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Correspondence of the "Chronicle."

LANCASTER, June 16, 1856. Last week I paid a transient business visit to the City of Brotherly Love. At this season of the year, I never saw such an activity in the streets. This is caused by the facility of communication between the city and country as compared with what it was thirty years ago. Then, country merchants visited the city but once or twice in a year; now, they purchase goods some half a dozen times a year. Then, in the business season, the pavements were througed with pedestrians, and the streets with drays; now, the pavements are not so crowded, but the streets are full of omnibuses as well as drays, apparently in utter confusion, but I presume in reality

meh one knows where he is going.

By the thoughts that strike my ear as I pass, I become more assured every day that Mr. Buchanan can not sweep Pennsylvania. The idea is conveyed that the only difference between his platform in Milton in 1844, and the Cincinnati platform, in the center of which (in the language of Gov. fanning, on Saturday) he is placed, "tongue tyed," is, that hen he was willing to give the laboring man ten cents a day nd find himself; now he allows him only his corn and his insey woolsey. The Old Line Whigs and Free Soil Democ-ats tell me to wait till November and I will find them all ight side up. The friends of sobriety and good order say it bumiliating to see a man nearly seventy years old catering the lager beer fraternity, by importing to Wheatland, as e did week before last, large quantities of liquid fire, thereby ending home to their distressed wives and children drunken usbands and fathers, three of whom (I was told by an eyeitness) came home, linked arm-in-arm, covered with mire: till worse, they say, than old Mr. Wilkins' going last winter b Harrisburg, the head and front of the liquor league.

Saturday morning's papers announced a great ratification meeting to organize at 10 o'clock in Center Square, and that number of slave-owners would be there to cram down the roats of the freemen of Lancaster the Southern doctrine of equal rights" guarantied to them by the Declaration of adependence and the constitution of '89. About 11, I took trip to Center Square, but could find no signs of the meetg. About 2 o'clock I went again and found a motley crowd sembled in the Market House, with a rostrum erceted at ic end—chosen, perhaps, because it more resembled an iction black on which human chattels are exhibited, than light of Center Square would typify-and suffered the ction of a superficial tirade of Southern braggadocia and pudent denunciation of the Northern principles of the hts of man, from the quite notorious Richardson of Ill., lowed by speeches of like character from Gov. Brown of iss., Gov. Manning of S.C., and Col Preston of Ky. Each eaker took the true ground of the present democracy, viz. at the Union was tottering to its foundation! and could ly be saved by the election of Buchanan, thereby continug the ascendency of the slaveocracy! and that they had me all the way from Illinois and the count on tell us poor ennsylvanians the truth! and urge us to join the Whigs d Democrats of the South (who were a unit) to bring about at desideratum. If the true drift of their remarks could seen by the audience, I have no doubt they did good work the Republican party, and I don't know any better use at could be made of funds than to buy those four men and nd them through the Northern States from this to the tion. Gov. Manning said he was a slave-holder, and a uthern gentleman, and he gloried in it; and yet he was illing to trust old Buck with the safe keeping of all his roperty, (negroes.) Preston said he responded from his heart what Manning had said, and added that Southern gentleen most heartily despised black republicanism, free soilism, olitionism, know-nothingism, tectotalism and every other orthern "ism;" that they (nigger drivers and liquor league) ood on high ground, above all sectionalism, and must conser. This was an "ad captandum" catch at the liquorites

Lancaster (most heartily cheered by a liquor seller who as refused a license last Court for having kept a disorderly ouse,) and a legitimate consequence flowing from the con-net of Mr. Buchanan, since his nomination, above referred b. It is said in private circles as well as in the public prints hat he opened a gin palace at Wheatland, supplying it with ld rye from this city and with foreign brandies and wines by apress from Philad. This is the man these nigger drivers sk the free-soil and temperance Democrats of Pennsylvania support as a candidate for the White House!! You know am no poet, but the occasion almost tempted me to make a arody on a couplet, composed to illustrate a very different

abject; and here it is:

Democracy, explained by them, remains no more the same:
As food, when once digested, receives another name.
They dwelt upon no other subject than that of slavery. The

peakers were cheered with some feeble manifestations, but it ras evidently an up-hill business, and I think the speakers elt it, for the last one requested that if they could not cheer ny better they should not cheer any until he was through. t appeared to be conceded that it was a very small affair for ratification meeting in old Lancaster. The intelligent part f the community did not appear to be there.

When the speakers "gloried" in being slave-holders and outhern gentlemen, I thought if Gov. Pollock would go to outh Carolina, and before an audience of Gov. Manning's cople say that he was an anti-slavery man and a gentleman f Northern principles, (without "glorying" in the fact) his mfort would be a coat of tar and feathers, instead of the pplause of the multitude. And yet in the face of this fact se nigger drivers would have the honest people of Penn's elieve that all they want is fair play under the constitution, he privilege of going into the territory purchased by the ant blood and treasure of the North and South with their black chattels on the same footing with the Northern man with his horses and hogs, only that their black cattle shall be on a level with the white Northern laborer, and the Sou-thern nigger-driver lord it over both white and black as they do now in the slave-holding States. The true issue is how before the people of the Union-an

issue which twenty years ago I did not expoct to live to see. If the friends of Christianity and morality and the enemies of all oppressors, from the Czar of Russia down to the most petty tyrant in South Carolina, will see eye to eye, under the over-ruling Providence of God all will be safe. If cotton principles prevail, then the Slaveocracy will be triumphant. Between this and November we must decide which we will serve, the dictates of rational freedom, or the behests of the slave aristocracy. Or, granting the position of the speakers on Saturday, that the "Union is in danger," (which is a most preposterous bugbear,) the issue may be defined to be that the nigger driving party wants to save the Union by giving the Slaveocracy the supremacy; and the Republican party wants to come at the same point by removing the

inevitable CAUSE—the extension of slavery.

If the principles and modes operanda of the pseudo democratic party radiate in like character from its center here to the circumference of the Union, I feel in good cheer that the common sense of the American people will rise in its majesty and put its foot on the foul viper. And if I am not much mistaken, Buck and Berry (as they are familiarly called) will have a harder job to draw after them the old Keystone State than my father's yoke of oxen (of that name) had to draw logs to a neighboring saw-mill.

As the Slave party has baptized the Free State party with the cognomen of "Black," I would suggest you return the compliment by putting up as their flag"Nigger-driving candidates for the Presidency:

"BUCK AND BERRY."

THE EFFECT.-Among the thousands of old-line Democrate who renounce the candidates and platform manufactured at Cincinnati, we notice-from Maine, Hannibal Hamlin, a member of the U. S. Senate, and Lott Merrill, Chairman of the Dem. State Com. In New York, Wm. C. Bryant, the poet, editor of the N. F. Eve. Post—Benj. Welch Jr., last Dem. State Treasurer, editor of the Buffalo Republic—and the Mohawk Courier-all, leading Dem. State journals.

"Which is the true Free-Soil Party?"--- Read! and then decide.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

fIn National Convention, Philadelphia, June 18, 1856, Judge WILMOT, of Pa., from the Committee of Twenty-four, reported Preamble and Resolutions, which, after discussion and amendment, were unanimously adopted, as follows :]

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of Slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kapsas as a free State; of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do

1. Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles, promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embo died in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservatipe of our Republican Institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction:
That, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished

slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein :

That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States. for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relies of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights taken from them, ansas have been fraudulently and violently

Their territory has been invaded by armed forces; Spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed ;

Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses,

papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; They have been deprived of life, liberty and property,

without due process of law;
The freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their representatives has been made

Murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allow That all these things have been done with the knowledge,

sanction and procurement of the present administration; and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either lefore or after the fact, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

5. Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admit-

ted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

6. Resolved. That the highwayman's plea, that might

makes right, embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplemacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave

7. Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific ocean,by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal goverument ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

8. Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorised by the Constitution and justific by the obligation of government to protect the lives and

property of its citizens.

9. Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of con-science and equality of rights among citizens we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Mr. Fremont's Views before his Nomination.

New York, April 29, 1856.

Gentlemen-I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting, this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and regret that other engagements have interfered to prevent my being present. I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object "to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principles sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it now exists under the shield of State Sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to us extension on this continent beyond its present limits. With the assurance of respect for yourselves, I am very respectfully yours, J. C. FREMONT.

FREMONT'S CIVIL SERVICES.

The Military and Scientific services of Col. Fremont-in which he displayed the very highest Executive qualities-are

well known to the World. He acted for a time as pro tem. Governor of California, and was elected to the U. S. Senate from California for two years. In both stations, his career was honorable.

-His most eminent civil service was that by which (in connection with Cha's Robinson, now of Kansas, and other kindred spirits,) California became a Free State.

brought up in the Democratic faith, a Free Soiler always. WM. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, is about 50 years of age, and of good talents and liberal attainments. He served with honor as a Judge in the State, and was a Whig member of the U.S.Senate, where he distinguished himself by a firm opposition to Slavery's claims. His home is at NEVERSINE

THE EVIL OF SLAVERY.

MESSAS. EDITORS-In these days when every Democrat who denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the unblushing outrages committed by Missourian outlaws against the rights of the free people of Kansas, is published as an Abolitionist-it may not be out of place to publish a chapter on the subject of Slavery from the notes of THOMAS JEFFERSON on the State of Virginia, 2nd American Edi-

tion, 1794, Page 236 : "There must be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an im itative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave, he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves. gives a loose to his worst of passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, can not but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execution should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those the morals of the one part, and the amor patrice of the other? For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another: in which he must lock up the faculties of his marenumer zibute as far as depends on ment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice can not sleep for ever: that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest.-But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject though perate and to pursue the same of policy, of the various considerations of policy, of morals, of history natural and civil. must be contended to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present Revolution. The spirit of the master is abating, that of the slave rising from the dust, his condition mollifying, the way I hope preparing under the auspices of heaven, for a total eman-

Thomas Jefferson was the great spostle of American Democracy-the father of the Democratic party-the writer of the Declaration of Independence—the immortal champion of human liberty, whose memory will live for ages after the dark spirit of progressive Slave Democracy would have buried the Declaration, the Constitution, and the temple of Liberty, in the " I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just : that his justice

cipation, and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of

the masters, rather than by their extirpa-

can not sleep for ever. '
Read it, Franklin Pierce—read it, Jas. Buchanan - read it, Stephen Arnold Doug-lass-read it, H. B. Wright-read it, Democrats-read it, Freemen of America and then answer the question, how can I expect to save my country from despotism and the curse of a God of justice if I advocate the extension of slavery into free territory against justice, knowledge, reason, God, liberty and true democracy? A DEMOCRAT.

Similar to that of JEFFERSON was the language of WASHINGTON, MADISON. HENRY, and the other leading Heroes and Statesmen who fought our Revolution and who formed our Constitution.

MR. BUCHANAN ON THE PLATFORM.-In reply to the congratulations of the Keystone Club, at Lancaster, Mr. Buchanan avowed his adherence to the platform,

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform of tchich I most heartily approve, and being the representative of the great Democratio party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to that platform, and insert no new plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now, more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the Constitution and the Union."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

[In National Convention, Cincinnati, June 4, 1856, Mr. HALLET, of Mass., from the Committee, reported the Platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852, with additions as follows:]

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret

political societies*, by whatever name they may be called —
Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States baving been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government built upon, entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinious and accidental birthplace; and hence, a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate, with renewed energy of pur-

pose, the well-considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States-

1. That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not probibited by the constitution; that all efforts, of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any triend of our political

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the 2018 Submit as an execution of the 2018 Submit as a su reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to impair or destroy its efficiency.

3. That the democratic party will resist all attempts at question, under wave or out of it, the agitation of the slavery made.

4. That the democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kenney and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South,

to the constitution and the Union-Resolved, 1. That, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws cetablishing the Territorics of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union-Non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organisation of Territories

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of

Resolved. That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents; and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms

of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

[The foregoing were adopted unanimously. The following were adopted by very large majorities, the Pennsylvanians voting in the affirmative on each :]

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of tree seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example. 211 to 49

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity. 239 to 22

[*This, of course, refers only to those secret societies that do not affiliate with the democracy, and does not include the Sag Nicht, Tammany, Miami, and other similar associations that uphold the democratic platform.]

3. Resolved, That the great highway which Nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realised by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it; and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominious it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponder-ance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States can not but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the interoceanic isthmus. 222 to 43.

5. Resolved, That the democratic party will expect of the

next administration that every proper effort will be made 'o insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico; and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys, and of the Union at large. 229 to 36.

B. F. HALLETT, Chairman.

June 5, 1856.-B. F. Hallet, from the committee on res-

olutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce has been true to the great interests of the country. In the face of the most determined opposition it has maintained the laws, enforced economy, fostered progress, and infusci integ-rity and vigor into every department of the government at home. It has signally improved our treaty relations, extended the field of commercial enterprise, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad. It has asserted with eminent impartiality the just claims of every section, and has at all times been faithful to the constitution. We, therefore, proclaim our unqualified approbation of its measures and its

policy.

Resolved, That the resolutions in regard to the foreign policy of the government are the expression of the opinion of this convention, and are not to be exacted as articles of

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

[The following resolution was proposed by a member and

importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union, and that it is the duty of the federal government to tercise all its proper constitutional power for the attainment of that object, thereby binding the union of these States in indisso-luble bonds, and opening to the rich commerce of Asia an

All Ratified by Pierce and Property [A rangeation meeting was held in Washington, the Sat-

STEPHEN A. POUGLAS said he came before the meeting with a hearty good will to indorse and ratify the action of the National Convention at Cincinnatti. He came not as a matter of form, not in the compliance with a custom, but with heart and soul in the cause. He came to congratulate them upon the unanimous adoption of a platform which commands the approbation of every democratic heart; to congratulate them upon the nomination of a candidate for presidency and vice presidency worthy to stand upon that platform, and to receive the unanimous support of every democrat. The platform and standard bearers were worthy of each other—each acceptable to the whole democracy of the entire country. He felt more heart in this contest than any he had ever before been engaged in.....One of the great principles of their faith was the equality of the States, and principles of their faith was the equality of the States, and the right of seif-government in the Territories, subject to the limitations of the constitution; or, in other words, the great principle of the Nebraska bill. There were no more anti-Nebraska democrats now than there were white black birds to be found. The platform endorsed the Nebraska bill; and what more to be desired was to be found in the residue of the platform, and he cordially responded to every clause therein embraced The patform was equally explicit in reference to the disturbances in relation to the Territory of Kansas. It declared that Treason was to be punished, and resistance to the laws was to be put down The proudest honor which his successor could desire to have paid to him would be to say that he had been as faithful to the constitution and the Union as had been Franklin Pierce. Mr. Douglas said that he felt it a duty and a privilege to have the opportunity of saying, under circumstances when there was no danger of misapprehension, what every demorrat had in his heart to say, that the country owed an immense, undying obligation to this administration for the fidelity with which the constitution has been upheld and guarded If I have a friend in this Union w loves me, regards my opinion, or has any respect for my memory, let him put his shoulder to the wheel, and do everything in his power to win a great and glorious victory."

President PIERCE said :- It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesman and patriets, who are to lead us now, upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my beart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned."

[The foregoing we copy from the Washington Union of the 12th inst. The same paper of the 19th inst. states that in a ratification speech at New York, Mr. Douglas said:] In regard to this present election, our enemies are in the habit of asking the question: How can James Buchanan stand upon the platform which has been made for us at Cincinnatti? I ask, and do it with emphasis, how can James Buchanan, with his antecedents, stand on any other platform than the one made at Cincinnatti? Our opponents have been in the habit of saying that they have made a Douglas platform, and then put Bushanan on it. I ask you to examine this matter for a moment, and you will find that James Buchanan and myself occupy identically the same position, and have done so for years, en this slavery question

Mr. Buchanan endorses and approves it all. [The following is an extract from his formal Letter accep-

ting his Nomination, dated] WHEATLAND, neaf Lancaster, June 16, 1856. GENTLEMEN: * In accepting the Nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the In accepting the Nomination, Resolutions constituting the Platform of Principles creeted by the Convention. To this platform I intend to CONFINE myself throughout the canvass, believing that I HAVE NO RIGHT, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people. the people.

16 it oppears, then, that Pierce, Douglas, Buchavan, and the Cincinnati Platform, are a unit, one and indivisible; and under their names, the Slave holders boast that they will carry every Southern State, and establish Slavery in Kunsas!

Examine carefully the above Platforms, and say which is most truly Democratic-which most favorable to Liberty?