INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 27, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
Of York County.
Auditor General:
DARWIN PHELPS,
Of Armstrong County.
Surveyor General:
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,
Of Bradford County.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that the 4th instalment, being five dollars on each share, will be due and payable at the office of the Treasurer on the 20th July next.

By order of the Board of Managers.
JOHN MOWER, *Treasurer.*

June 27, 1856.

Only a few weeks since, the manuscript of JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer of the Poor House, had been so *altered* as to make it appear that he had protessed to have paid money to a man for bacon *whose name was not in his account*—and, when the person alluded to gave information that he had never furnished any bacon to the Poor House, then the very charitable charge was preferred that Mr. R. had been robbing the Treasury!—*Gazette.*

Now, we pronounce this extract false, from beginning to end; in whole and in part, there is not one word of truth in it, and the natural and constitutional falsifier and vilifier of that dirty disreputable sheet knew it to be so.

What are the facts in this case? We were handed, by Mr. Rush, the report to publish, according to law, which we did.—Our compositors put it up. Mr. Rush does not write the plainest hand in the world, and the name of Fr. Friend, might easily be mistaken for Fr. Turner, which was the case. The proof was read, and the error was not discovered. Mr. Rush, after the first impression was worked off, came to our office and charged us with falsifying his Report in an item where he was charged with $90. We got his manuscript and examined it in his presence, found the item to be exactly as we had it, and he was forced to acknowledge the item correct and that he was mistaken, after charging us with doing this intentionally. We then gave him *all* the manuscript, and *a copy of our paper* telling him to examine them carefully and if he discovered any mistake, to let us know, and we would cheerfully correct it. He took away his manuscript, has it yet, and we dare the *liar*, Bowman, to point to a *line, sentence*, or *word*, that we *altered*. Let him now, that we brand him as a liar and falsifier, go to Mr. Rush and show us wherein there has been any alteration, or stand before the public in all his naked deformity.

The Report was published on the 14th of March, and about the 1st of April we got a letter from Mr. Turner, inquiring about the matter. Mr Rush had the manuscript and had had time to have it corrected. In our issue of the 5th of April, we asked the following query, and from it will be seen that Mr. Rush was *not* charged with "robbing the Treasury," but that we only asked for "light on the subject:"

QUERY:—In the Report of the Poor House we find an item in the account of Mr. John H. Rush, for which he has himself credited with $5.50 paid Mr. Frederick Turner for bacon.—Now, we have been assured by Frederick Turner, sr., and his son Frederick Turner, jr., of Harrison Township, that they never sold the Poor House any pork at all. We know of no other Frederick Turner in the County. We would like to have a little light on the subject.

The next week April 11th, after being shown the manuscript and being assured by Mr. Rush, that it related to Frederick Friend and not to Frederick Turner, we published the following explanation:

In answer to our query of last week, we would state that the charge of $5.50 for pork, in the Poor House Report, should be to Frederick Friend instead of Frederick Turner. The "hand of write" was not very plain, and the compositors were as likely to make the one name as the other out of it. Besides the late Treasurer took the manuscript and a copy of our paper the first week the Report was published, for the purpose of comparing them, and was at liberty to correct any errors he might discover; but this was not done.

After reading the above, is it possible that Bowman, or any body else but a wilful lier and falsifier, could be guilty of such a paragraph, as we publish at the head of this article. Indeed, it appears from his last six or eight papers, that the more professions of religion the fellow makes, and the oftener he takes the sacrament, *the more he lies.*

Our friend, Mr. J. J. LETHER, proprietor of the Bedford Restaurant, serves up for his friends and the public, every night, Ice Creams of the choicest flavor.—Of course every body eats Ice Creams this hot weather.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN DAVIS.

We publish on the first page of our paper, to-day, the speech of Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts, on the 27th of January, 1840, in the U. S. Senate, in answer to the speech of James Buchanan, delivered at that time in the Senate, in favor of LOW WAGES. The following is an extract from Buchanan's speech, and will be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, pages 135—6. This is the extract, and these are his very words, and Locofocoism, with all its brazen impudence, and falsehood, dare not deny them:

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metalic, and the cost of everything is REDUCED to a hard money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. The foreign French and German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country and sells it for a hundred. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent, in favor of the manufacturer.

"No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.

"What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits.

"The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulous to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession in no small degree, even of the English home market; IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTING DUTIES. While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

Now, to REDUCE OUR NOMINAL PRICES OF LABOR; according to Mr. Buchanan's doctrine, to the STANDARD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and the *poor man* would not receive more than TEN CENTS A DAY for his labor. A careful calculation of the average prices of labor throughout Europe was made at the time, and in our currency, would not quite amount to *ten cents a day.* This is Mr. Buchanan's love for the *poor laboring man*, this is all the wages ten-cent Jimmy is willing to give. Laboring man, how do you like this? are you willing to work for, and support your family on this *paltry sum!* If Buchanan can have such a law as he wishes passed, many of you will have, like the laboring classes of Ireland, Germany, France and other countries in Europe, to live on potatoes, or oat bread alone, and never see any meat! We hope none of this class will be so silly as to vote for this old aristocrat who would thus treat them. We hope no poor man will vote for him for another reason, that to the rich man, who has his thousands, it would more than double his riches, and the poor man who had nothing to depend upon but his labor, it would not only make him poorer, but he would never have a chance to rise! Poor man, laboring man, ponder over these things, and vote accordingly.

LOCOFOCO COUNTY TICKET.

The Delegates of the Locofoco party of Bedford County, met in this place on last Tuesday, and put in nomination the following ticket.

Associate Judge,—A. J. Snively, Esq.
District Attorney,—G. H. Spang, Esq.
County Surveyor,—Wm. M. Hall, Esq.
Commissioners,—H. J. Bruner, Esq., 3 years, Cadwallader Evans, 1 year.
Poor Director,—George Elder.
Auditors,—Henry B. Mock, 3 years. Thos. W. Horton, 2 years.

There was no enthusiasm manifested by the Delegates whatever. Their faces seemed, every one of them, about a yard long.—They appeared, certainly, by their downcast woe-begone looks, to have no hope of carrying the county, and no doubt, only met and nominated a ticket, to keep up the county organization, in the approaching Presidential Election. The ticket they nominated is certainly as weak and woe-begone as the delegates themselves. They could not have taken up on easier one to be knocked down, by the opponents of Locofocoism. We will notice a few of them.

A. J. Snively is the same one of that name who some years ago, was the Sheriff of Bedford County. He is an old office holder, and has been an office seeker all his life. He is decidedly unpopular, and will come about as near being elected Associate Judge, as he will fly, by that time.

Wm. M. Hall, Esq., is a right clever young man, known to his party, by his being frequently a candidate for some office or other, and now only receives the honor of an empty nomination for *County Surveyor*, and that, too, when he has *no* prospect of of an election. Besides, Mr. Hall is a YOUNG LAWYER, and it would be the most unsafe thing in the world to elect a LAWYER to that office, where he will be called on to run *lines and boundaries* between neighbors. We do not say Mr. Hall is dishonest, but it would be the worst kind of a precedent. A LAWYER might run lines in such a way as to cause endless lawsuits, and from his knowledge of the lands, be employed as Attorney for one party or the other, and thus *make money out of his own acts!* It is an unsafe precedent, and the people will avoid it.

The candidates for Commissioner are not known out of their own Townships, and Mr. Bruner, one of them comes from Cumberland Valley, where no Locofoco can run ahead of his ticket.

George Elder, the candidate for Poor Director, was a few years ago before the people, for the office of Commissioner, but was beaten by Fr. Turner, Esq., Mr. Elder running some 40 votes behind his own ticket in his own Township!

Thos. W. Horton, one of the candidates for Auditor, has been before the people for something or other, for several years, and always beaten!

Such is the ticket to be beaten this fall. Let all our friends now go to work, and labor till the election, and Federal Locofocoism is done for in Bedford County.

☞The *Gazette* of this week trys to make much capital out of the fact, as it says, of 'Mr. Renshaw, an *able* Lawyer, formerly of St. Louis and now of Baltimore, who for several years has visited Bedford and is well known here, having recently come out for Buchanan. Now the fact is, this is another of Bowman's *lies.* Mr. Renshaw *never* was a lawyer, and that paper only says so to make him appear prominent' He was formerly a *clerk* and now we believe follows *shaving* in Baltimore. It is doubtful if he was ever a Whig. But some weeks ago we heard him say that he had left the Whig party *several years ago!* We presume he is of that class of Missourians, who, if not an active participant, is at least a defender of the outrageous acts of the "Border Ruffians," in attempting to force slavery on the free State settlers of Kansas. He would of course then naturally support that candidate and that party approving of these outrages!

But, has not the Gazette recently noticed some desertions of men *who are distinguished*, from its own party. Senator Hamlin of Maine, also the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Chairman of the Locofoco State Committee of Maine, Lieut. Governor Koerner of Illinois, and thousands of others, both North and South, have deserted the sinking ship of Locofocoism. Wonder if the Gazette has heard of these?

PRESIDENTIAL.

The North American Convention of Bolters, that recently met at New York, have nominated Freemont, in place of Banks, who declined the nomination. They support Governor Johnston for the Vice Presidency. The tickets of the North Americans and Republicans for President are therefore the same. Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey is the Republican candidate for Vice President. We publish the Republican platform in another column. The Platform is all right in itself, except the hit at the American party contained in the last plank.

From the union of the North Americans and the Republicans, on the Presidency, it will be seen that parties are narrowing down, and we confidently hope that they will still come down prior to the election until they are a unit in opposition to Buchanan. We believe as firmly as the election day arrives, that Buchanan is doomed to an inglorious defeat. The signs of the times indicate this result.

Next week we intend to publish the celebrated Fourth of July Oration, delivered in 1815, by James Buchanan. It is quite an interesting document, and for its charges against the Democratic party, and Mr. Madison, and its support of Federalism, we hope it will be widely circulated. We will publish it also on the very anniversary of that day, and the lover of Buchanan and of Fourth of July thunder, may appropriately peruse it with much satisfaction. It would not be a bad idea, as the battalion of solders of this County, meet in Bloody Run on Friday, and a great many citizens will also be there, to have a special meeting called, and the Oration read for the benefit of the faithful!

REPUBLICAN LANDMARKS.—We have received from the author, John P. Sanderson, Esq., a copy of this invaluable work. It gives the views and opinions of all the great American statesmen on foreign immigration, and contains a collection of statistics of population, pauperism and crime, &c. There are some choice extracts from the earlier writings and speeches of Buchanan, which we will frequently make use of in the present campaign. Every American should procure a copy of this work. Send on for a copy. Printed by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale by booksellers generally.

☞The examination and exhibition of the scholars of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, at Rainsburg, took place on Friday last, and from what we have heard, came off to the entire satisfaction of all the visitors. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, the Principal and Preceptress, are as well qualified for their respective stations, as any persons in the State. The scholars under their charge make remarkable progress in the different branches of their studies. The Institution is situated in a romantic and healthful place, and the school is now in that high position, that the citizens of Bedford County should take pride in it and lend it their generous encouragement.

☞The Rev. Mr. Phelps, formerly Presiding Elder for this District, is expected to preach in the Methodist Church, on Sabbath morning next. We have no doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—This establishment is now under the charge of Mr. WM. M'MULLIN, who is in every way qualified to discharge its duties. He is as good a telegraph operator as is in the State, accommodating and obliging, and all who may have business with that office, will be pleased with the manner in which he punctually attends to his duties.

We call the attention of our readers to the communication of Wm. Griffith, Esq., in answer to the calumnies in the last *Gazette.* No man in Union Township stands higher among his fellow citizens, than Mr. Griffith, He answers his calumniators clearly, and fastens upon them the base slanders in reference to the lost children.—Read it.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

MR. OVER.—I notice in last week's Gazette, a communication from F. D. Beegle, Post Master at St. Clairsville, charging me with saying certain things which the Gazette parades as evidence to justify what he said about the Know Nothings, in connection with the lost children. That Mr. Beegle's story was fabricated for that very purpose is evident from its face, the General himself assisting in its fabrication. But I think I can show to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that if every word of the story was true, which is not the case, it could not justify his conduct; but in the absence of any truth, the communication is in itself an additional outrage.

I shall first notice the Gazette's first charge, in which it charges the Know Nothings with industriously circulating the report that the Catholics had stolen the children. My first communication appears, and Bowman admits the first charge to be false by abandoning it and taking a new position. In his second position he says, "We have the humiliating and disgraceful admission that the Know Nothing leaders intended to make the charge if their bodies had not providentially been found." I called on him for the names of those leaders, and also of those making the admission; he does not respond to the call, but Mr. Beegle steps forward and says that I "came into his store during the excitement about the lost children, professing great sympathy and feeling for Mr. Cox under his calamity (a desperate offence) and among other things remarked, what a great outrage it was for people to raise the report that Cox might have murdered the children. I agreed, (says Mr. Beegle) that it was a burning shame that any one should circulate so dreadful a report in the absence of any fact to sustain the charge, but remarked that it was no greater outrage than it was for the people to raise a report that the Catholics had carried them away." He then goes on to give my reply, showing that I dissented from his opinion, and gave reasons for dissention, and from this Mr. Beegle infers that it was me that started the report. The reader will please bear in mind, *that Mr. Beegle here admitted* that he had himself introduced the Catholic subject. I now wish to inquire whether the inference is just, that I raised and circulated a report that *another man names to me*, merely because I am not willing to concede that it is not as infamous as some *other* vile report. But to come to the point; *where did Mr. Beegle get that report*, that he had ready to thrust at me nearly as soon as I entered his store, in answer to my complaint, (that Mr Cox had murdered the children) as he has stated it himself? He *admits he had it before I came there*, and consequently could not have got it from me. Until Mr. Beegle answers this question satisfactorily, the public are bound to believe that HE *has manufactured it himself.* I feel confident that we have now *driven it home to its* ORIGIN, *where it is bound to stay!*

But if additional evidence of the absurdity of Beegle's charge were needed, it could be found in the fact that to say that the Catholics had stolen the children is not only saying that search for them in the woods is useless, but it is also giving a reason why such search would be useless. Apply the test, and it will show that I am not guilty. All the time I lost from the search, if put together from the time the children were lost until they were found, would not much exceed one day, while all my hands hunted from about 1 o'clock on the first day, until the hunt ended, and I *did not discharge any one of them*, as I heard of another man doing, though my mills stood idle 13 secular days, occasioning me a loss of from $8 to $10 per day; but this is not all. We can show evidence in black and white sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man, that we made as strenuous efforts as any other, to continue the search and make it effective; such evidence will be found in the Inquirer and Chronicle of May 2nd ult. In the face of such evidence, is it not remarkable that any man could be found impudent enough to insinuate such a thing against me? But what Mr. Beegle's statements want in truth and reason, he expects to make up in proof, and he calls in three witnesses to prove his statements, which is entirely to my advantage, and which I will not notice, as they clearly show the *kind of company the fellow keeps!* If you get the measure of one of them, it will fit all—so they say themselves—and so I find it in fact, for I never spoke one word to Mr. Beegle on any such subject from the time the children were lost till they were found. After they were found, I had some conversation with him on that subject, but said nothing to justify his statement. The gentlemen alluded to were then present, as well as Michael Mock, and several other *respectable men.* These Mr. Beegle did not however get to certify for him. Here I shall stop for the present, trusting that the reader will have no difficulty in seeing that one of the most barefaced attempts has been made to fabricate, and by combination, nail on an innocent individual, and without any cause, one of the most infamous slanders that a wicked heart could conceive; having not one word of truth as a foundation on which to stand, and which must have been successful, if the principals concerned in its fabrication had had as much sense as they had impudence and dishonesty. It does not better the matter to know that this affair emanated from an officer of the government, through whose hands the business and money of the people must, sometimes, necessarily pass, nor to discover that it was invented to cover a past sin, and to secure a continuance in the office. I will merely add, that Mr. Beegle's statement contains three additional distinct proofs of its falsity on its face, which I shall leave for future notice, if required.

Mr. Bowman's connection with this matter needs no farther notice at this time, but inasmuch as an attempt has been made to create a feud between me and my Catholic fellow citizens, many of whom are among my most kind and intimate friends, it may not be amiss for me to point them to such evidences as are at my command, to satisfy them that there is no enemy in Bedford County from whom they have cause to fear so much mischief as from Mr. Bowman, who regards them as slaves at his feet, from whom he can command any obedience and service, by exciting their passions and feeding their prejudices. Other engagements will prevent me from attending to this matter soon, but I think I will not forget it.

Yours, with respect,
WM. GRIFFETH.

Union Township, June 24, 1856.

BUCHANAN'S CONDUCT TOWARDS CLAY.

Locofocoism is making large calculations upon Whig support. It is a vain hope.—These Old Line Whigs are and were the devoted friends of Henry Clay, and they will never give their political support to one, who more than any one else was instrumental in fastening upon Mr. Clay the charge of 'Bribery and Corruption,' and which followed him, in every political canvass in which he was engaged. It was a pretended conversation between Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Jackson, and the open charge of Mr. Kremer, a colleague of Mr. Buchanan's, that opened the floodgates of calumny upon Mr. Clay, and that closed to him the avenues of political preferment.—No man who cherishes with affectionate regard the memory and reputation of the statesman of Ashland, can think one moment of endorsing such a man as Buchanan. With cold and selfish purposes he saw the shafts of calumny fly thick and fast at the noble hearted, and yet never dared to stand up and right the wrong created by his own act. The New York Express gives the following, taken principally from Colton's life of Clay, which will pay any person desirous of information concerning Mr. Buchanan, to peruse it, to the bitter end.

"About two years after Mr. Buchanan's Federal Circular to the citizens of Pennsylvania, we find him engaged, very assiduously in the great 'Bargain and Sale' plot.—Mr. Buchanan figured prominently through out in that transaction—an arena so admirably adapted to the inclination of his disposition. Being at that time a member of the House of Representatives, the excitement and zeal his better judgment allowed him to bear no enviable position from beginning to end. This matter has occupied a large space in the political history of the country, and angry discussions on both sides have taken place. If however, any candid person, disposed to view the proceedings impartially, will take the trouble to do so, he will discover the political trickery of Mr. Buchanan, and his ingenuity to avoid any responsibility in the part he performed. With regard to the bearer of overtures from Henry Clay's friends to Gen. Jackson's friends, it is singular that he has never been found, unless, as it has been pertinently remarked, it be in the person of Mr. Buchanan, as alleged by Gen. Jackson. Taking all the circumstances which transpired during the plot, the following significant morceau is worthy of note, and which to this day has never been gainsaid. Here it is, free from denial:

"Some time in January, 1854, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of Gen. Jackson in the preceding canvass, and supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the house, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House.—Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, 'How could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men?' Mr. Buchanan replied, 'that he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State.' This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet office, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself"

Mr. Clay while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence; but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so.

Several times since the administration of Mr. Adams, as we have been informed, that it might be Mr. Clay's imperative duty to publish these facts, but that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan.

To add additional testimony, we state—and let it be denied, if it can—that Mr. Clay has now in his possession a letter which, if published to the world, would place Mr. Buchanan in an embarassing position. The letter comes from Mr. Buchanan; and no call on Mr. Clay will induce him to give it up, save one from his country—*id est*, the Senate of the United States. The bargain and sale conspiracy, with this expose would place Mr. Buchanan without the pale of Democracy, as totally unworthy the confidence of the place he now holds, and the suffrages of the people. Why smother up these political bolts? Why surround Mr. Buchanan with eulogies which do not belong to him? Let the truth be known, and let him stand or fall by it.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of this party adopted at their Convention in Philadelphia:

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 Kansas—and in favor of the admission of Kansas 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 resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution are essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hard 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 should 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, or individuals, to give legal assistance to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

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 territory those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established in order to establish a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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 of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose unsurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—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 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; that the freedom of speech and the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies and larcens have been instigated and encouraged and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; 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 the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before 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.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted 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.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that 'might makes right' embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American Diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce are authorised by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different 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 conscience and equality of rights among citizens we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Democracy, as laid down by the Cincinnati Convention, and indicated by the administration of President Pierce, is of a peculiar caste. But that the party, with all its uniform devotion to Southern interests, cherishes in its ranks the most determined opponents of Slavery, is shown by the progress of events in the territory of Kansas where all the leading men of the Free State or anti-slavery party are, or were recently Democrats, as for example, Robinson, Reeder, Delahay, Lane, Robertson, Dietzler, in fact all that we have any knowledge of.—Many of the prominent men of the Republican party were, but a few years ago, of the same faith, as for instance, Fremont, Blair, Bissell, Trumbull, Chase, Wilmot, Grow, Hickman, Preston King, etc.

A BOLTER.—Gustavus Koerner, who was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, in the year 1853, has come out strongly against the extension of slavery, and the Democratic party, as being in its favor. He is described as a man of great influence with the German population of the State. Illinois, hitherto the most devoted of all the Western States, to the Democratic party, seems to have a number of its leading Democrats very much discontented with the present position of things. With the aid of such men as Trumbull, Bissell and Koerner, it will be strange indeed if the opposition does not triumph there.

WHY THERE IS NO CHANCE FOR HIM.—The Boston Journal has the following:

Among the many good reasons why Mr. Buchanan can never be elected to the Presidency there is one which is conclusive.—He is a woman hater—a dried up old bachelor, and the ladies can have no sympathy for him. Without their sympathy he cannot be elected. Think of a President of the United States turning the White House into a Bachelor's hall—setting before twenty-five millions of the people the example of a man enjoying his solitary grandeur unchecked by the presence and society of woman. The idea is preposterous. It must not—cannot be. Society will protect itself against so evil an example.

BRECKENRIDGE A DUELIST.—Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, is well known to excel in the art of duelling, having upon one or more occasions been concerned in a duel.—The Lancaster Examiner, we presume, don't dig anybody when it says, "It would be curious to turn back to the files of the Intelligencer for 1844, and see the many diatribes against duelists with which its columns then teemed!"

THE ISSUE.—Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, assured the Buchanan ratificators in New York, that the South would be with them throughout the glorious contest. He also added, "Any man who does not go with the South in this contest, will be set down as desiring the dissolution of the Union" This, then, is a war waged for the South. Who said 'sectional party?'