Campaign Song.

From the Pat iot and Union.

AIR-" Oh! Carry me long !"

Tis all up with me !-The race is almost run:

My friends may shout and curse and pout, But a victory can't be won, Buchanan will win the day-The people are with him, I know; And Bennett's lies and Greeley's sighs

Will only end in woe,

O. boys, carry me 'long! My troubles are many and great ! I wish I were back on the western track To the Mariposa estate!

The South is sadly wrong-Tis all united for Buck; In every State, both small and great, His party has all the luck, And the North is gloomy, too, My backers have striven in vain, They go it blind, while I'm getting behind, And my money is scattered like rain ! O, boys, carry me long !

In everything we've tailed-The people don't seem to be green; They're " up to snuff." & they'll handle na rough In next November, I ween, The " shrieks" don't seem to take-The masses don't mind them a bit : And the Kamus flood of innocent blood, Is but " a dead cock in the pit." O, boys, carry me long!

I'm sick and sorry and sore, My heart is bursting with pain; The Loco throng, with shout and song, Will give me "jessie" again ! Buchanan will win the day. The people are with him, I know; And Bennett's lies and Greeiey's sighs, Will only end in woe!

> O, boys carry me long! My troubles are many and great! I wish I were back on the western track To the Mariposa estate

Miscellancous.

DR. HANE'S ARCTIC EXPLO-

The following is an extract from Dr. Kane a tertheoming. Narrative of his Arctic Researches, now in course of publication by Messrs. Childs

We crossed Murchison Channel on the 23d. and encamped for the night on the land flow at the base of Cape Parry; a hard day's travel partly by tracking over ice, partly through tortuous and zigzag leads. The next day brought us to the neignborhood of Firz Clar ence Rock, one of the most interesting mon nments that rear themselves along this dreary coast : in a region more familiar to men, it would be a land-mark to the navigator .---It rises from a field of ice like an Egyptian

pyramid surmounted by an obelisk. I had been anxious to communicate with the Esquimaux of Netelik, in the hope of gaining some further intelligence of Hans .--Our friends of Etah had given me, in their own style, a complete itinerary of this region and we had no difficulty in instructing Godfrey how to trace his way across the neck of land which stood between us and the settlement. He made the attempt, but found the snow-drift impassable; and Peterson, whom I sent on the same errand to Tessiusak, returned equally unsuccessful.

The next day gave us admirable progress The ice opened in leads before, us, somewhat tortuous, but on the whole, favoring, and for sixteen hours I never left the helm. We were all of as exhausted when the days work came to s close. Our allowance had been small from the first ; but the delays we seem ed fated to encounter had made me reduce them to what I then thought the minimum quantity, six conces of bread dust and a lumiof sallow the size of a walnut; a paste or broth made of these before setting out in the moin fing and distributed occasionally through the day in scanty rations, was our only fare. We were all of us glad when, running the boats under the lee of a beig, we were able to fil our kettles with snow and boil up for our great restorative ten. I may remark this under the circumstances of most privation, I found no comforter so welcome to the party as this. We drank immoderately of it, and always with advantage.

While the men slept after their wearv labor, McGarv and investi climbed the beig for a view ahead. It was a saddening one. We had lost sight of Cary Island; but shoreward up Wostenholme Channel, the ice seemed as if it had not yet began to yield to the inflacaces of summer. Every thing showed how intense the last winter had been. We were close upon the first of July, and had a right to look for the North Water of the whaler where we now had solid ice or close pack both of them almost equally unfavorable to our progress. Far off in the distance-low for I could not measure-rose the the Dari-Tympic Rock, projecting from the lofty preci pice of the island ahead; but between us and It the land ice spread itself from the base of Sauuder's Island-unbroken to the Far South

The next day's progress was of course slow and wearisome pushing through alternate ice and water for the land belt. We fastened at

mu-cular power. They seemed scarcely aware of it themselves, and refer to the diffi-culty they found in dragging and pushing to morning fog, belted in on all sides by feefields so distorted and rugged as to defy our efforts to cross them. The truth seemed to burst upon every one. We had lost the feelour pastry broth and the large draughts of tes which accompanied it. I was anxious to send our small boat the Erie. across to the and broken in the extreme. lumme-hill of Appah, where I knew from the Esquimaux we should find plenty of birds:

of us, began to swing upon it I ke a pivot and our ice-crossings.

the wind; but in a little while it encountered store, seemed to have been driven off by the State to another would not make a slave of the stationary ice at the foot of the very rock storm. We were again reduced to short dais a human being who would not be so withruin rose around us. The men sprang me- the change of diet could not fail to tell upon face would make them individually happier, back the boats and stores; but I gave for the termined to keep in shore, in spite of the bar- ment of their emuncipation, by dividing the moment all hope of escape. It was not a nip ricades of ice, -in the hope of renewing, to burthen on a greater number of coadjutors. hundreds of yards on every side of us, crum- rugged passage; a most painful labor, which undertaking of Congress to regulate the conbled and crushed and piled and tossed itself but for the disciplined endurance of the men dition of the different descriptions of men blindfolded into the snaye, following their madly under the pressure. I do not believe might well have been deemed impracticable, composing a State. This certainly is the ex- leaders for awhile with a zeal truly moral and that of our little body of men, all of them dis enplaced in trials, able to measure danger: while combating it .- I do not believe their is one who this day can explain how or whyha div when, in fact-we found our-elvedamor atterly indescribable, through which broken hummocks, and, as the men grasped

We were borne along in this manner as long as the unbroken remnant of the inshore flue continued revolving, -utterly powerless. and catching a glimpse every now and then of the brazen headland that looked down on us through the snowy sky. At last the floe brought up against the rocks, the looser fragments that hung round it began to separate. and we were able by ours and boat books to force our battered little flotilla clear of them. To our joyful surprise, we soon found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room, and with the assured promise of land close aread.

As we heared it, we saw the same forbidding wall of belt-ice as at Sutherland and Haklavi. We milled along its margin, seekng in vain either an opening of access or a nook of shelter. The gale rose, and the ice began to drive again ; but there was nothing to be done but get a grapuel out to the belt of Washington and Jefferson." In no part chafed. It was an awful storm ; and it was their every admonition has been to avoid us and warding off the ice with bout- destruction of our liberties; books.

At three o'clock the tide was high, enough to William Short: for us to scale the ice-cliff. One by one we pulled up the boats upon a narrow shelf, the breatened nothing, because it existed in evwhole sixteen of as uniting at each pull. We ery State and united them together by the were too much worn down to unload; but a featernalism of party. But the coincidence

breading-grounds; and, as we turned in wet more probably the Mississippi upwards to and hungry to our long-coveted sleep, it was our northern boundary. My only comfort it first."

only to dream of eggs and abundance. ervital retreat, gathering eggs at the rate of glory of throwing away the fruits of their fatwelve hundred a day. Outside, the storm ther's sacrifices of life and forwne, and of raged without intermission, and our egg him- rendering desperate the experiment, which merrier set of gourmands than were gathered pable of self-government. This treason within never auffeited on genial diet.

On the 34 of July the wind began to moderate, though the snow still fell heavily; and the next morning, after a patriotic erre-nor. the liquor borrowed gridgingly from our alcohol-fla-k, and diluted till it was worthy of grees, addressed Jefferson a letter, which last to the great flue sear the shore, making femperance praise, we lowered our boats, drew from him the following remarkable reour habor in a crack which opened with the said badis a grateful farewell to Weary Ply:

Changes of tide.

The imperiod diet of the party was show
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saw there could be followed in the direction and desper. We were sorely disheartened, and could of Conical Rocks, and beyond towards Cape | "I can say with conscious truth, that there now has, learning the lessons of Anti-Missouonly wait for the fug to rise, in the hope of Dudley Digges. But, on conferring with is no man on earth, who would sacrifice some smoother platform than that which was Brooks and McGary, I was startled to find more than I would to retrieve us from this about us, or some lead that might save us the how much the boats had suffered in the rude heavy reproach, in any practicable way. painful labor of tracking. I had climbed the encoun ers of the last few days. The "Hope' The cession of that kind of property, (for it than half were Virginians. These will return the signs which mark the political horizon of iceberg; and there was nothing in view ex- was in fact altogether unseaworthy; the ice is so misnamed) is a bagatelle which would Dalrymple Rock, with its red brassy face tow had strained her bottom-timbers, and it re- not cause me a second thought, though, if, in ering in the unknown distance. But I hard- quired, -nearly all our wood to repair her; that way, a general emancipation and expaly got back to my boat, before a gale struck bit by bit, we had already cut up and burned triation would be effected, and gradually, ns from the north-west, and a floe, raking up the runners and cross bars of two sledges; and with die sacrifices, I think it might be. on a tongue of ice about a mile to the north the third we had to reserve as essential to But as it is we have the wolf by the ears!

been so plenty when we left Dalrymples Isl- in the other. Of one thing I am certain. At first our own floe also was driven before and, and which we counted as a continual That as the passage of the slaves from one itself. On the instant the wildest imaginable by rations of bread-dust, and I was aware that out it, so their diffusion over a greater surchanically each one to his station, bearing the strength and energies of the party. I de and proportionally facilitate the accomplishsuch as is familiar to Arctic navigators; but some extent at least, our supplies of game. the whole platform, where we stood and for We were fifty-two hours in forcing this er, would remove the jealousy excited by the of parties, which might ensure them the next

REPUBLICANISM.

the braving of a thousand trumpets could no the principles they espouse are the same as that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the more have been heard than the voice of a those held by Jefferson, on the Missouri generation of 1776, to acquire self-governman, we were shaken and raised and whirled Compromise, we present below some of the ment and happiness to their country, is to be. and let down again in a swelling waste of opinions of that distinguished sage and states thrown away by the unwise and unworthy man, on these questions, expressed both be- passions of their sons, and that my consolaheir boat-hooks in the stillness that followed, tore and after the passage of the Missouri tion is to be, that I live not to weep over it. the boats eddied away in a tumultuous skreed Compromise bill. If after reading these ex- If they would but dispassionately weigh the tican party, in asserting that Jefferson favored before they perpetrate this dreadful act of suthe drawing of Geographical lines through icide on themselves, and of treason against the country, proclaim themselves to be black the hopes of the world. hearted slanderers, of the deepest dive, we are much mistaken. All true parriots of that the Union, I tender the offer of my high esday who sat without the pale of the excite- teem and respect, ment, deployed the passage of the law, and felt, with Jefferson, that it was fraught with the atmost danger to the Union.

The reader will be struck with the perfect coincidence which exists between Mr. Jefferann's views and the principles contained in that portion of the platform of the democratic party which relates to these questions. They are identical, and prove the humbuggery of

"The old schism of federal and republican and confidence is that I shall not live to see We remained almost three days in our this; I envy not the present generation the ette:

ters found it difficult to keep their feef, but a was to decide ultimately whether man is ca- is now rolling towards us. But we shall ride against human hope will signalize their epochin future history; as the counterpart of the the choice of a President, and the noise will model of their predecessors. "THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, member of Con-

For some days after this we kept moving ter to your constituents on the Missouri the States afflicted with this unfortunate pop- with our ancient but national opponent, the LECTRE PROPIE PROPIES slowly to the south, along the lanes that question. It is perfect justification to them. ulation is, are our slaves to be presented with Democratic party. opened between the belt-ice and the floes; "I had for a long time ceased to read freedom and a dagger ! For if Congress has omething uncommon about the ice or sludge The weather continued dull and unfavorable new-papers, or pay any attention to public the power to regulate the condition of the in- of Washington in our memories—as citizens rather than to their own weakness. But as for observations of any sort, and we were off affairs, confident they were in good hands, habitants of the States, within the States, it knowing our own history, as to distinguish bewe endeavor to renew our labora through the a large glacier before we were aware that and content to be a passanger in our bark to will be but another exercise of that power to tween the powerlessness of a population, as further progress near the shore was impracti- the shore from which I am not far distant. declare that it shall be free. Are we then to cable. Great chains of bergs presented them- But this momentous question, like a fire see again Athenian and Lucedamonian conselves as barriers in our way, the spaces be- bell in the night, awakened and filled me federacies ! To wage another Pelloponesian tween choked by barricades of hummocks, with terror. I consider it at once the knell war to settle the ascendancy between them ! ing of hunger, and were almost satisfied with It was hopeless to bore. We tried for six- of the Union. It is hushed, indeed for the Or is this the tocsin of merely a service war ? teen hours together without finding a possi- moment, but this is a reprieve only, not a That remains to b seen; but not, I hope, by bility of egress. The whole sea was rugged final sentence. A geographical line, coinci- you and me. Surely they will parley awhile, ding with a marked principle, moral and po- and give us time to get out of the way." I climbed one of the bergs to the height of litical, once conceived and held up to the anabout two hundred feet, and looking well to gry passions of men, will never be obliterated; but the strength of the party was insufficient the west, was satisfied that a lead which I and every new irritation will mark it deeper he writes:

and can neither hold him nor safely let him go close slowly in upon our narrow resting. In the meantime, the birds, which had Justice is in one scale and self preservation

"An abstinence, too, from this act of powclusive right, of the State, which nothing in faudable, until they became sensible that the Constitution has taken from them, and they were injuring instead of aiding the real given to the general Government. Could interests of the slave, that they had been used Congress, for example, say that the non free- merely as tools for electioneering purpose;

As the black republicans pretend that "I regret that I am not to die in the belief tracts, and letters, all of which can be found, blessings ther will throw away, against an in Jefferson's work, our readers do not acree abstract principle more likely to be effected with us that the leaders of the so-called republiby union than secession, they would pause

"To vourself as the faithful advocate of

"THOMAS JEFFERSON." He wrote December 20th, 1820.

Nothing has ever presented so threatening an aspect as what is called the Missouri question. The federalists completely put down, and despairing of ever rising again under whig and tory names, devised a new one of slaveholding and non slaveholding States, which while it had a semblance of being the pretensions set up by the black republi- moral, was at the same time geographical. cans, that they favor the "restoring the action | and calculated to give them accendance by of the Rederal Government to the principles debanching their old opponents to a coalition with them. Moral, the question certainly is and hold on for the raising tide. The Hope of the writings of either of these patriots can not, because the removal of slaves from one stove her bottom and lost part of her weath. opinions favoring sectional parties and sec. State to another, no more than their removal er-boarding, and all the boats were bully rienal strifes be found. On the contrary, from one country to another, would never make a slave of one human being who would not without constant exertion that we kept these if we would avoid the final disruption not be so without it. Indeed, if there be any affont, baling out the soud that broke over of our of orious Union, and the consequent morality in the question, it is on the other side; because by spreading them over a On the 13th day of April, 1820, he wrote large surface, their happiness would be inreased and the burden of their future liberation lightened by bringing a greater number

of shoulders under it. " However it seems to throw dust into the eves of the people, and to fanaticise them. deep and narrow gorge opened in the cliff- of a mark of principle, moral and political, while to the knowing ones it gave a geoalmost at the spot where we clambered up; wish a geographical line, once conceived, I graphical and preponderating line to the Poand, as we pushed the boats, into it on an fear would never be obliterated from the tomac and the Ohio, throwing fourteen ven keel, the rocks seemed to close above mind: that it would be recuiring on every States to the North and East, and ten to the our head, antil an abrupt turn in the course occasion, and renewing irritations, until it South and West. With these therefore, it of the ravine placed a projecting cliff be would kindle such mutual mortal hatred as is merely a question of power. But with ween us and the gale. We were completely to render separation prejerable to eternal disc the geographical minority it is a question of cord. I have been among the most sanguine existence; for if Congress once goes out of Just as we brought in the last boat, the in believing that our Union would be of long the Constitution to arrogate the right of reg-Red Eric, and were shoring her up with duration. I now doubt it much and ree ulating the condition of the inhabitants of blocks of ice, a long-unused but familiar and that event at no great distance, and the di- the States its majority may, and probably unmistakable sound startight and gladdened rect consequence of this question; not by will, declare that the condition of all within every ear, and a flock of eiders flecking the the line which has been so confidently count. the United States shall be that of freemen : sky for a moment passed swiftly in front of ed off-the laws of nature control this-that in which case all the whites south of the Potous. We knew that we must be at their by the Potomac, the Ohio, and Missouri, or mac, and the Ohio must evacuate their Sigres, and most fortunate those who can do

He wrote December, 20, 1820 to Lafay

"With as things are going well. The hoisterous sea of liberty, indeed, is never without a wave; and that from the Missouri over it as we have done over all others. Its object is to raise a geographical principle for be kept up until that is effected." ...

On the 223 of January, 1821, he wrote to

On the 31st of January, alluding to the

"How many of our youths the (Harvard)

rianism. I know not, but a gentleman lately which they are surrounded, conclude to do, from Princeton, told me he saw there a list of for ourselves, in the absence of an unalloyed the students at that place, and that more Whig organization, after a careful survey of home, no doubt deeply impressed with the the country-in view of the temperament of sacred principles of our holy alliance of re- our people, when excited to exasperation by

" All I tear do not see the speek in our judgment, however patriotic the motives of horizon which is to burst on us as a tornado the actors, which will cause the stars of our marked out between different portions of our endless political night, and the flag of our confederacy, is such as will never, I fear be obliterated.

After the storm had passed over, he wrote November 4th, 1823, to Lafavette:

"On the eclipse of federalism with us. although not its extinction its leaders got up the Missouri question, under the false front of lessening the measure of elavery, but with the real view of producing a geographical division President. The people of the North went men of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that and that trick of hypocrisy then fell as quick-

> APPEAL OF THE WHIGS DETROIT TO THE WHIGS MICHIGAN.

The undersigned, being heirs with you, of in the election of 1456. priceless political inheritance; fellow-citiumphant party desire to address to you aview of the causes which endanger the perpetuity of the government, disturb the repote of the country, and threaten to eradicate ty which has bitherto made us one people. Though disbanded by the death of our parliamentary leaders, reduced in number by defection in our ranks, disbeartened by political infidelity of our chosen instrumentalities, we respond to every note of appeal coming in the name of that revolutionary watchword which did so much to sustain our fathers during the long struggle which intervened between the battle of Bunker Hill and the termination of

Lord Corn Wallis. It is in behalf of the living members of that national and gallant band who went for l their country at the defeat of Henry Clay in

the siege of Yorktown, in the surrender of

1841, that we make this brief address. Being ourselves among the number of those who joined the whig standard, no less from an ardent adoration of two men; one distinguished above all others for his power of marshalling the hosts which entered the ranks of his friends, and the other for massiveness of intellect which gave a breadth and olidity to the party commensurate with the constitution of our country, than from a sincere conviction that their views of the offices of a revenue tariff, of a national currency, and of the principles which should govern the administration of public affairs, as well as the legislation of Congress, if carried into effect. would have promoted the prosperity of the itizens and increased the stability of the

These convictions enable us to retrace our party history with a just scaliment of pride. embittered only by the regret, that we failed to enstamp our principles upon the government and the country, and to requite, with a becoming manifestation of gratitude, those minent men who inspired it with those great stributes which challenged the admiration and secured the support and confidence of the talent and intelligence of the country. Whilst we still approve of the measures

advocated by the champions of the good old While cause, re-affirmed in the acts of our national conventions; whilst we revers the memory of those who have departed in the faith, leaving us the fragrance of their good names, and the influence of a great example; and whilst we admire and could himble imitate the examples of our great men both in the past history and in the recent acts of some of its distinguished members, we would fain have you remember that there is only left for us the duty of choosing between an effort to reorganize and reconstruct the Whig towned Rimins on Saturday last, with a load Our anxieties in this quarter are all con- party, or to abandon our duty as chizens in centrated in this question, what does the holy refusing to rote at the coming election, or lliance in and out of Congress, mean And to merge outselves in violation of all our anbeginself more and more in the decline of their left us there, and we moved to the ice foot. have been so kind as to send to me of the left us there were that deserved hanging.

As Whigs-as men, having the warnings

seen during the continuance of the confederation, and the might and majesty of a people, as intelligent and patriotic freemen, knowing the impossibility of reconstructing such another political fabric, if we permit this one to be ruthlessly destroyed, we warn you against an alliance with any party of men, republicans or otherwise in name, who seem ready to do acts that will inevitably loosen the bonds that education of the sons of Virginia at the North | now hold us together as a nation, and constitute us one people.

Whatever our Whig friends in other States of the Union may, in the circumstances by the designs of the demagogue, and of the dan-On the fifteenth of February, 1821, he ger that acts may be done by them, under the influence of a temporary aberation of cherished confederation to go down in an Union to be stained in fraternal blood-we deem it to be a paramount duty to leave untried no honorable means which may contribute to the defeat of the republican ticket, and thereby preserve to ourselves an independent existence, ready for future action and entitled to a glorious triumph, when our own excited and deluded friends shall resume their wonted deliberation, and renew their allegiance to that conservative party which has hitherto looked upon the United States as one country. and has engraved in illum inated letters upon its own chosen standard-this patriotic motto: and inseparable;" we therefore have resolve of Europe.

> be joining "no party that does not carry the change is a profound statesman of sular flag and keep step to the music of the Un views and great experience admirably qualis ion ? that in our judgment it is too late to fied to fill the Presidential chair and pre attempt to reorganize the Whig party for the serve purpose of securing a commanding position

And finally on a review of our relations zens of a common country; members of a to the democratic party, we find that our difgreat, conservative, national, and once tri- ferences with it have become narrowed down to an honorable rivalry for obtaining possesfew words of warning and of exhortation, in sion of the power of the government, each claiming the disposition and the capacity to use more certainly than the other to become instrumental in consolidating the government from the national mind that sentiment of uni- and promoting the happiness and prospetity of the people. For these reasons we proglaim our intention to retain our position as whige: but for sake of the country, whose duration and seace we desire to promote, in the absence of a distinctive whig organization in believe there still slumbers in the bosom of this State at the approaching election, we will, our party a sentiment which will cordially as an alternative necessity, so cast our suf frages as to promote the election of Mr. Bu chanan to the Presidency of the United States in which patriotic effort we earnestly invoke your cordial co-operation. Ha we will

Detroit, Aug. 16, 1856 Seventy-one names were appended to the

above and of the character of the signers the Detroit Free Press speaks as follows:-"We cannot pretend to give the distinctive antecedents of the centlemen who have issued this appeal. We will only glance at those of a few of them. One was a whig candidate for Governor in 1843, was three times elected Mayor of this city by the whige, and was president of the Clay diub in 1844. Another and "No Rus." A great anti-rum party was one held the office of Judge of Warne couniv at the hands of the whig party, and also the office of Alderman of the city was appointed by a whig Common Council, Recorder of the city—was the editor and proprietor of the Detroit Advertiser for several years, and was Post Master of Detroit under General Taylor. Another was also for five or six rears proprietor of the Advertiser. Five others were elected by the whire Alderman of Common Councils, Clerk of the city six years in succession was a member of the whigh State Committee in 1850, and Secretary of other was elected by the whige Police Justice of the city of Detroit. Two were which stamp peakers in the Harrison. Clay. Taylor and and the negro. "Liquor law is dead; and whig candidates for Aldermen of the city, and " all," as the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for these reminiscences remarked. have ever been, and are, Henry Clay whice of

the strictest secta and a secta sect These gentlemen, do not by any means embrace the whole number of Detroit whigh who will vote for Mr. Buchanan. There are scores of them whose signatures, might have been obtained to this appeal some of whom, men of the highest obseractor, and standing. have expressed a desire to muite in such a paign. Who can foretell what is coming lookmovement but are absent from the city. No offers whatever bas been made to merely smell the number of pames. The tracks and think the same a make the said he

A countrymen came early into the of wood which he endeavored to sell for two dollars; but failing to do this, he took it

cating the election of John C. Framont to Presidency and that the influence of # eign Governments is thus palpably used promote the success of Black Republicant for the avowed purpose of distracting and viding this country.

That John C. Fremont, when in Californ peculated in the funds of the general pover A ment to the amount of nearly a million dollars, and thus lost the confidence of superior officers, and forfeited the respect every bones man. Section of the section of

That the supporters of Col. Fremont-ma ike Beecher and Giddings-think that all homanity is wrapped in the hide of an Al can: that the constitution is a league w hell, and that the sacred cause of free? calls for the use of the firebrand, the rife and the bowie knife.

That the Black Republicans in the low House refused to concur with the action the United States Senate declaring null as void the obnoxious laws of the Kansas Law lature; that this was done not because it acts of the Legislature were deemed just an and proper, but because it was thought the operation would advance the interests of E publicanism, and aid in the election of his

of woolly hose and horned cattle notoriety. That the friends of Fremont are section and fanatical, and that, if successful, the would endeavor to drive fifteen sovered States from the confederacy, and, on the of niggerdom, immmolate the Constitution and Union for which illustrious Washingto fought and lamented Warren fell.

That thus far the country bee been erned by Democratic men and measures: under their sway it has reached an upparate leled degree of prosperity and greatness; the it has become the first power in the world and that the influence of its example is sha -" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one king the corrupt and tyrannical government

That John C. Fremont is a shallow political That we will preserve our political identity cian and violent factionist, while James B.

> "The immortal lengue of love that bind Our fair broad empire State to State." Remember these things at the polls, vote for the men whose course would su and strengthen the Union, protect the Is of the nation, and add to the wealth the perity and comfort of every citizen. leader is a patriot and statesman, and under his administration the resources of this mirting Republic would be developed; while success of our opponents would produce notes ing but discord and strife, and make, us by-word and seer of sa neible and reflect. men the world over.

THE SPASMS OF THE ISKS

Not long ago everything, in this Sinte a east, depended upon not paying rent.-The Tribune and Albany Evening Journal were full, and over full, about the Patroons, Warre estates," &c., and great parties in this State were organized on "Anti-Rent" "Big Thunder was a great man. Seward sent messagas to the Legislature about him and it. There was the Helderburgh War, &c. All that humbug passed over, and now we have as the candidate of Anti Rent party a "Patroon" with thirty aguare leagues of land in the Mariness prant valued at over a million dollars, and some bundred or thousand of squatters upon it from whom this Patroon claims reat. Put a pin there and read on. Only a year ago all depended on "Rum!

organized, and it took in everybody sound on anti-rum, dougliface and nigger-driver, as well as nigger-worshipper. The world, we were told, was coming to an end if we drank any more rum. We were called to sacrifice slaverv and anti-slavery, tariff and anti-tariff Pope and anti-Pope, all for anti-rum. Brother Greely told us there was not an issue on earth he cared so much about as this about turn It made Clark Governor, and resent Seward to Detroit. Another was appointed by whig the United States Senate. Stick a pin there. Now this year the hobby is the negro There is nothing so important as the negro Rent and anti-Rent are forgotten. Even Rum the Harrison Clay and Taylor Clubs. And is nothing. We may self Rum by the book head, and vote for Rum drinkers just asmuch

as we please, if we are only sound for Fremont

Scott campaigns. Three others have been rent is dead. Only be sound on Marinora We have nothing to say to all this remier Think of it. Ask your neighbors about it Hobbies and horses are only Seward vest ings, and they are not kept long enough to look at them, before one is pitched out to take in another. The negrod will last sinte this year. Next we may be called upon to be vegetarians, and if we are only sound on "cabbage" and "squash," then no matter what we think of the negro. " Ment or no ment." may be the rallying ery for a political ease.

ing back upon what is past - N. P. Express. MARSIAGE IN THE CAB. A couple too much in a hurry to have the hymanial knot tied to wait for the end of their journey were married in the cars on the Connecticus River Railroad, on Wednesday

CAPITAL PURISHERY TWINYS POROLE have been hanged in the United States to