The Pittsburgh Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES E. BUCKALEW, Columbia.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, Allegheny.

1st District:	GEO. W. NEBINGER,	Philadelphia Co.
2d "	PIERCE BUTLER,	Philadelphia City.
3d "	EDWARD WARTMAN,	Philadelphia Co.
4th "	WM. H. WITTS,	Philadelphia County.
5th "	JOHN McNAIR,	Montgomery County.
6th "	JOHN H. BRINTON,	Chester County.
7th "	DAVID LAURY,	Lehigh County.
8th "	CHARLES KESSLER,	Berks County.
9th "	JAMES PATTERSON,	Lancaster Co.
10th "	ISAAC SLENKER,	Union County.
11th "	FRAS. W. HUGHES,	Schuylkill Co.
12th "	THOMAS OSTERHAUT,	Wyoming Co.
13th "	ABRAHAM EDINGER,	Monroe Co.
14th "	REUBEN WILBER,	Bradford County.
15th "	GEORGE A. CRAWFORD,	Clinton Co.
16th "	JAMES BLACK,	Perry County.
17th "	HENRY J. STAHLE,	Adams Co.
18th "	JOHN D. RODDY,	Somerset Co.
19th "	JACOB TURNEY,	Westmoreland Co.
20th "	J. A. J. BUCHANAN,	Greene Co.
21st "	WILLIAM WILKINS,	Allegheny Co.
22d "	JAMES O. CAMPBELL,	Butler Co.
23d "	THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,	Beaver Co.
24th "	JOHN SEATLEY,	Clarion Co.
25th "	VINCENT PHELPS,	Crawford County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, OF COLUMBIA CO.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., MONTGOMERY CO.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, OF FRANKLIN CO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
WILSON M'CANDLESS, COLLINS TOWNSHIP.
SENATE:
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, CITY.
ASSEMBLY:
THOMAS S. HART, INDIANA TOWNSHIP.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE, RESERVE TOWNSHIP.
SAMUEL JONES, CITY.
L. B. PATTERSON, MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
SAMUEL SMITH, ALLEGHENY CITY.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
Dr. JAMES POLLOCK, FINDLET TOWNSHIP.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY:
MATTHEW I. STEWART, ALLEGHENY CITY.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
ROBERT B. GUTHRIE, ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.
AUDITOR:
EDWARD THOMPSON, WILKINS TOWNSHIP.
COUNTY SURVEYOR:
EDWARD M'CORKLE, INDIANA TOWNSHIP.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR:
HENRY BELTZHOOVER, BALDWIN, (3 years.)
JOHN JOHNSTON, LAWRENCEVILLE. (2 years.)

Mr. Dawson's Speech.

We publish to-day the eloquent and masterly speech of Hon. John L. Dawson, and commend it to the careful perusal of all our readers. It reviews the elements of the present contest in a statesmanlike and candid manner, and will convince any candid reader that the democracy has the right side of the questions at issue beyond all doubt. This speech will prove one of the most effective of all our campaign documents. It is one of the peculiarities of Mr. Dawson's speeches that he meets every question fairly and openly, conscious of an ability to elucidate his views so closely as to convince all who are not pre-determined to dissent. Let this speech be read thoroughly.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.—A Mr. Wm. M'Millan, of Chicago, committed suicide on Thursday evening last, by blowing his brains out with a revolver, in the presence of his family. The tragedy was enacted at his residence in Indiana street, while sitting on the edge of the bed, in which his little child scarce two years old, lay sleeping. The weapon used was one of Colt's six shooters. The ball entered his head above the right temple, and probably passed in an oblique direction downward through the substance of the brain. He died immediately. Mr. M'Millan went to Chicago, from Philadelphia, about three years ago, and after engaging in several kinds of business, none of which succeeded, he got out of employment altogether and became very low spirited. To this cause is attributed his crime.

COULD NOT COME IT.—The Fremonters tried to cheat the Fillmoreites out of their electoral ticket, yesterday, at a Convention at Lancaster. They were defeated out and out, and the Convention or council adjourned with nine cheers for Fillmore.

Some forty went from this city to aid the Fremonters, and to-day they will come back with their fingers in their mouths, and "a flea in their ears."

THE *Gazette* still resorts to that stale, unmanly and shameless mode of lying which consists in merely making the assertion about some of the democratic candidates that they were once Know Nothings. This lie they tell about M. I. Stewart Esq., who was never a member of the order for a moment in his life. We will show the character of the candidate for District Attorney on the republican side in a few days, and give some extracts from his speeches.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We have received from Gildenfenney & Co. and Miner & Co. the July number of this valuable quarterly. The contents are: Savonarola; Grotes History of Greece; Causes of the Civil War; M. Guizot; The Soldier and the Thieves; Public Works and Improvements of Paris; the Papal Government; The Disputes with America.

FILLMORE STOCK RISING.—Two daily journals heretofore neutral, have just hoisted the flag of Fillmore and Donelson to the mast head. They are the *Daily Cleveland*er of Cleveland, and the *Capital City Fact* of Columbus. The outside pressure of the abolitionists in Ohio is considerably less than a few weeks since.

JOHN H. NEGLEY, Esq., editor of the Butler *Herald*, has been unanimously nominated by the Conferees of the district, composed of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence counties, as candidate for State Senate. It is an excellent nomination, and we hope he will be elected. He will make a good run of it we have no doubt.

FLETCHER WEBSTER, the eldest son of Daniel Webster, has taken the stump for "Buck and Breck." He lately addressed a large meeting of Democrats and old Line Whigs, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Democratic Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2—7 o'clock. Cass and Senators Douglas and Bright arrived here to day. The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge is expected to-night at nine o'clock. Senator Bright is now speaking from the balcony of the Palmer House; he will be followed by Senators Douglas and Cass.

MERITED REBUKE.—Hon. Wm. H. Witte, while recently addressing a meeting of the Norristown Central Buchanan Club, was interupted by Gause, the editor of the *Olive Branch*: and, after the adjournment, Rev. Samuel Aaron made his way through the crowd to the speaker and challenged him to a discussion. "No sir," said Mr. Witte, "and I will give you my reasons:

"A proper respect to my character as a Democrat, entirely forbids a discussion with a so-called Minister of the Gospel who had desecrated the pulpit, and soiled the sacred robes of his office by dragging them in the slimy pool of party politics, and proved himself a traitor to his God, his country and the Constitution."

A rebuke which we trust may prove beneficial to others, if it should not to the madman to whom it was so properly administered.

THE Democracy of Fairfield District, Ohio, have nominated ex- Governor Medill for Congress. The counties composing it are Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry and Vinton. Although they gave Chase a small majority last fall, we think there is now little doubt of the ex-Governor's election.

THE City Councils of Cincinnati have increased the pay of the Captains and Lieutenants of the Fire Department one hundred dollars per annum, and of the men, three dollars per month.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON

At the Great Democratic Mass Meeting in Greene County, August 21, 1856.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Never on any occasion have I risen before an assembly of my fellow-countrymen so impressed with the importance of the contest which draws us together. The crisis so long foretelled by the progress of events has at length actually arrived. The continued expression of unfriendly sentiments, and the continued repetition of unfriendly acts, by one section of our common country in relation to the institutions of another, has at length brought about that unhappy condition in our domestic relations which our true statesmen have long predicted, and which the patriot has always feared. In inquiring by what causes and agencies this condition of affairs has been produced, it is not my purpose to condemn indiscriminately the motives of any class or political division of my fellow citizens. I am willing to allow much for honesty of intention, where I must at the same time condemn the wisdom of the conduct; and while I have censure, broad and summary, for those who have been the guilty leaders to deplorable results, I admit that the inquiry of transcendant importance is how we may escape from those results—and how retrieve that former position of glorious security and fraternal harmony, in which we were wont to feel a common pride and a common felicity.

To the sober reason of reflecting men there is indeed nothing more amazing and confounding than that unaccountable madness which for a time seems to run through a whole community—by which the general mind is lifted from its poise, and made to see things through a distorted medium. It is not without much artifice and persevering labor on the part of those who have assumed the offices of popular leaders, that they have thus been gradually able to warp the public mind from its propriety, and to infuse into it that subtle poison which is now displaying itself in efforts of irregular and convulsive excitement, and a singular forgetfulness of paramount obligations.

Could the causes of the internal distraction which at this time afflicts these States, be communicated for the first time to one unaffected by any prejudice of feeling or judgment in regard to them, I apprehend that in view of such an one there could be no instance more flagrant of national folly. Could we evoke from the glorious slumber in which they repose, the spirits of the great men who presided at the origin of the government—could we call up Hancock and Warren—and Lee and Rutledge—and Henry and Washington—what would be their feelings and opinions in view of a contest waged upon such principles as this? Would they not blush and hide their noble heads for shame for the degeneracy of their descendants, which could peril on a question like that of negro slavery the existence of a State which is the proudest boast of all time.

The nature of the present contest is indeed unparalleled. No precedent is found in all our past political history for any tactics which shall be applicable now. Ever heretofore, we have all aimed, by whatever different systems of policy, and struggled, as brethren and without sectional distinctions, for the greatness and prosperity of a common country with which we have left our sons, and the happiness of our descendants to be identified. The efforts made by a few discontented and reckless politicians in different parts of the country to rear a sectional banner, were always met by the indignant contempt of an insulted community. Ever heretofore, if the question was whether the financial affairs of the nation should be managed through a National Bank, or an Independent Treasury, whether the currency of the country were better constituted of paper or the precious metals; whether revenue should be raised by the imposition of duties upon imports or by direct taxes; whether the protection of domestic manufactures, and the prosecution of internal improvements fall within the legitimate powers of the General Government, or whether these should more wisely be left to the inventive genius, and enterprising spirit of the people, and the resources of the separate States;—upon whichever of these issues the politics of the country were made for trained time to hinge, the strife was still for the welfare, the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. No mischievous and insidious distinctions of North and South—no recognition of a line of policy for one section which was not adapted to another, is to be found in any of these issues; and no public man who represented any considerable portion of the public sentiment, dared, either if the Capital or before the people, coolly to discuss the value of the Union, or give utterance to a single expression in its disparagement.

But alas the change! Is there the race of patriots and of sages passed away? Has there been any change in the relations of the various parts of the confederacy, which releases, in any degree, the present generation from its obligations for the preservation of the Union? Has there been any change to authorize any abatement of those sentiments of veneration for the Union and its founders, which we cherished with our earliest teachings? Is the Union really less valuable now than it has been at any time heretofore? Can the two great sections of which it is composed in fact subsist without it, and is it better to have separate nationalities? Can two great republics flourish in the immediate contiguity upon the American Continent, and are we indeed reconciled to the hazardous experiment? The men of '76 flattered themselves they were accomplishing a work which should inure to the benefit of their descendants for a time to which they were unwilling to admit a limit, not even that of the popular governments of Greece and Rome. They hoped rather that the admirable system which they left for their successors should endure for all time. They were men whom the world have agreed to praise for their unparalleled wisdom and disinterested patriotism. But also for our independence so dearly purchased, the Federal Constitution, is to be openly violated and trampled in the dust! Has it then come to this? Have the glories of the American Union culminated so soon? Have those illustrious lights indeed grown dim and feeble in the overpowering radiance of more recent luminaries? Have we at length the miserable satisfaction of knowing that our patriot fathers were mistaken? Have we discovered that their wisdom was but folly—that the Constitution is a failure—that it is the legal sanction of injustice—and that there is a law above its letter and spirit, which authorizes us to regard its written injunctions and inhibitions, as no more than the counsels of well meaning dupes? And if we are sure of all this, are we also sure that we shall be able to control that fiery and capricious spirit of Revolution whose incipient and reckless steps we discern in these sectional movements? How far do we propose to go?—Where shall we stop?—and can we stop there? Will the changes wrought by the disruption of the Union into two republics; or will it fall into other hands than those of political schemers, who started it for the accomplishment of a selfish and temporary purpose—into those of military chiefs, who will avail themselves of the opportunity to perpetuate their power; and will thus the Republic be frittered down into miserable and petty despotism?

These are truly momentous issues which you are called upon to decide in this contest. The restoration of the Missouri Compromise, which is now the rallying cry, is a mere excuse. Did the parties who demand it agitate any the less while it existed, and what should they agitate the less were it restored to-morrow? In 1848, after the acquisition of California and our Mexican territories, it was proposed in Congress, for the sake of peace and quiet, to extend the line of 36 deg. 30 m. to the Pacific Ocean, but at the mention of which the howl of the Giddingses and the Hales went forth from the Capitol in tones so terrible as "to make the night hideous."

With the principles upon which that agitation proceeds, who of us can, upon deliberate conviction, entertain any sympathy? What is its aim, if any definite aim it has? If any such it can have, it is neither more nor less than the emancipation of the entire black race, and the exaltation to an equality with the whites in all social and political rights and privileges. Is there anything in such a scheme or policy worthy the name of statesmanship? And are the distinctions impressed by the hands of the Creator himself so easily wiped away? The idea of amalgamation is indeed too absurd and repulsive to be dwelt upon. That four millions of a colored population can be in any way incorporated with and insensibly lost in the white race, is inconsistent with those prejudices implanted by nature for wise purposes, and could it be accomplished, would end in the permanent deterioration of the white race. We are bound, therefore, upon every principle of common reason, to suppose that such cannot be the object of this agitation. In what other way do they propose to benefit that race. We have never yet heard of any project on the part of these especial friends of the black man, for his restoration to Africa. On the contrary, they have done all in their power, by parlayzing, in a very great degree, the beneficient plans of colonization—to discourage the idea of such a restoration.

But it will be pretended that this agitation does not proceed upon the idea of a superior regard for the black race, but rather upon that of preserving or securing our unoccupied territory from the institutions of slavery. This, which is no doubt the view of the greater part of the supporters of anti-slavery, or opponents of Democratic measures, brings us to that system of legislation, which is but recent, and which is admitted to be identified with the policy which we uphold. The defence of the Kansas Nebraska bill is to be found in its entire accordance with the theory of a Democratic republic. We maintain that the idea that the interests of slavery gain anything by such an arrangement is a mere illusion. It overlooks entirely the great determining elements in all such cases of the adaptation of soil, climate, and other favorable circumstances of condition, as well as the relative productiveness of free and slave labor. These conditions constitute a law of nature, imposed with far more rigor and certainty than any geographical line or Missouri restriction.

The principle of the Nebraska Kansas bill, which is the recognition of the right of the people to form their own government according to the will of the majority, is a principle which lies at the basis of all our institutions. It is the same which built us up from feeble colonies into wealthy and important provinces, and which occasioned our resistance to British tyranny, and led to the establishment of American Nationality. By virtue of that principle it is that the States of the Union and the confederacy everywhere exhibit laws framed upon principles of equality and justice, and administered by tribunals characterized by intelligence and virtue; that the productive energies of the nation have produced such fruits in agriculture, manufactures and commerce; that the works of American invention are sought for their admitted superiority by the most enlightened nations of Europe; that we have an empire stretching across a continent, from the great Atlantic, where the light of the morning sun is first seen, to the broad waters of the Pacific, where his setting rays disappear upon its bosom. All these, and more than I have space to enumerate, are the wonderful results of the principle of popular sovereignty as displayed in our government and institutions, and whose successful working cannot be denied without the assertion that the experiment of a Republic is a failure.

Prior to the passage of the Missouri Compromise in 1820 the representation of the North and South in Congress was nearly poised, and the history of the events of the day shows conclusively, that the contest which resulted in the passage of that act, was one for power, political power, entirely regardless of the interest or welfare of the slave. It was the effort to obtain the political direction of the country and the control of its legislation—to shape its policy in the building up of sectional interests by the adoption of measures protective of manufactures, internal improvements, and commerce and navigation, and by the appropriation of the resources of the national treasury—which led to the fierceness of that struggle, and seduced Congress into an overstretch of its powers in order to quiet the tremendous excitement. The question having been put to rest for the time by the acquiescence of the nation in that adjustment, the slave did not as yet in his domestic relations attract any special regard from the North and the efforts of the Southern philanthropists for the amelioration of his condition were ardently continued up to as late as 1832, when the fierceness of the abolition aggression arrested and defeated their progress.

In the third of a century which has elapsed since the law of 1820, State after State north of the line of slavery has been added to the confederacy, each contributing to swell the influence of the free States, and in the aggregate to establish largely their numerical superiority in the popular branch of the national Legislature. The question of political power has thus been fairly settled, but the excitement which was begun for extensive political objects has since passed into fanaticism and those who were abolitionists from overwrought benevolence have become the prey of demagogues who continue the agitation for their individual benefit in the attainment of power and place—to the prejudice of the country, and the sacrifice of its peace and the stability of its institutions. The progress of time showed in the continuance of the abolition excitement the total inefficiency of the Act of 1820 and its unconstitutionality having been almost universally conceded. Congress possessed the clear right which it exercised, in the passage of the Bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, to repeal the act, and vindicate the Constitution by the restoration of the true doctrine and the elements which constitute a prosperous and mighty State in this confederacy. A population for the most part homogeneous, and of the best specimens of the Teutonic and Celtic race—with a territory of boundless extent, and a variety of soil and climate adapted to almost every species of production—with rivers, mountains and plains, all upon the most liberal scale—with beneficent nature has anywhere displayed—with the State Governments for the protection of local and domestic interests, and the administration of general and national government with sufficient and ample power for the care of our relations as States, and as a people which we bear to other nations:—with the proper distribution of powers, balances and restrictions—the greatest equity in relation to personal rights and the rights of the constituent States—and the best guarantees for the preservation of both. The means for the religious, moral and intellectual training of the coming mind, beyond what any other people have ever possessed—all circumstances and causes conspire to invite us to a career of virtue, prosperity, such as no nation, however favored, has ever hitherto enjoyed. The field is vast indeed—vast beyond our capacity to realize, for the exercise of the mighty energies of this restless nineteenth century, in the peaceful triumphs over the obstacles of nature, and in bringing the life of man into harmony with the physical and moral laws of his being. What is there to interrupt our march toward the consummation of that sublime spectacle, a nation every where beloved and respected above all others, for its power, and still more for its justice—leading the age in the wisdom of its political and economic institutions, in efforts of commercial enterprise and in the social and liberal arts—without a source of complaint on the part of any individual on account of personal oppression or privation of any of his rights—with the full development of the resources of a mighty country contributing in the degree—great indeed, yet in which it was manifestly intended by the creator—to the general comfort and felicity of the world. What but these internal dissensions can break up these fraternal relations which should subsist between all the members of the same political community, in order that general happiness may be the result—turning the energies and capacities which should be exercised for the common welfare, to the purpose of mutual annoyance.

This disturbance, if not already at the height, calls aloud for the efforts of every lover of his country to arrest its progress towards that fatal result. Let every such pause before he encourages further, for any selfish design of whatever subtle demagogue—under whatever specious pretext of philanthropy or reverence regard for his species—the movements of parties formed upon partial principles, which contemplate the advancement of sectional interests only, and which openly contemn the provisions of our common bond of union.

It must be plain to every intelligent and honest inquirer after the truth, that the Democratic party at this time the only party which upon this great national issue stands unaffected with any taint of corruption, and is sound to the core. Look to the history of that party. Is there anything about which has in an eminent degree conduced to the greatness, the welfare and happiness or the honor of the nation, which has not owed its origin to that party. The charter of our Independence sprang from the pen of Jefferson, and that by which our Republican liberties were established and their preservation secured was the work of the wise and excellent Madison—both Democrats whom it is ever safe to follow. It has been under Democratic principles and policy that the centralizing tendencies of our federal system have been successfully resisted, and the rights of the States duly preserved—that the General Government has been restricted to the exercise of its legitimate powers, and the dangers of a latitudinarian policy avoided—that the finances of the nation have been rescued from the control of a colossal and irresponsible corporation, and managed through its own agents with safety, cheapness, convenience and satisfaction to the public;—that the imposition of duties upon foreign products has been made with reference chiefly to revenue, while within the revenue limit adequate protection has been given to American industry and skill;—and that works of Internal Improvement have been wisely relinquished by the General Government, and left to the resources of private capital and State enterprise. It has been under Democratic administrations that our National Territory has come to embrace the Floridas and Louisiana, and Texas, and has been extended till the semi-barbarous lands of New Mexico and California have been brought under the radiance of our National Egis. The Democracy have ever contended for a pure and honest administration of the Constitution, regardless of sectional clamor; and faithful to their honorable antecedents, they have sought by the Kansas and Nebraska acts to remove from the Statute Book of the nation, a restriction unjust in itself, and for whose imposition no legal authority existed.

There is one other point of view in which I desire to present this subject and I have done. We in these United States, are everywhere communities made up of classes which have all a great personal interest at stake. Next to the secure enjoyment of the right of personal liberty, which we justly prize above all others, is the secure enjoyment of our private acquisitions made in the regular course of industry subservient to law. Experience and observation alike teach us that there is nothing so conducive to individual and public prosperity and happiness, as the free and unmolested pursuit and secure enjoyment of private property. Yet do we ever reflect how slow has been the progress of that right to the perfection in which it exists with us. True, it has for centuries constituted one of the principal objects of the laws of England, as laid down by Blackstone. True, it was one of the guaranties contained in Magna Charta. True, it was guaranteed in the Petition of Right to which the assent of Charles [illegible] was extorted by the Commons, and that it was still further secured by the declaration of rights at the Revolution of 1688. But practically, what after all was this security? Was it not the very question which brought Charles the I. to the block—it was the assumption of the British Government of the right to take our property without our consent which led to the separation of the colonies, and occasioned the erection of our municipal and federal governments with new guaranties for that and all other rights. What is the right of property in other countries of Europe? Do we find for instance, in France, in Austria, in the States of Italy, that free spirit of enterprise in acquisition, and that security of enjoyment, when acquired, of which as Americans we are so justly proud? France indeed may read us a powerful lesson, for she set out, after having got rid, by the summary process of bloody revolution, of all the abuses of her old regal system, and undertook to frame a government which should perfectly secure the citizen in every right which can belong to man in a state of society. But how has she succeeded? From the errors and uncertainties of ill-directed effort we have seen her again and again, seek refuge in the quietude of Imperial chains.

Will not such a glance at existing facts teach us how to prize the privileges which we possess in the superior justice and equality of our institutions and frame of government, and render us anxious for their stability? Will they not instruct us in the danger of parting with the substance in pursuit of the shadow? Shall we not learn then how rare a thing is a perfect government, and that if that of these States be not so, we may despair of ever beholding it.

Let me appeal to you, men of commerce!—for whom the steamer ploughs the wave, and the locomotive penetrates the mountain and the valley, who look to the stability of your Government, her laws and institutions, for the success of your ventures, and the continuance of prosperous exchange? I appeal to you who spin and who weave, who forge and who fabricate a thousand objects of utility and elegance—manufactures of whatever name!—is it for you to part so readily with the solid advantages which you enjoy by doing aught to endanger, under whatever guise of a superior virtue, an order of things to which you owe so much? I appeal to you, tillers of the soil, among whom honesty, virtue, intelligence, and love of country make their especial abode—who could as soon dispense with the beautiful succession of the seasons, as with the continuance, unimpaired, of a system which showers upon you such daily benefits—which is knit together with your habits of thought and your most ardent affections—are you prepared to disturb the present harmony of your governmental structure, to cast it aside, and seek in the crude and interested plans of extreme politicians, the means of imparting to that structure a new efficacy unforeseen by your wise forefathers?

To the great mass of you, my fellow citizens, it is of little importance which of half a dozen divisions of politicians have the offices of the country, but it does behoove you to look well to it, that you do not for the paltry purpose of gratifying an unbridled philanthropy and misdirected patriotism risk the durability of interests which are of incalculable importance to you and your descendants. I pretend to no special gift of prophecy, and presume not to conjecture how far you may go in the deliberate violation of those principles upon which the confederacy was framed, and still its existence may be preserved. It is sufficient for me that safety is found in that party which has always aimed in the first place to preserve the cardinal features of our system free from encroachments, from whatever source. Evils or irregularities existing within the Government they are willing to leave to the healing hand of time, confident that with its progress they will slough off, as a disease, with the general invigoration of the system. Thus slavery, in the good time appointed by the Supreme Ruler, will be quietly put off—without violence, but with a gently detaching hand—just as nature in the fullness of change of the seasons, gradually lays aside the garb of winter, and passes into her glorious array of summer flowers and autumn fruits. And thus the African, now the miserable sport of a mock philanthropy, shall, at length, when his true friends shall have been allowed to prosecute unimpeded their designs of benevolence, stand once more upon his native soil, and shall carry with him from his bondage the seeds of a Christian civilization which shall grow into a glorious fruitage beneath those tropical skies.

Passing from the consideration of the principles involved in this contest, it remains for me to add a few words in regard to our candidates. And here as a Pennsylvanian, I acknowledge, and you will acknowledge with me, the pride and satisfaction inspired by the fact that the choice of the National Democracy has at length fallen upon a distinguished citizen of our glorious old commonwealth. If we have cause to be proud that our nominee is a son of Pennsylvania, we have not less cause of exultation that that son is James Buchanan—a name which from a union of high personal qualities demands admiration, respect, and confidence. Born and nurtured in the bosom of Pennsylvania we claim all special right to an acquaintance with the development of his eminent abilities, and their continued exercise on behalf of the people. Emerging into public life as a member of the bar, amidst a host of legal luminaries, the superiors of whom no country or time has witnessed—when Sergeant and Hopkins and M'Keen—and Rogers and Baldwin and Addison were still upon the stage—his powers were trained and directed in contact with such minds as theirs. His experience for more than a quarter of a century in the councils of the nation as a Senator, as Secretary of State, and as Foreign Minister, accredited to the two greatest of the European Powers, in equal contact with the most skilful diplomatists of the age,—has given him that political wisdom which if not always attainable yet always to be desired in the chief Magistrate of the Republic. In every theatre on which they have been exerted the lustre of his great talents has been seen and acknowledged wherever the English language is spoken and read. Nor is his public reputation the only one that is private character inferior to his public reputation.

The country is now about to manifest its gratitude for the distinguished public services which it has received at his hands. It will not forget in this contest the great value of those services in resisting the rise of sectionalism, in direct attacks upon the institution of slavery,—or to an inflated paper currency, ever ready to lash the labourer at the mercy of its expansions and contractions—his opposition to the Bank of the United States and to the passage of a Bankrupt Law!—and his noble advocacy of the annexation of Texas. The merchants of our seaport will not forget the importance of his labors there while the Representative of this country at the Court of St. Petersburgh, in securing for them, by the first commercial treaty which we formed with that court, the navigation of the Baltic and Black Seas—and his recent maintenance as Minister to England, of our national rights in the Diplomatic controversies carried on with that power in relation to Central American and Oregon questions, have secured for him the ardent admiration and approval of his countrymen.

Associated with the name of Mr. Buchanan in this contest is that of John C. Breckinridge—a man who at a youthful age has shown talents of the highest order, and an ardent and able advocacy of popular principles. To me he is a familiar friend. We entered public life together, when I met him for the first time in the national Capital one of the Representatives of that lovely State which the Indian resigned with the keenest regret, and which still bears the memory of his struggles in its name of "the dark and bloody ground." He came from that district of Kentucky so long represented by Henry Clay, who illustrated the largeness of his patriotism in embracing all classes of his fellow citizens, by declaring upon one occasion that "Kentucky was the Ireland of America."

Our candidates are worthy of our cause, and the cause worthy of our most strenuous efforts. It is the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and of all our most valued institutions—of our very liberties and national existence. Let us be true to that cause, and victory cannot fail to be the reward of our services.

☞ **Worms! Worms! Worms!**—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at length been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to R. I. Pleall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Liver Pills, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

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Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
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☞ **Piles**, neglected, often prove fatal; lead to consumption. Amount the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. Its secretion form the rectum, then insert the "Pile Syringe," filled with Extraction, and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age of virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused sometimes by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bones and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it; such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and eruptions form therein, then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above; also rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural belts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. Properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails. None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

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Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York.

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This Land is heavily timbered, and lies conveniently to the Clarion river, in Forest county, so that the lumber can be floated out and brought to market.

It contains an ELEVEN FOOT VEIN of

GOOD COAL

Under a large portion of the land.

There is also

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In abundance upon it; and the soil is good and well watered.

A RAILROAD

Is surveyed across it, and will no doubt be built, which is part of a line of railroads from New York to St. Louis.

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The 1800 acres lie together in a body, and will be sold at a bargain to the purchaser. Enquire of

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