

H. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The *Carlisle Herald* is published weekly on a large sheet, containing four columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 if paid strictly in advance; or \$1.25 if paid within the year; or \$2.00 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscription received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as squares. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:
3 Months. 6 Months. 12 Months.
1 Square, (12 lines) \$3.00 \$5.00 \$8.00
2 " " " 2.00 3.00 4.00
3 " " " 1.00 1.50 2.00
4 " " " .50 .75 1.00
5 " " " .25 .37 50
Advertisements inserted before marriage and deaths, 6 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Oblique notices not sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county exceeding five lines will be inserted without charge.

JOB-PRINTING.
The *Carlisle Herald* JOB-PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and fancy work of every kind, enables us to do job-printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blank or any thing in the jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand.
All letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

40,000.—JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATION OF THE "BIG SPRING LITERARY INSTITUTE,"
Grand and extended sale of BOOKS, REAL ESTATE, &c.
The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to liquidating the debt of the Institute.
Unparalleled opportunity to buy a valuable book, and become a shareholder in much valuable property.
LIT. GUNNISON'S GREAT WORK ON THE MORMONS, at only one dollar per copy.—Eleven Books for Ten Dollars. Gunnison's History of the Mormons is by far the most accurate and reliable work we have of the kind. In order that every person may become a shareholder, the price of a Book and Certificate of Membership of the Association will be only \$1. The Certificate will entitle the holder to an interest in the following:

- 1 VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &c. \$4,500
125 acres, Cumberland Valley, near Newville, containing 125 acres, 3,500
1 VALUABLE FARM, 1,500
Adjoining the above, containing 125 acres.
VALUABLE TIMBER LOTS, 1,500
50 acres each, situated in Mifflin township, Cumberland county.
2 VALUABLE TIMBER LOTS, 2,000
25 acres each.
1 SPLENDID NEW BRICK HOUSE, 2,000
2 story and 4 brick building, adjoining the Hall on the west.
3 HIGHLY IMPROVED OUT-LOTS, 1,500
Over 2 acres each, within half a mile of Newville, at \$400 each.
100 Orders for HERRICK'S CELEBRATED WRITING INK, at \$4 per order, 1,200
1 MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, 400
From the celebrated Factory of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore.
1 Superior Melodeon, 700
1 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lever Watches, at \$100 each, 200
1 Splendid Hunting Case Gold Lever Watches, at \$87.50 each, 200
5 Splendid Gold Watches, at \$50 each, 250
15 Splendid Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$50 each, 750
10 fine Silver Lever Watches, at \$25 each, 250
12 " " Watches, at \$20 each, 240
15 Superior Pocket Clocks, at \$5 each, 75
50 " " " 3
50 " " " 3
1 excellent Family Carriage (latest style), 200
1 " " " 175
1 " " " 100
1 excellent Spring Wagon, 100
1 superior Two-horse Road Wagon, 100
2 extra Splendid Harness (silver mounting), 75
2 extra Splendid Saddles, 150
2 superior Water Buckets, 45
1 magnificent Sofa Table, 150
2 " Dressing Bureaus, 120
1 splendid Secretary, 50
4 Dining Tables (extra Cherry), 60
4 Bedsteads, 40
2 sets Chairs, at \$15 per set, 30
3 Imported Carpets, 20 yards each, \$20 per piece, 60
2 Home-made Carpets, extra, each at \$20 per carpet, 40
9 Parlor Stoves, at \$15 each, 135
2 Orders for China Black Closets, at \$30 each, 60
2 " Silk Dresses, \$30 each, 120
8 " " " 16
12 " " " 6
12 " " " 6
12 " Gentlemen's Shoes, \$3.50 each, 42
12 " " " 40
12 " Ladies' Shoes, 2 00 240
100 Gold Pens, at \$1 each, 100
200 Gold Pens, at \$1 on each, 200
100 Boxes Assorted Perfumery, at \$1.00 each, 100
40 copies well-bound Miscellaneous Books, at \$1.50 each, 60
15 Ladies' Albums, at \$2 each, 30
500 pieces Popular Music, 150
This Association is founded upon honest and fair principles. Each book purchaser gets the value of his money in the book, and an account of the great number sold, becomes a shareholder in much valuable property. A certificate will be presented to each book purchaser, entitling the holder to an interest in the above valuable property. As soon as the books are all sold, notice will be given to the stockholders, and a convention will be held in Newville, at the Institute's Hall, when a Committee will be chosen, to whom the property will be delivered, to be distributed among the shareholders. All the articles that will be exhibited at the Institute's Fair, on the 25th of August, from the very best manner in which this Joint Stock Association is received and patronized, and from the number of tickets already sold, it is confidently believed that the property can be delivered to the shareholders in a few months. For the character of the "Big Spring Literary Institute," and those connected with it, we are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:
- REFERENCES:**
Hon. Jas. Polk, Gov. of Iowa.
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster.
Hon. Frederick Watts, Carlisle.
Hon. Lem. Todd, Mass. Cong. Carlisle.
Senator Wm. H. Wells, Harrisburg.
Hon. Wm. F. Murray, Harrisburg.
Wm. R. Kane, a Baltimore.
Wm. J. Shearer, Pres. Atty. Camb. Co. Pa.
Daniel Shelly, Sup. Common Schools.
John W. Bratton, Esq., Harrisburg.
Boyer & Decker.
All orders for Books and Certificates, by mail, should be addressed to:
JAMES MCKEEHAN,
Sec. of Big Spring Literary Institute,
Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. In every Town and Village in the United States, to obtain subscriptions for Books, which a liberal commission will be given. All letters of inquiry, accompanied by a Postage Stamp, will be promptly answered.
June 15, 1856.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.
S. S. THOMAS, No. 20 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other medicines usually kept by Druggists, including Botanicals, India, Gun, Shellac, Potash, &c. All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices Low and Goods Warranted.
March 26, 1856.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856. NO. 1.

Herald & Exporter.

COL. FREMONT'S BEEF SUPPLIES.

The Democratic papers are vamping considerably in relation to certain contracts made by Governor W. BARBOUR, United States Indian Commissioner, with Colonel FREMONT, with regard to supplies of beef, which the *New York Evening Post* explains, to the satisfaction of the most prejudiced caviller. The facts are briefly and simply as follows. Those supplies were to conquer the Indians with in California, food being found by the Commissioners both cheaper and better ammunition for fighting red men than powder and ball. FREMONT'S proposals were lower than any others received and were accepted. He could afford to offer better terms than any of his competitors, because he had greater powers of endurance than most men; he had more experience in fighting or managing Indians, through whose territory, for a distance of some three hundred miles, the animals had to be driven, and he was withal much more ready to expose his life to the perils of such an enterprise than any one else in that region. He fulfilled his contract agreeably to its stipulations, and went to Washington for his money. The auditing department said, Mr. Commissioner BARBOUR had no right to make contracts, in the name of the Government, to feed the Indians. He only had power to make war or peace with them. Colonel FREMONT went to Congress, and asked them to order his bill to be paid. The subject was referred to a Committee of the 35th Congress. In 1854, composed of the following gentlemen: JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, Chairman; BEN JAMIN C. EASTMAN, of Wisconsin; GALUSTIA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania; EDWARD BALL, of Ohio; AUGUSTUS E. MAXWELL, of Florida; DANIEL B. WRIGHT, of Mississippi; ALFRED B. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas; BENJAMIN PRINGLE, and MILTON S. LATHAM, of California. All of these gentlemen were Democrats, except BALL, now a Fillmore man, and PRINGLE, now a Fremont man; they were Whigs. All are now Buchanan Representatives, except the two mentioned, and GROW and EASTMAN the latter now dead.—LATHAM is the present Collector of San Francisco.

On the 14th day of July, this committee made their report, in which they state that the contract was conceived in a wise and humane spirit; and the price was reasonable; that its terms were fairly and fully complied with. "Colonel FREMONT," they say, "purchased a large number of beef cattle in the southern part of the State, and hired drivers, at a heavy cost, to drive them to the designated place. The cattle were driven upwards of three hundred miles, in the heat of summer, in the dry season, at great labor and exposure, and some four hundred were lost or died on the route. He delivered to agent BARBOUR, and took his receipt, therefore, one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred pounds of beef on the hoof, (1,225,500 lbs.) and accepted in payment drafts drawn by agent BARBOUR on the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to one hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$183,825). These drafts were protested on presentation, no appropriation having been made by Congress from which they could be paid. Subsequently, the treaties were rejected by the Senate, for reasons which have not yet been made public, and the Indians of California have been driven from their lands and homes, and have received no compensation from the Government, save the beef furnished them by Col. FREMONT, and which the now asks the Government to pay him for. The beef went into the hands of the agents of the Government; whether it was all faithfully distributed among the Indians by the sub-agents, is not a question that is to affect the justice and equity of the claim of Colonel FREMONT. He furnished the agents of the Government with a large quantity of beef. Most, if not all of it, was used in feeding the Indians; it was furnished to comply with treaty stipulations; it stopped the war, and restored peace to the country. And will the Government now shield itself from the payment of this claim, and devote a ruinous loss upon one of its own citizens, upon the technical pretext, that the agent had no specific authority to make this contract? We have received the advantages and benefits of the contract, and your committee believe that it is just that we should pay for it."

Both the Senators and both the Representatives from California, Messrs. WELLER and GWIN, and Messrs. McDUGALL and LATHAM, united in saying that, FREMONT earned his money, while all the members of Congress from Kentucky, including Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, the Buchanan candidate for Vice President, united in testifying to the unexceptionable character of Mr. Commissioner BARBOUR. The committee reported unanimously a bill for the payment of the Colonel's account, and it passed the House unanimously, though presented on "Objection day," as it is termed, when a single objection would have been fatal.

A CONCURRENCE.—It is a little singular, in the present shape of politics, that the southwest county in Iowa—the one nearest Kansas—should be named Fremont, and the town where the Kansas route crosses into Nebraska, Dayton. So the way to Kansas, literally, is through Fremont and Dayton.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Let Breckenridge take the Government

We commend the following letter, which comes to us through the medium of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, and which is of course authentic, to the careful attention of all our readers. In particular would we note the endorsement of Mr. Buchanan, who is declared by Hon. A. G. Brown, United States Senator from Mississippi, to be as worthy of Southern confidence and Southern votes as Mr. Calhoun ever was, and Mr. Buchanan's own declaration that if he can settle the slavery question satisfactorily to the South and add Cuba to the Union, "he would be willing to give up the ghost and let Breckenridge take the government."

LETTER FROM HON. A. G. BROWN.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—I congratulate you on the nomination of your favorite candidate for the Presidency.

If the nomination was acceptable to me at first, it is still more so now—since I have seen him and heard him speak. The committee of which I was one, waited on him at his residence to give him formal and official notice of his nomination, and in the name of the national democracy to request his acceptance of it. We found him open, frank, and wholly undisguised in the expression of his sentiments. Mr. Buchanan said in the presence of all who had assembled, and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West, that he stood upon the Cincinnati platform and endorsed every part of it. He was explicit in his remarks on its slavery features, saying that the slavery issue was the absorbing element in the canvass. He recognized to its fullest extent the overshadowing importance of that issue, and if elected he would make it the great aim of his administration to settle the question upon such terms as would give peace and safety to the Union, and security to the South. He spoke in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas bill, and pointedly deprecated the unworthy efforts of sectional agitation to get up a national conflagration on that question. After the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, the bill was, he said necessary to harmonize our legislation in reference to the Territories, and he expressed his surprise that there should appear anywhere an organized opposition to the Kansas bill, after the general acquiescence which the whole country had expressed in the measures of 1850.

After the speaking of Kansas and the slavery issue, Mr. Buchanan passed to our foreign policy. He approved in general terms of the Cincinnati resolutions on this subject. But said that while enforcing our own policy we must at all times scrupulously regard the just rights and proper policy of other nations. He was not opposed to territorial extension. All other acquisition had been fairly and honorably made. Our necessities might require us to make other acquisitions. He regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a national necessity. Whenever we could obtain the island on fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. But he added, it will be a terrible necessity that would induce me to sanction any movement that would bring reproach upon us, or tarnish the honor and glory of our beloved country. If I can be instrumental in settling the slavery question upon the terms I have named, and add Cuba to the Union, I shall if President be willing to give up the ghost, and let BRECKENRIDGE TAKE THE GOVERNMENT. Could there be a more noble ambition? You may well be proud of your early choice of a candidate, and congratulate yourself that no adverse influences ever moved you an inch from your stern purpose of giving the great Pennsylvanian a steady, earnest and cordial support. In my judgment he is as worthy of SOUTHERN CONFIDENCE, AND SOUTHERN VOTES AS MR. CALHOUN EVER WAS, and in saying this I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Buchanan has any sectional prejudices in our favor. I only mean to say that he has none against us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on receiving full justice, according to the Constitution, at his hands.

Knowing your long, laborious and faithful adherence to the fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, I have thought it proper to address you this letter, to give you assurance that you had not mistaken your man, nor failed in the performance of a sacred and filial duty to THE SOUTH. In doing so I violate no confidence. Very truly your friend,
A. G. BROWN.

To Hon. S. R. ADAMS.

BUCHANAN'S PROSPECTS NORTH AND WEST.

The *St. Louis Intelligencer*, in reviewing the prospects of Mr. Buchanan says:—"Buchanan is a doomed and defeated man. As surely as Cass was borne down and defeated in 1848, so will Buchanan be defeated now. He will never sit in the Presidential chair. Buchanan will not get a single new England State. He will lose New York and Ohio by nearly 100,000 minority. His stronghold of Pennsylvania is torn from him, and nothing is more certain than his inglorious defeat in his own State. In all the Northwest Buchanan is as dead as an Egyptian mummy buried a thousand years ago. He will not get a single State north of the Ohio river or west of the lakes. He will be overwhelmingly defeated in the Northwest. All his own partisans there feel it and know it."

THE CONFLICT IN KANSAS.

Accounts are constantly pouring in from Kansas, showing that the public mind is growing deeply excited, and that a terrible crisis is approaching. The *Chicago Tribune* publishes an account of the condition of affairs up to Thursday, the 20th inst., received from a gentleman who had just arrived from Leavenworth city. He says:

"Free State men are not intimidated by the forces which are pouring into the Territory to operate against them. They have assembled at Lawrence to the number of over one thousand fighting men, all of whom are well armed, and firmly resolved, if attacked, to make desperate resistance. They are throwing up entrenchments and breastworks around the town." They are already husbanding their provisions and ammunition, in expectation of a siege. The Missourians were crossing into the Territory in great numbers, much inflamed by the false reports which the border Ruffian journals are industriously circulating. In all the river towns the excitement is intense.

Reports of another Collision.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Advices from Kansas state that the Missourians are concentrating in the vicinity of Westport, where volunteers are daily arriving. Lane's party are fortifying their position on the Wakarusa. Their main body, which is variously estimated at from one to two thousand, is at Lawrence. Col. Atchison has command of the Missourians, with Col. Doniphan as second in command, and Capt. Reed as adjutant. It is rumored that the Free State men have captured Tecumseh. It is also said that the pro-slavery men had thirty killed, and that Gen. Pomeroy was also killed. (This is not true. Gen. Pomeroy is in Boston.)

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—We have dates from Kansas to the 18th inst., which state that three thousand Missourians had collected at Westport and Kansas city, intending to march in different detachments on the 30th, on both sides the Kansas river, surrounding the Free State settlements west to Topeka. Gen. Richardson had marched north to intercept the Free State reinforcements through Nebraska. Provisions at Lawrence were very scarce. The citizens had asked a military escort to Leavenworth to obtain supplies, but were refused. Another attempt was to be made under the protection of a Free State guard.

"UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO OLD LINE WHIGS!"

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—It is well known to our readers that the Hon. James Buchanan has been on a visit to this place for the last ten days. Whilst in Bedford, he was frequently in the house of Wm. P. Schell, Esq., where he was called on by a number of his party friends and others. On leaving the house for his carriage, a few days ago, in company with a Locofoco of this place, Mr. Buchanan was overheard to say that "HE WAS UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO OLD LINE WHIGS!" The gentleman who overheard this remark and he is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and whose name we are at liberty to give, if necessary, afterwards inquired of the Locofoco who was with Mr. Buchanan what he, Mr. Buchanan, meant by the remark that "he was under no obligations to Old Line Whigs?" The reply was that Mr. Buchanan was remarking that "the Whig party was dissolved, and that old line Whigs had no candidate to vote for, and consequently they must vote for him, and that he was UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO OLD LINE WHIGS FOR SO DOING!" What think you, old line Whigs, of this? The man who was always your most bitter and unrelenting persecutor, taunting you with the remark that you have no party of your own, and consequently you must vote for him, and that he is under no obligations to old line Whigs for so doing!

What think you, old line Whigs, of James Buchanan, the foul-mouthed author of the "bribery and corruption" charge, on your old political idol, HENRY CLAY, and who never had the manliness in the life-time, or since the death of gallant old "Harry of the West," to do him justice, taunting you with the remark, that your party is dissolved, that therefore you must vote for him, and that "he is under obligations to old line Whigs for so doing!" What think you, old line Whigs, of James Buchanan, who in 1844, took the stump and proclaimed to the people of this State that James K. Polk was a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY and thereby caused the defeat of that great statesman, telling you that you have no party of your own, that you must vote for him, and that "he is under obligations to old line Whigs for so doing!" We think after all this, after all the political sins of James Buchanan, after all his hatred to Whig measures and men, that no old line Whig will so belittle himself as to vote for his arch enemy! Of one thing we are convinced, that any Whig who will now vote for James Buchanan, knowing as he does, the man, never was a good old line Whig!—Bedford Inquirer.

FREMONT IN THE NORTH!

A letter from Ticonderoga, Pennsylvania, states that the political county in that county is very warm, but that Freedom and Fremont are carrying almost everything before them. Some of the Buchanan men concede Fremont 2000 majority in that county, while some Fremont men claim as high as 2500.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, with the California mails of the 6th inst., and \$1,465,000 in treasure, arrived at New York on Friday morning. At the time the steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco the Vigilance Committee was still in power, but it was rumored that, as a military organization it would shortly disband. Judge Terry had not been released but an impression prevailed that he had been acquitted. Two more outlaws had been executed by the committee; one, Joseph Hetherington, for the murder of Doctor Randall in a hotel on the afternoon of the 24th of July, the other a young desperado named Brace. Bulger, one of the men banished to the Sandwich Islands under penalty of death, had returned, but inasmuch as his sentence had not been read to him before his departure the committee allowed him to leave again. There have been disturbances in the South at Los Angeles. On the 26th of July a Mexican was shot by the deputy sheriff and the natives, rising en masse, threatened to sack the city. The marshal was then shot by the insurgents, and a Committee of Vigilance was formed to aid the authorities. Peace had been restored according to the latest advices. The total loss occasioned by the fire at Nevada, particulars of which were received by the previous arrival, has been estimated at \$1,500,000. In politics there is nothing very new. Fremont and the Railroad are going ahead, and in California will distance all competitors. The Republicans are working with great energy and zeal. Crops throughout the State are good; trade is improving, and accounts from the mines are most encouraging.

From Oregon we have scarcely any intelligence to report. The Indian war at the north seems, for the time at least, to have died out.

THE DEMOCRACY FOR FREMONT.

Among the cheering signs of the times, is the accession to the Fremont ranks of many of the old line Democrats. Abandoning none of their past principles, many Democrats have declared their intention to support the Fremont constitutional ticket, because it holds out a promise of carrying out those principles of freedom and equal rights which were advocated by the Democratic party, they regarded as far more important temporary issues. This movement of the true Democracy is especially conspicuous in New Hampshire. In that old Democratic stronghold, there are thousands of Democrats who voted for Pierce who will do what they can in the coming election to redress some of the evils which his administration has brought upon the country. A gentleman from Newham recently stated that, within his own circle of acquaintance, there were twenty-five Democrats who voted for Wells last spring, who were now avowed Fremont men.

An important political demonstration took place in Concord, N. H., the home of President Pierce on Friday evening last. Agreeably to a call signed by one hundred and sixty-two of those Democrats of Concord who voted for Franklin Pierce at the last Presidential election, interspersed with not a few of those who voted at the last Presidential election, interspersed with not a few of those who voted at the last State election for John S. Wells for Governor, a meeting was held at Rumford Hall, at which the "Concord Democratic Fremont Club, No. 1, was organized."

FREMONT NOT A SLAVEHOLDER.

It having been charged repeatedly, by the Fillmore journals that Col. Fremont is a slaveholder, that his slaves are hired out by Col. J. B. Brant, of St. Louis, and that these chattels are seventy-five in number, Mr. Geo. J. Bliss, of Genesee, Henry Co., Ill., took the liberty to address Col. Brant a note inclosing a copy of the charge. The following is the prompt and satisfactory reply:—

St. Louis, July 31, 1856.—Geo. J. Bliss, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In answer to your note, to me of the 27th inst., as to Col. J. C. Fremont, being the owner of slaves, I say in reply that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he never did, and never will, own a slave. I have known him for several years, and never knew him to have a slave, even as a body servant. I farther state that he never had any working in or about my house—so you can give the whole a flat denial.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,
J. B. BLANT.

FREMONT IN LOUISIANA.

The Bangor Whig publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated New Orleans, Aug. 14, 1856:—"The Germans in this city are quite active and zealous, and more than two-thirds of their number here will certainly vote for Fremont and Dayton. The *New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung*, has hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton. In our northern parishes, where there are a great many Germans, Fremont and Dayton will get many votes. There will be at least two thousand votes for the republican ticket in Louisiana. I with four or five young men, are going to do our best for the republican ticket, for Fremont and Dayton."

RUFUS CHAMBERLAIN, THE MASSACHUSETTS ORATOR.

who recently wrote and published a long letter in Boston, advocating the success of the ticket nominated by the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, made, in the year 1848, a series of complaints against the Democratic party, of which the chief was the following:—"The next is that that party, by a most extraordinary oversight, a blunder, a great blunder, has lost itself to the extension of slavery in our Southwestern Territories."

If this were true in 1848, what can be said of it now?

THOMAS SAYRE.

The Republicans of Sanilac county, Michigan, have found a notable mode of saving trouble. They have adopted the entire Democratic organization of the county. Every man on the county committee and the township committees of the old Democratic organization, is now a thorough Fremont man; so they just "LUFF EN BR."