



W. S. Gable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, May 10, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CASAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

The Battle is Won!

The victory of Friday week in the

Congress of the United States is one of

the most signal and important that has

ever been won by the Democratic party

in the history of our country. It will

give to our party a new lease upon the

confidence of the patriotic masses of

the Union. It attests anew its con-

servative and national character, and

plants a hope for the perpetuation of

the Union, in the heart of the nation.

The struggle which commenced in

1856, and, like a fire-bell in the night,

started Mr. Jefferson in his repose at

Monticello, has now reached a conclu-

sion. The policy of strife, which the

Congress of that day inaugurated, has

at last been completely abrogated by

its final step, in the substitution of

another, based on constitutional prin-

ciples. The statute book no longer

stamps a stigma of inferiority and in-

equality upon one section of the Union

or another; and so far as the idea of

sections can continue, a principle has

been established under which the vic-

torious of sections over each other can

no longer be the result of partial and

unequal legislation, but only of superior

capacities for physical and political de-

velopment.

The battle is now won. We trust

that there will be no need of fighting it

over again in the admission of any other

new State. It is for the adversaries of

the Democracy (remarks the Union)

to decide whether there shall be a trace

of this question or not. But, whatever

their choice shall be, we think the dan-

ger is over, and that the back-bone of

the controversy is broken. We have

fought the battle under many disadvan-

tages, to which we need not revert. It

costs always a prodigious effort to es-

tablish a great principle, and its estab-

lishment is always attended by discom-

fortures and defeats. But, once estab-

lished, great principles are apt to stand

forever. They vindicate themselves.

They fight their own battles. The

gates of hell are unable to prevail

against them. If the Democracy shall,

indeed, be challenged again to the de-

fence of the policy they have now in-

augurated, we shall have no fear of the

result of future encounters with the

enemy. We have fought the great

fight unto triumph; we shall carry it

in the skirmishes scatheless and un-

harméd.

The Democratic Ohio delegation

in the House voted unanimously in fa-

vor of the Conference bill of Mr. En-

glish. We cannot too earnestly express

our gratification at this auspicious to-

ken of future harmony in the ranks of

the Democracy.

The Detroit Free Press, the Ohio

Statesman, the Cleveland Plaindealer,

and the Louisville Democrat, hereto-

fore violent opponents of the Leocompton

constitution, cordially endorse the new

Kansas bill.

The Kansas land sales, by order

The "Bribery" Charge Exploded!

The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress for the admission of Kansas into the Union, re-

marks:

The bill which has passed has been

stigmatized, in some quarters, as a

bribe to the people of Kansas, inasmuch

as it provides for the transfer to the

State, on its organization, of certain

lands for school purposes, the erection

of public buildings, &c., making such

transfer, of course, dependent upon

the acceptance of the act. There is

no ground for such an imputation upon

the bill, for the amount of land donated

to Kansas, under its provisions, is less

than one-fourth the quantity claimed

by the Leocompton ordinance,—less, if

we remember correctly, than the To-

pekaite asked for,—and no more than

the Minnesota and Oregon admission

bills provide for giving to those ter-

ritories, on their admission into the

Union as States. It is the settled policy,

on the admission of new States, to

grant them lands, to a certain extent,

for school and other purposes, gener-

ally regulated by a grant of certain num-

bered sections in each township; and

the provisions in the bill under consid-

eration are the same as other States

have received, and all new States will

receive on occasion of their admission

into the Union. When Kansas comes

in as a State, whether it be under the

provisions of the act which has just

passed the House, or at some future

period, the usual share of the public

lands will ensure to her citizens for the

usual purposes, agreeably to the pro-

visions of the present bill.

The settlement of this question will

have an important influence upon po-

litical affairs. It is a matter for con-

gratulation, even among those who

have no party obligations to fulfil, that

so many of the members of Congress

who separated from their associates on

the Senate bill, have been enabled, in

considering the proposition of the con-

ference committee, to concur with the

administration, and to cast their votes

in accordance with their previous hab-

its, against the party which has made

Kansas shrieking, if not a profession,

at least a practice, for several years

past. Governor Walker and Secretary

Stanton have also, it seems, acquiesced

in the mode of adjustment finally agreed

to, and it is not improbable that the

Democratic party will be substantially

a unit on this, the leading measure of

Mr. Buchanan's administration.

The real vote on the bill was on Mr.

English's motion to reconsider the vote

and lay the motion on the table, and

the vote stood one hundred and thirteen

to one hundred. This is exactly the

same vote as that by which the Mis-

souri Compromise was repealed four

years ago.

Signs of the Times.

The political horizon is clearing off.

The clouds which have been hovering

over the country and the Democratic

party are passing away, and the future

looks cheerily and brightly before us.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan

bids fair to be a brilliant and success-

ful one, notwithstanding the combination

which was formed against it at the

very threshold. With a calm and

truthful heart the President has looked

on the angry elements in their wild

commotion, and has never faltered in

his belief that all would eventually

come out right. And we rejoice that

his anticipations have been so far re-

alized. The Kansas question has been

fairly and honorably settled. The

necessary supplies have been given to

maintain the army in effective force.

Treaties have been made with Cen-

Rejoicings Over the Kansas Bill.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE GUNS:

ALBANY, May 1.—On the announce-

ment last evening of the passage of the

English Leocompton bill, one hundred

guns were fired.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3.—The Dem-

ocrats fired thirty-two guns on Saturday

night in this city in consequence of the

passage of Mr. English's Kansas bill.

DETROIT, May 2.—A salute of thirty-

two guns was fired here yesterday in

honor of the passage of the Leocompton

bill. The Herald office was brilliant-

ly illuminated last night, and bonfires

were lit up in different sections of the

city.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Democrats

last evening fired a salute of one hun-

dered and twelve guns in the Park, as

an expression of their exultation over

the passage of the Kansas bill in Con-

gress—one gun for each vote cast for

the bill in the House.

How it is Received in Indiana.

The passage of the Conference Kan-

sas bill has caused rejoicing all over the

Union. In Indiana there is but one

feeling, and that is in favor of the mea-

sure. The following is a specimen of

many letters received by the editor of

the Washington Union upon the sub-

ject. The writer is one of the most

prominent and clear-headed Democrats

in southern Indiana. He says:

"English's measure is universally ap-

proved by the Democrats here. I have

not heard an objection either from Le-

ocompton or anti-Leocompton Democrats.

In fact, it reunites the party, and it is

for this reason that the Black Republi-

cans are so hostile to it. They had

cherished the hope that the Democrats

were split beyond all hopes of reconci-

lation, and they looked for the certain

triumph of Black Republicanism at the

next presidential election. Prentice,

in the Louisville Journal, rages and

foams, denounces English as a traitor,

and expresses his disappointment in every

line. The Democrat (Harvey's paper)

takes ground for the compromise, and

advocates it warmly and ably. So does

the Courier. We are all rejoiced that

the integrity of our party is preserved,

and the Black Republicans again disap-

pointed and defeated."

From the Washington Union of the 1st inst.

The Result and its Authors.

The passage of the Kansas admission

bill yesterday, one of the most momen-

tous results that have happened in our

constitutional history, was secured by

the co-operation of the unanimous Dem-

ocratic delegation from Ohio and the

almost unanimous Democratic delega-

tion from Indiana—the only exception

from the latter being Mr. John Davis,

of that State.

If there could be anything which

could add more than another to the

gratification of the Democracy of the

Union at this result, it is the fact of the

cordial fidelity of the majority of the

Democracy of the great Northwest to

their organization, their measures, and

their principles. The Democratic party

could very poorly have espoused such

men as Mr. English and his colleagues,

of Indiana, and Mr. Groesbeck and

his colleagues, of Ohio, in the great

struggle which it is waging with the

ferocious fanaticism of the North. To

the talents and influence of Mr. En-

glish the country owes a very large share

of the credit which is due to the cham-

pionship of the great measure that has

just become a law of the land. And

we can count a man of the learning and

ability of Mr. Groesbeck among the

supporters of this measure, and the ad-

herents to the Democratic cause and

The Philadelphia Election.

The election for Mayor and other

city officers of Philadelphia was held on

Tuesday last, and resulted, as ex-

pected, in the success of the Know Nothing

Black Republican "fusion" candidates.

Their majorities range from 2,800 to

4,700. We say this result was antici-

ated, because it was known that May-

or Vaux, nominated for re-election on

the Democratic ticket, would be oppo-

sed by a solid union of the Know Noth-

ings and Black Republicans, and by

hundreds of disappointed office hunters,

and their immediate friends. The event

has realized the expectation.

Mr. Henry, the Opposition candi-

date for Mayor, and an out-and-out

Know Nothing, was first nominated by

a gathering of Know Nothings with

a sprinkling of Black Republicans, as

"the people's candidate;" then the

Know Nothing city convention adopt-

ed him as their candidate, and a few

days after the Black Republicans did

the same. Thus cordially chosen by

all the isms, and as cordially supported

at the polls by them and the disap-

pointed in the Democratic ranks, the

election of Henry is not a matter of