THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE AMERICAN SIGNAL.

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...eir Foreign Allies at Loggerheads.

...ll ascertained that the for... has been bargained away to ...h Bishop Hughes, because the ...presentatives would not expel Mr. ...for killing that "d—d Irish son of b—h," ...illed him—and because, at the demand of ...right hand man, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of ...Irish Celt, a Catholic paper, the Cincinnati ...nvention would not shut its doors upon the ...honorable gentleman. The ... of McGee—one to the House and the other to the Convention—making these ... are indeed geus, and the way he ... the Democracy and the eaten ... of the Arch Bishop, is ... sider. This cunning Prelate, ... upon the Democracy pretty ... time tired of the concern, ... forces where he and the ... and they have been always a heart ...very, but have been held back by ...ce with Southern *Dem*... But ...suit could stand it no long... order of Keating, the Irish Catholics by ...bert, the Democratic Congressman, the pretext for turning his back on his ... allies, and transferring his hosts to Black Republicanism, where in fact they always belonged.

The Democratic party has nursed this foreign influence and given it tremendous power in the elections, and now when the serpent is thawed it has turned its fangs on its protector. Why did they not expel Mr. Herbert from the House?—Why did they not turn him out neck and heels, from the Convention? How dared the House to disobey the orders of "one who seldom drops any ... that he has in hand, and who distinctly ... the Democratic Representatives at Washington, that if justice is not done to the murderer, Herbert, they will be held accountable?"—How dared the Cincinnati Convention to open their doors to Mr. Herbert, when they were significantly washed by the Arch Bishop, through his right hand man, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in this wise:

"But when a Democratic member of Congress, and delegate to your Convention, shoots before breakfast, a working man, because he resented being called a "damned Irish son of a b—h," it is full time for us to ask you do you mean to separate that man from your ranks, or to overlook notorious facts, or to vindicate the equality of all classes of citizens high and low, native and foreign born, in practice as in theory."

The Democracy heeded not these warnings.—They little knew the pluck of that proud priest. He now comes out boldly and ... proclaims to the world that he is "as much opposed to slavery as Daniel O'Connel was, or the New York Tribune is." What is to be the consequence of this withdrawal of the foreign Catholic vote from the Democracy? It will give a preponderance to the Free Soil vote, that may well alarm us. A fusion of the traitorous North American's with the Free Soilers was bad enough, but when the other ... element, foreign Catholic influence, is thrown ... the boiling cabiron, with those potent enchanters, Seward, Fremont and Hughes stirring the detestable "hell broth," and singing their horrid incantations over the mixture,

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

we stand aghast and shudder at the "toil and trouble," which our loved country is doomed to suffer.

This defection from the Democratic ranks will so weaken and cripple that party, that it cannot stand alone. We ought to unite. ... section be as one at this alarming ... Democ... ering, falling by this defection of their ... alone ever gave them ... The ...ence was always the ... the two great parties in the country, ...ocrats succeeded in ... as a consequence have ... the government. Without this ... could never have succeeded ... this loss, they are now without ... should we not unite? It is now ... party or nothing. You are as ... Cæsar. The American party ... every Southern State that ... who have heretofore given you the ... Without their aid we could always have ... you and can do it easily now. Mr. Fillmore was first in the field and you ought not to have ... him. Come then to the support of Millard Fillmore, a tried patriot and statesman. You can ... us without any sacrifice of principle. We ... to you (as you say and believe) without ... our souls with perjury. We ... you ought not to ask us "to do ... but come over to the right cause, ... you as men and brethren. You ... pore in 1852. Then you "poured ..." in this wise:

"...ore our present chief Magistrate HAS ...RT NOBLY. *Although his political doctrines were somewhat different from those entertained by others; nevertheless, he has displayed that ability and justice in the administration of government, which will insure him a place in the affections of all true patriots that time, nor the hand of time, can ever efface. He had drawn to him the love and esteem of both parties—beginning to look to him in the hour of danger as their great refuge. The current of his life was gliding peacefully along, and we were ... the contemplation of a bright future.* ... OF FILLMORE AND NATIONAL ... LINKED TOGETHER. (*See Standard*, 1852.)

We ... to honor him now. Honor ... doing. He is even better now ... has won golden opinions since, ... with emphatic propriety, "love ...

Follow these Lights!

The "Standard" proclaims that the Democratic Party "*walks by no other light than that which illuminated the pathway of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson!*"

Ah, indeed? Then they are walking rapidly into the ranks of the American Party. Forward march! Walk by the light of Washington?—Here it is, shining from his immortal "Farewell Address:"

"Against the insidious wiles of Foreign Influence, the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly awake: since history and experience proves that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government.*"

Here is another ray of light from Washington! Let it illumine the pathway of the Standard!

MT. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1799.

To Mr. Adams, American Minister at Berlin.

SIR: You know that it is not the policy of this government to employ foreigners when it can well be avoided, either in the civil or military walks of life. There is a species of self-importance in all foreign officers that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious characters among our own countrymen—who conceive AND JUSTLY too, where there is no great preponderance of experience or merit that they are entitled to all the offices in the gift of their government.

I am, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[*See Sparks' Washington, vol.* 11, *page* 392.]

Here is yet another streak of light from the same source:

MT. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1790.

DEAR SIR: It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices civil or military upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens. Yours, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

But the streaks of light still burst upon us!—Here is one from Thomas Jefferson, "the great apostle of liberty:" He was the author of a petition to the Virginia Legislature in 1797 praying that foreigners by birth should be *excluded from serving as jurors—either grand or petty, in civil or criminal cases.* [*Jefferson's Works, vol.* 9, *page* 453.] Here is an extract from the petition:

"And your petitioners further submit to the wisdom of the two Houses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws, and government, does not require that the capacity to act in the important office of a JUROR, *grand or petty, civil or criminal*, should be restrained in future to NATIVE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, or such as were citizens at the date of the treaty of peace which closed our Revolutionary war, *and whether the ignorance of our laws and natural partiality to the countries of their birth*, are not reasonable causes for declaring this to be one of the rights which should be *inexamainable in future to adopted citizens.*"

What thinks the "Standard" of that ray of light from his great apostle, Mr. Jefferson? A foreigner should not serve as a juror, either in civil or criminal cases! Mr. Jefferson must have been tinctured with Americanism surely! Out upon him, ye pack of revilers of the American Party! Down with him! Wipe out his very memory from the hearts of his country! He was a "bigot," was he? But stop, Mr. Standard, here comes another ray bursting in upon "the pathway of Democracy"—

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence—political or commercial, or in whatever form attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean, *that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.*"

But here comes yet another column of light from the "sage of the Hermitage."

Gen. Jackson, in his letter to Dr. Coleman, of Warren, said:

"In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British Merchants. It is time we should become a little more AMERICANIZED and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of the old world, feed our own, or else in a short time we shall be paupers ourselves!"

Follow those lights Mr. Standard.

Donations of Public Lands.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, a neutral paper, that takes no part in politics, has the following very just and forcible statement of the course the government has pursued in disposing of the public domain. Comment is unnecessary, the statement of facts carries its own commentary with it.

The General Government has given to the Illinois Central Railroad Company more than enough to pay the entire public debt of the State? Is not this an outrage? Is it not a gross infraction of the rights of the old States? Virginia groans under taxation to pay her liabilities for her yet partially finished public works, while an incorporation of *individuals* receives as a donation from public lands which *Virginia gave to the Union*, more than enough to pay for all her public works! How such injustice has been successfully perpetrated upon the old States we cannot understand.

The Proof of Buchanan's Unsoundness.

Mr. Charles Irving, one of the Buchanan electors in Virginia, in a recent letter against Mr. Buchanan, makes the following comparison between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Seward. He alludes to the resolutions of 1819 against slavery, to which Mr. Buchanan's name is affixed:

"These resolutions prove that Mr. Buchanan at that time was a Missouri restrictionist, and that he occupied upon the admission of Missouri, the same ground, occupied now in regard to Kansas by Seward & Co."

How can the South support a man who occupies a position precisely similar to that of Seward & Co. Mr. Irving, a Democratic editor and a Buchan elector in the "Old Dominion," classes them together. Do the people of Virginia need any better evidence of Buchanan's unsoundness? Charles Irving, a Democratic editor and elector, is the witness: is he not credible?—*Organ.*

The Loco Governor, West and East.

The Loco papers, upon the opening of the Gubernatorial canvass, gave glowing accounts of the speeches of His Excellency to the people of the mountains, bragged over the pummellings he inflicted upon "Sam," and boasted in their usual style of Mr. Bragg's position on the subject of internal improvement. Of course they would have the people believe, that he who, before he was elected Governor of the State, had never raised his voice in behalf of any of the great interests of the State, but had rather been a bitter opponent of all improvement, was a better internal improvement man than Mr. Gilmer, who ever since his entrance into public life, has been noted as amongst the foremost friends and advocates of every measure for the improvement of every section of the State. Of course, this is Locofoco tactics; but let us see how Gov. Bragg has maintained his consistancy.

Gov. Bragg, when in the Western part of the State, where he thought the subject would be a popular one, descanted upon internal improvement to the delight of the faithful, and lo, it was heralded by their presses; but since he has been in the East, what has he said in behalf of improvement? Has he raised his voice in favor of any of our great works? Has he said one word about his great friendship for such works? From all the accounts we have seen, save an allusion to the subject at Halifax, he has been as mute as a mouse on this and kindred questions. It would not do down there, and the people down there who have always known him, know that he has always heretofore bitterly opposed every thing of this kind. He could not have the face to tell the people that he was and had always been a staunch and unflinching friend of improvement. He knew that *they knew* better and hence he was silent on that subject. Talk about being sectional! Does not this show that Gov. Bragg has one kind of talk for the West and another for the East? He is the sectional man, if any there be, for the recorded votes of Mr. Gilmer show that he has never refused his aid to any section of the State, when they asked it of him; and this is infinitely better and more practical than a thousand bombast words that his Excellency has for one section that he does not choose to utter in another.

Let Southern Men Read.

We copy the following just strictures on one of the Resolutions of the Platform of the Foreign Federal Party from the "Fayetteville Argus."—Link it into them, friend Cameron! They will see sights yet before they cram their odious doctrine of "Alien-Squatter-Sovereignty" down the throats of Southern men:

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

It matters exceedingly little what "democratic national conventions" resolve on the subject of slavery; for experience has demonstrated the frailty of Sag Nicht nonality, and that they who call themselves democrats, have no a party, just about as much regard for the pledges contained in their platforms as diecrs have for their oaths. But this resolve is as very bad that we really cannot suffer it to pass without some degree of animadversion.—In the first place it is worthy of note that *all the inhabitants* of a Territory, according to this resolution, are to enjoy the right of suffrage, and assist in forming the State Constitution and in the enactment of laws, whether they be citizens of the United States or not. This is the very quintessence of "Squatter Sovereignty." These inhabitants may not have been three months out of European jail, they may not understand a word of the English language, they may have never heard expounded a single section of an American Constitution—and yet they are to frame laws and establish constitutions for the future States of America. Secondly: as the term *inhabitants* includes every individual of the white race, so it may just as well comprehend Chinese, Indians and Africans, and, therefore, for anything that appears to the contrary, a *negro slave* who escapes from North Carolina, may go to Kansas Territory and assist at the ballot-box in procuring the passage of *a law to prevent his own master from immigrating to that country!* and such is the pabulum provided by a "Democratic National Convention" for that rapacious monster of Freesoilism which southern "democrats" have the unblushing assurance to tell us will devour the rights of our section and destroy this glorious, blood bought Union, unless we vote for the nominee whom they have placed on this very tesselated and checkered, freesoil platform! *O tempora! O mores!* We can scarcely refrain from exclaiming to this blind, deluded, and heterogeneous organization, held together, as John C. Calhoun declared it was in his day, "by the cohesive power of public plunder."

MR. FILLMORE.—The Courrier des Etats Unis the French organ at New York, in an article on the Presidential candidates, makes the following complimentary remarks touching Mr. Fillmore. Coming from a paper which has always manifested the most violent antipathy against the party of which Mr. Fillmore is the nominee, they are the more striking. The Courier circulates extensively among the cultivated classes of American society, and in all parts of the United States among the French and Spanish naturalized and resident populations. It is edited with superior ability, and exercises a great influence, particularly among the Creoles of Louisiana. The Courrier says:

We have already expressed our opinion and personal preferences for Mr. Fillmore. Notwithstanding our profound antipathy for the party of which he is the standard bearer, we are more than ever convinced that he is the man, whom the people of the United States should, by acclamation, call to the Presidential chair. He is the only one on whom any reliance can be placed for a firm, moderate, and what the country most needs—a *tranquillizing* administration. He is the only one about whose political creed there can be no doubt, or suspicious ambiguity, as it rests not on vague or illusory formulas, but on a practical past. The fact also that he cannot be re elected after a full term, is another argument in his favor, over his rivals; he will be exempt from the ambitious temptations and suggestions, which were the cause of General Pierce's policy, and which will sway the minds of his competitors,

Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

In this portion of our blessed land of liberty we feel little, because we know little, of the actual nuisance of foreign pauperism. We do not see, and therefore do not sensibly feel the effects of the ignorance and impudence of the numerous horde of Irish bogtrotters, fresh from the "jim of the say," reeking with peat and whiskey, and smelling as savory as the rotten potatoes on which they have been accustomed to feed. Thanks to our system of slavery and slave labor, with all its imputed evils, it has this good effect, to keep from among us these multitudinous hosts of "sons of the sile," which infests other portions of our land. They cannot compete with slave labor, and we ought to be thankful for that or any other cause, that may keep these worthies at a respectful distance. We much prefer that they should labor on the public works of other States, and dig ditches for the abolitionists, though as a consequence they become co-laborers with them in their dirty *political* works. Though we may thus feel their political influence by this tremendous increase of the abolition power we are least saved the annoyance of seeing, hearing and smelling these freshly regenerated freemen. Let them, in Heaven's name, stay at distance—the further the better. "*Plus loin, plus cher.*" Give us the honest, unadulterated Ethiopian, ebo shin, musk and all, between the wind and our olfactories—but save us and our institutions from contact with the reeking, filthy, lousy, puttescent hordes that are spewed on our soil, in such abundance from the prisons and poor houses of European States. Worse than slaves at home, they no sooner touch our soil than they become the freest of the free—and politicians of the first water—With no previous preparation, for a proper appreciation of our institutions except what they acquire in a deck passage across the Atlantic, which serves as their chrysalis state, on touching our soil they burst from their old integuments, are caught up by the loving Democracy, and washed and scoured for the polls; and none so happy, so respected now as Paddy, regenerated "with his shillalah and shamrock so green." Five days after landing, he is ready to vote and swear that he has been an American five years—or "By Jasus! tin on 'em, if your Honor plase." He is now ready to bully the natives—and guard with his shillalah the purity of the elective franchise, and becomes a hero at the ballot box to protect it from spurious votes.

"Arrah, Darcy!" said one of these genuine disciples of Democracy, with the face of a mastiff, and a bruise over the left eye, to a well-dressed, intelligent gentleman, who ventured to offer a ticket at the polls, without speaking the party shibboleth—"and are ye quite shure, ye'se got ye natralsashun pappers in yir pocket, me frin? If ye've got 'em, out wid 'em, ye spalpeen. Show yer pappers to their Honors on the bench up yander, or nar-a vote will ye put in that box, me darlint." The gentleman meekly remarked that he had not brought his naturalization papers with him; in fact he had never taken them out, thinking that they might be unnecessary, as he was born in the City of New York, and had never been out of the State. "Faith," says the new-fledged patriot, "an are ye quite sure that ye're not telling a big lie to their Honors. If ye wur born at all, at all, in Meriky, ye wur born quite young, I'm thinking; for ye're an old codger, any how—and faith, I believe ye're a deaver. By the Hill o' Howth! I'll jist crack ye wooden pate for ye, if ye offer to vote afore ye're ready."

Paddy was pacified after a while, and the gentleman who had never been out of his native State, was allowed by the judges to vote, much against the wishes of this immaculate patriot, who had the ballot box in charge. From scenes like these *we* are happily delivered; but they are by no means rare in the northern cities. Let *them* wear these Irish jewels. It can excite no envy in us.

We do not speak of the intelligent, educated and modest Irish gentlemen. We have many such among us. We welcome them to our hearthstones and our hearts. But the *offscouring* of that nation we do abominate, and we can't help it.

From Europe.

The propeller, North American, arrived at Quebec on the 30th ult., bringing the news that Mr. Dallas is not to be dismissed, and that the difficulties with this country will probably be amicably settled. Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Derby, stated that it was not the intention of the government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

Consols for money rose in consequence of this announcement. Cotton was exchanged. Flour and wheat a trifle higher.

A Slight Peep at his record.

Mr. Buchanan's record is full of inconsistencies and contradictions. Indeed it would be difficult to find so much in the published record of any other public man, that is so utterly at war with all his present pretensions. Once a Federalist, declaring if he had "a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out," and now an immaculate Democrat. Opposed to the Missouri Compromise, then in favor of it, and again opposed to it. Thanking God that his lot was cast in a State where slavery does not exist, and yet lauded by his friends as a sound State Rights Democrat. Supporting the annexation of Texas because in his opinion it would "be the means of limiting not enlarging the dominions of slavery," his friends present him to the country as the only man who could give efficiency to a policy which they say may be the means of carrying slavery into many of our new Territories. Can any man's record show greater or more glaring inconsistencies? As an index of what position Mr. Buchanan once occupied, we refer our readers to two articles in this num... of the "Signal," the one showing Mr. Bu... upon the Bankrupt law, and th... from his low wages sp... them, and see wha... for your suf... of the Ame...

What He Said in 1848.

The immaculate Democracy pretend that there never was such a party for honesty and consistency as they are, and they swear by the beard of the prophet that their candidates have always been the same thing. It makes no difference what amount of evidence you bring to bear, the cry is the same, great is Democracy, and "Jammy" is its prophet.

They pretend that Jimmy—ten cent Jimmy—is and has always been right on every question involving slavery: but to a candid man unbiased by mere party zeal, his record is as full of inconsistencies as an egg is of meat. They say that he not only now approves the Nebraska-Kansas bill, but that he was for it from the first. But how does the matter stand?

In 1848, he wrote to Mr. Yancy as follows:

"On the 26th August last, after much reflection, I addressed a letter to the Democracy of Berks County, Pennsylvania, in which I expressed the opinion in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise to any territory which we might acquire from Mexico; I had entertained and freely expressed this opinion from the time the question was first agitated: and every day's experience, since the date of my letter, has but seemed to strengthen my conviction that *the Missouri Compromise is the best, if not the only mode of finally and satisfactorily adjusting this vexed and dangerous question.*

Under these circumstances, *I cannot abandon the position which I have thus* DELIBERATELY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY *taken, and assume any other that can be presented.*"

This shows what he probably would have done as "simply James Buchanan," had he been a member of the United States Senate when the Nebraska Kansas bill was before it, but being placed upon the Cincinnati platform "he must not take one plank from it, or add one to it." Out upon such demagoguery! Away with such hypocrisy and cunning!

Buchanan on Foreigners.

The Lancaster Correspondent of the Philadelphia News, publishes the following passage in Mr. Buchanan's political history:

It seems that it is not only on Slavery and Federalism, that James Buchanan has been continually shifting his ground. I find by a copy of the Chronicle or Harrisburg Visitor, of February 13, 1815, a paper then published in Harrisburg, by William Gillinor—that Mr. Buchanan, then in our State Legislature, was a radical "Know Nothing!" On the 6th of February, of that year, the military bill being under consideration in the House, Mr. Rowland moved an amendment to exempt school teachers from military duty. After various amendments being offered and lost, the motion was agreed to. We now quote from the report *exclusive*.

"Mr. Grosh then moved an amendment which, at the suggestion of Mr. Ragnet, was made to exclude from the militia "all subjects of our enemy."

"This was not agreed to.

"Mr. Buchanan then moved to exclude from military duty 'all subjects of Foreign Powers with which the United States now are, or hereafter may be, at war.' How could we force men into the service of the country, when they might, if taken in battle, be hung as traitors?'

"Mr. T. Morgan moved to amend the amendment, by adding, 'with the exception of such person or persons as shall neglect to avail himself or themselves of the rights of citizenship.'

"Mr. Buchanan asked if they would force into the service of the country one who had not been long enough in the country to fall in love with its government? Would a man, with all the feelings of a monarchist, pressed into our lines for the defence of the State, be a good soldier? He hoped we were able to defend ourselves, without trusting to such means of defence."

Mr. T. Morgan then replied. The objections of the gentleman from Lancaster (Mr. Buchanan) were rather plausible than solid. If that gentleman would assert to the principles of human nature, he would find that mankind in general are willing to avoid peril; that they will not voluntarily place themselves in a situation subjecting themselves to danger, and a participation in the public burden. There might be a few honorable exceptions, but he apprehended the rule was general.

"The amendment to the amendment was not agreed to.

"Mr. Buchanan's amendment did not prevail."

What a beautiful spectacle we have here presented in the leader of "the great Democratic Anti-Know Nothing party!" In 1815, before the present American movement was talked of, Mr. Buchanan, in the Legislature of his adopted State, advocated the exclusion of foreigners from our armies. He was then in favor of just what his party now denounce the Americans for—the advocacy of a principle which they allege would have deprived the country of the services of a Lafayette, a Kosciusko, and other distinguished foreigners, who aided in our struggle for liberty. He was not even in favor of allowing them to avail themselves of the privileges of citizenship as a qualification for defending the country of their adoption! He contended then that a man "who had not been long enough in the country to fall in love with its government," could not be a good soldier; and he now, by the Cincinnati platform, which he has so "cordially" endorsed, denounces the Americans for applying the same rule, which he then advocated, to the selection of men to fill the offices of trust in our government.

He then said he "hoped we were able to defend ourselves without trusting to such means of defence;" and we, as Americans, now say that American citizens are able to govern themselves, without trusting to such means of filling our offices. Why did James Buchanan change his views, thus emphatically expressed in 1815? For the same reason that he has been a political turncoat all his life—for the sake of office! He soon found, after he had turned from Federalism to Democracy, that the Democrats relied upon the very men whom he wanted to exclude from the army; and he now courts the foreign vote, not because he loves them more or thinks them better qualified to fight the battles and administer the government of the country, but because he knows he can have no chance of the Presidency without their votes. Of course they will sustain the old K. N.

JULY 3, 1856.

MR. SIGNAL: I learn that Mr. Buchanan voted for the Tariff of 1852. Is this so?

They charge that he was in favor of a Bankrupt Law and voted to allow all Bank corporations its benefits. Is this true? *If so, then I am against him!* A DEMOCRAT.

(No doubt of it. The Journals show he voted for what the Democrats called "the abominable Whig Tariff of '42."

On the subject of the Bankrupt law, we refer "A Democrat" to an article in to-day's paper.

SIGNAL.

Buchanan on Low Wages—Look at the Record.

In 1840, James Buchanan, on the floor of the United States Senate, declared that ten cents per day was a sufficient remuneration for manual labor.

"*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 stimulus to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of *their protective duties.* While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

What means this smooth and polished language of the Pennsylvania Senator, but that our standard of prices should be reduced to that of the hard-money currency of Europe? What was that standard? In France 7½ pence per day, in Sweden 8d, Bavaria 8d, Italy 12d.

Let American mechanics, American manufacturers, and American agriculturists remember, that the same causes which have reduced their fellow-workmen to penury and want, will produce like results here. If ten cents will not support men there, it can never do it here. The intelligent working-men of our country will pause before they precipitate themselves into wretchedness, in order to cheapen the product of labor. Consulting their own interest and the interest of humanity, they will enquire whether it will tend to elevate or lower the human race.

Working-men, ask yourselves the question—and reflect upon it well—are you willing to lend your aid to a man who advances doctrines so pernicious and so destructive to your best interests? Weigh well the matter before you act, and then follow the dictates of your own conscience and your sense of duty.

Buchanan and the Bankrupt Law.

There seems to be no end of the troubles of the Democracy in relation to the antecedents of their nominee. Not only was he an old federalist—an advocate of the "reduction of the wages of labor to the uniform standard" of ten cents a day—and a friend and supporter of the Whig tariff of 1842, but it now turns out that, whilst he did not vote for the Bankrupt Law, because of his objections to some of the details, he was a warm friend of the principles of that Bill. It seems, however, that one of these "*details*"—was the *exclusion of the Banks from the operation of the law.* Mr. Buchanan was therefore in favor of extending a privilege which Democracy affects to consider so outrageous when accorded to individuals, so as to include soulless corporations! Read the following from the Knoxville Whig:

In a word, we have the *documents*, and we are *posted*. Well, in the Pennsylvania Sentinel, for March 3, 1840, published in Philadelphia, we have the debate in the Senate on the Bankrupt Law, which commenced on the 24th of February. Mr. Webster led off in defence of the law, and gave the character of the petitioners asking for such a law. He took the ground in the argument that States could not discharge bankrupts, and that, therefore, the General Government should do it. He then urged that such a law should be passed as would apply to all persons whatsoever, and went into an examination of that bill to show that it would meet the case.

Mr. Buchanan replied, that he did not like the features of the bill, and should vote against it.—"He had come to the other House, many years since, the ... Bankrupt Law. The subject was before the House when he entered that body, twenty years ago. The machinery [of this bill] was so complicated that he would not support it. That was his complaint against the system now; but he was open to CONVICTION, and should be EASILY CONVINCED! He cared but little for the honor of being thought consistent upon such a question as this, for he was *open* to conviction, and might, for good reasons, change his mind. What he said, he had thrown out as suggestions to the Senator from Massachusetts, and the Judiciary Committee, to whom petitions had been referred."

We will not now say how Buck decided to act—but as an excuse for him, in not wanting to support too many "odious" measures at one session, will state that on the 6th of March, in reply to John Davis of Massachusetts, he said "that Germany was an example worthy of imitation—that the PRICE OF OUR HOME PRODUCTIONS SHOULD BE REDUCED—that it would be well for us if we could REDUCE the wages of labor to the price of GERMAN WAGES, by being enabled to manufacture a piece of broad cloth for FIFTY DOLLARS, instead of one hundred dollars!"

On the 7th of March, 1840, when Buchanan TRIED TO DENY and lie out of what he had said in opposition to Banks and Banking, Mr. Davis replied, that the remarks as well as the denial of Mr. Buchanan, were "UNCOURTEOUS, UNJUST, UNPARLIAMENTARY, AND SUCH AS NO GENTLEMAN WOULD HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF!

Mr. Davis then called upon Senators to decide the question of veracity between them—and Mr. Preston of South Carolina, rose up and planked the lie upon the old Pennsylvania Federalist!

But we are not done yet. On the 24th of June, 1840, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of Bankruptcy, when Mr. Clay of Alabama, (a Democrat) moved to strike out all that portion of the bill which ALLOWED THE BANKS THE BENEFIT OF THE LAW. This did not suit old Federal Buck, as he wanted to favor some of these villainous corporations in Pennsylvania.

Here is the decisive vote of the Senate, upon striking out:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clarton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Dixon, Fulton, Huntington, Henderson, King, Knight, Lumpkin, Merrick, Moulton, Nicholas, Presley, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Ia., Southard, Tallmadge, Webster—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, BUCHANAN, Grundy, Hubbard, Pierce, Roane, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Wright—16.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 21st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights) with Tuition in all the English branches $70,00
Incidental tax, for repairs 1,00
Day scholars, for ditto, 2,00
EXTRAS.—Music on the Piano or Guitar, $24,50 Drawing, $5, Studies in Heads, Crayon Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French $10. Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session. Lecturers on the Theory of Music will be delivered, *free of charge*, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.

June 24, 1856. 41—2m.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE 30th session of this institution will commence on the 10th of July, 1856.

For particulars write to me for catalogues.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, July 3, 1856. 3