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Campaign Song.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM SONG.

TUNE-" UNCLE SAM'S FARM." Of all the mighty parties, from the East and from the West, The Democratic party is the greatest and the best, Every State in this great nation, it respects them all the

To preserve this glorious Union is its object and its aim.

cuonus. Then come along! come along! make no delay ; Come from every nation, come from every way ; Our Platform is broad enough, don't be alarmed, The planks are all sound and the timbers unbarmed.

Our sword is "equal rights," the Constitution our shield; And with Justice on our banners, we will boldly take the

With Buchanan for our leader, we will route the Fusion losts; Ero the ides of next November there'll be nothing but thei

ghosts! With Old Buck, of Pennsylvania, we'll buck them off the

And with Breck, of Old Kentucky, break their Abolition

The "Path Finder" has explored the mountain's top, and

river's course, And he'll soon explore Salt River on his little woolley

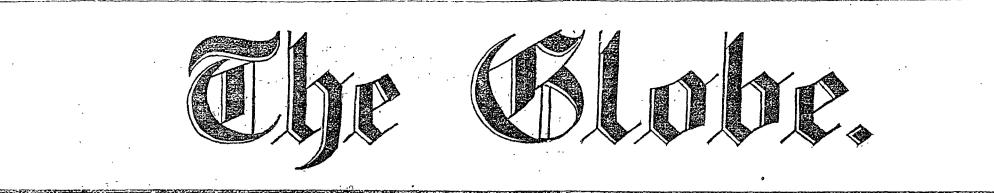
Every State and Territory shall enact its local laws; We will preach non-intervention, and we'll fight in free-dom's cause; We'll protect the right of suffrage from the "border ruflian' tools, From the Know-Nothing assassins, and from Abolition

Illinois and Indiana and New York will go for Buck, Maine, New Hampshire, California, Pennsylvania and Ken All the States, both North and South, twenty-nine for Buck will count. And we'll give the nigger stealers Massachusetts and Ver-

Buchanan and Brechinridge.

A Southern Statement of the Issue. Wo commend to our readers the subjoined extract from a late number of the Richmond Enquirer. The character, and position, and sentiments of this Journal are well known .---ft is one of the ablest, plainest-spoken, most uncompromising, and influential papers of Virginia, and of the entire South. If any Southern Journal can speak for Virginia, and for the South, by authority-if any Journal represents and reflects the most thorough and uncompromising Southern sontiment and design-it is the Richmond Enquirer.

The extract below is a clear and dispassionate statement of the issue that now absorbs the country. It never was presented anywhere in so lucid a style, or precise a form. The position and claim of the South is set forth with unmistakeable exactness and authenticity, and an authoritative statement of the position of the South is itself a perfect refutation of Pseudo Republicanism. Hear the Enguirer:



WILLIAM LEWIS.

VOL. XII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

-PERSEVERE.---

So far from convicting the Slave States of lem is, "How shall the question be solved so an ambition to extend their institutions and as to maintain Peace and Union?"

ent record of Southern.' compromise and sonable or observant men, you must be aware Southern concession. The area of slave ter- that the people of the South are not Indians, ritory has not been extended a single acre .- | or Barbarians, or heathens. You will ad-On the contrary, an empire of slave territory | mit that Christianity is at least their nominal has been converted to free soil, and that too [-religion—that Republicanism is as a general by the voluntary act of a slave State. Vir- rule their political faith and system---that ginia set the example of concession by the they are a civilized people-substantially like ordinance of '87. The Missouri compromise of 1820 operated another large reduction of traits of character. Is it possible that you slave territory; and the Texas compromise | can trust nothing to these brethren of yours? of 1850 converted still another vast region of | Does it never occur to you that they have slavery into free soil. We repeat, not an right views and feelings? And that your acre of territory which was originally free needless intemperance provokes and angers soil, is subject to slavery now; but by the act | them and puts them on their rights and digof the slave States themselves, an immeasurable extent of country has been taken from the South and added to the dominion and power of the free States. To these concessions on the part of the South we must add its conset to the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and as another instance of its moderation, we may mention of the South are abundantly able to grapple the fact that the South never objected to the omancipation of slavery in the Northern States. Yet the South has as much right to passionate observer that the cessation of agi-ebject to emancipation in the North as the tation in the North will benefit the condition North has to complain of slavery in the South | of the slave herself and not retard the ulti----nay, more, for emancipation endangers the mate disappearance of slavery itself, by security of the South, but slavery in the South means of colonization or some equally wise does not injuriously affect the interests of the expedient.-I'hiladelphia Argus. North.

It is easy to anticipate the reply to this indication of the character of the South .----Black Republicanism pretends to find in the repeal of the Missouri restriction incontestible proof of the sectional ambition and aggressive spirit of the South. This is another false impeachment of the motives of the South. If we revert to the speeches of the supporters of the Kansas Nebraska bill, we find a distinct and emphatic disavowal of any | edifice of your real independence-the supaggressive purpose on the part of the South. The repeal of the Missouri restriction was not intended as a measure of slavery extension, but of atonement to the Constitution for an outrage upon its spirit, and to the South for a violation of its rights and dignity. All the South contended for in the support of the Kansas Nebraska bill was a recognition of its cynulity under the Constitution; and batteries of internal and external enemies all the South now claims is, that its people shall not be driven from the common Territory by the Sharpe's rifles, or emigrant aid socie-

fair and legitimate expansion of its social system shall not be repressed by the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the federal government, and that its institutions shall be adopted or excluded only by the people whom they are to effect. Is there anything of slavery propagandism in this principle? Is there anything of sectional encroachment in suggest oven a suspicion that it can; in any in this position? Yet this is the position event, be abandoned; and indigNANTLY FROWNwhich the South occupies, and this is the ING UPON ANY ATTEMPT TO ALIENATE ANY PORonly principle for which the South contends. | TION OF OUR COUNTRY FROM THE REST, OR TO Back Republicanism'is to triumph in this

to assert a supremacy over the free States, A word more to you. Have you any con-the history of the country is but one consist- fidence at all in the South? If you are reaourselves-and that they exhibit many noble needless intemperance provokes and angers nity? Suppose all agitation of the subject were quieted-and the slave breeding States and Territories left unmolested to deal with slavery. By all the memories of Washington and Jefferson and Madison, do you not think that the sense and judgment, and well known intellectual strength and political tact with slavery and dispose of it? It seems to us that calm thought will convince any dis-

> Washington's Warning Voice against Black Republicanism.

Gen. Washington, in his Farewell Address, thus warns the country against the Black Republicans:

"The unity of government which consti-tutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is the main pillar in the port of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that liberty you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresce that, from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the will be most actively and constantly (though often covertly and insidiously,) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly tics. The South simply demands that the estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to speak of it as the palladium of your safety, and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealousy and anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest over a suspicion that it can in any ENFEEBLE THE SACRED TIES WHICH NOW LINK

Col. Fremont---Is He Honest ?---Is He Religion before Politics.

It is very rare that we have occasion to speak of any favor shown to us by the Inde-pendent. But we are truly grateful for its The Jeffersonian standards of qualification kindness in copying our declaration that we shall print nothing with a design to influence selecting an occupant for the exalted position the pending Presidential election, for or against any cendidate. The great publicity that is given to this position of ours the better we shall be pleased. has won no laurels in the field of politics.----

That Journal having now become a politi-cal and partisan paper, it is natural that it should denounce with characteristic bitterness those religious journals that remain true to their pledges and principles. But in our judgment there is no baser abuse of trust, no more flagrant violation of Christian princisoldier-no administrative ability as a govple and duty than that which is disclosed ernor-given no proof of skill as a legislator. Up to the period of his nomination ha was of when a minister of the gospel converts his pulpit, or the editor of a religious paper conno possible account in American politics. verts his press into an engine of political influence. The pastor has been inducted into portant public duty without having first given his office, to minister in holy things, to bring in subordinate spheres proof of his qualificathe news of salvation to perishing sinners, tions. The idea of placing a man at the head and to publish the doctrines of the cross from of our army, who had given no more proof of the sacred desk on the Sabbath day. To hear capacity for that post than Fremont had given such messages of grace the people repair to the house of God and sit with attentive ears, and prayerful hearts. The father who gives his children a stone, when they ask for bread, or a serpent when they ask for fish, is not a more heartless person, than the man who medicine and received the diploma of some Medical College? Who would trust an imfrom the pulpit preaches party politics in the hearing of his hungering people. He is false to his ordination vows, false to his eivil conportant suit to a lawyer who was not learned in the law? Who would hire a mechanic tract with his congregation, false to the souls of his charge and false to his own soul. He that had not learned his business? No one. refuses to submit to the instruction of his Master or to be guided by his example. And

the course he has pursued, is not only wrong in itself, but it has in it an element of meanness, from which every man of a high sense of honor shrinks instinctively. He abuses the confidence of his people. He takes them at a disadvantage, and when they are trusting him implicitly as their religious teacher and guide, he seeks to pervert their minds to his own views of a subject on which he has no right to instruct them. If successful in perverting them, he seduces them by the power of his office and the hold he has on their affections, rather than by the weight of his arguments. The political pastor is in our view much less worthy of respect than the fox-hunting parson of England. Neither of them has much religion to speak of, but the latter makes no profession of love for sculs, and the former has more love for votes. The

fox hunter makes the ministry a means of living, and the other makes it an unhallowed But not less consurable is the course of the

moment than the question, is he that "noblest work of God" on the point ins subject we present upon our first page an ar-ticle from The Washington Union, to which conductors of a newspaper, which first gains access to thousands of families, under the specious pretext of being a *religious* journal, and dropping the filmsy disguise, employs we invite the calm and carnest attention of our readers. We allude to the history of itself in the work of party politics, in the miserable work of getting votes for this or that | California. We hope the documents may | the times and the restoration of harmony and

presses this monstrous doctrine, which the Republicans falsely attribute to the Democ-

Democratic statesman or politician that ex-

racy. The doctrine of nationalizing slavery was the offspring of the subtle mind of John C. Calboun. Like the right of nullification and of secession, it characterized that small and peculiar school of extreme Southern politicians, of which he was the chief, and is the idol. But it is enough to refer to that "clarum et venerabile nomen," Andrew Jackson, to prove that Calhoun and his school were not the Democratic Party. We venerate the pure and private character of John C. Calhoun, and respect oven his consistent devotedness to the rights of his section as he understood them, but our Republican opponents must not attempt to transform National De-mocracy into Calhounism.—Phil'a. Argus.

The Election in Arkansas---Brilliant and Glorious Triumph.

From the True Democrat

We send greeting to our Democratic brethren throughout the Union the cheering news for office—honesty and capacity—should ne-ver be overlooked by the American people in this or any other State. The field was holly, nay, bitterly, contested to the last hour. Evof the Presidency. So far as capacity is con-cerned we defy Col. Fremont's friends to point was resorted to, to defeat the Democracy. to a single proof of his possession of it. IIc The State swarmed with Know-Nothing orators; the Know-Nothing candidate for Gov-He has made no speeches, written no letters, ernor canvassed the State from one end to advocated no measures of importance. He the other, while the Democratic candidate was never looked to for advice or counsel by never left his official duties at the capital : any considerable body of the American peo- misrepresentation and falsehoods were scatple in any political question. He has shown | tered broadcast over the State; but all-all no talent as a statesman-no courage as a to no purpose whatever. The election is over, and a sufficiency of returns have already been received to make the victory of the Democrats complete and overwhelming.

Our trinmph is unprecedented ! Out of a vote of some thirty-five or forty thousand, the majority of Elias N. Conway, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be ten, if not twelve, thousand. We have elected, by overwhelming majorities, both our candidates for Congress; we have elected every one of the of his capacity to properly discharge the du-ties of the Presidency, would be regarded as absurd by every one. Who would trust his health or life in the hands of a pretended thirteen, State Senators; we have elected physician who had never regularly studied sixty-two or three of the seventy-five members of the General Assembly; and, finally, we have elected more than three-fourths of the Sheriffs, Clerks, and other county officers.

Can a more complete, a more glorious vietory be conceived or imagined? Could a And shall we adopt the idea that long train- more thorough, overwhelming, crushing deing, experience and study, shall be deemed | feat be administered to any party than the necessary to qualify men for the discharge of all the ordinary duties of life—but that for the highest station on the earth no previous the highest station on the carth no previous could there he? Gov. Conway has received trainingor experience and no legitimate qual- nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of the vote cast, and a larger vote than ever before was But there is another question connected polled at the recent election.

At the Democratic National Convention, Major Thomas B. Flournoy, when he gave the vote of Arkansas for Buchanan and Breckinridge, pledged her in November next able body of the American people being so to the cause of Democracy, and wagered a lost to all sense of propriety and decency as banner wrought by the fairest hands in the to nominate for the Presidency a man of State, that in proportion to her vote, she would doubtful pecuniary integrity, is indeed hu-miliating. We turn to the subject with feel-ings of sudness and mortification. But when redeem the pledge, and win the banner. The t is considered that the Chief Magistrate of | majority we will roll up for Buchanan and Breckinridge will not be less than twelve or treasury which receives many millions of the | fifteen thousand-mark the prediction !

The Whig Party.

Col. Benton has a very foreible and some-

on men, parties and public measures. In one of his recent speeches in Missouri, in which he spoke of Mr. BUCHANAN, the Demosome of Fremont's financial transactions in cratic Presidential nominee, as the man for political party. There are two aspects in yet be explained by himself or friends. But peace to our country, he thus properly dis-which this treachery to religion is peculiarly on their face they bear the stamp of authen-

Black Republicanism affects all respect for the legal safeguards of slavery. It does not propose to impair the security of the institu-tions of the South. It professes the utmost regard for the Constitution and the Union .---It even disclaims a sectional character, and avows itself the champion of conservatism. Yet, it appeals to the fanatical prejudices of the North, and thus enlists the abolition element in its service, while it retains the adhesion of more moderate men by its professions of nationality. The Black Republican party contrive to secure this strong position by representing themselves to be the champions of freedom, and the South as the propagaudist of its peculiar institutions. The principle for which they affect to contend is, the restriction of slavery; the principle which they claim to combat is, the extension of slavery. This is the fictitious issue which they present to the country, and employ as the agency of sectional aggrandizement.

With so favorable a basis of operations, they conduct the campaign with wonderful skill and spirit. They accuse the slavehold-ers of oligarchic usurpation, of aristocratic selfishness, of despotie cruelty. They repre-sent the South to be possessed with the ambition of extending its institutions over the continent, and as engaged in a conspiracy to subjugate the free States to its sway. To encourage the North in resistance to so criminal an enterprise, they expatiate on the imaginary evils of slavery, from the tribune, from the pulpit, and in the fascinating pangs of fiction. To rouse and organize a party sub-servient to its purposes, Black Republicanism has resource to all the arts and agencies of nopular agitation. Perversions of history, hyberbole of rhetorie, the machinery of a venal ambition and a corrupt conspiracy, are all employed to support the grave indictment against the South.

Black Republicanism is in so frantic a humor that it is questionable if its victims are accessible to any appeal of truth and reason. But there are men in the North who are neither sworn to the support of an imposture nor incapable of appreciating an honest state-ment. To them we would submit a few words in refutation of the charge against the people of the South.

The Black Republican party misrepresent the issues of the canvass, in that they impute an imaginary purpose to the South, and claim a false credit-for themselves. The South cherishes no ambition of sectional aggrandizement, and has conceived no hostile enterprise against the interests of the North. We ask nothing of the federal government but protection in the enjoyment of our indisputable rights. We do not desire to impose our peculiar social system upon any community. We do not ask the North to aid us in the extension of slavery. This is our posi-tion : we have a compact with the States of the North, by which we are bound to respect the States of the South as co-equal sovereignties, and to render them a certain specific service. We demand the fulfilment of the obligations of the Constitution, and we demand nothing more. These obligations are too distinct for misconception. The South claims no inferential advantage, and no constructive privilege. It stands upon the strict letter of its right.

issue, the South must despair of the proteetion of its rights and honor under the present system of government."

A Further Word to Anti-Slavery Men-

We address ourselves not to those fanatics of the Garrison School, who are in favor of dissolving the Union. The madhouse is their proper place. Nor do we address the disci-ples of Gerrit Smith, who deliberately read the Constitution upside down, and preposter-ously affect to hold that it gives Congress power to abolish Slavery in the States. We lesire the attention of those comparatively reasonable men, who, while they dislike the system of Negro Slavery, at the same time honor the Constitution of their country, and are willing that all should obey it-who, much as they wish the extinction of Slavery, desire that the Union be perpetual.

Such persons will admit that although an evil or à wrong may be very hideous, yet there may be only certain ways of curbing it. A great evil must not be attacked in such a way as to produce a greater evil. A cancer may cat at the face or the breast, but it will not do to cut at it so unskillfully as to sever great arteries and kill the patient .--Russian Serfdem may be a "hideous evil;" yet it does not follow that we should go to yet it does not follow that we should go to war with Russia to abolish that evil. The Turks may be very barbarous in practising Polygamy, yet it does not follow that the Al-lied Christian Powers should take possession The biographies of the Colonel assume The biographies of the Colonel assume of her Territory. So let Negro Slavery in the Southern States be ever so bad, that does not justify any national or sectional action that jeopards the Union, or brings the rest of our Institutions into danger. The question is not touching the abstract character of Ne-. That is admitted by all sensible people. But the precise point of controversy is this:

'Ought we, away off here to attempt to neries, by our own action and according to our question by any means, and since they have own notions? People call the National De- appeared at the South, we find various points mocracy very hard names-they abuse us as strongly contradicted; for instance the divorce "dough-faces," "ruffians," "nigger drivers," of Mr. Pryor, from her husband, and subse-

"slaveocracy," "tyrants," and what not, sim-ply because we are consistent enough with such record in the Courts of Virginia, of any our fundamental principles of faith in the such divorce as asserted. Now all this is vepeople to leave this delicate subject of Slave- ry queer to say the least of it. Here is a ry to the disposal of the Territories them- man offered to the North for a President, and selves. We are differing about "what is to no one knows where he was born, whether in be done or to be left undone?" Slavery may this country or abroad. It certainly is our be a wrong and bad thing if you will, and right and privilege to know to a certainty yet the attempt to control its diffusion by in- where a candidate for the Presidency is born. erference from Washington, will not effect the desired end, but will simply rend the high office. The President must be a native Union. So says the National Democracy .---Now don't begin to reply by making a tre-mendous fuss about Slavery. That is not re-plying at all. That is only making donkey's list or no-and he can probably tell where he of youselves. If we are wrong, you must was born-most people can do that. His prove it by adducing *facts* to show that the constant silence is very ominous on both these people of the Territories cannot manage the points, and the proof grows stronger every question as well as Congress at Washington. day-not only of his being a Papist-but of If you are right, you must prove it, by show- | his foreign birth. A funny candidate indeed. | ure at once." ing that the United States Congress will settle this momentous question more carefully, dispassionately, wisely, and disinterestedly than will each Territory for itself. The prob- are apt to lie upon thorns when old.

TOGETHER ITS VARIOUS PARTS,"

And then, speaking of sectional parties, such as are now embodied and represented at New York and Philadelphia, he says:

"In contemplating the cause which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical denominations-Northern or Southern-Atlantic or Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these tors as their tools, and employ them as such misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to promote their own selfish and party purto each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection,"

Is Fremont Eligible to the office of President.

A question has been raised as to the whereabouts of Col. Fremont's birthplace. The Boston Daily Bec, one of the Fremont or-gans, in its issue of April 22, 1856, has the following:

"FREMONT.-Col. J. C. Fremont was born

some very queer positions regarding the gentleman's nativity, and a writer who claims to know something asserts that he was born in Canada. It is said that when his father eloped with his mother, they fled to Canada, and the man being a Frenchman, he natuing. We shall take up get hold of the record.

The question as to where Fremont was born seems to be assuming considerable imgotiate this subject of Slavery in the Territo- portance. IIis biographers do not settle the If foreign born, no man is eligible to that of the United States. How easily could all -Boston Ledger.

100 Those who lie upon roses while young,

ligious character to the service of the politi- United States army, accompanied by agreecal. If the Lord Jesus was ever represented | ments, notes, &c., bearing Fremont's own in the paper he is now to the traffickers of

votes. He is betrayed by those who profess-ed to be his friends. Religion is not of place in the political papers; we wish they were all imbued thoroughly with the spirit and power of the gospel. But that is a very dif-ferent thing from introducing party politics into a paper that has gained its access into the churches under the pretence of being religious. For such a paper to become parii-But secondly, this course is the more worthy of censure, when we know that politicians look upon these ministers and religious ediposes. Politicians use them and dispise them too. A very eminent politician, and an aspirant for high office, said in our hearing a few days ago respecting a notorious political

preacher and religio-political paper that the party did not care a straw for either, but they were good till after the election. Religion is degraded when she is thus dragged into the mire of party politics, and made to serve the purposes of selfish ambition.

When therefore a journal professing to be religious, denounces as "shameful," and "unchristian," our declaration that we shall not for a series of years. prostitute religion at the feet of politics, we accept it as the highest praise that was ever extorted from that journal which is bountiful in cursing but frugal in blessing us. Always it will be our endeavor, and so long as God helps us, it will be our successful endcavor. to deserve the enithets of "shameful and unchristian" for just this steadfast course, studying the things that make for peace, striving to keep the links that unite States and christians bright and strong, and abjuring every word from our columns that will tend to exacerbate the public mind, or disturb the good fellowship that ought to prevail in all parts of the Christian commonwealth.-New York Observer.

ILLINOIS CERTAIN FOR BUCHANAN .- The Chicago Times of the 13th inst., puts the following crusher on the idle talk about the result in Illinois:

"We observe that persons at a distance seem to put some faith in the statements that there is a possibility that Illinois will vote for Fremont. We know that it has been said and positively averred by Black Republican orators, that Illinois would vote the opposition ticket. Such an idea when expressed here is considered too stale even for a joke. No man in his senses, thinks of this State voting for any one but Buchanan. As we said when Buchanan was nominated, the Democracy of Illinois will give him a larger majority, in proportion to the entire vote, than he will obtain in Pennsylvania. Any Pennsylvania editor who wants to lose a hat on the proposition may apply for our meas-

The march of mind in our day is great, but the march of gullibility would seem to be yet greater.

contemptible. First, it is prostituting the re- | tieity. They are the letters of officers in the

Editor and Proprietor.

Capable?

No man should be intrusted with an im-

ifications shall be necessary ?

with Col. Fremont that should be inquired

into. Is he honest? For the credit of the

country we wish this question may be answer-

ed affirmatively. The idea of any consider-

this Union controls in a great incasure a

public money—that he appoints the agents who receive and disburse all the public funds —surely there can be few topics of greater

NO. 11.

signature. They were originally collected for the purpose of establishing against him the charge of peculation and fraud at the time he was &c., and the main facts were afterward communicated to the House of Representatives, by Gen. Taylor-so that these documents ernment, a lot of cattle, and then gives them property, with the understanding that he is to keep them year after year, and give Frecult to understand how the interests of the | the country."

Government could have been promoted by thus undertaking the cattle raising business

The worst feature of this case as it stands at present is, that although these facts were the restoration of the peace of the country, made public and commented upon long since, the only answer Fremont ever made to them was a THREAT TO KILL COL. MASON FOR EXPOSING THE TRANSACTION.— Col. Fremont's fair fame, we hope the matter may yet be explained, if it is possible to do so. If unexplained, the American people will recoil from a candidate implicated in are rallying with the united Democracy of utter contempt. They will shrink with hor-ror from the thought of elevating to the Presidency one who has placed himself upon the

level of a common swindler. The honest men of the nation, without distinction of party, will rise up in their majesty to preserve the chair honored by the occupancy of such men as Washington, Jofferson, Madison and Jackson, from the polluting touch of a branded swindler.

Carrying Slavery into the Territories.

the Republican Journals to show that the Democratic Party hold the dogma that the Constitution of the United States carries sla-very into the Territories. They refer to the occasional expressions of Southeau arrive supposed the Germans were as hig fools as themselves. In 1852 they attempted to cheat them and this would not do. In 1854 and 5 there tried occasional expressions of Southern men, and argue that the doctrine is implied in the Nebraska Bill and the Cincinnati platform.---Now, Southern men as such, may think and say what they please on a question of Constitutional construction. But even Southern men do not utter this dogma as a principle of the Democratic Party. Where is the North-ern man that holds it or utters it? Is it the Van Burens, the Seymours, the Dickinsons, the Casses, or the Brights? We defy any

one to produce the resolution of any Democratic meeting, the uttering of any leading wings of the morning return Democratic newspaper, or of any leading of night. He is doing well.

tinguished between the Whig party a one ideaed parties of modern origin :

"The Whig party was a national partya legitimate party. He had great respect for it, and the destruction of the legitimate party was not the least of the evils which this administration had to answer for. Nacourt martialed, and convicted of mutiny, | tional parties were essential to the common good, and one-ideaed and sectional parties were dangerous and pernicious. The old Whig and the old Democratic parties aimed purport to form part of the archives of the at the common good of the country. They purport to form part of the archives of the country. If untrue, they can easily be dis-proved. If true, Col. Fremont is guilty of a proved. If true, Col. Fremont is guilty of a ent roads. They differed only about measlation. Read the history of his loan on the ures, Both had the Constitution for their faith of the Government, the proceeds of guide, and the welfare of the country for which, it is asserted he applied to the purchase of his famous Mariposa claim. Read the document bearing his own signature, con-alone, its roots far down in the earth. its neeted with the CATTLE TRANSACTION, by branches high in the heavens, and its trunk which on the one hand he purchases and firm enough to resist every blast-that was gives a note as an officer of the Government an old Whig standing alone, and the sapevowedly purchasing for the use of the Gov- lings which grew around it, whipping and shaking in every breeze, were the one-ideain charge of Abel Stearns as his own private | ed parties which had recently sprung up. Had Clay and Webster been now alive, he would be with them, and they with him, in mont a portion of their increase. It is diffi- laboring for the restoration of the peace of

Old Bullion is doubtless correct in believing that had Clay and Webster been now alive, they would be with him laboring for by the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, for, everywhere, in every state of the Union, "old Whigs," Stalwart Oaks" of the political for-For the credit of the country, for the sake of est, like Choate d. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Pearce & Pratt, of Maryland, Randall, Brown & Heister, of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., such nefarious transactions with a feeling of the country, in favor of the CONSTITUTION, the UNION, and JAMES BUCHANAN !!!

> No Go-CAN'T CHEAT THEM.-An attempt was made on Friday night to organize a "Republican Know Nothing German Fremont Club," but enough could not be found to organize. It is about as much sense as these men have, to suppose that the Germans are to be duped into a party headed by such leading Know Nothings as Ford, Greiner, Van Slyke, and others, who were open in their action with the dens but last year. The

the game of abusing them, and attempted to disfranchise them, and that has failed, and now as Know Nothingism is about on its last logs, they are trying the old game of flattery. -Ohio Statesman.

15 IIe has a good income who has but few occasions of spending; not he who has great rents and great vents.

The man who took passage on the wings of the morning returned on the shadee