

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

Democratic Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
WILLIAM KENNON, Jr., of Belmont.  
ALEXANDER P. MILLER, of Butler.

1st. SHELTON J. KELLOGG, of Hamilton.  
2d. HENRY F. SEDAM, of Hamilton.  
3d. DAVID CLARK, of Montgomery.  
4th. ISAAC H. THOMAS, of Darke.  
5th. EDWARD FOSTER, of Williams.  
6th. MICHAEL H. DAVIS, of Clermont.  
7th. WILLIAM CROSSLIN, of Warren.  
8th. WILLIAM KESNER, of Clark.  
9th. GEORGE E. SENEY, of Seneca.  
10th. LEVI DUNGAN, of Jackson.  
11th. ALFRED McVEIGH, of Fairfield.  
12th. JACOB SLIGH, of Franklin.  
13th. JOHN TIPPET, of Huron.  
14th. JOHN C. MYERS, of Ashland.  
15th. JOSEPH BURNS, of Coshocton.  
16th. JAMES M. GAYLORD, of Morgan.  
17th. BENJAMIN F. SPRIGGS, of Noble.  
18th. ALPHONSO HART, of Portage.  
19th. HENRY H. DODGE, of Cuyahoga.  
20th. GEORGE G. GILLET, of Ashtabula.  
21st. GEORGE COOK, of Harrison.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**RUFUS P. RANNEY.**

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
**WAYNE GRISWOLD.**

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,  
**H. H. BARNEY.**

**JAMES BUCHANAN.**

A sketch of the life and services of JAMES BUCHANAN, so widely known for his eminent abilities as a statesman and his exemplary character in private life, would seem a work of supererogation, under ordinary circumstances. The pages of impartial history will bear to future generations the record of his acts as a public man, while his generous sympathies for the masses and his numerous acts of kindness will be cherished by the recipients of his favors long after he shall be laid in the silent tomb. He has, however, become the standard bearer of the great Democratic party, and it is customary on such occasions to refresh the minds of the people with the antecedents of the man upon whom this honor has been conferred.

Mr. BUCHANAN is sixty-five years of age, and in the vigor of health, intellectually and physically. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., of honest and industrious parents. Having received a good education, he studied law in the county of Lancaster, where he has continued to reside ever since. In 1814 and 1815, he was elected to the Legislature, where he exhibited those powers of intellect which gave promise of future eminence. In his profession he arose to a high distinction and was classed among the best of the many able legal men of which Pennsylvania then boasted.

In 1820, Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to the Lower House of Congress, and retained that position for ten years, when he voluntarily resigned. He was the warm and ardent defender of Mr. Monroe, the active opponent of the administration of John Q. Adams, and the consistent and trusted friend of Andrew Jackson. As early as 1815, he expressed opinions hostile to the U. S. Bank and was conspicuous in his opposition to it during the struggle that followed between the people and that monster monied power. Of course he was bitterly assailed by the opposition, and calumny and reproach heaped upon him by the friends of the bank without stint; but, like the old hero of the hermitage, he lived down the slanders by the uprightness of his life and the consistency of his political course. After retiring from Congress in 1831, he received from Gen. Jackson the appointment of Minister to Russia. He accepted the offer, and fulfilled his mission with marked ability. He negotiated the first commercial treaty between this Government and Russia, which secured to American merchants many important advantages.

In 1834 Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to the United States Senate. He held this position until the 3d of March, 1845, when he resigned. Mr. Polk tendered him the post of Secretary of State and he immediately accepted it, and entered upon the duties of that important office. How well and ably he acquitted himself in that position is known to all. The distinguished ability with which he demonstrated our clear and unquestionable title to Oregon is yet fresh in the minds of the people. So overwhelming were his proofs and arguments that he won the applause of the whole liberal world, and his papers on that subject were translated and published in several of the European languages. He remained in Mr. Polk's cabinet during the Mexican war, and aided by his sound statesmanship, and great wisdom to make the administration a successful and a brilliant one. Upon the close of Mr. Polk's term, Mr. Buchanan returned to his native State and in the quiet of his country home engaged in pursuits congenial to his tastes, until the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency. It has been customary to select from among the ablest and most experienced of our statesmen, a man to represent this government at the Court of St. James. The appointment of Mr. BUCHANAN to fill that mission was creditable to the judgment of the President, and gave great satisfaction to the whole country. The manner in which he has performed the delicate duties of that post for three years past, has only confirmed and strengthened the confidence placed in him. The important questions existing between the two governments, either of which upon a slight blunder of the American Minister might have led to an open rupture, have all been safe in the care of Mr. BUCHANAN. Like the many other honorable posts which he has occupied within the past forty years, it has, as it were,

received from him a new dignity and importance. Such is the outline history of the man whom the Democratic party has nominated for the Chief Magistracy. In the present critical state of the country, when we are likely to have a war with a foreign power—when such important and exciting questions are to be settled both in civil and foreign affairs—it is a matter of pride and rejoicing among Democrats that one so well known as JAMES BUCHANAN has been nominated for the Presidency. All feel confident that his administration will be characterized by wisdom and firmness.

**John C. Fremont.**

The Black Republicans—or rather the conglomerated assemblage of all the isms in the country which have united to defeat the Democratic party—have nominated J. C. Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency. He is the son of a Frenchman, who died in indigent circumstances, leaving John, then young, to the tender mercies of the world. Some benevolent ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, took him under their patronage, and to them he owes a liberal education, and in a great measure, his success in life. He ran away with and married one of Col. Benton's daughters which gave him some notoriety at the time and helped him to a good reputation. He is chiefly celebrated, however, for several exploring expeditions which he made across the Rocky Mountains to California and Oregon, under authority of the Government, through the influence of his father-in-law. In these expeditions he acted as the hero and the historian, and his reports of his own actions were very generally circulated by his friends and as generally read. In the Mexican war he figured in a manner which history does not make altogether clear. He went to California early and succeeded in getting possession of a large estate upon which gold was afterwards found in abundance, and he made in this speculation some ten millions of dollars. He was elected U. S. Senator from California because he was the son-in-law of Col. Benton, and not because he possessed any qualifications for that high post. He occupied a seat in that body for a few months and then sunk into utter insignificance. There are few who now remember him as a Senator—so entirely incapable was he of making his mark in that capacity.

In politics Mr. Fremont was a Democrat until he found a chance of promotion to the Presidency by being something else. He is a slaveholder, however, and therefore does not sympathize with Greeley, Chase & Co., in their crusade against the South, merely opposing the extension of slavery in the territories. His hobby, is the Pacific Railroad and this he rides all the time. A correspondent of the Boston Pilot, a Catholic paper, says he is a Catholic.

Only think of it! Abolitionists are asked to vote for a slave holder and know nothing for a Catholic! Who are the "doughfaces" now? Which party is it that bows to the "slave oligarchy"? Who "kneels to Catholics"? What party "upholds Popery"? Alas! "Othello's occupation's gone!" Abolitionism has "let down" and Black Republicanism has "let down" is defunct—or rather, ignored for present purposes. We shall see if Fremont's ten millions will buy an election as well as a nomination!

**Sumner's Wounds.**

The Black Republican papers, especially the New York Tribune, have circulated reports to the effect that Mr. Sumner was in a very critical situation—likely to die—mortification taking place—and all that sort of thing. Greeley, perhaps, hoped he would die—his demise would have been such a godsend to the Republican cause. But Sumner wouldn't consent to "peg out," and it now appears that there was not the remotest danger of such a result from the chastisement he received from Brooks. His physician testifies that his injuries were "only flesh wounds" that he need not have been confined to his bed one moment" on account of them—that he "might have taken a carriage and driven as far as Baltimore, on the next day (after the assault) without any injury," &c. It does appear to us, in all sincerity, that the course pursued by the abolition journals and the Greeley clique at Washington in regard to this Sumner and Brooks affair, is simply contemptible.

**A Mistake.**—We clip the following from the Portsmouth Daily Times:

"We wonder how Col. Benton, Mr. Fremont's father-in-law, will stand affected by this nomination! Will a fatherly feeling spring up in his heart strong enough to overcome his party predilections? We rather think that he has not, for some years, stood very 'flat-footed' on the Democratic platform. He may harmonize with the Republicans on the score of acquiescence in his great project—the Pacific Railroad, as the Democrats would not allow it to form a part of their Cincinnati platform. Time alone will decide the matter."

The Times is mistaken in regard to the Pacific Railroad not forming a part of the Democratic Platform. The resolution favoring that project was not agreed to by the Committee on Resolutions, whose report was adopted on Wednesday, but on Friday, after the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, the Convention passed a resolution which was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of the road.

From the tone of the Times we do not believe it would do the Democrats intentional injustice, and we therefore merely call its attention to the error.

**INDIANA ALL RIGHT.**—The Louisville Democrat says: "The Democrats have carried every city and town in Indiana by overwhelming majorities, with the exception of Jeffersonville, and there they have gained 100 votes since the election last year. All hail, Indiana! This secures for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency."

**The Great Democratic Ratification Meeting at New York.**

We copy the following from the Day Book:

"It is no extravagant estimation to say that there were at least 50,000 persons in the Park last evening, to respond to the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge, for President and Vice President of the United States. We never saw greater enthusiasm for nominees of any National Convention. The people were out in their might, and the heart of the Democracy resounded to the doings at Cincinnati with one tumultuous shout. The determination to rebuke the traitors and agitators in our midst is wide spread and universal. Among the distinguished individuals present were the Hon. J. E. Ward, of Georgia, late President of the Cincinnati Convention; the Hon. Steven A. Douglas, of Ill.; the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, late Speaker of the House of Representatives; Fernando Wood, Mayor of the city of New York; Hon. Rodman M. Price, Gov. of the State of N. Jersey; Hon. L. B. Sheppard; Horace F. Clark, Esq.; A. Schell, Esq.; and a host of other eminent men from all parts of the Union and the Empire State. Horace F. Clark nominated Lorenzo B. Sheppard, Esq., as Chairman, after which a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read.

The following is from the New York Mirror (last Am.):  
Mr. Sheppard made a brief speech on taking the Chair, in the course of which he said:—"It is desirable that the distinguished citizens of other States now present should feel, what is indeed the truth, that the Democracy of New York are no longer divided; that these nominations have brought healing upon their wings; that Hards and Softs are now engaged in a new contest, a generous rivalry as to which shall first subdue their own prejudices and render the most efficient service in the common cause against our common enemies."

At the close of Mr. Sheppard's remarks, Mr. Conrad Swackhamer read a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Gen. Ward, of Ga., President of the Cincinnati Convention, was the first speaker. Mr. Avery, of N. C., the second, Senator Douglas, the third, with Hon. Howell Cobb, Col. Gardner and T. Butler King, of Ga., Hon. W. Churchill, of Tenn., and Hon. C. W. Carriag, of Penn., succeeding in regular order. Mr. Douglas made the speech of the evening.

During the proceedings there were occasional interruptions, caused by the arrival of clubs and delegations, but all things went on harmoniously. Many distinguished Democrats were on the stand and Mayor Wood and John Van Buren, were lookers on from the balcony of the City Hall. The fusion of Shells, so far as the politicians are concerned, appeared to be complete. Two outside meetings were held, at which Capt. Rynders, D. B. Taylor, Capt. Creighton, of Nicaragua, J. Kelley, M. C., and others made speeches. The multitude were instructed, excited and amused by turns till nearly midnight, when the Park was left to silence and solitude.

It was more like an old-time Democratic meeting, in the days when Tammany was the common shrine of the party, than has been witnessed for a long time. Cannon, bonfires and music summoned the impatient Democracy, and various Shells having been fused back into one, closed up their ranks and marched into the Park with banners flying and tongues jubilant.

**The Black Republican Convention at Philadelphia.**

This Northern, sectional, Union-destroying Convention has not worked very smoothly, but will probably complete their labors before this article gets into print.

Every aspirant to the Presidency has been pitched overboard for Mr. FREMONT, as appears from the telegraph reports, and the only remaining work was to find somebody to run for Vice President. We go decidedly for Senator Sumner, as the best calculated to keep the BECKHAMS and MRS. DUTTONS busy with sympathetic and, but any body else will answer in such an emergency.

The Platform adopted in advance of the nominations is a curiosity in its way, but no doubt the best that could be done under the circumstances!

**POSTSCRIPT!**—We now have the Philadelphia Ticket complete. WILLIAM S. DAYTON, of N. J., beat all his competitors for the second office.

We now have the following tickets in the field. How many of them will be backed off before the election, we neither know nor care as we can beat them all together or single-handed:

**DEMOCRATIC.**

President—JAMES BUCHANAN. Vice President—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

**KNOW NOTHING.**

President—MILLARD FILLMORE. Vice President—A. J. DONELSON.

**KNOW NOTHING REPUBLICAN.**

President—R. F. STOCKTON. Vice President—KENNETH RAYSON.

**REPUBLICAN KNOW NOTHING.**

President—N. P. BANKS. Vice President—W. F. JOHNSTON.

**LIBERTY (Old Guard.)**

President—GERRITT SMITH. Vice President—S. McFARLAND.

**BLACK REPUBLICAN.**

President—JOHN C. FREMONT. Vice President—WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

This last ticket will fall like a wet blanket upon the real CHASE and SEWARD party, and around whom all of that politics centers that amounts to any thing in numbers or earnestness. It is a dead beat ticket, and never can raise to the dignity of a National Presidential canvass.—O. Statesman.

"Old Buck" is destined, we think, to meet the same fate that "Noise and Confusion" did in 1843. Their statesmen are not successful actors on the Presidential course.—They are only successful when they trot out such obscure nags as Polk or Pierce.—Athens Messenger.

The Messenger had not heard of the nomination of Fremont by its party, or that last remark about obscure nags would not have been uttered.

**A Fine Compliment.**

The National Intelligencer, the time honored organ of the once proud and strong Whig party, pays Mr. BUCHANAN this compliment:

"Mr. Buchanan is a man of character, of stainless private life, and of long and varied experience in public affairs. As a gentleman we have nothing to object to him save his party politics and party career; and, although we trust that the anti-democratic conservative power of the country will be able to beat him, yet if they should fail they may still hope that his success will give to the country a President who will prove a friend to the Union and more conservative in his administration than is the political platform upon which he has been placed by the convention."

**Why don't they denounce!**

Why don't the democrats denounce the ruffian Boosal? So ask our Fusion friends at every corner of the street. We answer, that so far as we have heard individual Democrats express themselves on the subject, they are quite as indignant as the case demands. It was an outrage entirely unjustifiable from the facts so far reported, and Democrats, like other men, feel it deeply and sincerely. But it does not follow that they must mix with the Fusionists, ring bells, and drum on old tin pans, to get up indignation meetings, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on each individual outrage of the kind. That is a scheme of professional agitators, whose sympathy on such occasions go no farther than a particular political object.

Democrats have always contended for freedom of speech and opinion and the universal right of suffrage. They have opposed, in accordance with this principle the political organization known as "Know Nothing," who by secret oaths, have sworn to "preempt and put down" such sentiments. These same Know Nothings are now the avowed champions of free speech, and are the first to speak and shout at these SUMMER indignation meetings. Where was their indignation when DOUGLAS and others were hung and burned in effigy, for words spoken in debate.

Where was their sympathy for free speech when the senator from Ill. was hooted down by a mob in the streets of Chicago? When were their shrieks for freedom of opinion when the Germans and Irish of Cincinnati and Louisville were slaughtered by K. N. bandits for desiring to vote as they politically believed? There was no such free soil agony as over said numerous doings and political desecration of these sacred rights! Why? Because it was Democrats who were hung in effigy. It was a Democrat who was hooted down by Black Republicans in Chicago, and that too in a Democratic meeting. They were Democrats who were murdered in the streets of Louisville and Cincinnati. Now the Democratic party knows no difference in time, nor place nor persons in the application of these long established principles of its creed.

It condemned Know Nothingism from the start, and in all its guises whether under that of Americanism, Black Republicanism, or Fusionism. It equally condemns ruffianism wherever, whether on the boundary of Mo., in the territory of Kansas, or in the Beecher churches of New England. It is no new principle or policy of the Democratic party, waked up for a particular purpose. It has ever formed the embodiment of the Democratic creed, and will ever distinguish its political policy. Not so with our fusion opponents who are just now making a great ado because one of their champions has tasted the bitter fruits of their own example and teaching. Fresh from their lodges and midnight orgies where oaths have been administered, binding them to proscription for opinion's sake, and to vote as a majority in secret convalesce shall dictate; they are not the ones to lead the public mind in a crisis like this. The position of the Democracy is known, and they will take their own time and choose their own way to express their dissent of Ruffianism in Kansas or Ruffianism in Congress.—Cleve. Plaindealer.

**Speech of Mr. Buchanan.**

The Keystone Club, on their return from Cincinnati, arrived at Lancaster City on Sunday the 9th instant and on Monday, accompanied by a procession of two or three hundred citizens visited JAMES BUCHANAN at Wheatland, the place of his residence. Mr. E. RANKIN, the Pres. of the Club, was introduced, who congratulated Mr. B. on his nomination. Mr. B. responded as follows:  
Gentlemen of the Keystone Club, give me a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode, I congratulate you not upon my nomination but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of our great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of a vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in Convention under the protection of the Constitution & laws and harmoniously deliberated upon subjects of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party and incur no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the Constitution and of the Union.

**Still they Come.**

John Van Buren going for "Old Buck."—His letter to the New York Ratification meeting.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me great pleasure to accept the invitation to unite with the Democracy of New York, on Wednesday next, in responding to the nomination of the distinguished statesmen whom the Cincinnati Convention have so unanimously presented to the Democracy of the Union for their support. In my judgment the ranks of the party do not contain two men more able and upright, or better fitted to the respective offices of President and Vice-President of the United States than Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Accept my thanks for your kindness, and believe me to be respectfully and truly yours,  
J. VAN BUREN.

New York, June 9, 1856.

WHEATLAND, the name of Mr. Buchanan's residence and farm, is situated just outside of the thickly settled portion of Lancaster—a mile and a half, it may be, westward from the centre of the town. A ridge of higher land near the house shuts out all view of Lancaster and the busy outer world, and renders the place one of those charming rural spots about which poets dream. The building is of brick—plain and old fashioned. It stands two or three hundred feet back from the roadside, in a grove of beautiful shade trees. The grounds in front of the house within are kept in scrupulous good order. The soil is extremely fertile—so much that the name Wheatland is an exceedingly appropriate one.

**Ratification Meeting.**

New York, June 17.

The Buchanannites of Kings county, had a ratification meeting at Brooklyn last evening. It is said 20,000 were present. The Cincinnati platform and nominees were fully indorsed.

Advices from Mexico state that the government refuses to acknowledge the new Spanish Minister, while the Spanish fleet menaces Vera Cruz.

**Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Atlantic!**

New York, June 23.

The Atlantic arrived at midnight. She brings about 800 passengers, amongst whom is Mr. Fillmore. A salute in honor of his arrival was fired in front of Collin's dock, also from the battery.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th. The Asia arrived on the morning of the 9th inst.

The steamship Alma started the second time from Havre for New York on the 11th, but the machinery became again disarranged and she put back into Southampton.

The English public are still without official notice of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, although it was regarded as a fixed fact from the positive but unofficial statements taken out for the Asia. These however, had created but little excitement. The London papers have all editorials upon the subject and they generally argue that as the case of personal there is no necessity for sending Mr. Dallas away in return.

The Times continues to exhibit its usual bitterness towards the United States.

The Daily News wonders that aggressive America should cite the British annexation India as a palliation of her own propensities. India being an entirely exceptional case. The Morning Chronicle thinks that it is cowardly to make a scape goat of Mr. Crampton, and ridicules the idea.

The general news is without any event of importance.

An attempt is reported to have been made on the life of the Queen of Spain. A young man presented a pistol at her but was immediately disarmed.

Kansas affairs were exciting notices. England without being generally understood. It was argued that they would divert the attention from a foreign war.

Parliamentary proceedings have been generally unimportant. The bill altering the oath administered to the members of Parliament so that the Jews can be qualified, has been passed by the House of Commons.

The French papers continue to be filled with accounts of the damage occasioned by the recent floods.

A new Portuguese ministry has been formed with Marquis de Soule as President.

It is estimated that the inundations in France have rendered 40,000 people homeless and 100,000 thrown out of employment.

Notwithstanding the floods, it is hoped, however, that the corn crop will not be much below the average.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia have both demanded to be admitted into the commission for organizing the Danubian principalities, and that Denmark has been acceded to. It is stated that the Austrian government has resolved to erect the Lombardy Venetian into a Kingdom of upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing any longer to recognize the rule of Sultan.

More Turkish outrages against the Christians are reported.

Letters from the Crimea to May 31st, mention that 7,000 masons are to be employed in rebuilding Sevastopol, after the departure of the allies.

The English army continues healthy.

**Important from Kansas.**

St. Louis, June 23 1856.

The correspondent of the Republican from Westport, 17th, says Sumner has put the California and Santa Fe roads, the principle thoroughfares leading into Kansas under blockade, and has driven out Major Buford, Gen. Jones, Col. Shelby, all leading emigrant parties.

Another letter dated Kansas City, 16th, says that Sumner states that every criminal and person under indictment in Kansas shall be arrested, and that Lane nor anybody else shall come armed into the Territory through Iowa, Nebraska, or any other place except it be over his dead body.

An attempt was made on the night of the 13th, to murder the new Deputy Sheriff of Douglas Co., who lives in Franklin, through men came to his house and fired through the window at the bed; they then broke open the door when the Sheriff shot one of them dead, the rest fled; the same letter says that Sumner received a dispatch on the 15th from Fort Kearney, stating that a band of Chayenne Indians had joined a party of Sioux, and war being proclaimed again, and one white settler had been killed. Sumner immediately dispatched a company to Kearney from the camp near Westport.

**A Mormon Leader Shot.**

DETROIT, June 19.

At Beaver Island on the 16th, James J. Strang, Mormon leader, was shot by two of his former followers, receiving three balls in his body. One of his assailants afterwards struck him a severe blow with his pistol.

The last advices, which are to noon, 17th, state that Strang was still alive, but his situation was considered critical. The assailants have been arrested.

**Fusion Lies.**

The Black Republican sheets throughout the country have been circulating a report, that MAT WARD, who killed a schoolmaster in Kentucky; BROOKS who caned SUMNER, and HANCOCK who killed a waiter at Washington, were delegates at the Cincinnati Convention.

We happen to know that this is a black Republican lie, made out of whole cloth. Neither of the above individuals were delegates—two of them, WARD and HANCOCK, could not be—the former being a Whig and the latter a Know Nothing. Nor do we believe either of them were even at Cincinnati. Black Republicanism must be hard run for thunder, when its press are compelled to manufacture such silly lies as the above.—Ohio Patriot.

**Where is ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON?**

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has the following: "It is proposed, if Col. Fremont's friends succeed in procuring him the nomination for the Presidency, to head their ticket thus:

FOR PRESIDENT,  
col. j. c. fremont, son-in-law of  
THOMAS H. BENTON.

They hope to elect him by availing themselves of "Old Bullion's popularity."

**Old Line Whigs Ratifying.**

There was a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting at Erie, Pa., last Tuesday evening, composed exclusively of "old line Whigs," all going for "Old Buck." They allowed no others to participate in their meeting and resolved for the first time in their lives to support the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President.

Some eight hundred of the neighbors to "old Buck" of the same stamp, called on him in procession the day he was nominated and pledged him their support. The same feeling exists, and similar demonstrations have over all the old commonwealth. Penn. is good for forty thousand majority for "Old Buck."

**Commercial Intelligence.**

**MARTIN MARKET.**  
McARTHUR, June 25 1856.

Apples, Dried,	8 10
Butter, 1 lb.	12 50
Brooms,	13 57
Best Coffee,	10
Beans, W. P. bag,	1 75 25 00
Codfish, 1 lb.	5 10
Corn,	55
Candles,	12 50
Cheese,	10 15
Cloves, none in market.	
Eggs, 1/2 doz.,	8
Flour, 1/2 cwt.,	8 00
Flour, 1/2 bbl.,	6 00
Flax Seed,	1 00
Feathers,	45
Fish, White,	10
" Mackerel,	1 10
Hides,	4
Iron,	5 29
Leather,	25 57
Lard, 1/2 bbl.,	8
Molasses, 1 gal.,	65
Nails, 3d to 1st,	5 1/2 19
Oats,	25
Potatoes,	2 50
Peaches, dried,	2 50
Smoked Hams,	10 15
Shoulders,	8 10
Sides,	8 10
Sugar,	10 15 1/2
do. Crushed,	15
do. Loaf,	15
Salt, 1/2 cwt.,	85
do. 1/2 bbl.,	8 50
Soap,	4 50
Tallow,	4 50
Tea, Y. H.,	60 21 00
do. Imperial,	1 00
Wheat,	50
Wool,	25 50

**Chillicothe Market.**  
CHILICOthe, June 25, 1856.

WHEAT—1/2 Bushel	55 1/2 50
CORN—2 1/2 bushel.	
OATS—1 1/2 doz. 1/2 bushel.	
RYE—None in market.	
BARLEY—1/2 doz 1/2 bushel.	