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DISSOLVE THE UNION !

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A FREEMAN'S APOSTROPHE TO REPUBLICANS. Dissolve the Union ! Who would part The chain that binds us heart to heart !. Each link was forged by sainted sires Amid the Revolution's fires ; And cooled-h, where so rich a flood-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, Danced in the life blood of her Queen Beside the dreadful Guilotine !

Dissolve the Union ! Yes, you may, Four counterfeits of noble clay. When min1 shall wanter with the brute, Aulthistles bear Hesperian fruit; And hell, in her rea arches, be A welcome He wen to such as ye. Dissolve the Union ! Roll away The quantiest hag of glory's day ; Blot out the hist'ry of the brave, And descente each patrict's grave ; Au! 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 soulid wretches from the grave-When breast to breast and brand to brand, Our patriots fathers freed the land ? Dessolve the Union ! Ho, forbear !! The sword of Diquocles is there ; Cut but the heir, and earth shall know A darker, deadlier tale of won

Than hist'ry's crimson pages tol1 Since Nero's car in hloo I was roll'd. Dissolve the Union ! Speak ye hills,"

Ye everiasting mountainvery ; Shenek out, ye streams and mingling rills, And ocean roar in agony ; Dead heroes ! leap from glory's sod, And shield the manor of your Gan!

fears which they have entertained in reference

to him were only too well founded. Thaddeus

and rush to his banner with enthusiasm.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR JAMES BUCHANAN.

TWO FREMONTS !

The New Comedy of Errors.

feit presentments of the Chang and Engmon-

strosity, or new edition of the Corsienn Broth-

Mariposa proprietor is not the Pathfinder of

Rocky Mountain notoriety. The candidate for

of engaging in a duel with him. The Fre-

mont who was dismissed from the army for

insubordination, is not the veritable Mr. Fre-

ment who resides in the Fifth Avenue, city of

New York. Both are supposed to have "got

Jessie" since the Pennsylvania election. The

olic, the other not. The record of the Black

Republican candidate has been found so full

of imperfections, that his champions are hunt-

ng up a scape-goat to bear some of the

burden. The Tribune states the case as fol-

"There are two Fremonis, both of whom

have belonged to the army ; both resided in

qualifications.

ows :

:hurch.'

apart. GREELY and BENNETT, and most of that Yes, there are two Fremonts ! But the difstripe of political brigands, having placed ficulty arises, which, after election, will be their hopes of success in Pennsylvania upon sworn in ? Dumas in one of his novels, rephe publisher, until all arrearages are paid. the fusion State ticket, will now be considera-bly puzzled to decide what course to pursue in reference to this State in November. Thaddeus Stevens and David Wilmot are resents his heroes as attempting to place the Man in the Iron Mask on the throne of Louis XIV, whom he resembled so closely as to deceive all ordinary eyesight. The true Freequally at a loss how to manage the Fillmore mont parts his hair in the middle, but the pomen so as to force them into another bargain, litical barbers have doue as much for his pro-We can tell all these gentry in a few plain totype. We would not trust dessie with such words that the day for their experiments upon a question : but we know a Nose of such an Pennsylvania has passed. The day for their tricks is over. They can no longer operate infallible instinct and penetration that it will detect the owner of the Mariposa title, at an upon the supposed credulity of our people.--mmeasurable distance. Let Mr. Weed tell Their expedients and their machinations will us, which is "the good enough Fremont till afall give way when they are put to the test. ter election," and which the real one, and They may mine and countermine, they may doubt will cease. hide their tracks as earefully as they please -they may assume all sorts of disguises, and The Troy Budget has the following items

adopt every variety of name-they may go upon the two heroes of this new Comedy of down into the lodges of Know Nothingism, or 101s-the modern Dromios : mount upon the bousetops, there is one obsta-cle that will baffle all their designs and defeat There are two Fremonts, You can't tel them apart. Don't vote for either; for you all their artifices, and that is, the admitted dou't know which may swear in ! strength of James Buchanan among the peo-There are two Fremonts, and one is a conple of his native State. This is the phantom eded rascal-and no one knows which it is they have feared all the time. If was to avoid meeting him and the Democratic party

Э

Don't vote for either. The Republicans say it was "the other Frein November, that they have tried, during a mont" that was running in Pennsylvania yescampaign of unheard-of violence, and of unterday.

precedented effort, to break the force of his The Tribune announces that Fremont has niluence upon the country, and at his own left New York, to be absent nine or ten days. home; but now the hour of their doom is ap-The Argus asks, which Fremont? Is it proaching, they must meet old Buck upon his that one! Or the one that looks so much own soil, they must meet Pennsylvania's faike him that you can't tell them a sart? vorite son in the vallies and upon the moun-Where is "the other" Fremont? He was tains of good old Pennsylvania herself, and last seen in Pennsylvania going through. they will soon-too soon-find that all the

To the People of Pennsylvania.

Stevens' prediction will be abundantly veri-FELLOW-CITIZENS :--- The Democratic State fied. He declared after Judge McLean's defeat in the sectional Philadelphia Convention, Central Committee of Pennsylvania congratuthat James Buchanan would carry Pennsyl-lates the people of Pennsylvania, and of all vania by fifty thousand majority. That is the the States of the Union, upon the unprecedentfigure, we will not take one less. One blast [ed vistory which has crowned our exertions. The 14th of October, 1856, will hencefor ipon the bugle horn of James Buchanan inward be memorable to our annals. the contest soon to be decided, is worth a · Assailed from within by enemies of the thousand men not only, but ten thousand, yea twenty thousand at the back of it. When our Constitution, and from without by the assailpopulation comes to regard the spotless puri- | ants of our glorious confederacy, we have noty of his life, the long and honorable record bly triun.phed. of his public career, his high capacities, and Too much credit cannot be given to the

manner in which our organization has been the unbroken current of his national antecedents, they will throw aside their prejudices perfected and carried out. It is impossible for language to convey the

dafity. 🛀

V. McGrath, Edward W. Power, George Moore, Thomas J. Timmons, Jesse Johnson. William T. Morrison, A. H. Tippen, Joseph Hemphill, J. C. Leiper, J. Lawrence Getz, Wm. Karnos, F. Vansant, John Davis, Samuel C. Stambaugh, C. D. Gloninger, H. B. Swarr, James S. NeMahon.

Isaac G. McKinley, Andrew Hopkins, Wil-liam H. Miller) Richard McAllister, O. Bar-rett, Samuel Bigler, Henry Omit, William P. ever name they may be called. Worthington. D. D. Wagoner, Samuel Wetherill, Nelson

Weiser. John F. Lord, William Lilly, Wilson Reilly, J. B. Danner, William H. Kurtz. George II. Bucher, George Stroop, George White, J. Richter Jones, H. L. Diffenbach.

Wm. G. Murray. R. Weaver, Dr. B. H. Throop. Asar Lathrop, William M. Piatt. Julius Sherwood, H. H. Dint. William S. Garvin, Robert P. Cochran. Jos. Douglass, B. F. Sloan. James M. Bredin, J. M. Keuster, Samuel D. Wilson, David Lynch, M. L. Stewart. Wm. Workman, Charles A. Black. George W. Bowman, J. B. Sansom, S. S. Jamison, Charles Lamberton. A. S. Wilson, Thomas Bower, J. S. Miller. E. J. Keenan, R. P. Flenniken.

Barnard Reilly, Thos. J. McCamant.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Cincinnati National Convention, June Ath. 1856. Resolved, That-the American Domocracy | place their trust in the intelligence, the patristism, and the discriminating justice of the made to induce Congress to interfere with the Interoceanic Isthmus.

questions of slaveny, or to take incident steps American people. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed; which we the most alarming and dangerous consequenare proud to maintain before the world, as ces; and that all such efforts have an inevita- exam the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a the great moral element in a form of governmeat springing from and held up by the pop- people, and endanger the stability and perma- through which are emptied into its waters the ular will ; and we contrast it with the creed nearly of the Union, and ought not to be coun-and practice of Federalism, under whatever temniced by any friends of our political instiname or form, which seeks to palsy the will tutions.

profound gratitude we entertain for our gal- of the constituents, and which conceives not 2. That the foregoing proposition covers, ant and cloquent friends from other States imposture too monstrous for the popular ere- and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and

Gideon G. Westcott, Jas. F. Johnston, Geo. man, and Gross and the owners of the energies and capacitors of the energies of the energies and the energies and capacitors of the energies of the energies and t Gideon G. Westcott, Jas. F. Johnston, Geo. faith, and every attempt to abridge the priv- Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of

which are inferior to no domestic question what-And WHEREAS, Since the foregoing declar- ever. The time has come for the people of ation was uniformly adopted by our prede- the United States to declare themselves in facessors in National Conventions, an adverse vor of free seas and progressive free trade political and religious test has been secretly throughout the world, and by solemn manifesorganized by a party claiming to be exclusive- tations to place their moral inducace at the side

ly American, it is proper that the American of their-successful example. Democracy should clearly define its relation 2. Resolved, That our geog 2. Resolved, That our geographical and pothereto, and doclare its determined opposi- litical position with reference to other Statetion to all secret political societies, by what- of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the developement of our

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union growing power requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monof States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free roe doutrine; their bearing and import admit government buil, upon entire freedom in mut- of no misconstruction-they should be applied ters of religious concernment, and no respect with unbanding rigidity. of person in regard to rank or birth; no par- 3. Resolved, That the great highway which

nature, as well as the assent of the States ty can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, most immediately interested in the maintewhich bases its exclusive organization upon nance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. religious opinions or accidental birth-place. And hence a political crushde in the nineteenth constitutes one of the most important achievecentury and in the United States of America, ments realized by the spirit of modern times ngainst Catholies and foreign born, is neither and the unconquerable energy of our people. justified by the past history or the future pros- That result should be secured by a timely and pects of the country, nor in unison with the efficient exertion of the control which we have spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom the right to claim over it, and no power on which pseuliarly distinguishes the Ameri- eartheshould be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the rela-Resolv d, That we reiterate with renewed tions it may suit our policy to establish he-

energy of purpose, the well considered declar-ations of former Conventions upon the section- of States within whose dominions if lies. We al issue of Domestic slavery, and concerning can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all ques-1. That Congress' has no power under the tions arising out of it.

Constitution, to interfere with or control the 4. Resolved. That in view of so commanddomestic institutions of the several States, and ing an interest the people of the United States that such States, are the sole and proper cannot but sympathize with the efforts which judges of overything appertaining to their are being made by the people of Central own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; America to regenerate that portion of the that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, Continent which covers the passage across

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendenble tendency to diminish the happiness of the permanent protection to the great outlets products raised out of the soil, and the commodifies created by the industry of the people of our Western Valleys, and of the Union at-large. B.F.HALLET, Chairman.

Dissolve the Union ! Who is he Wh. so hand would deal the damning blow? Degenerate Adams-can it be ? Orlias a statos nan sunk so low ? Oh, no ! Oh. no ! Then blot the page-'I was but the idle threat of rage.

TRETH'IN A AUTSHELL

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

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS THE ONLY NA- ers. The cattle speculator of California is TIONAL PASTY WHICH THE TROUBLES OF THE NOT the Simon Pure Fremont. The great 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, the Presidency is not the man who had the fistmiserable, seaseless flings thrown out that the Democratic party is a sectional party ! The allegation that the glorious Democratic organization, nation-wide in extent, nationbroad in its objects, with principles as comprehensive as the Constitution, is sectional, is an old, stale, free-soil calumny, which Democrats might not to spend breath to refute.

More Converts to Democracy.

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, has come out , in a long and able letter, for Buchanau and Democracy. He says :- "In my judgment the contest for the Presidency is between Buchasan and Fremont. The one a national the other a sectional can lidate, 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 mr.country, the union of the States, and the protection of the institutions of the South."

The Waynesburg (Pa.) Messenger says, that ------Gen. Joshua B. Howeil, 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. Buchaman's election.'

We Think So Too.

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

and Taylor campaigns being the exceptions) voted for the Democratic caldidate 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 Cincin nati Concention, and that the platform of principles adopted hy that convention passed by an unanimous vote.

vho have come hither to assist us in this grea struggle. But our duty is not fully discharged.

We have utterly routed the enemies of our free institutions up in the sacred soil from "Shake not your gory locks at me-thou canst not say I did it."-Shakespeare. which the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and upon which the Constitution of the United States was adopted. There, are says the Pennsylvanian, some

In the hour of victory it is however well to burlesques which are too absurd and ridicaemember that there are other obligations to lous to excite merriment. We have a notable e fulfilled, and that an organization so cominstance of this in the case of the two Droplete, so admirable and so widely extended, nust still be adhered to. mios-the fac simile Fremonts-the counter-

Therefore, fellow-citizens, persevere in the good wo k so nobly begun; rejoice over the limited power, derived solely from the Constimagnificent triumple you have a dieved ; and tution ; and the grants of power made therein remember that the 4th day of November, now ought to be strictly construed by all the dedose at band, is that day upon which you are partments and agents of the Government; and to complete the great work on Tu sday so austhat it is inexpedient and dangerous to exerpiciously commence I. cise doubtful constitutional powers.

Pennsylvania, the great barrier against 2. That the Constitution does not confer upwhich the waves of sectionalism have dashed. on the General Government the power to comicuff with Senator Foote, and was so desirous has maintained her proud integrity. While all the new world has looked upon her-while nal improvements. all patriotic hearts have hoped that she would 3. That the Constitution does not confer

stand firm in the midst of the terrible responauthority upon the Federal Government, disibility imposed on her-she has preserved a rectly or indirectly, to assume the debts of noble moderation and an inexorable firmness. he several States, contracted for local and in-She has repelled from her presence the men ternal improvements, or other State purposes, who have been sent among her population, to nor would such assumption he just or expedideceive and betray-them-The great victory we have achieved has

Professor of Mathematics has been cyphering for two days-but the figures will add up the first, of all, sustained our illustrious and be loved Buchanan. wrong way in spite of all his arithemetical Here, in his own State, the torrent of fanat-

cism has been stayed. Here, where he was born, and where he has Our readers are aware that the New York ived a life of signal purity and patriotism, Tribune has recently announced that there are e has been upheld by the proud and generous 'two Fremonts''---precisely alike, one a Cath-

people of Pennsylvania. The enobling sentiment of State pride has

lone much for us in this contest. Our people have responded to their glorious aggression: leader, to his history, and to the long list of

the Government to enforce and practice the services which have immortalized his name most rigid economy in conducting our public and from this day henceforth it will be some affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be thing to say that a Pennsylvanian, true to his raised than is required to defray the necessaomitry and true to himself, will not want or ry expenses of the Government, and for the District of Columbia. wait for friends among his own fellow-citizens. gradual, but certain excinction of the public The Platform of the Democratic National

Convention, upon which James Buchanan leht. 6. That the proceeds of the public lands stands, has been vindicated : the great princiught to be sacredly applied to the mational ple of popular sovereignty advocated in every objects specified in the Constitution ; and that school District and township in the State we are opposed to any law for the distribution luring this fearful conflict, has been vindicaof such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the m out of sight in November? Which is have been refuted and trampled under foot. constitution.

And the proud honor of achieving this splen d result belongs, not to the old Democratic party alone, which, with reanimated vigor end, but we are glad to acknowledge that it as been shared by thousands of national Whigs who have assisted us with all their energies, and who are henceforth to be counted as our brothers, and our compatriots. From this day till the 4th of November. 856, let meetings be held in every School District and Township in the State. Let us keep up the fire which now burns so

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

Fused on the 14th of October, and confused ov the tremendous and memorable rebuke they have received, for trying to deceive the themseves by another compliation in Novem-

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

general internal improvements.

safety and utility in all business pursuits.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining those therefore, the Democratic party of the Union,

can system of popular government.

the reserved eights of the States-

views, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide through their delegates assembled in a gener- by and adhere to a faithful execution of the al Convention, coming together in a spirit of acts known as the Compromise Measures, setconcord, or devotion to the doctrines and, tled by the Congress of 1850; "the net for refaith of a free representative government, and claiming fugitives from service or labor," inappealing to their follow citizens for the rec- cluded ; which act being designed to carry out titude of their intentions, renew and re-assort | an express provision of the Constitution, canbefore the American people the declaration not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so of principles avowed by them when on former | changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency. ecasions, in general Convention, they have 3. That the Democratic party will resist all p esented their candidate for popular suffra- attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, ander

1. That the Federal Government is one of whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia rosolu-tions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one o the main foundations of its political creed, mence and carry on a general system of inter- and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly most the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union :

1. Recolect, That claiming followship with, und desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the 4. That justice and sound policy farbid the Constitution as the paramount issue-and re-Federal Government to foster one branch of pudiating all sectional parties and platforms industry to the detriment of any other, or to (cherish the interest of one portion to the injuconcerning domestic slavery, which seeks to embroil the States and Territories and whose ry of another portion of our common conntry : avowed purposes, if consummated, must end hat every citizen and every section of the in civil war and disunion -the American Demcountry has a right to domand and insist upo occasy recognize and adopt the princian equality of rights and privileges, and to ples contained in the organic law establishing omplete and ample protection of persons and

the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as roperty from domestic violence or foreign embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question," upon which the great 5. That it is the duty of every branch of national idea of the people of this country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union-Non-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SUAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE

> 2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850,-Confirmed by both the Dem-ocratic and Whig parties in National Convention-ratified by the people in the election of

of Territories in 1854. 3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of 7. That Congress has no power to charter a with or without domestic slavery as they may elect-the equal right of all the States will be national bank; that we believe such an instipreserved intact-the original compact of the tution one of deadly hostility to the best in-Constitution maintained inviolate, and the terests of the country ; dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insurpeople, and calculated to place the business of ed to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the State that may be constituted or annexed will of the people; and that the results of with a republican form of government.

Democratic legislation on this and all other fis Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including nancial measures upôn which issues have been [made between the two political parties of the Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the lecountry, have demonstrated to candid and gally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number practical men of all parties, their soundness, of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Con-8. That the separation of the moneys of stitution, with or without domestic slavery, and play, and affecting unconsciousness of the be admitted into the Union upon terms of pergovernment from banking institutions, is infect equality with the other States. dispensible for the safety of the funds of

Resolved, finally, That in view of the conthe government and the rights of the people. dition of popular institutions in the Old World 9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agfrom the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and litation, combined with the attempt to enforce responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the civil and religious disabilities against the public interests, to suspend the passage of a right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in ill whose merits cannot secure the approval our own hand.) a high and sacred duty is de- stick?" of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Rep- volved with increased responsibility upon the resentatives, until the judgment of the people Democratic party of this country, as the party can be obtained thereon, and which has saved of the Union, to uphold and maintain the the American people from the corrupt and right of every State, and hereby the Union of tyrannical domination of the Bank of the Uni- | the States; and to sustain and advance among

WASHINGTON---JACKSON!

Der "Discountenance whatever may suggest oven a suspicion that it [the United] can be abandoned! And indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienale any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfreble the sacred ties which not link together the various parts." The -WASHINGTON.

per 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 youd citizen should at all times stand ready to put down, WITH THE COMBINED FORCE OF THE NATION, EVERY ATTEMPT AT UNLAWFUL RE-SISTANCE: UNDER WHATEVER, PRE-TENCE IT MAY BE MADE, OR WHAT-EVER SHAPE IT MAY ASSUME."

BETA writer in the Progressive Age, a Fremont paper down in Belfast, Maine, Bays !---

"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 E. pedition .--The Advertiser states that George Peabody, the London banker, with his characteristic liberality and large-heartedness, inade 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 1852, and rightly applied to the organization been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by the Circuit Court of Tippah co., Miss., and sentenced to a term of fifty years in the State prison. Smith is now over seventy Corritories, and to the admission of new States years of age, and will according to the "higher law" of nature, be reprieved by death be-fore the expiration of fifty years.

> A Rich Joke .- A California paper tells the following of Lieut. Derby, "John Phœnix," 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 oth-or 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 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 sceneduring all of which Phœnix 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

"Yes !" "And what did you want ?" "I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not !'

general internal improvements. Sist all monopolies and exclusive legislation ture offers three prizes for so many essays on for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the history, habits and means of counteract-and sanctioned in the delaration of Independence, the many, and by a vigilant and constant ad-105 The Canadian Committee of Agricul-

rightly.

divide and thereby lesson 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 people of the State, they will seek to shelter 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

Yes, there are two Fremonts ! Banks is to postpone or to apologize for their sectionalrunning one of them in Pennsylvania as the ism, in order to win a guilty victory. representative of non-intervention. Fred. Once more the Democratic State Central Douglas runs the other as the representa-[Committee appeals to the National people of]

The production of a duplicate Fremont to

that he is not the man at all, but the counterfeit presentment of the genuine original. The Albany Argus says :

"The State has generally (the Harrison | Some one asks if the Black Republicans are nomination.

which-or which is the other? Which was born in Savannah, which in Charleston, which in France? Which has already got Jessie, entered into the contest and per-evered to the 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. quite sure that they have got the right one 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 Is it this one or the other who is to be beat- | ted, and the aspersions upon his character

