



Democrat and Sentinel.

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

EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

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, JOHN ROWE, (OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.)

CONGRESS, C. L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. SENATE, JOHN CRESSWELL, Jr., OF BLAIR COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM C. REAMER, GEORGE N. SMITH, FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, GEORGE W. EASLY, RICHARD JONES, JR., FOR PROTESTATORY, JOSEPH McDONALD, FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THEOPHILUS L. HEYER, FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, THOMAS McCONNELL, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, WILLIAM PALMER, FOR CORONER, PETER DOUGHERTY, FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, HENRY SCANLAN, COUNTY AUDITORS, DANIEL COBAUGH, 3 Years, EDWARD FARRAN, 2 Years.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

- Charles B. Buckalew, District. 1st—Geo. W. Nebinger 2d—Pierce Butler 3d—Edw. Wartman 4th—Wm. H. White 5th—John McNair 6th—John H. Britton 7th—David Laury 8th—Chas. Kessler 9th—Jas. Patterson 10th—Isaac Slenker 11th—P. W. Hughes 12th—Thos. Osterhaut 13th—Abra'm Edinger 14th—Renben Willer 15th—Geo. A. Crawford 16th—James Black 17th—Henry J. Staible 18th—John D. Roddy 19th—Jacob Turney 20th—J. A. J. Buchanan 21st—Wm. Wilkins 22nd—Jas. G. Campbell 23d—Thos. Cunningham 24th—John Keatley 25th District—Vincent Phelps.

The above is a correct list of the persons placed in nomination on the Democratic Electoral Ticket by the Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March last. A pledge to support JAMES BUCHANAN for President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for Vice President, in the event of the election of the ticket, has been received from each of the above candidates.

Township Meetings.

The Democrats of Cambria county will meet in their several townships for the purpose of holding Democratic meetings as follows: Summerhill Township—at Jefferson, on Saturday, Sept. 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Clearfield Township—at the hotel of Henry Harbour, on Tuesday, Sept. 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M. White Township—at the school house in Fallen Timber, on Wednesday, Sept. 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Chest Township—at A. Shallenberger's hotel, on Thursday, Sept. 25th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Allegheny Township—at the hotel of J. McKinnie, in the borough of Loretto, on Saturday, Sept. 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Jackson Township—at the house of Henry Rager, on Saturday, October 4th, at 6 o'clock P. M. Blacklick Township—at the house of J. Craig, on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Speakers may be expected at each meeting, and at Loretto, Carrollton, Chest tp., and other places where desired, the Germans will be addressed by gentlemen in their own language. Should other meetings be required, notice will be given of them hereafter. Democrats who desire handbills for their meetings, documents for distribution, or speakers for meetings they may wish, can get all necessary information by applying to either of the undersigned members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cambria county. Richard White, Wm. A. Smith, Cyrus L. Pershing, George W. Easley, John H. Douglass.—Executive Committee.

CONNECTION.—In the Resolutions passed by the Bar on the death of E. Hutchinson, Jr., the following errors were committed: In the fifth line of the third Resolution, the word "need" is printed instead of the word "meed," and in the seventh line of the fifth Resolution, the word "instructiveness" is used, instead of "instructiveness" of his sympathies, &c.

JOHN R. EDIE. Two years ago, John R. Edie, was a candidate for Congress in this District. Previous to his nomination, he had been known as an ultra Whig; as a pious and devout worshipper at the political altar where Clay and Webster during their lives, ministered as the great high priests. About that time, Know-Nothingism began to develop itself, not only in this District but also in other portions of the State; but so secret and hidden were its tactics, that it was almost impossible to fasten upon its followers the sin of membership. Although Edie was strongly suspected of being a member of the order, his explicit denial of the imputation in private conversation, secured for him, not only the support of his old political associates, but also the votes of a large number of Democrats, for the reason that the latter regarded the election of his opponent as utterly hopeless, and because they were appealed to by his personal friends to vote for him—as a matter of course, under these circumstances, he was elected by a large majority.

During the following winter, we think in January or February 1855, a Know-Nothing meeting was held in the Court House in Somerset. It was addressed by Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, one of the most rampant and scurrilous Know-Nothing in the State—at that meeting John R. Edie was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and in that capacity, introduced a series of resolves, asserting the right of Americans to rule America; expressing a holy horror at the dangers of foreign influence and recommending as a remedy, a radical change in the naturalization laws. This was his first public demonstration in favor of Know-Nothingism, and in this region, it produced towards him a feeling of the most sovereign contempt, on the part of those gentlemen, whom he had so basely and wilfully deceived. It was the first time they discovered, that to be was part and parcel of the sworn obligation of a Know-Nothing. From that time, up to the present day, he has been among the most active and prominent members of the order; he has attended all the Know-Nothing State Conventions and so zealous has he been and so distinguished a disciple has he become, that one portion of the State Council is familiarly known as "the Edie branch." This fact alone, is sufficient to secure for him a lasting immortality. Such is his political record, briefly stated, so far as his Know-Nothingism is concerned. With what face can he appeal to old line Whigs, and naturalized voters to sustain him? He basely deserted the former in the hour of their trial, hypocritically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous midnight oaths, he is forever sworn to oppress and persecute the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically dead and buried; that it is numbered among the things that were. He so far forgets his allegiance to the constitution of the country and so far attempted to prostitute his political influence to base and ignoble purposes, as to become a member of the midnight conclave and by his acts he shall be judged.

What has been his course in Congress? What has he ever done that the people, whom he has insulted and betrayed, should stultify themselves by re-electing him? He voted for Nathaniel P. Banks for Speaker of the House of Representatives, knowing that Banks had declared that he was in favor of "letting the Union slide." That vote is a fit commentary on John R. Edie's patriotism. In harmony with his Know-Nothing brethren and Black Republican allies, he has shouted most vociferously for "free Kansas," for "free speech" and for "free men." He has shed crocodile tears as freely as Tom Ford over poor "bleeding Kansas" and has piteously lamented over her future destiny; and yet, when the Senate of the United States, two months before the adjournment of Congress, passed a bill for the pacification of Kansas, which John P. Hale declared on the floor of the Senate was unexceptionable, this same John R. Edie, refused to vote for it. He was willing to disband the army and leave the frontier settlers to the tender mercies of the savage; but did he want peace in Kansas—not until after the Presidential Election. Deprive him of his stereotype appeal for Kansas and the opportunity which it affords him and his Black Republican associates, of denouncing Southern men and Southern Institutions, and appealing to the sympathies and prejudices of the North, and their occupation, like Othello's is gone. By his vote on the army bill, he is equally responsible with Giddings & Co. for the present troubles in Kansas; because when that vote was given, there was comparative peace in that territory; but the moment the result was known, and the President was thus rendered powerless by destroying the efficiency of the army, the Telegraph wires were set to work, and Lane with his deluded followers, invaded the country and the work of civil war and bloodshed again commenced. This was the commencement of the present Kansas difficulties. The Democrats, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, desired peace and labored ardently to accomplish it; but they were in a minority and therefore powerless. On Edie and his co-laborers, constituting the majority, rest the fearful responsibility. If an angel were to prepare a bill, for the settlement of the Kansas troubles, we do not believe it would have received the vote of a single Black Republican member of Congress, for the reason that if that question was settled before the Presidential Election, Fremont and his friends would be completely shorn of all their boasted political strength; their only plank would be completely knocked from beneath them.

What is John R. Edie's position on the Presidential question? Is he for Fillmore or Fremont? We have been informed that in Somerset county, where he resides, and where Fremont has but few friends, he passes for a Fillmore man, and through his procurement, the Know-Nothing paper in that county, ran up the Fillmore flag and hailed the Fremont banner down. In this county, he was taken in charge by the Fremont men, and as they refused to permit him to appear before the people, and define his position on this or any other question, we presume that he gave them satisfactory assurances of his devotion to Fremont, notwithstanding the fact that he was a member of the Harriburg Know-Nothing Convention, that placed in nomination the present Fillmore Electoral ticket. He would naturally trim his sails so as to float with the popular breeze in Blair and Huntingdon; and proclaim himself for Fillmore or Fremont, just as public opinion might require.—One thing is certain and that is, that he is opposed to

Buchanan.—That was to be expected and we rejoice at it, for we need not the aid and assistance of a man, who would so far dishonor himself, as to declare in the National Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th day of February last, that he was President of the true American party in Pennsylvania, and that he was the successor of that clerical demagogue, the Rev. O. H. Tiffany.

Democrats of Cambria such is the candidate opposed to the Democratic nominee, Cyrus L. Pershing. The one is a high minded honorable man; the other is a mere trading politician, who would crawl into a Know-Nothing lodge and concoct schemes by which to degrade and oppress a portion of his fellow citizens, and then crawl out again and denounce his fellow conspirators, if by doing so, he believed he could better his political fortunes. Choose ye, between them.

WILL THERE BE A FREMONT ELECTORAL TICKET?

Whilst in every northern State there is a Fremont electoral ticket, there is none in Pennsylvania. The friends of the Black Republican candidate are afraid to place one in nomination, and true to their political instincts, hope that at the eleventh hour they will be able to force the friends of Fremont into the support of the Fillmore ticket, and then appropriate to themselves the fruits of the victory. This attempt at fraud is indignantly repudiated by the Fillmore men, or at least by a very large majority of them, who avow their determination to stand or fall with their own candidate. In the political history of this country, no party has ever occupied so base and humiliating a position as the one just now occupied by the Black Republican party in this State. That party has a candidate, but is without any of the political machinery by which to render its decree effectual, in the event of a majority of the people of the State declaring against Buchanan. Will any man pretend to say that Fremont and Fillmore stand upon the same political platform? or, that the affairs of the government would be administered in accordance with the same policy by the one or the other? To ask the question is simply absurd. The difference in principle is equally as wide and radical between the well defined policy of Fillmore and Fremont, as it is between Buchanan and Fremont. It requires no further proof than the declaration, which is notoriously true, that the Fremont men are as hostile to Fillmore as they are to Buchanan. If a Democrat wants to see a Black Republican blush just ask him, "Where is your Electoral ticket?" If you are honest in your support of Fremont, why is it, that although your candidate has been in the field for three months, your party has not had the courage to call a State Convention and nominate Electors? You claim that your candidate will be elected; that you will carry Pennsylvania, (without the vote of which Fremont's success is hopeless,) and yet you are waiting to drive a bargain with the friends of Fillmore, and like the celebrated Mr. Micawber, see what will "turn up" between this and the 4th day of November.—Suppose that the Black Republicans in this State vote for the Fillmore Electoral ticket and it is successful? In that event, will the vote of Pennsylvania be cast in the Electoral college for Fremont? Not, if Millard Fillmore can prevent it; not, if he is a lover of his country a friend of the existence of the Union; for he has publicly declared his solemn conviction that Fremont's election would be equivalent to a dissolution of the Union.—This question, however, will be settled by the national democracy in such a way as to render it perfectly immaterial whether there be a Fremont Electoral ticket or not. The day of political humberg has passed away, and the people demand a fair and an open fight, at the risk of inglorious defeat to the party that refuses it.

FILLMORE ON FREMONTISM.

After his return from Europe, Mr. Fillmore delivered a speech at Albany, in which he spoke of the Black Republican party and the dangers of its success, as follows: 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 rule over 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 his 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 truly, 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 slaveholders 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.

JOHN CRESSWELL, JR. A rigorous effort will be made by the Black Republicans to defeat this gentleman's re-election to the State Senate. Although Cambria claimed the office, yet when the popular will was carried out, in the selection of one of her citizens as the democratic candidate for Congress, it was perhaps asking too much to insist that the Senatorial candidate should also be conceded to her. Mr. Cresswell is a gentleman of talent and great respectability of character, and during his three years service in the Senate occupied a commanding position in that body. He is deservedly popular at home and will be warmly sustained. In a crisis like the present, there is but one duty for every democrat to perform, and that is to lay aside all political grief and vote the whole ticket. It is no time to enquire why this man or that man was not nominated, and assume a position of armed neutrality. So fatal a catastrophe as the election of a Black Republican legislature this fall must be prevented, and the only certain and effectual way to do it is for every friend of Buchanan and the State ticket to do his whole duty at the October election.

FAIR The Committee of arrangements having in charge the preparation for the county Agricultural Fair are very energetically at work. The ground has been considerably enlarged—new sheds for the exhibition of articles erected—officers for the different committees prepared. The track has been extended, and is now one fourth of a mile in length, and is perfectly graded. An excellent Brass band has been engaged. In a word, the committee are neither sparing time or expense, and expect to make it one of the most attractive fairs that has ever come off in the State. Everybody and their friends are coming to the fair; and so they should. We think that the meeting of friends and neighbors and the comparing of ideas consequent, give a pleasant variety to the dull routine of every day life.

FREMONT'S LETTER TO THE NATIONAL KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

We were informed a few days ago that the Black Republican leaders of this place deny that JONAS C. FREMONT ever accepted a nomination at the hands of the National Know-Nothing Convention, which assembled in New York in June last. That any sane man would make so silly a declaration, only proves that Fremont's friends count largely on the ignorance of the American people, and that they expect to carry him into the Presidential chair by a well organized system of bold and unmitigated falsehood. Below will be found John C. Fremont's letter accepting the Know Nothing nomination, and to it we respectfully direct the attention of our adopted citizens.—This letter was written before he accepted the nomination of the Black Republicans, although nominated by the Black Republicans first.—New York, June 30, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I received with deep sensibility your communication, informing me that a convention of my fellow-citizens, recently assembled in this city, have nominated me as their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people; and I desire through you to offer the members of that body and their respective constituencies, my grateful acknowledgement for this distinguished expression of confidence. In common with all who are interested in the welfare of the country, I had been strongly impressed by the generous conciliation which influenced the action of your assembly and characterizes your note. A disposition to avoid all special questions tending to defeat unanimity in the great cause, for the sake of which it was conceded that differences of opinion on less essential questions should be held in abeyance, was evinced alike in the proceedings of your Convention in reference to me, and in the manner in which you have communicated the result. In this course no sacrifice of opinion on any side becomes necessary. I shall in a few days be able to transmit you a paper, designed for all parties in our cause, in which I present to the country my views of the leading subjects which are now put in issue in the contest for the Presidency. My confidence in the success of our cause is greatly strengthened by the belief that these views will meet the approbation of your constituents. Trusting that the national and patriotic feelings evinced by the tender of your cooperation in the work of regenerating the government, which pervade the country, will harmonize all the elements in our truly great and common cause, I accept the nomination with which you have honored me, and am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your fellow-citizen, J. C. FREMONT.

Messrs. Thomas H. Ford, Ambrose Stephens, W. A. Boward, Stephen M. Allen, Simon P. Kase, Thomas Shankland, J. E. Dunham, M. C. Greer.—A Committee of the national American party.

Summerhill Township. The Democracy of this township are active, and give us cheering accounts of the prospects in that quarter. A Buchanan and Breckinridge Club has been in existence for some time, and already numbers nearly one hundred members. They have had several enthusiastic meetings, and will hold another at Jefferson on Saturday afternoon next, to which they invite the Democracy of the surrounding townships, when addresses will be delivered by a number of gentlemen. A Hickory Pole will be raised at the same time, and good music be in attendance. The following are the officers of the Club: WILLIAM PALMER, President; CHARLES O'NEILL, ISAAC WIKES, Vice President; E. A. McCoy, Secretary; John McCoy, Treasurer; Wm. Howe, Wm. Murray, Wm. Hudson, Jas. Burk and John McCigan, Executive Committee.

GRAHAM & GODEY'S MAGAZINES.—We have received the October numbers of Graham and Godey. They are capital numbers.

The Voice of Allegheny. The Old Line Whigs of Allegheny township are taking an active stand with their Democratic brethren to resist the spirit of intolerance, fanaticism, and disunionism, now agitating the country, and which threatens to involve us in a civil war. Many have already avowed their determination to henceforth act with the Democratic party, regarding it as the only National party now in existence, and the only hope they have of rescuing the country from impending dangers. The following communication from two Old Line Whigs we publish with pleasure, and gladly welcome them to our ranks. Their example will not be without its influence with others, and when the day of election comes the patriotic and constitution loving Whigs of Allegheny we are satisfied will nobly do their duty. Messrs. White & Devine.—Gents.—As the Whig party is politically dead, and the undersigned see no real National party but that of the Democratic party, we therefore renounce all sectionalism and every other ism, and give our firm support to Buchanan and Breckinridge and the whole County Ticket.

JOHN E. M'KENZIE, PETER J. M'KENZIE. Loretto, Sept. 13, 1856.

WILLIAM A. STOKES, ESQ.

We call the attention of our readers to a letter from this gentleman, which will be found in another column of our paper. We regard Mr. Stokes as one of the most powerful champions of the democratic party in Pennsylvania. Inflexible in the maintenance of his principles, he asserts them with a force and dignity of language, which, if they fail to convince, will command the most entire respect.

A GLORIOUS MEETING.—OLD WASHINGTON IN THE FIELD.

We are strictly within the bounds of truth, when we say that the Buchanan meeting at No. 4 on last Saturday evening was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering that has been held in this county during the present campaign. The unterrified democracy of old Washington were out in all their strength. If any man ever doubted as to what that gallant township can and will do on the second Tuesday of October, as well as on the 4th day of November, he had only to look at the vast crowd and be convinced. The sterling democracy of Johnstown and vicinity, of Summerhill, of Munster, Summit and of Ebensburg were there in hundreds, and deserve all credit. The turnout of Germans was unusually large, and is an evidence that they are fully alive to the great issues at stake in the present contest.

The only thing that interfered with the harmony and entire success of the meeting was the failure to erect the splendid Hickory Pole—which unfortunately broke at the second splice. The democrats of the township are determined however, to elevate it at no distant day. The meeting was presided over by PAUL GEORGE, Esq. Speeches were delivered by Geo. R. Stewart, Esq. and Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq. of Johnstown, in English, and by Geo. Engelbach of the same place, in German—by John Cresswell, Jr., our candidate for Senator and by Gen. McDonald, T. L. Heyer, John S. Rhey and C. D. Murray of Ebensburg, and J. Barnes, Esq., of Johnstown—an old-line Whig.

The Democratic Convention of Lancaster county put in nomination a ticket consisting of six old line Whigs and nine Democrats. Hon. Isaac E. Heister was nominated for Congress. Mr. Heister has long been known as a Whig of the Clay and Webster school; but, like the Choates, the Pratts, the Peaces, the Benjamins, and the other distinguished statesmen of the same school, he has boldly enrolled himself under the banner of that party upon the broad folds of which are inscribed "the Union, the constitution, and the equal rights of the States," and is laboring zealously and effectively for a cause which he dignifies by his talents, sustains by his eloquence, and illustrates by his example.

A. Murray McIlwaine, of Bucks county, for many years a leading old line Whig, has come out in a strong letter for Buchanan and Breckinridge in which he expresses his firm belief that the success of the sectional party "would dissolve the Union, destroy the hopes of the world in the success of a free government, array one portion of the confederacy against the other in horrid civil war, crush our commerce and manufacturing interests; and lead inevitably and of necessity to a military despotism which would extinguish forever the last ray of hope for freedom."

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The more reckless portion of the opposition have been attempting to make the public believe that "Old Hickory" did not hold Mr. BUCHANAN in high estimation. They allege that GEN. JACKSON wrote a letter, in which he spoke disparagingly of Mr. B., but that misrepresentation has been exposed by Mr. MAC GAVOCK, of Nashville, who had the curiosity to see the letter of GEN. JACKSON, from which a quotation has been hawked about, and he finds it infamously mutilated. Immediately succeeding the quotation made by the Know-Nothings, is the following in Gen. JACKSON'S own hand writing: "Mr. Buchanan is a man of fine talents, and if he comes into the department of state will execute the duties with ability."

FOREIGN INFLUENCE OF FREMONT.

One of our exchange papers says that the London Times, Post, Standard, Chronicle, News, Globe, all advocate FREMONT'S election on the ground that it will either abolish slavery or dissolve the Union. They evidently think with the True American, that "the liberty of one slave is worth all the Unions God's universe can hold."

Hon. John C. Breckinridge in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg Post, of Thursday, contains a glowing account of the Democratic Mass Convention in that city on Wednesday. The demonstration was grand and imposing, there being over twenty thousand persons present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Post says: "the speeches were all excellent; but that of John C. Breckinridge would, from his position on the ticket, and his high reputation, form the most marked feature of the occasion. He is one of the most fluent and graceful speakers we have in this country.—He was most enthusiastically applauded throughout; and his sentiments were evidently received as sound Democracy that will do for the North and South and the whole country.—Much good has been done to the good old cause by Mr. Breckinridge's appearance here. Mr. Bowen, of Baltimore, made one of his very best efforts. Col. McCook, of Ohio has vindicated his character as one of the ablest debaters in the land; and all know how well and ably Col. T. J. of Ohio, and Col. Black acquitted themselves."

The following is a brief sketch of the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, which we copy from the Post:—

SPEECH OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE. When our candidate for Vice President arose, there was a perfect storm of applause. Mr. Breckinridge advanced to the front of the platform and said: My fellow-citizens:—I have not appeared before you to exhibit any rhetorical display, but to speak of the issues of the day. Those issues are the most important we have ever had presented. We see day after day the attempt to scatter the seeds of discord among the people. He would utter the same sentiments here which he would utter in Maine or South Carolina. He had no appeals to make. He saw the effort to array the working classes of the North against the institutions of the South. The Democratic party had sufficiently demonstrated the falsity of this position.—It had been the fortune of that party to survive shock after shock, and it remains a bulwark to mark our progress and to tell our fate. The philosophy of this is, that this party in its federal relations has stood by the Constitution. This has enabled it to withstand every attack. He would not go into the discussion of the American party. The Democratic party was obliged to oppose it from its nature, for, whom the law makes an American he is an American. So by a law of its own nature the Democratic party is obliged to resist and oppose the Republican party.

The party attempts for the first time to destroy the law of love which has bound our country together. The question is which they expect to find success is the question of African slavery. It is charged that the Democratic party desires to extend slavery by Congressional interference. The charge is wholly unfounded. He belonged to an organization who declared that the people of each State and Territory should regulate their affairs for themselves. He had supported this principle in Congress and out of it. It did not affect the interests of the North, nor of the South; or he should have opposed it, but it left the people to regulate their own affairs subject only to the Constitution. This had been the policy of the country from the days of the Revolution. This is the American principle. The people of the territories have as much right to settle this question for themselves as they have to settle any other; as, for instance, marriage, or the like. Is there any divine right of power in Pennsylvania or in Kentucky to say how this question should be settled?

It is said that the South declare that Kansas shall never be free. He would say no such thing. Let the people settle the question themselves, and if they say for free State, let her come in, welcome as the flowers of May. Give them the same rights the people held when twelve of the thirteen original States held slaves.

The dates did not make the federal government to carry out partial objects of philanthropy or fanaticism. It was not a consolidated government, but formed for a few purposes, a few general powers exhaust the number of those powers. We are to the world a nation—yet internally we are sovereigns. Kentucky has no right to abuse and find fault with Pennsylvania for her laws, and the like, nor has Pennsylvania the right to find fault with Kentucky for her peculiar legislation.—But the Republican party have objects beyond the pacification of Kansas. They don't intend the difficulty there should be settled until after the election. The tendency of this party is to abolitionism and disunion. Don't they organize their party for the purpose of putting an end to the institution of slavery and the spirit that moved our fathers to moderation and harmony? To accomplish this fifteen States are to be arrayed against sixteen. It is in vain to say this is not a geographical party. South of a line, nearly central, this party has no adherents. I speak not of individuals. I should be sorry if the Democratic party should be held responsible for the unkind things that are said south of Mason's and Dixon's line. And I regret to hear the contentment, the contumely and the scorn which is used by individuals of the North. I implore every man who loves his country to come forward in this crisis.

Who believes that this Union can survive when the fountains are dried up? When the woodman goes out to clear the forest, he bands the tree and it dies; and if you draw this geographical line you girdle the Union, and it dies. I exhort you to read the Farewell Address of Washington, and then advocate the principles of this party if you can. If the Atlantic States should exclude the West from their reserved rights, would it conduce to secure the spirit of tranquility? And now, when parties of the North heap rebuke and vituperation upon the South, does it conduce to perpetuate the Union? You can't hold this Union together by force; it must be by affection. The Union is a Gordian knot—the moment you strike it with a foreign sword, it only binds us more tightly together. Our present position has been accomplished by a union of love—our flag, without a stripe erased, has been still preserved.—

Here the enthusiasm became so great that some half a dozen men jumped upon the reporter's table and rendered it utterly impossible to hear or write anything more that was said. The foregoirg is a most meagre skeleton of about one-half of Mr. Breckinridge's speech. In his powerful flights and eloquent appeals, and clear elegant phrase, and in his perfect delivery Mr. B. stood before his entranced audience, "the pride of every model and the perfection of every master."