THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, July 25, 1856.

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

NOMINEES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

NOMINEES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Union State Ticket.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

An Extinguisher.

The Under Secretary attention is directed to an article on our first page, from the New York Tribune, which settles the calumnies of the opposition Press in regard to Fremont's Catholicism.

The Delegate Elections.

To-morrow is week the citizens of the several townships and boroughs will assemble to select delegates to the Union County Convention to nominate a ticket to be supported this fall by all opposed to the policy of the Buchanan party. We hope to see these primary meetings well attended. It is all important that the opposition to Buchanan Locofocoism be concentrated at the October election. The leaders of the "Northern Buffian" policy will make desperate efforts to carry this county and State with a view to effect in the Presidential struggle. They must be met by corresponding efforts on the part of all good citizens opposed to that policy. The first aim must be the nomination of a good ticket, composed of good and true men, who will command general confidence. Let, therefore, judicious delegates be selected to meet in County Convention, who shall reflect the wishes of the people in the nomination of candidates. The work will then be more than half accomplished.—*Don't forget the delegate election to-morrow a week.*

The Ball a Rolling.

☞ The political ball is rolling North and South, bidding fair to crush Buchanan in both sections of the Union. In all parts of the North and West prominent Democratic papers and Politicians are rapidly deserting "Buck" and enlisting under the FREMONT banner, while in the South FILLMORE seems to be doing the same work. A Tennessee paper recommends the withdrawal of Buchanan, as "his chances for carrying a single State," North or South, are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Should matters continue thus, we should not be surprised to see the contest finally between Fremont and Fillmore—the former sweeping the North, and the latter the South, leaving Buchanan "no where." Wages and Old Federalism won't take.

The Cincinnati Combankment Crumbling.

The New York papers contain a call for a State Convention of the Democratic Republicans of that State, who repudiate the Cincinnati platform and desire to maintain "the principles and practices of Jefferson and Jackson," to meet at Syracuse on the 24th instant, for consultation and organization. It is signed by over 100 prominent leaders of the old Jackson Democracy of that State.

☞ A large Fremont and Dayton meeting was held at Easton, Pa., on Friday evening, the 18th. Among the speakers were Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, and Wm. Y. Roberts, formerly Democratic Representative from Fayette county, and now Lieutenant Governor of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Roberts is opposed to Kansas being made a Slave State, and is of course opposed to the election of Buchanan. While the Locofoco papers, with their usual truthfulness, are claiming Roberts for Buchanan, he is addressing Republican meetings in the various counties. Roberts and Reeder will not be caught working for Buchanan, who is pledged to the continuance of Mr. Pierce's policy and the forcing of slavery upon Kansas Territory. Nor will any other true Northern man.

Decidedly Cool.

☞ The leaders of the Buchanan party in this place, we understand, have been very busy during the last week or two in trying to influence members of the American party, by representing Col. FREMONT to be a Catholic—and just as busy projecting Outbreaks against Fremont by telling them that he sympathizes with the American party!

☞ A terrible steamboat disaster occurred on Lake Erie on the morning of the 11th. The steamboat Indiana took fire and burned to the water's edge. About thirty lives were lost.

☞ The friends of Fillmore are pushing his claims in the South with great vigor. They expect to take the whole south from Buchanan. Hope they may succeed.

Mr. McClean's Speech and Communication.

☞ We showed last week how unfortunate Hon. MORIS M'CLEAN had been in the use of his tongue on the occasion of a Buchanan meeting at Wattles' Tavern.—This week's *Compiler* shows how unfortunate he has since been in the use of his pen. One would have thought that an ordinary man would have been content with exposing himself to the contempt of the public. But Mr. M'CLEAN seems disposed to challenge both contempt and ridicule. We regret to see one of his position thus demeaning himself, for his recklessness and impudence appeal rather to our pity than our resentment. Mr. M'CLEAN's friends, if they cannot prevent him from slandering his neighbors in stupid political speeches, should, at least, save him from degrading himself in more stupid contributions to newspapers. Many *great* Lawyers have failed with the pen; in which there has been this consolatory reflection—that they could thus afford to fail, having well sustained a reputation in other departments to save them from sinking into insignificance. But in the present case this consolation being wholly wanting, it is to be feared that our Honorable friend intends to commit virtual suicide. He has heretofore enjoyed a reputation for "every-thinking," if not for "eloquent speaking," but both claims are likely to vanish together; and how lamentable that himself should be his executioner!

Few points in his article upon the *Star and Banner*" are worthy of our attention, and we shall give it briefly. Its most striking characteristic, next to its malignancy, is the intensity of its *Democracy*. He would have what he calls "the Democratic party" free from all politics, and hence advises all Democratic fathers to swear their children to oppose not only the *Star*, but "the principles it advocates and the party that gives it support." We hope the party thus denounced will now rally upon Mr. M'CLEAN, as he might thereby win his election to the presidency of his support; and it is only a malignant and small-hearted man who would carry his political feelings to the extent that Mr. M'CLEAN does. As to *principles*, we know that Locofoco politicians are habituated to "going it blind." If not—if accustomed to inquire, think for themselves, and act independently of dictation, as true Democrats should, they would prove far less manageable than Mr. M'CLEAN and other unscrupulous leaders desire. There is a deep philosophy in this advice to oppose all which the "*Star*" advocates. But is the philosophy sound? It would degrade man into a machine—the political doom of any Democrat." The remainder of his article, we presume, the cause of Mr. M'CLEAN will gain but little in the confidence of his party; for we "praised" him in the "Star" for his vote in the Legislature in favor of Temperance reform. We have always thought it was the vote which overthrew him. He says it was our praise. We regret the fact, but it is too late to undo the proved, we can say this for the future—that we will be cautious to slander honest men we shall be chary of his praise. We hope upon this assurance being given, his political brethren will again restore him to full communions. Mr. M'CLEAN does not impeach the accuracy of our abstract of the offensive and truthless remarks he made at the Buchanan meeting referred to. He does not deny that he made the slanderous imputations. On the contrary, by his silence he admits that he did, and that he cannot prove or justify them. His position is, then, one of the deepest dishonor. He took advantage of a small meeting to attempt to destroy the reputation and good name of his fellow-citizens, with whom he is daily to live, and upon whom, if misfortune, he was, unexpectedly to him, pilloried for his act. His allegations were put on record, and he challenged to make them good.—He was dared to show a title of evidence upon which his statements were based.—And now does he demean himself? He keeps a studied silence upon these points, and instead makes a malignant personal attack upon the editor of this paper. We dislike personalities—we never come them. Mr. M'Clean, by his injudicious publication, invites them, has invited—compelled us to do them at least partial justice in this article. Should he require it, we may hereafter fill up the measure. In stead of meeting our charges squarely and manfully, he makes new attacks upon others, and, under cover of a newspaper controversy, seeks to escape from the general indignation. This is not a new trick. Mr. M'Clean is not the first delinquent who has sought to change the issue—nor will he be the last; for the desire is as old, and will be as enduring as baseness and crime. But the trick shall not succeed here. Honest men are traduced and slandered. We defy him to make good his charges. If he tries, he will have the respect of his friends. If he does not try, he will be despised by all who think properly of the value of a good reputation. We again defy him to the contest.

OMINOUS.—The Louisville Journal says:—Four times the Democratic party have selected a candidate for the Vice Presidency from Kentucky, and each time particularly with the view to carrying the State for their ticket. In 1836 they nominated Richard M. Johnson to carry Kentucky, and they succeeded. In 1840 they renominated the Tecumseh killer, and failed not only in Kentucky, but almost everywhere else. In 1848 they nominated Gen. William O. Butler, and failed again to carry Kentucky. In 1852 they renominated Mr. Johnson to carry Kentucky, and they failed not only in Kentucky, but almost everywhere else. In 1856 they have nominated John C. Breckenridge.

Buchanan's Omissions and Commissions.

☞ The Loco foco presses and politicians make great parade of Mr. Buchanan's qualifications and fitness for the Presidency. We ask those gentlemen to tell us what Mr. Buchanan has done to show the astonishing fitness they claim for him? Some go down to *facts*, and let us hear of great exploits upon which are founded all these encomiums. Mr. Buchanan has been more or less in office, in public position, since 1815, when he was elected to the State Legislature, by the Federals of Lancaster county. What has he done in all that time? What great public measure did he ever originate? With what policy did he ever identify his name?—What record has he left of his marvelous abilities? He is claimed as a statesman. What act of statesmanship can he called his, and can be safely appealed to as a warrant for the gross flattery heaped upon his name?

While your Locofoco friends are puzzling themselves in their efforts to these questions, we will tell some things which Buchanan did not do, as well as some not very creditable things which he helped to do. In the State Legislature, he was not prominent, as he was then young, and was surrounded by wiser heads, his friends will say.

In Congress, he took an active part in the persecution of Henry Clay, and is the man who introduced Gorham's resolution in 1825 the infamous charge he preferred against Mr. Clay's integrity—and Mr. Buchanan did this, knowing it to be false, and after having obtained from Mr. Clay and Mr. Letcher, Mr. Clay's friend, a promise that they would cut expose his efforts, as a friend of Jackson though without Jackson's consent, to drive with Mr. Clay just such a corrupt bargain as Buchanan charged Mr. Clay had driven with Adams. Buchanan got these men into his power, having obtained their personal assurance that they would not expose him, and then he sought to blacken Mr. Clay's character, that Mr. Clay's party might be broken up. All history, heathen and modern, furnishes no meaner, baser, more unprincipled conduct than Buchanan's in that matter. He has never relieved himself of the stigma it cast upon him, and he is this day loathed by every honest man who knows the facts. No man not destitute of moral principle could have pursued the course he did, to his lasting shame and deep disgrace—a disgrace which the puffs of his party in this canvass can never eradicate.

He also, in Congress, took a decided stand in debate against the Monroe doctrine, which he now pretends to consider his especial pet; and he complained of Mr. Clay's rashness as Secretary of State in endeavoring to enforce it. Yet now his friends say he is the only man who can be trusted to enforce it. Modest man! Modest party!

While in the Senate, he made a desperate effort to destroy the Banking System, and the Tariff System, and every other good feature of a vicious policy. He said that the one inflated prices with its paper circulation, and the other taxed the people to pay those prices. He wished to be rid of both, and thus destroy them and our Whig party, at one blow. And what was his plan? This: To reduce our circulating medium to coin, *and all our prices to the European hard-money standard.*—We gave extracts from his speech—from the speech proposing this plan to get rid of the Banks and the Tariff. If it had been adopted by the Whigs who were then in power, prices of labor would have been reduced here as they are in Europe, and *working men would have been reduced to the same level they occupy in Europe, with the same opportunity of saving money, living comfortably, and of educating their families.* That would have been a logical necessity, the result of his policy, and we defy any of his friends to prove that it would not have been. This plan would have ended in the degradation of laborers here to a level they occupy in Europe. When our working men feel prepared to be sunk to this level, they should support James Buchanan; but not before. In his speech, on this subject, he pretended great regard for the poor laborer; but in this hypocritical world, men are to be judged rather by their acts than their professions.

When Secretary of State, he tried to settle the Oregon boundary with England, and brought both countries to the verge of a war. He then asked the Senate how he should act, and being told, he obeyed and the dispute was adjusted. The difficulty in the case was, that he did not understand the subject, as Binton and others proved, and that he was insisting upon the claim of this country to a large strip of country it did not own. We believe no Secretary of State was ever so instructed as Mr. Buchanan; and a man of ordinary capacity would have resigned when informed, in effect, by a co-ordinate branch of the government, that he did not understand the question concerning which he was negotiating.

When he was appointed Minister to England by President Pierce, it was announced by his friends that he declined accepting until he was intrusted with the settlement of all pending difficulties with England. The idea was that he would go to England, settle all, come home, and run into the Presidency on the strength of the achievement. He went, remained three years, and came home, having settled nothing; and as in the Oregon question, having brought both countries to the verge of war! Mr. Dallas has been in England two months, he considered the good will of the English Cabinet and people by a wise policy, and is in a fair way of clearing the ground of all the obstacles Mr. Buchanan awkwardly placed in the way.

Thus in diplomacy he has never been successful—having done nothing but blunder constantly. In statesmanship he has to record, for he never originated anything. In private life, he is sadly deficient, as his history shows more mean behaviour than any other man of the same prominence in the country. All he has succeeded in doing, has been following his party through all its devious ways, changing his principles as often as necessary, and jumping Jim Crow tell its fiddlings. He is an irresolute, time-serving, pliable, radical Locofoco—an office-seeker upon any terms, and not at all the man to place in the position of President of the Republic.

☞ A Locofoco editor or politician is thrown into a fit at the faintest allusion to Buchanan's "men cent" speech. They have tried every mode to explain away the fact, but having failed in that, they now deny that Buchanan ever said that ten cents were sufficient for a laborer, and they offer a reward to any one who will produce his speech containing it. This is quite a *fanatical* trick. It has not been observed that Buchanan said in terms that the wages of a laborer ought to be ten cents a day. Indeed all the probabilities are against his having said so; for Buchanan is and always has been a most cautious man. Without the boldness manfully to avow his purposes. But he did distinctly say so, he advocated a project, and sustained it by a long argument, *the effect of which would have been to reduce the wages of labor to the European ten cent standard.* His friends will never be able to find a man who will pro duce the speech containing these sentiments. Immediately after it was delivered in the U. S. Senate, John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, arose and showed that the sentiments of Buchanan's policy would be to reduce wages to the European standard of ten cents a day! The argument of Davis was unanswerable, and if ever silence, Buchanan and his friends have been trying to secure one, and, if necessary, to buy one, to cover his shame. But it cannot do neither. He did not expect to be caught in his purposes when he suggested, and advocated this policy; but that he did advocate this powerful measure, which, if adopted, would have degraded the laborer to a level he occupies in Europe, is unquestionable. All the attempts of himself and friends to extricate him from this scrape will fail; but they are characteristic, for who ever heard of Democ party honestly to maintain its proposed measures when their doing so threatened to kick them out of power? Their whole course has proved them to be temporizing and unprincipled; and they have kept their party constantly deceiving and humbugging the people. With the progress of intelligence and the extension of the Common School System, (which on this occasion Mr. McClean and many other Locofoco leaders view with an unfriendly eye,) we may hope that the time will now come, if it has not already, for an end to be put to the swindling tactics of the unprincipled politician.

☞ The Locofocos in the North deny that Gen. Jackson ever wrote the letter dated February 20, 1845, and recently published, in which he gave an unfavorable opinion of James Buchanan's honesty of purpose, and thoroughness of integrity. While Northern presses are thus "lying their way through," Southern presses adopt the opposite tactic, and in effect say it was done in a moment of irritation.—Jackson's letter is genuine. But hence it friends will never forget that in 1845 he gave Franklin, seems to be the favorite of the Buchanan men and will probably win.

Terrible Calamity.

On the morning of the 17th instant, a terrible accident occurred on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, by which, as we have been informed, a collision between two trains, one of them an excursion train with some six or seven hundred children connected with the Catholic Sabbath Schools of Philadelphia. The collision occurred a hour or two miles from the city, and was occasioned by negligent instructions of the officers of the company, and still more negligent conduct of the conductor of the opposing trains. The excursion train was proceeding at the rate of 35 miles an hour, endeavoring to make a certain point before the other train should arrive. The collision was terrible, the excursion train being converted into a perfect wreck. The locomotive being thrown back upon the passenger cars, several of the latter took fire and increased the horrors of the scene. Thirty-nine dead bodies were taken from the ruins, some of them so badly burned as to prevent recognition—Some seventy others more or less injured. Among the killed was the Catholic Priest of St. Michael's church in charge of the excursion train, the conductor of the other train, driven to desperation by the calamity, committed suicide by swallowing arsenic.

AN APT REMARK.—One of our Locofoco politicians was boasting the other day near where some laborers were working, that Buchanan was sure of carrying this State, and of being elected President. One of the workmen remarked, that if he was, he thought it time for all poor white men to leave the country, who were not disposed so far have reduced to ten cents a day. The politician looked blue and embarrassed, and quietly slooped. Laborers are not as ignorant as Locofoco leaders desire; and but few will vote for Buchanan, their arch enemy.

Every honest man on earth should be a minister of Heaven.

Congress—Almost a Bust.

☞ Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 18th of August.—Nearly all the important business is yet to be attended to.

The Illinois contested case has been disposed of by declaring the seat of Mr. ALLEN vacant, and referring the contest between him and Mr. Archer back to the people. The voting was close, the South, with the Buchanan men, voting in solid body for Allen. The interest in this case arises from the fact that the result of the special election in this district will control the votes of Illinois in case the election for President should be thrown into the House. The Illinois delegation is equally divided between Buchanan and Fremont. Should Allen be returned, Buchanan would have a majority. If Archer should be elected, the vote would go to Fremont.

Considerable excitement existed at Washington in regard to an apprehended bloody meeting between Mr Burlingame, of Massachusetts, and Judy Brooks. Burlingame is a fighting man, and some weeks ago made a severe speech in the House in denunciation of the cowardly and brutal assault upon Senator Sumner, to which Brooks took exception. The difficulty was supposed to have been adjusted by the intervention of friends. The friends of Brooks having published a card announcing the adjustment in terms to which Mr. Burlingame took exception, the latter followed it up with a card in which he withdrew his explanations, and announced himself responsible for the language used by him on the floor of the House. Rumor has it that Brooks sent a friend to Burlingame to enquire "when and where it would be convenient for him to receive a message" from the former. The latter replied—"The Clifton House, Canada."—Brooks was there on Tuesday and held in $5,000 to keep the peace. Burlingame had left Washington, as is supposed, for Canada, although his friends deny all knowledge of his whereabouts. Thus matters stood at last accounts.

Brooks has since published a card, announcing, as his reason for declining to follow Burlingame to Canada, that it would be unsafe for him to travel through the Eastern States.—He says he is ready to fight at any spot convenient to the District of Columbia.

The House, on Wednesday, by a very decided vote, ousted Gallaway, the Delegate from New Mexico, and admitted Otero, the contestant. The former knows nothing of the English language and had to employ an interpreter to prepare his defence.

☞ The Locofoco Convention for nominating a candidate for Surveyor General, in place of Judge Ivins, who was caught in peculating and had to decline—met in Harrisburg on Wednesday and adjourned over to Wednesday next, without nominating any candidate. The delay was occasioned by a very decided difference of opinion between the Buchanan and Fremont men, which it was impossible to reconcile. The Buchanan men insisted on a platform which the Fremont men could not endorse, and vice versa. The Fremont men wanted a platform which the Buchanan