

The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY D. STABLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, The Markets, Local and General Intelligence, Politics, Advertising, &c.

39th YEAR.

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DISSOLVE THE UNION!

A FREEMAN'S ANSWERS TO REPUBLICANS.

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sacred sires
And the Revolution's fires
And could—oh, where so rich a foil—
In Warren's and in Sumter's blood—
Dissolve the Union! Be like France
When Terror reared his bloody lance,
And man became Destruction's child,
And woman, in her passion wild,
Dashed in the life blood of her Queen
Beside the dreadful Guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Yes, you may,
Your confederates of noble clay,
When I shall wander with the brute,
And thistles bear the harvest fruit,
And hell, in her exalted bed,
A welcome home to such as ye.

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled flag of glory's day!
But out the flag of the brave,
And let us do each patriot's grave,
And then above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears.

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free?
Great God! did any die to save
Such snail-shell words from the grave—
When heaven and earth and land and brand,
Our patriots' fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho, there!
The sword of Damocles is there!
Cut but the hair, and earth shall know
A shaker, devilish tale of woe,
Than history's crimson pages told!
Since Nero's car wheel rolled.

Dissolve the Union! Speak ye hills,
Ye everlasting mountains ey;
Shrink out, ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony!

Dead heroes! leap from glory's seat,
And shield the honor of your God!
Dissolve the Union! Who is he
Who should hand would deal the damning blow?
Degenerate Adams—can it be?
Oh, no! Oh, no! Then bid the page—
'Twas but the idle trash of rage.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL

Judge Nesbitt, of Georgia, (says the *Boston Post*), one of the Wings who are playing the part of patriots, in his eloquent letter on the times, in which he avows his determination to vote for Buchanan, says:

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS THE ONLY NATIONAL PARTY WHICH THE TROUBLES OF THE TIMES HAVE LEFT TO HONEST MEN."

That's right to the point. It is a volume in a sentence. It's answer enough to the poor, miserable, senseless things thrown out that the Democratic party is a sectional party! The allegation that the glorious Democratic organization, nation-wide in extent, national in its objects, with principles as comprehensive as the Constitution, is sectional, is an old, stale, freesoil calumny, which Democrats ought not to spend breath to refute.

More Converts to Democracy.

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, has come out in a long and able letter, for Buchanan and Democracy. He says:—"In my judgment, the contest for the Presidency is between Buchanan and Fremont. The one a national, the other a sectional candidate, and upon the result may depend the safety and perpetuity of the Union. I shall go for Buchanan and Breckinridge with all the energy I can bring into the contest, believing that the vote I shall cast, and the exertions I shall make, will be for the Constitution of my country, the union of the States, and the protection of the institutions of the South."

The *Waynesburg (Pa.) Messenger* says, that—"Gen. Joshua B. Howell, one of the most able and distinguished lawyers of Uniontown, Fayette county, in this State, and an old-line Wing of the most exemplary school, is out boldly in favor of Mr. Buchanan's election."

We Think So Too.

The *Boston Journal* (Fremont) has the following paragraph in relation to the political prospects in Pennsylvania:

"The State has generally felt the Harrison and Taylor campaign being the exceptions voted for the Democratic candidate for President; and it would certainly be a singular fact if, on the first occasion of a citizen of its own having a position at the head of the ticket, it should repudiate the party and the man and go for the opposition."

It would be "a singular fact" indeed—too singular ever to be allowed to be realized. Pennsylvania will do her duty to herself, her candidate, and the country.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

The nationality of the Democratic party is fully demonstrated by the fact that every county in the Union was represented at the Cincinnati Convention, and that the platform of principles adopted by that convention passed by an unanimous vote.

"Hurra for Fremont!" said a Fabianist.
"Sassy! Sassy!" replied a Democratic boy.

THE STRENGTH OF JAMES BUCHANAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GREENE and BENNETT, and most of that stripe of political brigands, having placed their hopes of success in Pennsylvania upon the Union Ticket, will now be considerably puzzled to decide what course to pursue in reference to this State in November. Thaddeus Stevens and David Wilmot are equally at a loss how to manage the Fillmore men so as to force them into another bargain. We can tell all these gentry in a few plain words that the day for their experiments upon Pennsylvania has passed. The day for their tricks is over. They can no longer operate upon the supposed credulity of our people.—Their expedients and their machinations will all give way when they are put to the test. They may mine and countermine, they may hide their tracks as carefully as they please—they may assume all sorts of disguises, and adopt every variety of name—they may go down into the lodges of Know-Nothingism, or mount upon the house-tops, there is no obstacle that will baffle all their designs and defeat all their artifices, and that is, the admitted strength of James Buchanan among the people of his native State. This is the phantom they have feared all the time. It was to avoid meeting him and the Democratic party in November, that they have tried, during a campaign of unheeded violence, and of unprecedented effort, to break the force of his influence upon the country, and at his own home; but now the hour of their doom is approaching, they must meet Pennsylvania's favorite son in the valleys and upon the mountains of good old Pennsylvania herself, and they will soon—too soon—find that all the fears which he has entertained in reference to him were only too well founded. Thaddeus Stevens' prediction will be abundantly verified. He declared after Judge McLean's defeat in the sectional Philadelphia Convention, that James Buchanan would carry Pennsylvania by fifty thousand majority. That is the figure we will not take one less. One blast upon the bugle horn of James Buchanan in the contest soon to be decided, is worth a thousand men not only, but ten thousand, and twenty thousand at the back of it. When our population comes to regard the spotless purity of his life, the long and honorable record of his public career, his high capacities, and the unbroken current of his national antecedents, they will throw aside their prejudices and rush to his banner with enthusiasm.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR JAMES BUCHANAN.

TWO FREMONTS!

The New Comedy of Errors.

"Snake not your gory looks at me—thou canst not say I did it!"—Shakespeare.

There, are says, the Pennsylvanians, some barbaresque which are too absurd and ridiculous to excite merriment. We have a notable instance of this in the case of the two Promies—the *jure similes* Fremonts—the counterfeit presentments of the Change and Engmanstrosity, or new edition of the Corsican Brothers. The cat's paw speculator of California is not the Simon Pure Fremont. The great Mariposa proprietor is not the Pathfinder of Rocky Mountain notoriety. The candidate for the Presidency is not the man who had the fist fight with Senator Foote, and was so desirous of engaging in a duel with him. The Fremont who was dismissed from the army for insubordination, is not the veritable Mr. Fremont who resides in the Fifth Avenue, city of New York. Both are supposed to have "got Jessie" since the Pennsylvania election.—The Professor of Mathematics has been eyphoring for two days—but the figures will add up the wrong way in spite of all his arithmetical qualifications.

Our readers are aware that the New York *Tribune* has recently announced that there are "two Fremonts"—precisely alike, one a Catholic, the other not. The record of the Black Republican candidate has been found so full of imperfections, that his champions are hunting up a scape-goat to bear some of the burden. The *Tribune* states the case as follows:

"There are two Fremonts, both of whom have belonged to the army; both resided in Washington; and that they resemble each other, and that the Fremont who is the candidate for President is not that Fremont who was in the habit of attending the Catholic church."

Is it this one or the other who is to be beaten out of sight in November? Which is which—or which is the other? Which was born in Savannah, which in Charleston, which in France? Which has already got Jessie, which will get Jessie in November? The questions are of a grave character—who is to decide? Two Fremonts, the one the image of the other and always found in the same place. Some one asks if the Black Republicans are quite sure that they have got the right one in nomination.

The production of a duplicate Fremont to divide and thereby lessen the discredit which has attached to the one individual of that name, is a great invention. We remember that there were two Morgans invented a quarter of a century ago, one of whom was "good enough until after election." What a fortunate idea at this critical juncture, when the one Fremont is found to have forfeited all claim to public confidence and respect, to find that he is not the man at all, but the counterfeit presentment of the genuine original. The Albany *Jegras* says:

Yes, there are two Fremonts! Banks is running one of them in Pennsylvania as the representative of non-interference. Fred. Douglas runs the other as the representative of abolition and servile man-gere.

Yes, there are two Fremonts! The proverb

To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania congratulates the people of Pennsylvania, and of all the States of the Union, upon the unprecedented victory which has crowned our exertions. The 4th of October, 1856, will henceforward be memorable to our annals.

Assailed from within by enemies of the Constitution, and from without by the assaults of our glorious confederacy, we have nobly triumphed.

Too much credit cannot be given to the manner in which our organization has been perfected and carried out.

It is impossible for language to convey the profound gratitude we entertain for our gallant and eloquent friends from other States who have come hither to assist us in this great struggle.

But our duty is not fully discharged. We have utterly routed the enemies of our free institutions upon the sacred soil from which the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and upon which the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

In the hour of victory it is however well to remember that there are other obligations to be fulfilled, and that an organization so complete, so admirable and so widely extended, must still be adhered to.

Therefore, fellow-citizens, persevere in the good we so nobly began; rejoice over the magnificent triumph you have achieved; and remember that the 4th day of November, now close at hand, is that day upon which you are to complete the great work you so auspiciously commenced.

Pennsylvania, the great barrier against which the waves of sectionalism have dashed, has maintained her proud integrity. While all the new world has looked upon her—while all patriotic hearts have hoped that she would stand firm in the midst of the terrible responsibility imposed on her—she has preserved a noble moderation and an inexorable firmness. She has dispelled from her presence the men who have been sent among her population, to deceive and betray them.

The great victory we have achieved has first, of all, sustained our illustrious and beloved Buchanan.

Here, in his own State, the torrent of fanaticism has been stayed.

Here, where he was born, and where he has lived a life of signal purity and patriotism, he has been upheld by the proud and generous people of Pennsylvania.

The ennobling sentiment of State pride has done much for us in this contest.

Our people have responded to their glorious leader, to his history, and to the long list of services which have immortalized his name; and from this day henceforth it will be something to say that a Pennsylvanian, true to his country and true to himself, will not wait for friends among his own fellow-citizens.

The Platform of the Democratic National Convention, upon which James Buchanan stands, has been vindicated; the great principle of popular sovereignty advocated in every school District and township in the State, during this fearful conflict, has been vindicated, and the aspersions upon his character have been refuted and trampled under foot.

And the proud honor of achieving this splendid result belongs, not to the old Democratic party alone, which, with renovated vigor, entered into the contest and knowledge that it has been shared by thousands of national Whigs who have assisted us with all their energies, and who are hereafter to be counted as our brothers, and our compatriots.

From this day till the 4th of November, 1856, let meetings be held in every School District and Township in the State.

Let us keep up the fire which now burns so brightly.

Let us not be deceived by the idea that the opposition will be divided.

Fused on the 14th of October, and confused by the tremulous and memorable rebuke they have received, by trying to deceive the people of the State, they will seek to shelter themselves by another combination in November.

They are enemies to us and to the Constitution alike, no matter what name they bear, or under what flag they rally.

Those who have professed to be National have sunk their nationality in an eager desire to defeat the only National party in existence; and those who were sectional have attempted to position or to apologize for their sectionalism, in order to win a guilty victory.

Once more the Democratic State Central Committee appeals to the National people of the State to maintain their organization, and to continue the work so nobly begun, until it

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Cincinnati National Convention, June 4th, 1856.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and held up by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pauper the will of the constituents, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining those views, the Democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declaration of principles avowed by them when on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidate for popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.
2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.
3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.
4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.
5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the strictest economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.
6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be strictly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.
7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation on this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.
8. That the separation of the moneys of government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.
9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.
10. That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which

is as nobly finished on the 4th day of November, 1856.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.
Gideon G. Westcott, Jas. F. Johnston, Geo. Platt, Alfred Gilmore, William Rice, N. B. Brown, George Williams, Thomas S. Fernon, Emanuel Street, William O. Kline, William V. McGrath, Edward W. Power, George Moore, Thomas J. Timmons, Jesse Johnson, William T. Morrison, A. H. Tippet, Joseph Hemphill, J. C. Leiper, J. Lawrence Geta, Wm. Karnes, F. Vansant, John Davis.
Samuel C. Stambaugh, C. D. Glominger, H. B. Swarr, James S. McMahon.
Isaac G. McKinley, Andrew Hopkins, William H. Miller, Richard McAllister, O. Barrett, Samuel Bigler, Henry Omit, William P. Worthington.
D. D. Wagoner, Samuel Wetherill, Nelson Weiser.
John F. Lord, William Lilly, William Reilly, J. B. Daner, William H. Kurtz.
George H. Bucher, George Stroop, George White, J. Richter Jones, H. L. Diefendorf.
Wm. G. Murray.
R. Weaver, Dr. B. H. Throop, Asar Lathrop, William M. Platt, Julius Sherwood, H. H. Dint, William S. Garvin, Robert P. Cochran, Jos. Douglas, B. F. Sloan, James M. Bredin, J. M. Keuster, Samuel D. Wilson.
David Lynch, M. L. Stewart, Wm. Workman, Charles A. Blauk, George W. Bowman, J. B. Sanson, S. S. Jamison, Charles Lamberton, A. S. Wilson, Thomas Bower, J. S. Miller, E. J. Keenan, R. P. Pfeiffer, Bernard Reilly, Thos. J. McManant.

WASHINGTON—JACKSON!

"Discernance whatever may suggest over a suspicion that [the Union] can be abandoned! And indignantly from upon the first dawn of every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enable the wretched ties which link together the various parts."—WASHINGTON.

Patriotic citizens! Remember the great words of Andrew Jackson when he retired from public life:—"It is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constitutional authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should at all times stand ready to put down, WITH THE COMBINED FORCE OF THE NATION, EVERY ATTEMPT AT UNLAWFUL RESISTANCE UNDER WHATEVER PRETEXT EVER SHALL BE MADE OR WILLET."—WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON—JACKSON!

"A writer in the *Progressive Age*, a Fremont paper down in Belfast, Maine, says:—
"Now, fellow citizens, I affirm, (and I do so with honest convictions of the truth,) that the North will not submit if they are defeated."

Mr. Peabody and the Arctic Expedition.—The Advertiser states that George Peabody, the London banker, with his characteristic liberality and large-heartedness, made a voluntary offer of ten thousand dollars to assist in fitting out the late Arctic expedition under Dr. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin, and that the money was accepted.

Refunding the Money.—The New Orleans Picayune states that the Kansas relief committee of that city have concluded to refund the money to subscribers as "the General Government had taken in hand the settlement of Kansas difficulties, and any interference on the part of individuals would be unwise."

Fifty Years in the Penitentiary.—Wm. B. Smith, charged with killing his own son, has been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by the Circuit Court of Tiptah co., Miss., and sentenced to a term of fifty years in the State prison. Smith is now over seventy years of age, and will according to the "higher law" of nature, be relieved by death before the expiration of fifty years.

A Rich Joke.—A California paper tells the following of Lieut. Dorby, "John Phoenix," the humorist:
One evening, at the theatre, Phoenix observed a man sitting three seats in front, whom he thought he knew; he requested the person sitting next to him to "punch the other individual with his cane." The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little, he discovered his mistake—that he was not the man he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play, and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with the cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who being wholly without an excuse, there was of course, a ludicrous and embarrassing scene—during all of which Phoenix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man with the cane asked rather indignantly, "Didn't you tell me to punch that person with my stick?"
"Yes!"
"And what did you want?"
"I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not!"

WASHINGTON—JACKSON!

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction—they should be applied with unobscuring rigidity.

Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Isthmian Isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

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