

A sum in simple addition... The Tribune still puzzling... The Tribune still puzzling... The Tribune still puzzling...

Public Laws of 1850... The Philadelphia Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following list of all the public acts passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor during the session of 1850. They comprise a very small proportion of the business of the session, which was principally confined to bills of a private nature. But the people may be thankful that the list is no longer... Experience demonstrates that changes in our system of public laws are rarely for the better, and frequent changes always pernicious.

African County Democrat... Thursday, May 26, 1850... S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY... 110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston... Democratic State Nominations... FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA... FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Not long since the New York Tribune came out with an article advocating the intermingling of religion with politics, and from that time all the bigger-worshipping presses of the country have mingled their voices in one harmonious strain of fraternal affection, and of hypocritical fear lest the church may lose its power for good, and for the denunciation of evils which abound in the land through fear of party malignity... To those who know the religious character of the great head of the paper mentioned and of the leaders in the crusade against the institution of slavery in the United States, this will of course be amusing.

Mantefesto of the Emperor Napoleon... The following is the communication made by the French Emperor to the corps Legislatif on the 3d inst... 'Austria, by ordering the entering of her army into the territories of Sardinia, our ally, has declared war against us. She thus violates treaties and menaces our frontiers. All the great powers have protested against this act of aggression. Piedmont having accepted the conditions, asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity that her dominion must either extend to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic, or every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power of Austria. Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but now energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms, and tell Europe: I wish not for conquest, but I am determined to maintain my national and traditional policy. I observe treaties on condition that they are not violated against me. I respect territories and the rights of Neutral Powers; but I boldly avow my sympathy with a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who now groan under foreign oppression.—France has shown her hatred of anarchy. Her will was to give me power sufficiently strong to reduce into subjection the authors of disorder and the incorrigible members of old factions, who are incessantly seeking concluding compacts with our enemies; but she has not for that purpose abandoned her civilizing character. Her natural allies have all been those who desire the amelioration of the human race, and when she draws the sword, it is not to govern, but to free. The object then of this war is to restore Italy to herself, and to impose upon her a change of masters, and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to foment disorder, or to disturb the power of our Holy Father, whom we replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure which burdens the whole peninsula, and to help to establish order there, based upon lawful, satisfied interests. In fine, then, we enter this classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them. I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave to France the Emperor and my son, seconded by the experience and enlightenment of the Emperor's last surviving brother. She will understand how to show herself worthy of the grandeur of her mission. I confide then in the valor of the army which remains in France to keep watch upon our frontiers, and to guard our homes. I confide then to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide then, in a word, to the entire people, who will send them with the affection and devotedness of which I daily receive so many proofs. Courage, then, and union. Our country is again about to show the world that she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eyes of God which rests upon justice, humanity, love of country, and independence.'

The Democratic Party—its Mission... The history of the Democratic party from the days of its illustrious founder, the immortal Jefferson, down to the present time, proves it to be essential to the maintenance and perpetuity of the Republic under the institutions ordained by the fathers of the Constitution, as it is the Christing Organization to the welfare and happiness of the human race, and it is indeed refreshing and instructive to go back to the earlier epochs of our country and to contemplate the successive triumphs of Democracy over bigotry and intolerance, and the men and the parties that, from time to time, have sought to pervert our form of government into an instrument of oppression, and to entirely change its aims and purposes. The first great and memorable victory achieved by the Democracy over the enemies of the rights of man and the haters and contemners of our institutions, was in sweeping from the statute-book the odious alien and sedition laws established by the elder Adams, and by which he strove to perpetuate his ill-gotten power. The election of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in 1800, secured the domination of Democratic principles and policy in governmental affairs for a long series of years; and in 1812, during the Administration of JAMES MADISON, the Democracy won its second great victory, in illustration of its patriotism and nationality, by vindicating the insulted honor of our flag, its justness, by humiliating the vaunted prowess of Great Britain on land and sea, and covering the adversities of our country, at home and abroad, with shame and confusion. During the Administration of JAMES MADISON, the opposition to the Democracy—those who had scoffed at the war policy and other acts of Democratic administrations—seemed to have been entirely routed and driven from the field, and that period was hence characterized as 'the era of good feeling.'