ERICAN TICKET.

Pargan, of Anson.

a, of Buncombe.

legister of Debates THE OPINION MEMBERS OF LAST SESSION, ME JI STICE, HU-MELNOPPOSING LAVERY ANTO MORED TO BE SOURI TERRITO-THE WARMEST

ang of this meeting als of this city. 48 HOPKINS. RUCHANAN.

PADOF HUMANI-

he Campaign. \$1,00 75 ets, 85,00 July 10th.

> July 11th. July 12th. July 14th. July 16th. il independenc

more than the W. Holden, on and however wo particular y a well-merited The Sabbath post interesting neted with order

ent and appro lakinson, of the tile thiks partook of a. The display the magnificest

t.mernor. the discussion gg. at Wilson,

not permit us p; but we can the American' a stistained his and forcible in a masterly fhis competfree under his The great country were

my preference in used) who found it con-

that the Kansas- laws passed by the Territorial Legislature of the Cincinnati Kansas -If it has the right to passs such laws; exclude slavery character. If it has the right to form or recog-

true idea of "alien Standard and approved by it, blows its position monster of iniquity and argument sky high!

It argues either intion to deceive power to the people of the territories! proceed to prove what

ted as such by treaty and to such only! Standard, "are greatly concerned about the operations and effects of Squatter Sovereignty in Kansas, when if the whole matter had been left to for themselves souri restriction which was in itself PRACTICAL ABOURTION, and would thereby have cut off the

to legislate Slavery | in this territory." nor to exclude it ple thereof perfect ir domestic instiblast from the Standard's bugle? Is not the aut possible for soph-

g what the Standard the people of the ter-

what does Mr. B.

ir inhabitants jus-

Platform approves the Ne-

nor to exclude it

people thereof; per-

State. It is equally

ded to be classed as

To regulate slavery

to abolish, to refuse to recognize,

or es sh by law, "slavery," if they wish! To

te their domestic

ially declared?

they assume

t has he s

enf a territor

When there

resolution.

the Kansas-

Senate on Slavery. The fifth was as follows: Resolved: That while we do not intend hereby LINE THERE AGREED ON TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. '.

> Passed 45 yeas, 2 nays.) Here then, (according to the Standard) was "practical abolition" with a vengeance!-not simply an unwillingness to repeal the the Missouri line, but a willingness to extend it, not to curtail expressly what had been 'given up to the North but to give it a little more! Who of the Standard's friends voted for it? Read!

W-hew !-- Horrabile dietn! A second Daniel

nildlation of everybody complete? Poor Mr.

Miller ! Before such a tornado, from the "storm

stuffed Boreas" of Democracy, he passes into

nonentity! But hold awhile. If such were Mr.

M's opinions, Mr. Standard, was he not in toler-

lection a little. In 1849 Mr. Shepard (W. B.

suit the tastes of all sections) It says:

to extricate its party from the slough of "squat-

They may elect &c :"

Messrs Ashe, Berry, Bethell, Bower, Collins Conner, Drake, Exum, Faison, Hawkins, Hester, Murchiston, Reich, Rogers, Shepard, Speight, Spicer, Thomas of II., Thompson of Wake, Walker, Ward, Wooten, and Watson .- (Sen. Jo. 1849,

to make out a Who voted for it in the Commons? Yeas 101. quote the Stan-Nays 2! Of the yeas there were some fifty or sixty of the Standard's political friends, amongst whom were Brogden, Counts, DOBBIN, Cad. the people of a Jones, Jr., S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Sherard, shall decide for Simms of Wake, Jones of Wake, Newsom of or shall not ex-Wake, &c., &c.-(Com. Jo. 1849, page 591.)

Now we think those who voted for the Resolution did right! but the "Standard" boldly pre lish slavery?an they do this? claims that it was "PRACTICAL ABOLITION!" And were all these distinguished democrats whose names we have given "practical abolitionists?ebraska act says, Unless the "Standard is endeavoring to humbug doubt, Standard would breathe much the ignorant, or dealing in slang to prop its tot freely-we a very heavy load removed tering cause, one would suppose, that this senpuls, if it could buly wedge, squeeze tence of condemnation-fixing the brand of aan's letter, exactly, in the right "practical abolition" on its own friends, will not important and significant words, set so very well on the minds of such men! What State ! States !" But it say they ! Will they yield their backs without a murmer to the lash of the "Standard?" "Lay the rub! But why, did it

le of the Cincinnati Platform But we would remind the Standard that Mr. and that act, in the 14th and Buchanan also favored the "practical abolition that, "it is the true intent of which it speaks. We invoke its attention to ot to legislate slavery the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 18, '48. Hon. WM. L. YANGEY: -Sir: I received your favor of 2d inst., requesting answers to the different propositions contained in the 9th 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th resolutions of the late Alapeople thereof" bama Democratic Convention on the subject of

On the 26th of Augustilast, after much reflection, I addressed a letter to the Democracy of How then stands the Berks county, Penn., on this important and exciting question, 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 as mud? and satisfactorily adjusting this vexed and danger-

Under these circumstances, I cannot abandon

But to recur to the platform a moment, (that conscientiously taken, and assume any other that in Convention to form their State Constitutions, tesselated patchwork, with figures and colors to can be presented.

I have the honor of transmitting you a copy of my Berks county letter. That by the uniform application of the Dem-With sentiments of the highest regard, I reecratic principles, (that of the Nebraska Kansas | main yours, sincerely. act) to the organization of Territories, and the ad-

mission of States, with or without slavery as That able Journal the "Lynchburg Virginian" in pullishing this letter remarks :-Then the principle is to be applied to the or-Such was the position of Mr. Buchanan; in May, 1848: He had "deliberately and conscienganization of territories and they, as well as the States are to elect to admit or exclude slave y!promise, and "could not abandon it for any other!" Could any thing be plainer? But it is useless to He could not come up to and endorse the Alabama dwell on this point. Every effort of the Standard Platform, which declared that neither Congress

exclude the South from the territories! ter sovereignty" will only sink it deeper and deeper. Stronger arms than it's, have been stretched out to drag Buchanan and the Platform ately comes to the following conclusion :

from this bog of abominations, but they too have "To Mr. Buchanan, therefore, is due the creditgone pown-pown! Let the Standard save itself of first giving the go-bye to the Wilmot Proviso. as a means of excluding the slaveholders from our Territori s exclusively for the settlement of Northself would laugh the Standard to scorn if it were ern emigrants-could be obtained by advocating sed by Pres- to insist before him upon such a construction of the new doctrine, that the inhabitants of a new territory; while yet in its territorial state, could The Standard can make nothing out of the prevent the emigration thither of staveholders.

Not only therefore did Mr. Buchanan refuse to ive his assent to the Alabama resolutions repuof the people of a ter- then it has the right to pass laws of a reverse Mr. Yancey, (who is now a democratic elector at large for the State of Alabama) the credit was nize slavery, and then to regulate it-it has the much more effectually the great end of the (Wildue to him of first pointing out to the North how and add to it | right to do directly the opposite. This concedes mot) Provisoist" "could be obtained by advoca- horn of the dilemma where we certainly do not vote in such the whole point. The very facts stated by the ting the new doctrine that the inhabitants of a new territory, while yet in its Territorial state could prevent the emigration thither of slavehold-

The Standard says a doctrine similar to that Mr. Yaney, let it be remembered is a Demoestablished by 14th and 32nd Sections of the cratic witness! We consider this about as large endorse this doctrine. He Kansas Nebraska act was incorporated into the a dose as the "Standard" can bear in the present Washington, Territorial act, approved by Mr. weak state of its nerves. We must therefore disor recklessness to Fillmore. We deny this expressly, and appeal to miss it for the moment-reminding it that Mr. the record to sustain us ! The act gives no such Buchanan may well exclaim, "save me from my

The Standard says the Compromise act of 1850 We are not half through with the proof that establishing territorial governments for New Mex Buchanan is in favor, aye! that as Mr. Yancey ter of acceptance, he ico and Utah, approved by Mr. Fillmore, permit- says, he is the originator—the father of "Alien ted attens to vote. This we also deny and appeal Squatter Sovereignty"-that most fatal of all Congress respecting to the law. It gave the right to vote to citizens of curses to the South! - More hereafter!

as it has been, from the United States, properly naturalized or admit- The Janus-faced platform-one for the North another for the South. But again: "You Mr. Miller," exclaims the

The Standard, last week, in a labored article well calculated to mislead and deceive, attempts to prove, that because the Democratic Convention, among other things, reselved that the people of all you, you would have maintained this same Mis- the Territories, including Nebraska and Kansas, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the be the true intent | entire South from all rights and all sovereignty | number of their inhabitants justifies it, have the right to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the come to judgment! "Gorgons, hydras and Union upon terms of p rfeet equality with the chimeras dire!" Can anybody breathe after this other States," therefore, the Kansas act, as adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, and expounded by Mr. Buchanan, does not accord to the people of Kansas, the right, while they are in a Territy constitution, to "form and regulate" slavery.

This is what the lawyers would call a non-se-

able good company? Let us refresh your reco! quitur, what we call an illogical deduction. The truth is, the Democratic platform, including the introduced a series of Resolutions in our State Kansas-Nebraska act, being highly national, forsooth !- contains both the one and the other doctrine. We admit that the Convention has the true doctrine as thus quoted by the Standard, but it also has the false. To the true doctrine we all assent. In the language of Mr. Buchanan while Sceretary of State (also quoted by the Standard;) 'all edmil that the people of that Territory (Cal-INREPERENCE TO THE RECENTLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY ifornia) when assembled in Convention to form a principles, and the cry is, don't vote for him. State Constitution, possess the sole, exclusive because he can't be elected. power to determine whether slavery shall or shall ka act. That portion of the act which was meant chance of being elected. If his friends are so ple thereof free to form and regulate their domes- them awhile, but that confusion and trouble will tic institutions in their own way, subject only to soon pass away. the Constitution of the United States." This would seem to be plain enough to every body who has been six weeks at school, or can talk tolerable English. Its grammatical construction accords with its real intent, and those Yankee school-masters read it aright, and understood it. It meant to give the power to the people of the Territories, as well before as at the time of forming their Constitutions, of forming and regulating

their own institutions. But to clench the nail-that there may be no It and mystifies it thus :

when they proceed to establish or abolish this institution, they must possess all the requisites prescribed in the Kansas-Nebraska act, including of Congress thus to form a State, and all the actufual attributes of sovereignty, saving and excepting their admission into the Union. Is not that really become a State? Mr. Buchanan, therefore, uses the expression, "tike a State," for the plain

Now is not that very clear?-nearly as clear

By the way, where is the use of counciating country-and for the sake of

possess the sole, the exclusive power to determine whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits"-if, as Mr. Buchanan declared in 1548 in his Washington City speech, "ALL AD-MIT it? Why all this bother about an undisputed doctrine? The truth is and the Standard well knew it--it does not confine and was not meant to confine the power of the people of Kansas over tiously" taken his position on the Missouri Com- slavery, to the formation of their State Constitu-The allies want free soil -- and they want it now, not only in Kansas, but in the language nor the Squatters on the public domain could of the beloved ally and brother, B. F. Hallet, of Boston, who introduced the platform at Cin-Mr. Yancev, in his address, examines the opin- cinnati, they want 'freedom all over God's herions and position of Mr. Buchanan and, deliber- itage." And they want it now, and they mean to rush by thousands to Karsas, on purpose to country. while it can ! Its quibbling will avail it about as new Territories, but at the same time, of pointing to as born in that virgin soil. That it just what it the "real standard" of wages at that time in the in this region, smoke, deception and ______ "Where much, as a straw drifted on the surface of the out to the North how much more effectually the went for; and they knew what was the meaning old country, was about the went for; and they knew what was the meaning old country, was about the went for; and they knew what was the meaning old country, was about the went for; and they knew what was the meaning old country. are wrong. No intelligent, fair minded man can with blessings. Has the "Standard" forgotten diating Squatter Sovereignty, but, according to plain, . The Standard itself, does not misunde: Davis of Massachusetts, to Mr. Buchanan's "low standit. But it should not forget, that in being wages speech?" relieved from the charge of stupidity, it may be | KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPLE! Hereafter let a

> And now, this moderate, but respectable man Fillmore) placed at the dictation of the South on a Southern platform, comes before the people, a lafter, candidate for the Presidency. -

wish to place it.

He has many friends, many desire his re-elec-What of them! many are honest in their intentions, we do believe, and to them we say do not be deladed into the idea that he can carry Connecticut. ' Every vote you give for him in this State, lessens his chance of being President.

We copy the above from the New Haven Journal and Courier of the 25th of June (a Fremont paper) to show the insidious game that is being played throughout the country to defeat the election of Millard Fillmore. Let his friends be on their guard and give no heed to the enemy. At the North he is a "moderate, but respectable man, placed at the ductation of the South, on a Southern platform." He has many friends, but "what of them," many who honestly desire his re-election; do not vote for him, nowever, if you o you will interfere in the beautiful race between Buchanan and Fremont. "Every vote he gets in this State," says the Courier, "lessens his chance of being President." Well, it may be so; but it does not look reasonable; it requires a great deal of credulity to believe such langu ge to be true. Editors who thus address their readers must think they know very little of the feeling in the country, and reason none at all as to what action that feeling will prompt, or they themselves must know very little of that feeling torial State, and before they have formed their and reason still less as to that action. They must be ignorant of the character of the conservative element in the country, or they must know that such a course of argument taken, if their writings may be so called, can have no possible

The same system of tactics is adopted in this State, and throughout the South. In the North of both sections are attached to the man and his

A few of the softer heads in the Loco party not exist within its limits." This is afl right. If ve ture to assail Mr. Fillmore as a sectional he Kansas act, adopted by the Convention and man-and not to be trusted by the South; but endorsed by Mr. Buchanan, bad said the same the sober, sagacious, reflecting politicians of that thing and nothing more, we should only approve. party do no such thing. The latter, as a general But unfortunately the Standard's interpretation rule, admit that he is a safe man, that in his was for the South. This is the Southern face with administration of the executive government he which this subject is made to smile on us. It has gave general satisfaction. But say they, here is also to tickle the Northern heart. And how is the difficulty: Mr. Fillmore cannot be electedthis done? The Standard speaks of some "other" the race is between Buchanan and Fremont. things," which were resolved by the Cincinnati If Mr. Fillmore's friends believe these sober, Convention. One of those "other things," was reflecting, sagacious, and, we may say, cunning the adoption, as a totality, of the Kansas-Nebras- locos, then we must confess be stands but little to please the North, and which has an awful credulous, he may well exclaim, "save me from squinting for the South, has this proviso-"it my friends!" We are well satisfied, however, being the true intent and meaning of this act but few, if any, of his real, true, devoted and sennot to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, sible friends can be so credulous. The confusion nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the peo- into which parties have been thrown, may trouble

Let us look at it: neigher Jones is going into a law-suit with neighbor Smith : neighbor Jones goes to neighbor Smith and informs him of the fact, states his case to him and asks his advice; what would it naturally be? Never go into a law-suit with me, neighbor Jones. You will be sure to be cast, and you will have the cost to pay. This is the disinterested advice he would give while trembling in his boots, lest a writ should be down upon him. Neighbor Jones takes neighbor Smith's advice. No suit is brought; possibility of mistake. Mr. Buchanan gives his his rights are given up. If neighbor Jones had understanding of it thus: "The people of a Ter- been a sensible man, he never would have advised ritory, like those of a State, shall decide for them- with neighbor Smith, and he certainly never selves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist would have taken his advice unless he had been within their limits." It would seem that there a fool. Now, we do not intend to apply these would be no possibility of dodging this. It is too epithets to Mr. Fillmore's friends who believe plain for a doubt. But the Standard sees through what his enemies say his chances of election are, but we do say that neighbor Jones might with as "Mr. Buchanan says, "the people of a Territo- much propriety take neighbor Smith's advice, as ry, like those of a State"-meaning clearly, that Mr. Fillmore's friends can take the advice of his

If the loco presses and orators can mislead Mr. sufficient population to form a State, the authority Fillmore's friends by such a system of tactics, Standard "link it" into Fillmur? Cant they git then he must be beaten, and that too by his up sum en agin him? friends. If they can so mislead a portion of Major W. H-u-s-h! Bont talk so loud! These clear? How can they do it as a State, before they them, they hazard his chances of success .- rascally "Know Nothings" will hear our "secre" ." But if his friends stand firmly by him his tri- The truth is the Standard is "estopped" as we umph is sure. The hearts of the people are with lawyers say. I have the paper here of August State, when the act is performed, and up to the him. They have confidence in him. The exigenmoment of their admission into the Union." eies of the times demand the election of such a Mr. Fillmore our present Chief Magist cies of the times demand the election of such a Mr. Fillmore our present Chief Magistrate has man. We beg his friends, then, to cally around, acted his part NOBLY. * * THE NAME OF him for his sake—for the sake ? Laved FILLMORE AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY SEEM LINKED

A Cute Walch!

The leaders and presses of the Poreign Federal Party, feeling the force of the charge that Buch- Gilmer is an enemy to free Sailleage is folse, anan was in favor of reducing the wages of me. chanics and laborers of all classes to a pitiful The charge of the Standard that Mr Gilmer is sum per day, are resorting to the contemptible in favor of kee ing up the agitation of slavery quibble and trick, of denying that he ever-said in Congress is false? he was in favor of reducing their wages to "ten | www.coald.givd.comes if we thought proper to whole truth about the matter? Why don't they who will tote for lings and itselanant and the nublish what he did sand There have the matter names to of persons who have a name Nothpublish what he did say? They know that on in which he used the following declarations:

"REDUCE THE NOWITAL TO THE REAL STANDARD or prices throughout the warin and you cover the country with blessings and benefits.

have it. They take time by the forelock, and Germany for one-half their actual cost in this names of any such! Nonery out of every

strangle slavery in its infancy-even before it The average of what Mr. Buchanan regarded of the section on slavery. Pierce and Cass and France from 8 to 15. In Germany from 8 to 14. was that at the fattle of Buena V at 17. Douglas and even Buchanan had expounded its In Holland from 6 to 10. It was the reduction of Lyones and example time "e nyells" as "I lens meaning long agosfor them. And why will men of wages to this sum by an exclusive specie circulaty as blackberries the South-so stupidly misunderstand them? We tion that he considered would cover the country mistake the meaning of the language. It is too the croshing, overwhelming reply of Senator

reduced to the alternative of mounting another ten cent piece be no longer called "a dime" -or "a shilling."-but let Old Buck have the honor of naming it- and let it he, so called - a Jimmy!" Let the Table of "Federal Money" be changed, and let the boys shout in school here

Ten Mills make one Cent. Ten Cents one JIMMY, Ten JIMMYS one Dollar, Ten Dollars, (or 100 Jonnys) one Eagle

Urge be the Minds of the People.

That Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the Pacific Rail Road, which will impose a cost on the coun- so long truckled-will secure a majority of the try of Two on THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Northern electoral vote to Fillmore and Bonelson. South willing to pay such a tax to establish such been true to its constitutional rights, and Black a fountain of government patronage and corrup- Republicanism and Foreign Federalism will be tion, worse than a United States Bank of \$100,- beried in a common grave!

Keep it before the People! That the expense of the General Government, under this Administration hace been rai el from \$10,000,000 to 8:0 000,000! No wonder the greedy office holders and employees of the Government are shouting alter the Whig Taviff of 1842 was before Conlustily-"don't turn us out-Pierce is dead-we gress. Mr. Haywood was in favor of continuing will do better hereafter!" Don't trust them, free that law and opposed to the bill of '46. For this

wished to include in the provisions of that law, a clause to absolve all the corrupt Bank Corpo- build up in this State, were so mean as to insinurations of Pennsylvania from their debts!

Urget esethings on the people! Again, we apeal to Electors to take the field. Will they do it? The prospect is brightening every day .-Every hour increases Fillmore's strength at the Shall we be found faltering in the great

NEVER! NEVER!!

Our Electors.

It is a matter of great importance that our Electors-both District and County Electorshe is a Southern man on a Southern platform .- should be at work. If they knew what carnest In the South he is a Northern man on a North- appeals are made daily to us to appeal to them, ern platform. So he is characterized by the ex- to take the field and discuss the pringles of our tremists of both sections. The conservative men party, they could no longer remain inactive.-Does not every man see that it is of the very highest importance to our cause throughout the Union, that we should carry the elections in August? Can we do this by sleeping on our posts? . Do we expect victory without fighting? Will not defeat in August render it more difficult to carry the State in November? What were electors appointed for? To have their names paraded before the public in the newspapers, and to remain at home, or to work-work for the triumph of the cause they have been made the standard bearers of? We see that Gen. Leach is doing his duty manfully, and that Hyman and Steadman have made apppointments to address the people. We appeal to every elector on the ticket-sub-electors

as well as principal-to go earnestly to work!-We can carry the State in August, and elect Gilmer if we will! If we fail, it will be a burning shame to us-the best proof that we have been lukewarm in a glorious contest!

LET EVERY MAN TO HIS POST!- FILLMORE

Wheeling into Line.

From all parts of the State, and the country at large, too, the news is that the "told liners" are coming up manfelly and patriotically to the support of Millard Fiflmore. And how could they do otherwise? How could they, consistent not require the ken of a prophet to foresee that with honor and patriotism, surport those who have heretofore denounced them as " British-Bank-bought-Federal-blue light Whigs ?"-How could they stand on the Cincinnati Platform, by the side of-hand in hand with-Pierce, Forney, Rynders, Van Buren and others, whom they have heretofore opposed as the worst enemies of the country? How could any Henry Clay whig in New York, in its issue of Wednesday containsvote for James Buchanan-his slanderer-with- an article upon the Presidency, which closes out feeling himself degraded by the act? The thus: skies are brightening everywhere! The patriotic " old line whigs" are not to be sold to the Dutch ! They discard the soft impeachment, and are railying around that true patriot, who honored them in 1850 by honoring and saving his country !- ters) so well as the champion of Democracy, Let the battle cry go forth, " FILLMORE AND whose opinions respecting Cuba are known to our

Dialogue between two Buckites. BLACK HAWK. Look here! Why dont the

THER!" Keep dark!

What? Tar it up! He's stopt as you excunt omnes -looking quite blank)

The allegation of the Standard that John A.

cents a day." But why do they not tell the days, of series and influential all line Whiles. the 22d of January, 1840, he delivered a speech will in future act with the national I emecanic party. Hundreds upon hundreds of votes from this quarter will be cast in this State for Bragg and Buchanan." (Standard.)

You are too fond of the " game of line?" not to "Articles are manufactured in France and Wab out quickly .- and glad of the chance, the hundred of trose "handredsmoon hundreds" will

Onward is the Word.

From all sections of the Unistrate intelligence mes up that the patriotic and conservative masses of the people are callying to the support of Millard Fillmore! At the North the National American Party, baving disencumbered itself of those who were seeking to sectionalize it, are marching in a solid phalanx to the conflict. The "Old line Whigs," toos sield and nausout of by the very idea of supporting the man who slandered their great leader, Heavy Clay, and revolting at the disasters which will follow the perpetuation of the misrale of the Foreign Federal party-the Pierce and Forney dyeasty-are callying around "their old standard benrer, Milland Fillmore! The stampede of the Foreign and Catholic vote from, Buchanan-to which power the Demogracy has Are the honest-hard-fisted youmanry of the Let the South do its duty to the man who has

Circumstances Alter Cases.

The Hon, W. H. Haywood was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Democrats .-In 1846 the Tariff B & to repeal or materially he was denounced and sacrificed by his party,-Keep it before the People! That Mr. Buchanan He was pursued with a mail nity une than ded, was in favor of a Bankrupt Law, and that he and some of the leaders and presses of that party which he had done more than any other man, to ate, if not openly to charge him with bribery!-He was a "renegatle" because he was in favor of that "offices and abominable Whig Tariffy of 1842," yet these same men-this same party, are huzzaing for James Buchanan who voted for that "odious and abominable" measure, and did as much as any man in the Senate fowards scenning its adoption! This is consistency for you! It is enough to make the revilers of Mr. Haywood for favoring the Tariff of 1842, heng their heads with shame, if they were capable of such a feeling -What does Senator Biggs think of himself!

Heigh ho.

The Standard admits then that Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the war of 1812 that he did denounce the administration of James Malisonthat he was a Federalist in 1815-that he dol approve Resolutions adopted at a meeting in Lancaster in 1819, avowing the same doctrines that vere contained in the Wilmot Provise-that he did make a speech in the Senate of the United States which was construed to make an attack on the wages of laborers-but how does the Standard seek to get around these grave charges? He pleads infuncy to some—the Statyte of limitations to others and to others again, he pleads repentance and abetter life hereafter!

This wont do, Mr. Standard! It comes too late. It is something of a "death bed repentance." He is "sick" for office and when sick "the Devil a

Fillmore Meetings.

Very large and enthusiastic meetings were held last week, in Washington City, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which were addressed by the leading men of the country. We are assured by the press of those cities that never before have there been larger or more interesting meetings than orcurred on those occasions. The feeling of the conservative portion of the country is being aroused for Filimore and Donelson, and it does this enthusiasm will go on increasing ustil, in Nevember, the people of the country will call Mr. Fillmore again to manage the affairs of the

Buchanan and the Fillibusters. La Verdad, a small filibuster sheet published

"We sincerely desire that he (Buchanan) and no other, may be chosen to guide the high destinies of this great nation. If, as, may bappen, the affairs of Mexico and Spain become complicated, no President can force us li. c., the filibusreaders. Consequently we are for Euchanan."

A CHARCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Profitable and Honorable Employment! THE subscriber is destrous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of rom 5 to 310 only will be sequired, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; come of the Agents at calleing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay reform leiter.

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa. Port Office. June 29, 1856,

Dr. Spring's New Work THE contrast between good and bad men, by Gardner Spring, D. D. Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

lingit must come at last, unless the languagthe Kansas Nebraska act was used to ther than express its meaning.

the position which I have thus deliberately and

so solemnly and so frequently the doctrine, that which was created by the "the people of the Territories, when assembled and cemented with the