



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY G. DEVINE, WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Canal Commissioner: GEORGE SCOTT, (OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.)

Auditor General: JACOB FRY, JR., (OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.)

Surveyor General: TIMOTHY IVES, (OF POTTER COUNTY.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL. Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Canless.

- 1. Geo. W. Nelinger, 13. Abraham Edinger, 2. Pierce Butler, 14. Reuben Wilber, 3. Edward Wartman, 15. Geo. A. Crawford, 4. Wm. H. Witte, 16. James Black, 5. John McNair, 17. H. J. Stahle, 6. John S. Brinton, 18. John D. Boddy, 7. David Lantry, 19. Jacob Turney, 8. Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan, 9. James Patterson, 21. Wm. Wilkins, 10. Isaac Slenker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell, 11. E. W. Hughes, 23. T. Cunningham, 12. Thos. Osterhout, 24. John Keatly, 25. Vincent Phelps.

Delegate Elections.

THE Democratic voters of the several election districts in the county of Cambria, are requested to meet on Saturday the 26th of July, inst., at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then to elect two persons to represent them in County Convention.

The delegates will meet in Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg on Tuesday the 29th day of July, inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and place in nomination candidates for the several offices to be filled, at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interest of the party require.

The elections, for delegates, are to be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., and to be kept open until 6 o'clock. R. WHITE, Chairman.

EBENSBURG, July 9, 1856.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, Superintendent's Office A. P. R. R., HOLIDAYSBERG, July 7th 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

From an article in your paper of July 2, 1856, it is very plainly intimated, that Mr. M'Gough came to his death from recklessness on the part of the Officers and Employees of the A. P. R. R. While I sincerely sympathize with the friends and neighbors of the lamented Mr. M'Gough, I also feel it due to myself and the Engineer, who was running at the time the accident occurred, to state, that no blame could be attached to him. We have our schedule of time for the running of our trains, the engine was on her time, she was backing down to hitch to some coal train, her tank was full of wood and the men on her, could not see the Hand Car, or know that there was anything on the track until the car was struck. Mr. M'Gough was a foreman of a Division on the Road, and was acquainted with the time the train passed over his division, and should not have permitted his men to put the hand car on the track in train time. I know I am safe in saying, that there is not an engineer running on the A. P. R. R. that would carelessly or knowingly run over any man, or anything else that would endanger life or destroy property. But we have our regulations, and if men will neglect to observe them, there is no other alternative left, than for them to abide by the consequences. After collecting all the facts of the case I have been constrained to publish the foregoing statement in order that the public may know the facts in relation to this lamentable accident.

Wm. S. CALOHAN, Supt.

We cheerfully give place to the above card, and are pleased to see that the superintendent is disposed to examine into the matter to which it has reference. We will be further pleased if he will make that examination thorough, searching, and satisfactory to the public. We are no friends to the "no blame to any body" system, but think that very many so called unavoidable accidents can be traced to negligence. Our duty to the public, compels us to review the card, or at least some portions of it. In regard to the schedule of time for the running of the trains we would ask, was a copy of such schedule ever furnished to the division foreman? We are informed, and if incorrectly, we should like to be set right; and the Locomotive which towed the coal train, (which was the one causing the accident.) was directed, by schedule, to remain at No. 4, on the morning of each day, until the freight train from the west had all passed up. On the day of the accident the train from the west had not all passed up: B. M'Connell one of the engineers, passed up some time after the accident happened. We are also informed, that previously to the accident the engine towing the coal train, was in the habit of backing down the coming up track, and that a few days before, the engineer had cautioned the hands employed on that division, against running their hand car on the coming up track, and had directed them to use the other, or going down track, for their necessary transportation

from point to point on the division. Under this state of facts, we cannot see that those using the hand car were previously in the wrong: they could not use the coming up track, because the freight trains had not all passed up, and besides, they had been cautioned from using it by the engineer of the engine which caused the accident, and they did not expect that engine to back down until all the freight trains had passed up.

The engine when backing down, was without a load; before reaching the piece of straight track on which the accident occurred a curve has to be passed: in passing this curve, it is customary for the engineers on the Portage Road, or has been hitherto, to run cautiously, keep constantly on the look out, and to sound the alarm whistle; whether these precautions were observed in this instance, we cannot say. It is said that the engine was running at a rapid rate; Mr. Calohan says that "her tank was full of wood, and the men on her could not see the hand car, or know that there was anything on the track, until the car was struck." Why could they not see the track? Is it possible that Mr. Calohan permits locomotive engineers to run on a track which they cannot see? We had supposed that one of the principle cares of an engineer was to keep a look out, and see that the track was clear, that there was no obstacle to prevent his going ahead. We appeal to Mr. Calohan's own good sense, that there is nothing to prevent an engineer from commanding a view of the track, when straight as in this case, even when backing down. Let the tank be ever so full of wood, the engineer is still enabled from his position to look over, or at least to the side of it. What was the all engrossing occupation of the men on that engine, that they had not time to attend to one of the plainest and most important duties, and see that the track was clear? Why did not the engineer look in the direction in which he was going, and not back at that portion of track already passed over?

We need not to multiply words. If we "intimated" that a melancholy event occurred "from recklessness," we think that Mr. Calohan has proved it, when he says that the men on the engine could not see the car or know that there was anything on the track, when they were running with an empty engine, in broad daylight, down a grade, and certainly had nothing to do but watch the track. We would not envy the engineer who came before twelve men, with no better excuse. We should like to know if it is part of the regulations on the Portage Road that the engineers should run without watching the track.

In relation to this matter we had a duty to perform to the public; and however unpleasant, we dare not shrink from it. We suggested that an investigation was advisable; we now, since publication of the above card, know it to be necessary. Mr. Calohan owes it to himself, as well as to the public that a searching examination be made. The officer who tolerates carelessness and negligence, to use no harsher word is equally responsible with him who is actually guilty.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The 80th anniversary of our National Independence was duly celebrated throughout the county, and at the several celebrations, we learn that everything passed off with much satisfaction.

In Ebensburg.—There was quite a display made by the scholars of the several Sunday schools who marched in procession to the Independent church, and in which there were over 500 children. Here addresses were delivered by the Rev's Messrs Powell, Piatt, and Harbeson, after which entertainments were served up to the children at the different schools, where all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

In the evening the older folks found much enjoyment in the large "cotillon party" which came off at Litzingers, and where every arrangement was made by "CHARLIE" to render this fourth of July dance one long to be remembered.

At Johnstown a most imposing display was made by the "O.K.-Fellows" who celebrated the day by a procession, and a dinner. There were ten lodges, numbering over five hundred members of the order, who with their regalia made a fine appearance. After parading through the different streets under the direction of John Flanagan Esq., as Chief Marshal, aided by four assistants, the order marched to the Methodist Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by John P. Linton Esq., and an address delivered by Past Grand Mitchell of Butler, Penna. They then proceeded to the Arcade Hotel where a most sumptuous dinner was served by Henry Foster. The music of the Welsh Brass Band, and the martial music, by which the procession was accompanied added much to enliven the occasion and nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

There was also a large procession of Irish and German citizens, headed by the American flag and German Brass Band, who after parading the streets celebrated the day in a becoming manner.

A procession of Sunday School Scholars numbering over five hundred marched to a grove near Keryville, and spent the day in much enjoyment.

There was also a celebration in Judge Murray's woods by the members of the Catholic Church, and their families, where addresses were delivered and the day passed pleasantly.

The account of the celebration at Hemlock will be found in another column. At the Summit, Chest Springs, Carrolltown, Cherry Tree, and other places where the day was celebrated we have not received full accounts, but it is gratifying at this time to see so general a turn out of the people to celebrate the birthday of the Nation.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—It will be seen by the call in this week's paper that the election for delegates to the Democratic County Convention will take place upon the 26th inst., and that the Convention will be held on the 29th.

We hope that the Democrats of the several districts will stir themselves so as to secure a full turn out at the polls, and that every district in the county may have a voice in the formation of a ticket, in the support of which all can rally at the ensuing election with the certainty of success.

69-A. J. Lewis, of Baltimore, states that by his own personal knowledge John C. Fremont is a slaveholder.

Maj. Joseph Bernhard.

This gentleman who in part represented this district in the last legislature, it appears declines a re-nomination, and will not therefore be a candidate this fall.

The last Fulton Democrat says: "We have received a letter from this sterling Democrat, declining a re-nomination for Assembly and withdrawing his name from the list of candidates.—There are many friends throughout this county and the District, who will regret to hear of this determination of Maj. B. During his term of service, no man can point to a single stain upon his character as a man or as a Representative.—He made an excellent member and was deservedly respected and esteemed at Harrisburg. The people will honor him for his truly consistent conduct as a democrat, whilst in the public service."

SPEECH OF WM. B. REED, Esq.—We call the attention of our readers to the speech of this gentleman at the Philadelphia ratification meeting. Mr. Reed has heretofore been regarded as one of the most active and leading Whigs of the State, and occupied the position as the last chairman of the Whig State Committee. He is a lawyer of much ability and of high standing in the city of Philadelphia. Devoted as he has been to the old Whig party, and being the warm friend of Clay and Webster, as supporters of the Constitution of this country, he cannot consent to follow in the wake of the Black Republicans, or to be controlled by the midnight Know Nothing order; he has therefore boldly come out in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge, regarding the Democratic party as the only Constitutional party in the Union. His example will be followed by thousands of others, and we commend his remarks to the Old line Whigs of this region of country.

BELLARD'S PANORAMA OF NEW YORK.—This exhibition came off last night at the Court House, and was witnessed by a large and respectable audience. We deem it unnecessary to speak in praise of this great painting—all we could say would add little to the merits of the artist's skill. We would advise all who never paid New York a visit, to go to the Court House to night and you will see both sides of the great Metropolis.

A PRESENT.—The firm of Holmes & Young, Johnstown, will please accept the thanks of our better-half for a handsome present. We had intended publishing this week an article from the Johnstown Tribune in relation to a master piece of workmanship from the Jewelry establishment of Messrs. Holmes & Young. It will appear in our next.

69-We notice that at the late annual commencement at Villa Nova College Mr. Frank Shoemaker of this place received the degree of A. B. Mr. S. graduated with all the honors, and possessing as he does a fine mind, he bids fair to become a distinguished son of his native "cloud capped Alleghenies."

69-We received a communication from White Township, and also a letter from a friend in St. Louis, which we will endeavor to publish hereafter.

The Bill of Peace.

We publish again to-day the bill introduced in the Senate by Judge Douglas, and which has already passed that body. It is now before the House. If the Republicans in the House refuse to pass that bill they will prove themselves far greater rascals than the "border ruffians." It is a bill of peace. It does all that any reasonable man can ask. It annuls the objectionable laws; abolishes the test oaths, and the capitation tax. It allows entire freedom of speech and the press on the question of slavery. It fixes the right day for the election in the Territory—the day when Missourians will want to be at home at their own election. It provides for commissioners to make out an accurate list of legal voters. It requires three months actual residence to entitle one to a vote. It provides punishments for illegal voting. And it authorizes the use of military force to prevent all frauds and violence.

What more can any one ask. Reader and others assure us that the free State men outnumber the pro-slavery men three to one.—What then will be the result of this bill if it passes? A new free State next winter. Now when such a measure of peace and justice is offered to the country; we are told by the Abolitionists of the House that they will refuse to pass it; or will inculcate it with amendments that the Senate cannot accept. In other words the Black Republican majority in the House must defeat that bill in some way or all their electioneering thunder is gone; and they as a party have not a plank left to stand upon. Let us see now if the demagogues dare do so infamous an act. If so, they also are the guilty party, and the whole country will so understand it.

Remember, a Democratic Senate has passed the bill—the abolitionist Senators voting against it. The Swards, the Samners the Hales opposing a bill that would give peace to Kansas, and make it a free State in a few months if they have not lied to us about the state of the parties in the Territory. This bill tests the honesty of the agitators, and throws all the odium upon them if they dare defeat it.

We think, however, that some of the abolitionists in the House are honest, and that the bill will pass, and be signed by the President.—Pittsburg Post.

The Westmoreland County Democratic Convention met in Greensburg on Tuesday, and nominated the following persons:—Congress—ALEX. M'KINNEY; Assembly—Hon H. D. FOSTER, JOHN FAUSHOLD and SAMUEL HILL; Sheriff—VALENTINE ELLIOT; Commissioner—G. W. ROSS.

Correspondence.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, Congressman.

A Congressman must be elected this fall, from our district, to fill the place of John R. Edie Esq. The importance of securing success to the democratic party, by a judicious nomination, is apparent. Under the old party organizations, the right of public opinion in the district, was against the democracy. This is sufficient to convince the party that to attain success they must make a nomination, which, besides uniting the party vote would, by its ability and good standing, draw to its support elements, now within strict democratic lines. The ticket should not only be available but pre-eminently capable—so as to rest well upon its own personal merits as upon the strength of its party.

As Cambria County has claims to the nomination permit me through your journal to suggest in this connection the name of CYRUS L. PERSHING. Mr. Pershing is endeared to all who know him by many noble and manly qualities. He has been a consistent faithful and active democrat from his early youth and in no man could the party repose their confidence with a fuller assurance of safety. He has never before claimed as a candidate the attention of the public or his party and does so now only in compliance with the wishes of his many friends. He is well known throughout the district, having resided for a period in the adjoining county of Somerset where his friends promise him a handsome majority. In this view, we are firmly convinced that the democracy of Cambria and the district will best secure their interest and enhance the chances of success by hoisting the name of Cyrus L. Pershing for Congress. We speak from a knowledge of the facts and an earnest regard for the success of the party.

EBENSBURG.

Celebration at Hemlock.

The citizens of Hemlock and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of the glorious 4th in a spirited and agreeable manner. In the forenoon, the Washington Rifles paraded, accompanied by the celebrated Newry Brass Band, and the Loretto Martial Band. The parade and various manoeuvres, deploying, firing, &c. passed off in a manner creditable to this fine company, and showed that the military spirit still burns bright and strong on our mountains.

At one P. M., the "Rifles" and many of the citizens partook of a splendid entertainment prepared for the occasion, by Mr & Mrs. Kiehard Trotter, everything was of the best, the board groaned with plenty, and ample justice was done to the good things by the partakers. After the repast, a procession was formed and proceeded to a beautiful grove on the lands of Paul George Esq. The procession marched as follows: First, the Star Spangled Banner, next, the two Bands, then the Ladies of Hemlock and vicinity, who mustered in strong numbers, looking their best and prettiest; next, the orators of the day, then the military and citizens.

Upon reaching the grove, the officers of the day were selected.

VICE PRESIDENTS—JOHN KERR.

President—Augustus Little, John Scott, A. F. Cantwell, and F. M. George.

Secretaries—C. H. Brady, D. Caldwell and J. W. Short.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. Wm. A. Smith. When concluded, Dr. Smith made a very impressive address to the numbers congregated. He gave a historical exposition of the circumstances of the Colonies previous to, and at the time of the Declaration; commented upon the difficulties surrounding those who prepared and signed that matchless instrument. Among the many points which he enforced with rare ability, he discussed that paragraph of the declaration wherein the King of England is charged with endeavoring to prevent the population of these States, by obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners. He remarked upon the coincidence of sentiment between the British tyrant of that day, and a certain tyrannical exclusive political organization in this; showing that, as "there is nothing new under the sun," so the enemies of American Liberty and prosperity, who at this day are boasting of their new fangled doctrines, have yet done nothing but vamped up the despotic measures of old King George.

Dr. Smith was followed by C. D. Murray, Esq., who made a stirring appeal to the people to rally in the support of the Constitution and Laws, attacked and undermined on all sides by open and concealed traitors. He sternly reviewed the corrupt principles and treacherous designs of the enemies of the Republic.

Michael Dan Magehan, Esq. next addressed the numerous assemblage. His remarks went to the heart of every one present. He described the labors of the Revolutionary Heroes; drew a graphic picture of their toils, their sufferings and their sacrifices, from the terrible winter at Valley Forge until the final triumph at Yorktown. He admonished against that lukewarm patriotism which would suffer these glorious recollections to be forgotten, when their memory should be ever bright.—He urged the study of Washington's actions and examples. His summing up and eulogy of that perfect character was masterly.

When these excellent speeches were concluded, the regular and volunteer toasts were read, and the procession returned to the village in the same order as before. The procession was imposing; it was a scene not to be forgotten by our community. The day was magnificent—the sky unclouded. The Sun shone brilliantly, gliding with lustre the glorious folds of the Stars and Stripes, and the polished arms and gay uniforms of the military, the smiles of the ladies, the inspiring strains of the music, lent a peculiar grace and animation to the scene. Nothing occurred to interrupt for a moment the harmony, and the crowd dispersed in quiet and good order, having well and appropriately spent a happy day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1. The day we celebrate.
- 2. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—the immortal 56.
- 3. The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution.
- 4. The memory of LaFayette, Montgomery, Steuben, Palaski, DeKalb, those noble foreigners, who shed their blood that we might be free.
- 5. The American Union—The guardian and precious depository of the hope of mankind's political regeneration.
- 6. The Constitution and Laws—Wo to the traitors who would violate them.

- 7. Liberty of Conscience—It is the chief and lasting duty of American citizens to guard this choice boon of Heaven.
- 8. The President of the United States.
- 9. The army and navy.
- 10. To the oppressed of all nations—come and take refuge under the broad folds of the Star Spangled Banner.
- 11. The Old Keystone—whilst she stands firm, the Union is safe.
- 12. Popular Sovereignty—the only true basis of government.
- 13. Woman—When she smiles, who dare to despair of the Union.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Joseph Burgoon—The example of the signers of the declaration of Independence, should teach us, that on this day, we should all meet together as a band of brothers; knowing no political or religious differences; all determined to uphold the constitution of our glorious country.

By Henry Weiss—Gen. Washington—the great and good; his name has been handed down to posterity, but alas what has become of his principles—let us remember that so far as our suffrage will go in the cause of liberty, it should not be wanting.

By Samuel Bence—The memory of those gallant sons of Cambria, who fell during the Mexican war.

By Henry Schneitberg—Washington Township—The fortress of freedom, of liberal ideas, of the rights of man; her very air is fatal to Know Nothingism.

By Peter M'Gough—Little Cambria good for 1200 against the Know Nothings.

By John Wilkins—The memory of Jefferson—The Declaration of Independence has made him immortal.

By a Genuine American—The Democrats and old line Whigs of Washington Township—Their magnanimity, and christian forbearance displayed towards the bakers dozen of K. N's, in allowing them to cast their votes to deprive their neighbors of their sacred rights, forms a beautiful contrast to the conduct of the "Thugs" of Louisville.

By S. Brindle—Washington—The great advocate for civil and religious Liberty.

By John Kelly—The memory of our lamented Colonel—Charles H. Heyer—So long as truth and courage are admired, he cannot be forgotten.

By S. Short—The surviving soldiers of the Mexican war.

By David Sharp—The memory of the noblest Roman of them all—Henry Clay.

By a member of the Rifles—Our former Brigadier General—Joseph M'Donald—Time cannot diminish our regard for him.

By S. J. Burgoon—If there be any poor unfortunate K. N. to deposit a vote this fall, may they not remind us so much of Macbeth's ghost as they all did last fall.

By M. Moyer—James Buchanan—the next President of the United States. His name is eulogy enough.

By John Itel—May the time soon come when Know Nothingism and abolitionism will be forgotten.

By M. M'Hugh—John C. Breckinridge—the accomplished orator, the eloquent defender of the Constitution and Laws, the pride of the young Democracy, and the next Vice President of the United States.

By Francis Urban—James Buchanan—The strong tower of the Union, the exponent of true Democracy, the great gun of America, the terror of Great Britain.

By Dennis O'Donnell—Andrew Jackson—the Hero, Patriot and Sage—Wo to K. N's if he were alive this day.

By M. Short—The United States—Never to be severed by foreign or domestic traitors.

By one of the Rifles—Francis Urban—A pretty good egg, and a useful man—amongst all his inventions and improvements; may he not forget the most important of all—the cradle.

By John O'Donnell—James Buchanan—Illustrious in every station which he has hitherto filled, he will be yet more illustrious in the station which he will soon be called to fill—the Presidency.

By H. Parrish—Know Nothingism and Abolitionism—It is hard to say which is the most dangerous.

By the Company—The orators of the day—Messrs Smith, Murray, and Magehan—We tender them our thanks for their eloquent orations to day, and we pledge them that the truths they have so powerfully set forth to us, shall sink deep into our hearts.

By the Company—The Newry Band—They have endeared themselves anew to us, to day—We shall not forget their trust.

By the Rifles—The Loretto Band—May they carry as pleasing recollections to Loretto as the Rifles have always carried from there.

By the Company—Our Host and Hostesses—May their days be long in the land; may abundance, be their portion, and may they see many happy days like this.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN IN CAMBRIA—OUR FORMER NOTICE OF IT CORROBORATED.—Some weeks since we published an account of the mineral deposit on the land of Thomas B. Moore, Esq., of Ebensburg, as we received it from Mr. James Morley, who had examined the deposit. Since then we have received the following statement from Mr. Watkin Jones, whose whole life has been spent in mining and superintending mines in both Europe and America, and whose knowledge of mining and of the quality and value of mineral deposits cannot be surpassed. Mr. Jones carefully examined the deposits, and describes them as given below, which more than corroborates the statement of Mr. Morley. He says it is the most extraordinary mineral deposit that he has ever seen. He also describes the water power at the spot to be unsurpassed, there being sixty feet fall in a distance of one hundred and fifty yards.

The Bill of Peace.

Mr. Douglas has introduced a bill in the Senate, which will pass both houses, and settle the Kansas difficulty fairly. No one can object to it. Here are its provisions:

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the various bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report on the subject. It contains an elaborate argument in favor of the new bill accompanying the report, which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be selected by the President from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each county, to form a constitution and institute a State government. When the apportionment shall be made the Commissioners are to remain in session every day, except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in said list of voters, which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the most public places of each election district; and so soon as all the errors have been thus corrected in said lists, the Commissioners are requested to cause a corrected list of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each Judge of election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the Territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, to proceed to form a Constitution and State government, which shall be of republican form.—Kansas then to be admitted under such Constitution on an equal footing with the original States. The bill provides further, that no law shall be enforced in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, fraud and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is, that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory, shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age, are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the Fugitive Slave law or any other law, nor any other condition what, ever.

Mr. Fillmore on Black Republicanism.

The following extract from Mr. FILLMORE'S speech at Albany, shows that he entertains the same views of the inevitable consequences of the success of the Black Republicans that have recently been expressed in our columns:—

But this is not all, Sir. We see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, and to overthrow the whole United States.—Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? [Cheers.] Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?—[Cheers.] Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him in making appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South having a majority of the Electoral votes should declare that they would only have stateholders for President and Vice President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. [Applause.] And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? [Tremendous cheering.] If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our fathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

Prospect in Pennsylvania.

The news from all parts of Pennsylvania is of the most cheering character. Everywhere the old line Whigs are wheeling into the Democratic ranks, with a determination to do all they can for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. Pennsylvania will give such a majority next fall for the Democratic ticket as will astonish even the most ardent and sanguine friends of the good old party. In a letter dated Northumberland, June 28, 1856, the writer says: "We have organized a very large club here. Several old line Whigs are in with us, and we expect more to join.—We will have a much larger majority in Northumberland this fall than we ever had before. I attended a pole raising at Milton a week ago, and I was rejoiced to find so much enthusiasm, and such a large turnout. There were many old line Whigs present who had come out for Pennsylvania's Favorite Son. In fact, there are many throughout Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Montour counties, who have openly declared for him." Such is the news from different parts of Pennsylvania. The nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE has inspired an enthusiasm such as has not been known since the days of Gen. JACKSON.