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SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by which in the grams, reducing all inflammation; will all systems of the s RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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years, east can say; in con le fictions and truth of it,
what we have get the beam is able to easy of any other
medicine. The control of the contro THOUSANDS SANDS OF CASES, was the control from pain, but BHRAIN CHILDREN, testing of the control of the cont

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Ridneys, Dropsy,

Gravel, Organio Weakness, Dropsy,
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, sexution the ABOUR BENTS into healthy action, which the WATERY OR CALCARECTE deposition and all UNNATIBLE ENLAGERED CONTROL of the condition, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, as the condition.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

From Ireland to Rome.

Ireland is essentially a nation of Catholic It is not surprising, therefore, that, when the ope, head of the Catholic Church, is in danthe Irish should desire to help him. ver and gold have they none, but they have usele and spirit, strong hands and brave hearts. They are actuated by the same religious feeling, operating upon a natural and hational love of fighting, which made Catholic Europe rise in arms, nearly eight centuries ago, at the elequent summons of Peter the Hermit, and commence the Holy War, c nonly known as the Grusade.

The Pope is in peril. Already he has lost part of his territory. It seems probable that, ere long, he may be deprived of all his dominions and be reduced to the condition of Archbishop of Rome: He is very much in want of boldlers it Ireland has alread him a thousand anie-bodied men, and this The object, be it noted, is to strengthen the nilitary force of a Prince, (for the Pope is all nuch a Temporal Monatch de Louis Najigleon r Victoria,), who is at peace with Grea

No sooner did the British Gove learn that an Irish regiment had gone to Rom
—we mean a body of yet undisciplined me s numerous as a regiment—than a Proclan ion was issued from Dublin Castle, by the rish Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, in the nat Lord Carlisle, the Trish Viceroy. This Pro lamation prohibited such "enlistment" st terms, as contrary to the Foreign inlistment Anti The preamble of that Statute is as follows

The preamble of that Statute is as follows:

"Whereas the collisiment or engagement of his fajesty's subjects to serve in war in ferrigin service without his Majesty's. Homes, and the fitting out and equipping and arming of vessels without his Majesty's license for warlike operations on or against the dominions of any foreign witness, State, &c., or, against the ships, goods, or merchandise of any foreign prince, &c. as aforesaid, may changer the peace and walfare of the king-adom; and whereas the laws in forces are not sufficiently effectual for preventing the same." The principle of this enactment has bee

ecognized by the comity of nations, as Engand has very good cause to know, for it. ot very long since President Pierce dism o fight against the Emperor of Russia, with and alliance. Notwithstanding the full ination of Cartie

and Cardwell, recruiting for the Pope goes on very briskly in Ireland. Not only are the pea antry freely joining the ranks, but young men rtune, station, and education are goes on, not in tens and twenties, but in hun dreds. In three months, at this rate, the Pope's Irish brigade will amount to 20,000 nen. It will take time and training to d cipline them into regular soldiers, but the rish essentially have a military temperamen and organization, and make the finest soldie in the world. What would the army of Engand be without them?

em fulmen. It is inoperative, because, as O'Connell would say, Paddy can readily drive on common justice, reversing the rules of com coach and four through it. We might show how frequently the British be rewarded by your new Government has done the very thing it tells | tinction. Vain delusion! To fail after the cf-Ireland may not be done. Only the other day, Lord John Russell confessed, in the House of Commons, that, in 1828-4, he and at public meetings, and subscribed money t ssist the Greeks who had revolted against Turkey. During the late Carlist War in bring one or two into review before you, and if Spain, the British Ministry permitted an Anglo-Spanish Legion to be raised in Spain which actually served in that country under command of gallant British officers, of whon General Sir De Lacey Evans was the highest At this moment, a subscription to supply aid noney, men, and arms—to assist Garibaldi in his gallant filibustering demonstration against

the King of Naples is declared, by the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England not to be legally punishable. Moreover, the Foreign Enlistment Act, whose preamble we have given above, only prohibits the enlistment or engagement of British subjects to serve in war or foreign service, against the dominions of any foreign prince or State. That little word agains nakes all the difference. The Irish who have gone, or may go, to serve in the army of the Pope, surely are not going to fight agains him? No; they intend, if needs be, to serve a Prince, head of their Church to boot, who

is in amity with England, and is not even a war, even with Sardinia, which has "annexed the Romagna. Here we might rest this case, but anothe point is worthy of consideration. Among the hundreds and thousands of statutes which have accumulated into the cumbrous body called the Laws of England since 1265, when the British Parliament assumed the form it You decided they could not vote, being a m has maintained to this day, there is no legislative enactment prohibiting British subject from free emigration. The Irish are at liperty to quit their native land for any other land when and how they please. If the Bri-

tish Government could have prohibited that exodus to this country which threatens to depopulate Ireland, they would have done it ong ago. England, during over seven hundred years of misgovernment and tyranny, has treated the Irish with contumely and cruelty, yet has not openly considered them as quite upon a level with Russian seris, who are pinned down, as twere, to the soil, and dare not leave their ountry. The Irish may emigrate wherever which they are mentally and physically qualified. They are legally as free to go to Italy as

to New Zealand, and if Mr. Cardwell were to issue a thousand threatening proclamations, this fact remains—to nullify them all. Therefore, here is no legal impediment to the Pope having his army recruited from Ireland. It is no new thing for the Irish to emigrate foreign lands, and there become soldiers. In France, Germany, and Spain, many of the greatest generals, during the last hundred and seventy years, have been Irish, and, to this very hour, their descendants are gallant soldiers. O'Donnell in Spain, Neil and MacMahon in France, and O'Reilly in Austria, are living his last stake (only a Crown) in Ireland, the brave men who had fought for him at Aughrim, the Boyne, and Limerick lost hope for their native land, and the enactment of the Penal laws, in spite of the Treaty of Limerick, completed their distaste for longer residence in

Ireland. Broken in fortune and in hope, and suspected by the British Government, maddened by wrong, and heart-broken by suffering, they followed their dethroned naster to the Continent, and formed that Irish Brigade, whose exploits greatly elevated the character of the French army to which it be longed. The victory of Fontency, in which the butcher Duke of Cumberland, son of George the Second, was defeated by Marshal Saxe, was won by a flual charge of the Irish Brigade. The Abbe MacGeoghegan estimated that, from 1690 to 1789, a period of one hun-HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

THE GREAT DURETIC.

OF France, and it is believed that the number is considerably larger. Who will deay that the dealer buckut.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Dispasses of Irish emigration to foreign lands is a circum-Irish emigration to foreign, lands is a circum stance not readily to be forgotten by England She has felt it in the Past and she may feel it in the Future. Should the United States ever have a third contest with Great Britain, no doubt Irish blood and muscle will fearfully tell

doubt frish

MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDERN

Below 11 & Squis TENTH Street,

Below 12 & Squis TENTH Street,

Below 12 & Squis TENTH Street,

Below 12 & Squis TENTH Street,

We do not here enter into the merits of the question, as regards the difference between question, as regards the difference between the Pope and very many of his enhibits, but merely show now year, many of his enhibits, but merely show now year, absurdly the British

Covernment has acted in this matter of Irish nigration to Italy. But it is a part of the ernal system of British misrule in Ireland hat every other step shall be a blunder. Lord Darlisle and Mr. Cardwell, his English Secre. tary, have not only knocked their heads ave actually taken the trouble of erecting one wall for the express purpose. To the Hon, Caleb, Cushing, of Massa-

For The Press) Siz: I propose to address you a communication through The Preds; and hope that every fair De-As the presiding officer of the Charleston Conve tion, you were not alone responsible to that body for your conduct. Your rulings were to affect me, and every bitter. Democrat; and happen you are justly absolute his whole party bettle that he in which you discharged your duty with 1 1. That the friends of Judge Douglas made a fata

mistake in accepting you as president of the Con rention there is now no doubt. Their motives however to the all were good: while they distributed your honorty, they discovery and ordered. you. They had also a lingering hope that one who that strained your public standing, whatever high es of honesty. In this reasonable expectatio

hey were doomed to a sad disappointment. No bave exercised the clightest restraint upon you. From being a rabid Abolitionist of the North, usform yourself into the most ultra fire-eate "the South; and, as presiding officer of a Naction, and build up a Disunion party in the other with into ! I only hold you to an accountability ity is painfully apparent. That you intended m the first, to behave badly no one can doub ought to have sagacity enough to know that to do these things in public is fatal both to his reputation

and his object. One sinks into disrepute, the other falls of its end. But it seems to be wisely ordered hat the guilty should be exposed. Providence pears to have arranged that, if in no other way,

out of their choice of candidates by trampling inda sense and parliamentary pro

left you in truly a pitiable condition. The grim cloud of disappointment now hangs ever you. You have the reco u have the recompense ever attendant on ason and dishonest dealing. Look at the enormity of your decisions, and tell me if you are not after a day's reflection, startled yourself. I will you are not horrified at them, you ought to pra-for that power so eloquently is what by the post "To see purselves as others see us. " The Convention was composed of 303 delegated

Fifty-one of these withdrew from it, avewing sentiments of disloyalty to the party and the Union. They were voted down. Not one of the most ultra of them complained that he had been treated unfairly. A large and decided ma-jority chose to adopt a platform of princi-ples, from which they dissented; and yet, af ter having gone into the Convention, and particles having gone into the Convention, and particle pated in its proceedings, finding themselves in a minority, they rebelled against its authority, trampled upon time honored and sacred usages, and with-drew from it! Their motto was "rule or rule," and they practically illustrated the doctrine, as far as was in their power, and thus placed themselver beyond the pale of Democratic organization. They are seceders from it. In withdrawing, they eve went so far as to file in the archives of the Conver this, you adjudged that these bolters were still in the Convention for all practical purposes of voting, by deciding that the nomines must have

a majority of two-thirds of their votes as well as two-thirds of the votes of those present. me! Would you have made that decision if Judge Douglas had been benefited by it How was it with the Georgia delogates? Two of them desired to remain in the Conand cast the vote of their State majority had withdrawn and joined the bolters nority, while at the same time you decided that their votes, and all others not given or recorded;

must be counted against Judge Douglas. Chame wonder the Convention refused to pass you a vote ing the fiercest imprecations on your head. The nly wonder is they could endure or tolerate y as long as they did. Again, the State Convention of New Jerse passed a resolution "requesting" the delegate from that State to vote as a unit. Had that body intended to take from them discretionary power and individual liberty of judgment, it would hav instructed them what to do, yet it did not, but only requested that it would be better for them to vote as a unit. Still you decided that the word "re country. The Irish may emigrate wherever quest" was synonymous with the word "instruct," they please, and there may exercise whatever and therefore they were required to vote as a unit. occupation, calling, trade, or profession to Who, sir, believes for a moment you would have ande such a decision if a majority of the delega

would be a little too much to ask of human nature But I will not multiply these cases at present; think I have given enough to digest at one dose Will you, the public ask-will you attempt to take your seat at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, as the president of the Convention? And, if so, will you be olerated in it? These are questions that will brood in the public mind until that day, and then have practical solution. Surely, after what you have lone, you will not attempt to insult a noble body of pure and true Democratic men, by again thrust ng yourself upon them as their presiding officer If you do, they have but one duty to perform, and that will be to request you to resign; and, if you refuse, expel you from the chair. They would not be men if they did not do it. But, Mr. Cushing I will only trouble you further on this occasion by asking you to read a few extracts from a speech lelivered by you on the occasion of the applicatio of Arkansas for admission into the Union. Ever John Quincy Adams was constrained to vote for her admission, in view of her territory being a part of the Louisiana purchase, and lying south of the Compromise line; but you were too much of an Abolitionist to do it, because the Constitution recognized slavery. Now, you are so filled with the new-born spirit of slavery that Senator Dougla is not sound on that subject with you! The delegation from Massachusetts you chained to the Seuthern car. But the extracts—here they are Read

them carefully : them carefully:

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) wh
I cheerfully admit is always frank and honorabl
in his course upon this floor, has just declared that
as a Southern man, he had felt it to be his duty t
come forward and take a stand in behalf of an in
stitution of the South That institution is slavery
In like manner I feel it to be my duty, as a North
ern mab, to take a counter-stand in conservation c
one among the dearest of the institutions of the one among the dearest of the institutions of the North This institution is liberty. It is not to assail slavery but to defend liberty that I speak. It is demanded of us, do you seek to impose restrictions upon Arkensas in violation of the compromise under which Missouri entered the Union? I might content myself with replying that the State of Massachusetts was not a party to that compromise. She never, directly or indirectly, assented to it. Most of her Representatives in Congress voted against it. Those of her Representatives, who, regarding that compromise in the light of an set of conciliation important to the general interests of the Union voted for it were disavowed and denounced at home, and were stignatized even here by a Southern member, as over, compliant towards the exactingness of the South.

But the gentleman from Virginia would not be satisfied, nor should I, to deal with this important

point as a mere question of procedent. It might suffice at the bar, it will not answer in this House. How stands the case then, as ofte of general principle or constitutional right? This depends upon the terms either of the Constitution of the United States, or those of the constitution will France, by which we acquired Louisiana. The Constitution says: "New clates may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but do new States shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two er more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress."

Here are certain cases in which the Constitution imposes restrictions on the power of Congress to admit new States into the Union. In all others, we may of may not sock at our distriction. So far as the terms of the Constitution go, we are not bound to act. Stippose the poorle of Cuba should ask to be admitted into the Union of Mark we consent? Clearly not. And if we do zeoasent then, the structure of the anti-slave trade ask to be admitted into the Union of the should the stream of the constitution go, we are not bound to act. Stippose the poorle of Cuba should ask to be admitted into the Union of Mark we consent? Clearly not. And if we do zeoasent then, the structure of the constitution of the anti-slave trade we may of the constitution go, we are not bound to act. Stippose the poorle of Cuba should we have the admitted into the Union of the story the resolution would commit the Democratic parts of the constitution of the story to the work of the story to the state of the constitution of the constitution of the story to the the slave trade its desired principle.

sont? Clearly not. And if we do sonient we may stipulate for all such conditions in own favor as we see it. We may say you pay a price, in money or lands; you shall em

"Anto i The inhabitants of the seded Territ chest hash her incorporated into the Union of the Inlied Alastes, shid admitted, as soon as it shall I possible; shortling to the principles of the Feder Consistint of the Angolinet of all the right advantages, and immunities of the citizens of the United States; and, in the meantime, they shall be protected in the sujoyment of their libertic property, and religious which they profess." What might be the right of the people of the colony of Louisiand; of any part of that colony under the latter clause of this article; it is not yet important in this concession, to inquire. Concerns

of "habeas corpus," and the fundament piples of civil liberty generally, surely at consider whether it would sanction the

Vain idea! Invasion, pesti North, and reducing their very substance to pose that a squadron of cavalry shall gallop ow site of populous cities. unimpeded as the wild son the savannas of the West—all this you may of my voice; I proclaim to the country and to the world, that, until all this hie fully accomplished the uttermost extremity of the letter, you cannot you shall not, introduce slavery into the heart

A DETESTER OF FOUL PLAY.

Senator Bigler's Apology. pondence of The Press.1 Harrisburg, June 4, 1860. The Patriot and Union, the other day, cor tained a characteristic letter from Mr. Bigler which aily Democratic paper of this place is, just no in the hands of men receiving daily aims from Ma esent subserviency of this late independent organ of the Democracy enery it, that the action of the are suppressed-that not a word is published of the disruption of the Union to the success of a states unanimous determination to proceed to Baltimore or of the fact that under Major John W. Brow there will be at least one thousand men (including elegations from Western Pennsylvania) with ca non andmusic, demanding the nomination of Mr

Douglas as a political necessity. Mr. Bigler's letter is not deemed worthy notice for any peculiar ability, either of logic or o grammatical composition. It will not be dissected or any supposed political importance of its autho ince the days of resurrection are past, but because sonal supplication, enables him at this time publish misrepresentations with a certain air authority. Misrepresentations I have called then language, for which I hold myself responsible authorizing you to give my name to Sens should he so request.

1. Mr. Bigler says: "It is not true that the ority sought to drive Mr. Douglas from the fiel by the adoption of a platform on which he could not hohorably stand." This is False. The friends of Mr. Bigler, with Bigler, voted that the ancient rule should be reversed, and that the candidate should be selected before the platforn of course, this could only mean that the platform like a suit of clothes, should be made to fit the can didate, but the friends of Mr. Douglas and the De nocratic party, who were in a very large majority, auguant party, who were in a very targe majority, saturation of the principles should be first laid. Mr. Bigler's calculation, therefore, is wrop, own, irrespective of men. Upon this, a suspicious. Take his own data and he is convicted of error. own, irrespective of men. Upon this, a suspicio robels. When we met at Charleston, it was well known that Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, and other Presidential aspirants ore centent with the Cincinnati platform as it i writton. This impression continued until the determination to first frame the platform, and the against the nomination of Mr. Douglas. This is act become evident that Mr. Douglas had a maority of the Convention.

Then, under the lead of Messrs. Slidell and Bayard, with whom Mr. Bigler was daily in consulta-tion, running to their rooms like an underling to receive orders, until we felt for the degradation onnsylvania through her Senator, it was arrange that the contest should be made upon the platform That "all parties," in the language of Mr. Big er, "confessed" that a "fatal error" had been before the candidate is false. It was deliberately one, and not regretted by the majority. "Then, again, on this same point, the majori oted for a motion, submitted by myself, to recor vocal for a mount, anomitted by myself, to recommit the platform, hoping in that way to reach the balloting for candidates with a full Convention, but the effort failed."

Mr. Bigler did move to recommit all the re lutions and platforms to the committee, which pre vailed, but nothing was said about proceedi ballot, nor was it understood that such was the o ject of Mr. Bigler's motion; on the centrary, Mr ndly, that the com Bigler moved, seco tructed to report back certain reselutions, which he read. This latter half of his motion failed, and his friends on the committee ignored him and his resolutions, reporting back a more ultra platform than they had yet submitted. 3. "Equally untrue is the allegation that we favored a platform of principles committing the party to the policy of a slave code in the Territories."

Mr. Bigler, I am sorry to differ with you again so radically, but you undoubtedly did favor such a platform of principles, and it was hourly charged upon yourself and the majority of the delegation rom Pennsylvania. It is not necessary to refer to the different majurity reports, since we have your name signed to a letter of instruction to Mr. Wright, desiring

whom fate had separated her. On the land was resting lightly upon the loss its constitutional authority extends."

Now, Mr. Bigler holds that one of the rights of property is to possess alayes in the Territories, against any enautments of the Territories, against any enautments of the Territorial English. There is no limitation of time or manner; on the outside of contrary, Mr. Bigler, by his signature, declares it to be the duty of the Federal Government to protect, &c. That is, a pressing duty is upon the property in the Territories, among the rows whom she claimed as her daught and the Federal Government, to protect, &c. That is, a pressing duty is upon the Federal Government, to protect, &c. That is, a pressing duty is upon the Federal Government, to protect slavery in the Territories. This may not mean "elsave code," as understood by our Senator, for I would never be responsible for his manner; and excited no special stention of the figure of the fi

ban part eft et a TWO in CENTS.

Brodhesd and Mr. Diwerd, who has gone with the institute, since the practical refused this last owner with the practical state of the practical state of the practical state of the practical state of the second state of the second sec

orence that it was this, and nothing more, which he, with his masters, desired to engraft upon the platform. Now, I do not accept Mr. Bigler as ats-vis., the protection of slave property scaning of the Dred Scott decision. The friend ler, who desired to engraft his interpretation decision in the case of Dred Scott. Heaven

moongenial task, and only done because of t

This is not true. Nobody at Charleston en pected you to vote for Douglas. Your weaknes vas too well known. It was a matter of commo joke that Bigler dreamed of being on the ticket a Vice President with Breckinridge for President.

Nobody laughed more heartily than the minority of the delegation at the ridiculous jealousies o over this point of who should be Vice President! It was the bait dangled before each of their eyes by he Southern politicians who were using them, an did—and none less so than Bigle

No. The charges against Mr. Bigler are much nore serious. He had the hallucination that he and Douglas are rivals, and his refusal to vote for him was, therefore, excused with a smil These weaknesses men always regard with humo propose to criticise in your journal, since the ous pity. But Mr. Bigler betrayed his constituen cy, acting with avowed disunionists, with men who desire to "precipitate the cotton States into a been endorsed by a single county or State Conven tion, or by a single newspaper in the Northern States; consulting with men who preferred the man whose rival they supposed themselves to be blindly encouraging a movement which could only end in the annihilation of the Democratic party, is necessful. And wherefore? Because Bigler one

> I have to skip over many of the omissions, ev sions, and positive misrepresentations made by Senator William Bigler, and come to 7. In this tion were not friends of Douglas. He declares that gation should determine how the remainder mu vote, nor by the rule in accordance with which each delegate may east his own vote, could Mr Douglas have had a majority of the Convention I differ with Mr. Bigler; nor would it be necessary to show why, after the proof of his mistakes, we it not advisable to correct errors now floating The truth is, some scores of delegates from dif ferent States did not vote for Douglas on accoun

of the embittered state of feeling, and there were men from Virginia, from Kentucky, from Ten-nessee, who remained in the Convention, that had not an opportunity to cast their votes in ac-cordance with their judgment and feelings. Further than this, there were delegates from Alabam from North Carolina, from Georgia, and from Arkansas, who remained in the Convention and de sired to speak and vote for Mr. Douglas, as I know But I deny his data as I deny his supposition Mr. Dougles had the warm heart of a majority of that Convention, as Bigler well knows, and wil

8. Mr. Bigler's next point is, that the fifte z lis. One half of Maryland and one-half of Missouri voted for Douglas. It is not necessary

tion that other States were against the nor of Douglas, and that a majority of the Pennsyl vania delegation were against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and differed with his friends as to the platform of principles. Mr. Bigler lies. Pennylvania, in her State Convention, had presented esolutions much less pre-slavery than he after wards seconded; and the Cincinnati platform unabridged and unaltered, was the platform which the Convention stood when Bigler conten plated secession. 9. Mr. Bigler had botter not contemplate the mid

understandings in our delegation. They were not reditable to him. That the friends of Mr. Wright found fault with the method adopted to instruct him was natural, A paper of instruction signed in scoret, by mon exhibiting such tempor, might well contain forgertes.

10. Mr. B. appeals to his vote on the Davis resolutions to show that he is not for a slave code. But we have already shown that the Davis resolutions are far less obnoxious than the Bayard resolutions, for which Bigler voted. With Mr. Bigler I am done. His whole expla-

nation is of a part with his vote for the tariff of 1857, which deliberately sold the people of Pennsylvania, and yet he dares to prate about the tariff. Verbuz

Very truly yours

Douglas in Schuylkill County.

Douglas in Source, [Correspondence of The Press.]
Porrsville, June 5. MY DEAR SIR : Yesterday the Democratic county nceting was large, and great harmony prevailed. Judge Douglas was unanimously recommended

CALIFORNIA PRESS,

Letter from Burlington. pos of The Press.]

SECOND COMBRESSIONAL DISTRICT

tion of our country, beq

down with it. If they desire the tri

Jorrespondence of The Print TA o your reliable paper, in regard to the sentiment of the Democratic party of Cumberland Lo or papers here say little or nothing is regard ouglas. . What strange pelicy distates this course

I am unable to say. Prudence is something the better part of valor, but at this time I think every political inversal should speak and fioldly and fac preferment, the honest views of their co and if our swn papers will not do it, let the fact find expression through other channels First, then lef me say that we heartily approve of the action of Judge Reifsnider, one of the delegates to the Charleston Convention from this district. When the Judge, in that Convention, est his vote for Stephen A. Douglas he expressed the sentiment of the three thousand Democratic voters of Cumberland county. And we honor the Judge and apprehate his course, and rejoice that he dared to do zight, and we say, Go to Baltimore and do likewise, and we will pledge the Democracy to stand by you. While we say all honor to Judge Reifenider for sticking to the right, we say all shame to Buchanan and Bigler for outraging and stifling the voice of the people. They deserve the scorn and contempt of all honest Democrats for trying to override the popular will, and sacrifice he party for the gratification of their personal illand the efforts of their minima, to mustek the devotion and onthusiasm of the masses for the "Little Giant." .. The hearts, of the people are courts or Cabinets, and we trust that, at Balti-more, the voice of the people will be heard in tones of thunder, rebuking the foul betrayers of their trust, and sending howling Washington Bigler & Co, covered with the merited, and that Stephen A. Douglas the choice of the people, the idol of his party—will receive the nomination, which has already been made in the hearts of the American people. Give us, then, Mr. Editor, an unshackled Perry, daring to speak

will vote the sentiments of the people-and Stephen . Douglas will be the next people's President of ONE OF THE PROPER OF CURRENLAND CO Mass Meeting in Lancaster City.

out the sentiments of the people-delegates who

ence of The Press.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 4, 1869. MR.: Epiros : The undersigned, constitutional and Union-loving Democrats of this borough, wish add their names to the call for the mas in Lancaster city, on the 7th last, and jein their voices in behalf of the "Cincinnati platform" of 1856, and the "Little Giant" as our leader and standard-bearer to a glorious vindication of our principles, and the triumph of our party in 1860. Yours truly, G. H. Bardwell, H. M. Breneman, John W. Bauman, William Miller, Jerome B. Shultz, Henry Shultz, John Lynch, Vincent A. Smarsh, James Wilson, John S. Eber Strouse, Christian & Ebersole, Mich'l B. Kauffman acob A. Cohle, Henry Shits, Fr. Marshaus, John Idweller, Jacob H. Ebinger, Jno. A. Gross, Lewis Crouse, Jacob Felix, Henry Boll, Ambrose Shrode, Anthony Harchenroder, H. A. Wade, Gabriel Young, Uriah E. Frank .

Unprincipled use of Chimoline.—The Albany Journal of the 31st ult. says:

"The last thing against orinoline has been told us by a gentleman belonging to the firm that was recently robbed of jewels to such a vast amount. The woman, who is a model as regards figure, and possessed of many arts of fascination which catch the sys of the attribute services was furnished with an tremendous orinoline, which swung to the right and the left in a very modish style. During one of these pendulum movements she gave it an extra turch to the left, and up it went over the counter, covering a case of jewels of immense value. The lady and the assistants were all, of course, in a bachful state of confusion at the accident and the consequences which were evident, and the gentlemen hastened to the resoure. The lady blushed and quickly rearranged her dress, and, in the hurry, carried off the treasure underneath it."

EMANCIPATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE NEGROES.— Unprincipled USE OF CRINOLING. - The Albany

hnrry, carried off the treasure underneath it."

EMANCIPATION OF SEVERTY-FIVE NEGROES.—
Mr. A. Cuthbert, from Georgia, son to a former United States Senator of that State, has recently purchased and settled on a farm about four miles northwest of Paterson, N. J., bringing with him five negroes to whom he had given liberty. They are the last of avernty-five emancipated by Mr. Cuthbert, the others having been sent to Liberta through the Colonization Scotety. This gentleman is, we learn, still in the prime of life, and possessed of abundant means. The public at large will join us in wishing him the enjoyment of a long and happy career, thus suspiciously begun.

Singular Chromatarse Attending a Sudden.

Bingular Chromatarse Attending a Sudden.

BINGULAR CREGMATARCE ATTENDING A SUDDEN DEATH.—The Louisville Democrat of the 29thult. states that on the Saturday night previous the nurse at the City Hospital discovered a negro man, belonging to Mr. George Heese, standing in an upright and easy position, at the grate of one of the windows. His hand was resting lightly upon the bars of the grate; his position was easy and natural, but upon approaching him he was found to be dead and already cold. This is a remarkable circumstance. He must have been dead several bours here a big discovery, or the fact of his being