they will thus abuse this great charter of our rights while seeking power, what assurance have we, that they will not subvert it entirely when maintained in power? Many of their newspapers throughout the country are published by foreigners, who insolently and arrogantly assume to teach as Republicans.

So-called Democracy has branded native-born citizens as enemies to Religious liberty—traitors to the Constitution—oath bound conspirators—dark-lantern assassins, and such like, for daring to resist the appointment of Foreigners to rule over them and especially proclaiming that *"Americans alone shall rule America."*

So-called Democracy virtually denies the right of American ruling Americans, and has practically justified licentious, and lawless violence, at ballot boxes peaceable and unoffending native-born citizens, upon American soil, for resisting the anti-American and anti-Republican policy of giving Foreigners so large a share of the public offices—and unblushingly boldness that defies the shame of falsehood, has endeavored to screen the Foreigner from the odium of their lawless and inhuman acts; and to place the aggression upon native citizens, who have rather proved themselves as entirely destitute of truth, as they are of American feelings and Republican principles.

So-called Democracy sanctions and sustains a President who has been elected by the combined efforts of Foreigners, Disorganizers, Free Soilers and Abolitionists—and who has endeavored secretly to counteract the free and independent action of the people in the Territory of Kansas—and to trade the Constitution and the laws upon doing the same. This same Democratic President has appointed Aliens, Disunionists, Secessionists, Free Soilers and Abolitionists to places of high trust and great profit, who neither regard the law, nor recognize the Constitution of the country as paramount authority!

We might refer to other acts and doings of the so called Democracy, showing that it is wholly under the influence and control of Foreigners. Will then any true American give his support to James Buchanan, who now consents to be the mere tool of this foreign influence, and who, if elected, will perpetuate it? We hope and trust not. We feel and know that the true and loyal devotion of American hearts to the land of their birth—and they will love it and cherish their glorious institutions of freedom, above the interests of any foreign party, that loves them to submit to the degrading yoke of Foreignism. And this loyalty and devotion will win to the side of those who are gallantly contending for American Nationality—and we feel and proclaim that *"Americans should rule America."—Philadelphia News.*

MR. BUCHANAN'S STATE PAPER.—Mr. Buchanan's nomination has elicited the publication of the following letter, the authenticity of which cannot be denied.

As the feeling of "State pride" is warmly in his favor, and as it is a strong support for him, it may be well for voters to consider what kind of "State pride" actuates Mr. Buchanan himself, when he could coldly repudiate his Pennsylvania residence to escape a few dollars taxation:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1846.

Dear Sir:—I have received yours of the 12th instant, informing me that, notwithstanding I have considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you have assessed me as such. I had supposed that you would have known that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since been an actual resident of this city, where my official duties require that I should reside. I trust that at some future period I may again become a resident of Lancaster, *but that is wholly uncertain.*

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Michael Bundel, Esq.

From the Baltimore American Democrat.

The Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan at the Cincinnati Democratic party has surprised us, inasmuch as we had hoped that the choice would have fallen upon a distinguished statesman more thoroughly identified with what has been our Democratic policy. If there be any truth in political prophecy, Mr. Buchanan may be quoted on both sides of every political question of any importance that has ever presented itself. Connected with his profession as an ardent Federalist, he continued to advocate the doctrines of that party until the eve of his elevation to the Presidency, when he gave in his adhesion, and became a member of the Jackson party, as did many other prominent Federalists.

We are the more surprised to find in the nominee of the DEMOCRACY, at the present juncture, the same individual, who in 1815 represented Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, as a Federalist, who served in Congress from 1820 until 1828 as a Federalist, who in the same year headed a circular recommending Mr. Clingry as a fit candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1829 supported Clegg, the Federal nominee for Governor, against Shulze, the Democratic nominee—who has VOTED FOR EVERY TARIFF that has ever been passed, including the tariff of 1842, and in call, of 1828, in opposition to the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, &c.; who played a part in the "Federal Bargain and Sale affair"—and of whom it is said in "Hague's Horoscope," of 1847:

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of President of the United States, by the House of Representatives, the Hon. Henry Clay, who then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States, from Pennsylvania, and who became a zealous and influential supporter of Gen. Jackson, in the preceding canvass, was requested to call upon the Hermitage, and confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was then not entitled to the warmest confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was then not entitled to the warmest only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, of Kentucky, and with Letcher, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his friend, Jackson, and of the aggrandisement of the Democratic party, and of the great power of the Democratic party, and of the great power of the Democratic party, and of the great power