

Camocret

BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 28.

Agricultural.

sun to cure, the color is lost in a great measure. It is the practice of R. L. Pell, Esq., of Ulster county, N. Y., to cut his grass and draw immediately into the barn, and sprinkle evenly upon each layer common salt. In the proportion of about one bushel to a ton. He says, "The salt prevents mold, burning, mottling, &c., and the stock are inclined to eat it as greedily as they would new mown grass, which it nearly resembles as its most nutritious juices are preserved, being diffused through the stem of the entire plant at that period of its growth. If left on the ground till the seed ripens, the

was a deed in regard to which, there had been, probably, but one opinion and one feeling among the disciples of all ages, and that was, that it was a deed of the most atrocious turpitude, and the avowed wickedness of its perpetrators. Yet, even as early as the apostle's days, there was a call to warn those "who had been enlightened by his teaching, and who had tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come," against "craftily turning to themselves the Son of God who was glorified in them." If we allow the same spirit of worldliness, and narrow minded prejudice, and harsh

ing. It strikes the man in the animal. It will admit to a certain degree, so far as it can safely, our reasoning faculties into its service,—and so deceives us. But reason must follow, not precede. It will let us see just what it wishes us to see, and no more. We must look with its blinders on, and walk with its bit in our mouth. It will put its whip to the back, and a chain, if need be, to the neck, of reason. And if that is not enough, it will put a cane to its

What are our governing aims, our ruling principles? Let it be more prayer, more searching, more watchfulness, more spiritual effort. God is with all those who be the Lord Jesus in sincerity. And "all things," let it cheer, and animate, and strengthen us to remember, "all things work together for good to them who love Him." The wrath of man shall be converted to His praise, and "the remainder of wrath He will restrain."

and of mules. They
together and as
soon to tumble
cover him; some
off and rush down
they were stopped
they were soon his
the courage of the
I had never seen
by misfortune as
; but, as you know

Some of the papers speak of the BICHAM NEER PARTY. This, we take it, is one of the *abuses* of the Democracy.—[*Lowell Courier*.]

and parties are now destroyed, and are springing from the necessities of the situation, but recognizing all the great principles for which the German people of the country have striven, and in front rank in existing organizations have to act as a magnet all the able men of every party and opinion to recognize the cause of universal peace as the first basis of action in a Republican Government.

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.



FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.

I am opposed to slavery in the abstract, and on principle, sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel indelible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am ready to assert the principle of the EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY.

JOHN C. FREMONT, 1856.

"I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to spread slavery over Territory where it does not exist."

HENRY CLAY, 1850.

Under no circumstances will I consent to the further extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of representation in the House of Representatives.

DANIEL WEBSTER, 1848.

WHENEVER THERE IS A SUBSTANTIVE GOOD TO BE DONE, WHENEVER THERE IS A FOOT OF LAND TO BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING SLAVE TERRITORY, I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY.

DANIEL WEBSTER, 1850.

For the Campaign

We propose to send the Union and Journal during the State and National campaigns, commencing June 20, and ending about the middle of November, a period of five months, at the following rates:

Single copies,	50 cents.
Ten copies,	\$4.20
Twenty copies,	8.00
Forty copies,	15.00

The interest which we feel, in common with many of our fellow citizens, in the maintenance of republican principles, now perilled by the assertion of principles which would lead to a despotism more intolerable than that which was overthrown by our fathers, prompts us to make this offer.

Now is the time for action. Will our friends in all sections aid us in this work of placing the truth before the people.

The above cut out and pasted on a sheet of paper may be used as a subscription paper.

Where clubs are obtained we should prefer sending to one address.

Send forward the names.

The State Convention.

No exertions whatever were made in any quarter to swell the numbers of the Convention held in Portland on Tuesday, except to publish the call for it in the Republican papers in the State. It was a delegated Convention, and it was not supposed that any considerable number of Republicans besides the delegates, in this, the busiest season of the year for farmers, would be present. Yet what did we see? In addition to the twelve hundred delegates present, there came up from every quarter of the State hundreds of good men and true, to witness the deliberations of the Convention, and to catch and reflect the spirit which animates the Liberty loving in the *Dirigo* State. Deering's Hall, the place where the Convention was held, which is said, will seat 2000 persons, was crowded full, aisles, galleries and ground floor. The people were there, men who had been of all parties prior to the perpetration of that infamous wrong upon the rights of freemen,—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were there, to counsel together, to initiate measures and to bring forward men who are true to the Nation's rights.

We have never seen in this State a grander demonstration at a Convention of delegates, and imposing as it was in point of numbers, it was still greater in its moral characteristics. It was no meeting of worn-out politicians with heads and hearts corrupted by long enjoyment of the spoils of office, or of bitter partisans with prejudices outrunning their reason; but it was a meeting of men of singleness of purpose, and of substantial worth, the representatives of the most patriotic party that has ever arisen in this country, to consult together for the common good, and to put in nomination a standard bearer in whose person should be reflected the lofty aims and purposes of the Republican party in this State, and who shall lead them on to victory.

And the proceedings of the Convention harmonious from beginning to end. We know of nothing that occurred, which was not in accordance with the generous impulses and patriotic objects, which brought its members together. Most satisfactory were all of its proceedings, and none more so to us, and none more so, we believe, to the people of Maine, than that which placed the name of the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, before the State as the gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party. On the great question which occupies the attention of the American people, and before which all others shrink into insignificance, Mr. Hamlin has been tried and never found wanting. Standing erect on the ground which the people of this State have ever occupied, and faithful to the principles expressed in the resolutions on the slavery question, passed by the Democracy in 1849, principles which the people of this State of all political parties, up to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise held to be correct, Mr. Hamlin with many independence, spurned the party when it proved recreant to the principles

The State Convention.

By far the Largest Delegate Meeting ever held in Maine!

SPONTANEOUS GATHERING OF OUTSIDERS!

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AMONG ALL!

Maine Rallies FREMONT & DAYTON!

HANNIBAL HAMLIN Nominated for Governor.

SPEECHES MADE BY MESSRS. F. H. MORSE, H. CARTER, WM. H. MCNEILL, WM. S. COCHRAN, NOAH SMITH, JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, F. O. J. SMITH, AND OTHERS.

Tuesday was a proud day for Maine. If there was any doubt before that Maine shared the general enthusiasm which has burst out so gloriously since the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT, in other parts of the Union, that doubt must now and forever be dispelled. Notwithstanding the Convention was called in the very busiest part of the haying season, when our farmers value a day more than any other portion of the year, yet no other delegate meeting held in this State ever approached this in point of numbers! We are sure it was never exceeded in the unanimity of its proceedings, nor in the electric, unbounded enthusiasm that reigned throughout. It was an earnest assembly. The consciousness of responsibilities, grave and most intimate, of duties urgent as any that can appeal to freemen, of principles as precious as humanity can hold, seemed to possess and energize every heart. It was a good-humored assembly. The promptings of conscious rectitude, the warmth of accordant breasts, and the undoubted assurance that the right must prevail, gladdened and cheered the thousands with a common spirit. Hence, the proceedings seemed to carry themselves through, as if by the working of an impulse. Hence, all the speeches were spirited and joyous, and were received with thundering applause. The whole occasion will long remain a glorious memento in the minds of all who participated in it—and will convince, absolutely and beyond a particle of doubt, both political friend and foe, that in the present political uprising for Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Speech and Free Will, Maine will proudly render her right to the motto on her escutcheon, *Dirigo*!

At an early hour Tuesday morning, the steamer Admiral arrived here from Eastport, bringing the delegation from Washington county. About 8 o'clock, the trains on the P. & M. P. Railroad came in, bringing a large delegation from York county. Soon after, the trains on the York & Cumberland, the Portland & Kennebec, the Androscoggin & Kennebec, and the Grand Trunk Railroads, arrived with large delegations from various parts of the State. The Androscoggin delegation was accompanied by the Lewiston and Auburn bands. Processions were formed at the depot and marched to Deering Hall, which was completely packed and jammed in every part.

At quarter past 10 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Mr. Fenno, of Augusta, Chairman of the State Committee, who, after some appropriate remarks, nominated Hon. Sidney Perkins, of Woodstock, as temporary chairman. This nomination was received with great applause, and Mr. Perkins took the chair and addressed the Convention in a few brief remarks congratulating the members upon the glorious prospect before them.

Charles W. Goddard, Esq., of Danville, and Wm. M. East, Esq., of Belfast, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

A fervent and appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Drummond, of Lewiston.

On motion of Hon. Newell Blake, of Oldtown, a committee, consisting of one from each county, was appointed to nominate permanent officers.

On motion of Hon. N. D. Appleton, of Alfred, a committee of one from each county, was appointed to examine the credentials.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, of Farmington, a committee of seven was raised to report resolutions to the meeting, and the following were appointed:—
C. J. Talbot, Farmington.
Wm. Willis, Portland.
James H. Williams, Augusta.
G. W. Ingersoll, Bangor.
W. W. Vigney, Norway.
Wm. O. Poor, Belfast.
T. C. Woodman, Bucksport.

Mr. Prentiss, of Bangor, after some remarks submitted a resolution that all resolutions offered in this meeting, touching the welfare of the Republican party, be read from the chair, and referred without debate to the committee on Resolutions. Unanimously adopted.

A business committee of one member from each county in the State, was ordered to be appointed.

Mr. Covill, of Jay, offered for consideration two resolutions passed by the democratic convention of 1849. The resolutions were referred to the committee.

Three cheers were then given for the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of 1849—and three more for the members of that Convention, who have acted up to those resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Seaman, of Saco, a business committee of one from each county was appointed by the chair.

Mr. CARTER, of the Advertiser, was then called for, and came forward and addressed the Convention. We omit any report of his remarks, inasmuch as our limits are insufficient for a full report of all the speeches and proceedings of the Convention. At the close of Mr. Carter's speech, the committee on organization reported the following for the permanent organization of the Convention:

PRESIDENT,
HON. FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Bath.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
Henry Kingsbury, Esq., York.
A. T. Dole, Esq., Cumberland.
Hon. R. K. Goodenow, Oxford.
G. A. Benson, Esq., Kennebec.
Wm. S. Cochran, Esq., Lincoln.
Hon. Lyander Cutler, Penobscot.
Hon. Abner Coburn, Somerset.
Wm. McMillen, Esq., Waldo.
B. F. Eastman, Esq., Franklin.
Hon. Almon Garelson, Androscoggin.
Hon. Marshall S. Hagar, Sagadahoc.
Hon. John Bridges, Hancock.
Thomas I. Copeland, Esq., Washington.
Hon. Stephen Lowell, Piscataquis.
Hon. Nathaniel Blake, Arrostook.

SECRETARIES,
C. W. Goddard, Esq., Danville.
Wm. M. East, Esq., Belfast.
Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., Ellsworth.
Benj. F. Cutler, Esq., Standish.

The report was unanimously accepted, and the gentlemen elected took their places on the platform.

Loud and prolonged cheering greeted the President as he took his place. Mr. Morse returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and for the space of half an hour addressed the Convention with his accustomed ability.

He said, in substance:—Accept, gentlemen of the Convention, my warmest thanks for this mark of your confidence. A little while ago it was announced to me that I should be selected to preside here, and that I must make a speech. But what human language is strong enough to best responsive to the warmth of the Republican heart here to-day. What occasion has brought us together? It must be a marked period when men, chained to their party by books of steel, and whose chains like smoking flax, stand ready to do battle for the right? Something has done this.

It is not our State Legislature that has done it. It is not the declaration that a judge, in the proper discharge of his duty, has dared to disagree with the executive, and for that has been declared removed from office—not that, monstrous as the doctrine is. (Cheers.) There is something stronger than this, though this doctrine, centuries ago, caused the British people to rise up against it. It is nothing in the national government, in the ordinary sense of currency, trade or what else—not the enormous expenditure of seventy or eighty millions in carrying on the government. It is not because Col. Steptoe, out among the Mormons, has not been able to take the government of Utah out of the hands of Brigham Young, that Young sets our government at defiance, and Steptoe escapes to California with his dozen of married wives. It is not that we have Indian wars in our territories, and almost civil war in California—not all this; but it is a question near home that has brought you here. It is the question whether the government founded by our fathers shall be perpetuated. It is a question of this deep, vast nature that is nagging at the public mind. Not whether Slavery shall remain in the Southern States, but whether you and I shall believe! (Cheers.) Whether we shall have any freedom of speech, or whether, for exercising that right dear to freedom everywhere, we shall be knocked down with bludgeons.—(Applause.)

Many years ago when Gov. Everett was named as foreign minister, he was resisted for days, because that at some time in his life, in the ardor of his youth, he had said something in favor of freedom. The South said he was not a fit representative for them. This government, for years, has been in the hands of 275,000 individuals who own slaves, just as much as though they alone administered it.

It was a well established doctrine that the United States Government controlled the territories. We are as much responsible for the government of the territories as for the government of our separate States. It is new ground this opposition to the Wilmot proviso—to the Jefferson proviso. The democratic party had made the discovery that the government has no constitutional right to exclude Slavery from a territory.—What is the consequence? It lets Slavery in! It has gone into Kansas, and not only so, they intend to extend it further, perhaps to the Canada lines, and if they carry out their schemes in the *Lemon case* declaring against it, and repelling the doctrine long established by courts, even in Southern States, that a slaveholder voluntarily taking his slaves into a free territory, by that act emancipates them—if this doctrine is carried out, I ask if Slavery is not already established on every inch of soil in the United States.

Under the democratic laws, Slavery has gone into Kansas. Citizens of Missouri have gone into that territory and have elected a Legislature, throwing four-fifths of the votes, just as if men from New Hampshire or New York should come into Maine and wrest the ballot-boxes from our officers, and foist upon us a Legislature foreign to our wishes and to our soil.

In Kansas those odious laws were sustained by the democratic party, as long as there was any hope of supporting them, but now even Clayton and Bell and that class see an uprising of the people, that they are ready to declare these laws unconstitutional—inconsistent with a Republican form of Government. But they waited a long year before they did anything of the kind.

Gen. Cass rose the other day in his place and said in Washington territory there was a disturbance, that there had been a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—but nearer home, in the very centre of the country, civil war has been raging a year, but no man out of the Republican party has called attention of the Senate of House of Representatives to the fact.

They tell us now in 1856, that the government of the United States is not for the spread of freedom. We tell them that the government should lay the foundation of freedom in the territories and not the foundation of Slavery. We want to teach them that territorial governments and great States will be rising up, having freedom and not Slavery for their foundations. (Cheers.)

Let me say in closing that there is a most excellent feeling throughout the State, that the people have a personal individual interest in this coming election.

He who shall hereafter undertake to write the decline and fall of the American republic, will date back to this very year for one of his strong points. Who is there that won't help make up history? It is the individual acts of men that go to make up public history.

Every man should take the care of himself, view himself as forming a part of a great historical period and so act that his children in future years shall not blush at the deeds of their fathers.

Mr. McNeill, of Bangor, being loudly called for took the stand and addressed the Convention in an eloquent manner. He urged the members to action, vigorous and decided action, and to do their duty their whole duty and nothing but their duty at the election in September. His allusion to the probability of Mr. Hamlin being the candidate for Governor brought down the house.

It was voted that the Convention proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, it was voted that the committee on business be requested to present to the Convention the names of two candidates for Electors at Large.

Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock.

The Fourth.

The only matter of public interest which took place in our city on the Fourth, was a singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by that indefatigable and popular master, O. D. Adams. The entertainment came off at Central Hall, and although it was arranged for the afternoon and evening, the shower postponed, or was the cause of postponing the afternoon operations. In the evening, however, the entertainment came off and went off to the satisfaction of the large company present. The juvenile classes of Mr. Adams acquitted themselves in the handsomest manner, and their performances were creditable to him as a Teacher of Music, in the highest degree. The company of older Singers, (Glee Choir,) were on hand with some of their choicest songs, which were sung in the choicest manner.

Mr. Adams has done much to interest the people in our city in the science of Music, and is "instant in season," and never out of season in training the young and the old in this sweet accomplishment.

Wide as his popularity is, he deserves a still wider breadth of popular favor. May he obtain it.

Ourself and our Fourth.

Our friend in the East, to whom we are indebted for that beautiful *fish*, received by express on the Third, will please receive our thanks for this renewed kindly remembrance. We assembled our family around the board on the "Fourth," as he desired, and did not forget, as we regarded ourselves with the rich and dainty treat, that there are *Oases* in the desert of life, which, when watered by the rains of friendship, are a source of delight to the *hedgehog* and *thistle* soul. The Salmon went well, and followed, as it was, in the evening, by Strawberries from the garden of E. H. C. Hooper, Esq., (thanks to his kindness, now, as well as before,) we passed about as pleasant a Fourth as we have for many years.

It [the Cincinnati Platform] declares the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with domestic slavery in the States and in the Territories—the right of free admission to new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect.—Democrat.

We cut the above from a long article in the Democrat of last week, laudatory of that compound of flattery, sectionalism, slavemongering, and disunionism, the "Cincinnati Platform" for the purpose of showing up in brief space and by pertinent illustration, the cheat of this doctrine of popular sovereignty, as applied to Kansas. "With or without Slavery, as the people may elect," the Democrat says: One would suppose from this, that the people of Kansas during the period of time before the election was held, presuming that none had been held, would have the right to discuss the question of Slavery in all its bearings, on the one side to show its advantages, if it has any, and on the other its known essential evils, and that full freedom would be allowed to speak concerning it, in order that the people might understand, and act understandingly, when the election is held.

This is so in Kansas. Let the following extract from one of the laws now in force in Kansas, and which the organ of the administration in Washington, says must be enforced, answer.

Section 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Suppose we make a personal application of this matter. The editor of the Democrat and ourselves, we will suppose, are residents of Kansas, both of us having emigrated there under the pledge of our Government, that there should be freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. The election for delegates is to be held. Both of us are independent speakers, but in a new country the people must put up with such as they can get, and we both take the stump, he, to speak not as he spoke in 1849, for the non-extension of Slavery, but for its spread into the New State in Embryo—no, to speak as we have ever done, against the wickedness and folly of curing free territory with Slavery. He tells the people that Slavery is a sanctified institution, that it is permitted by the Bible, that it is the friend and ally of free schools, education, and high refinement, that owning a nigger will make a man a notch higher in the scale of refinement.—On the contrary, we declare slavery wicked in the extreme, a curse where it exists; that it will lay like a giant incubus across the loins of the State, withering and blasting civilization, and producing nothing but State imbecility, public ignorance, and degradation.

His speech is made, and he goes away to the next place to reiterate his views.—Ours is made, and as we are about to start for the next speaking place, the great unshot Marshall Jones, backed by Buford's South Carolinians, as a *Posse*, acting under United States direction, take us on the shoulder and arrests us on a warrant, granting by Judge Lecompte, for violating the provisions of the law we have quoted above, and we are consigned to the Penitentiary for two years.

This is the freedom in Kansas, freedom to speak for Slavery, but chains and imprisonment to speak against it.

Is it to be expected that Kansas can be a free State if such laws remain on the Statute book?

OUR SOUTHERN MATTERS.—The Washington Star, the sub-organ of President Pierce, says that if Fremont is elected by Northern votes he will not be allowed to take possession of the White House! The same threat was uttered against the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership. Next March, as last winter, however, when our southern masters find their bluster has frightened nobody, they will lie down like crumpled spaniels, and supplicate for a few crumbs of patronage for their friends, who have not been brought up to work, and, therefore, deserve government favors." "Not be allowed to take possession," indeed! When Fremont becomes president, these beggars will be as afraid of him as they were of Jackson.

Mr. Fillmore, in his Albany speech, advanced the very absurd idea that Fremont must be elected, instead of himself, because there would then be—
Nobody to fill the federal office in all the States.

slave states; self-suspense will forbid those slaves from taking office under an administration they did not help to elect; without officers a government cannot be administered, and thus will the Union fall to pieces, or rather break in two!

If Fremont's election will drive the troops of office-holders, always hanging about Washington, to take to some honest calling, and earn their own living, no better argument for our side need be used. There never yet was a vacant office in the southern states, without at least twenty-five men in hot pursuit of it, and it will be a good many years before there will be.—*Lowell Journal.*

A DISCREET OMISSION.—The Democrat in publishing this week the conclusions of the Investigating Committee on Kansas affairs, leaves out the eighth conclusion, which is as follows:

EIGHT.—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the territory would allow, and that the Constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodied the will of the majority of the people. The Democrat appends the names of the Committee, thus giving out to the world that this was all, when in fact the above, which is the only conclusion bearing upon the Constitution of Kansas, under which her people self-administration is omitted. This most important part which declares that the Convention "embodies the will of the majority of the people" is omitted. What confidence ought to be put in a paper that thus falsifies public records?

THE PATRIOT'S HOPE.—A LECTURE POEM. This poem, which was one of the course of Anti-Slavery Lectures delivered in Boston last winter, we had the pleasure of listening to in Central Hall on Wednesday evening. Probably owing to the rain a small company of perhaps two hundred were present. The poem was delivered by its author, Dr. W. W. Hubbard. It was an intellectual treat, such as is not often afforded the public to enjoy. As a literary production it is at once vigorous in style, chaste in language and elegant in lofty verse. It is entitled to all the encomiums which have been given by many of New England gifted poets and ripest scholars. At the close of the lecture, many who were present thought it should be repeated here, and steps were taken to procure its delivery here, or in the Town Hall in Saco at some early day. Should arrangements be made to have it repeated the public will be informed of the place and time by Hand-bills, and we desire to say, in closing this brief notice, that should another opportunity be afforded the public to hear this eloquent production, we trust that its author will have the pleasure of repeating it to an audience as large as its merits deserve.

Since the above was written, we learn that arrangements have been made to have the poem delivered in Saco, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, at quarter before 8. All who desire to listen to a work of unusual merit, should be present.

The "Sectional" Candidate.

WHAT CLAIM HAS MR. BUCHANAN UPON THE VOICES OF THE FREE STATES?

The Richmond Enquirer (chief Buchanan organ in Virginia) is one of the most sectional newspapers in the country, and it challenges its neighbor of the Richmond Whig "to cite a single instance of a clear and unequivocal struggle in which Mr. Buchanan did not espouse the interests of the South." The Enquirer supports Mr. Buchanan with all its heart for the following reasons duly set forth:—

"Because he opposed the confirmation of Edward Everett as Minister to Great Britain, on account of his (Mr. E.'s) opinion that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

"Because he was an early, steadfast and efficient friend of Texas annexation."

"Because he was an early, steadfast and efficient foe of the Wilmot Proviso."

"Because he promptly and heartily approved the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the doctrines of the Nebraska bill, excluding the humbug of 'Popular Sovereignty.'"

"Because he voted in Congress TO VIO-LATE THE U. S. MAILS rather than allow election duties to be sent Southward."

"Because he spontaneously from impulse, and deliberately from conviction, indorsed and approved a platform which presents an epitome of the rights of the South."

With this boasted record we ask all Northern men who love freedom better than slavery, what claim Mr. Buchanan has upon their votes?

THE OSTENT CIRCULAR.—The Democrat copies a list of this filibustering document, signed by Mr. Buchanan, omitting all that part of it which declares that after we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its value, and it shall have been refused "we shall be justified in warring it from Spain, if we possess the power."

The Democrat may rest assured that interpolations, and suppressions of public documents, to change their meaning will do it no service. If it does not dare to publish as to give a correct idea as is evident in this case, it would be wiser to omit publishing altogether. Such conduct as is manifested in this, as well as in its pretended publication of all the conclusions of the investigating Committee on Kansas affairs, shows most conclusively that it does not dare to let the truth be known.

THE Albany Evening Journal says: "It is no exaggeration to say that at least one-half of the old democratic party of Western New York, are going for Freedom and Fremont." Among the prominent democrats who have thus declared themselves are Henry R. Selden, Calvin Hudson, Jr., democratic candidate for county judge, in Monroe county, last fall, John C. Chumsey, who has made more speeches for the democratic party than any other man in Western New York; Judge Bell, known over the state as an ancient and very influential demagogue; Judge Shepard, superior Ranning of Ogden, D. S. Brown, etc.—These are all in Rochester or its immediate vicinity.

MAYNERS IN KANSAS. The last news from Kansas, received just before our paper went to press, is that Col. Sumner, by order of the President, dispersed the Free State Legislature, which met, by adjournment, at Topeka the 4th inst. We have no room for particulars.

OMIO. Fremont's majority over Buchanan in the Buckeye State, it is thought, will not be less than one hundred thousand.

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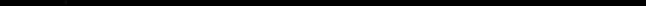
A TALE OF THE PACIFIC.

While they were rambling among the cliffs one of the seamen saw a smoke curling up from the palms at the opposite extremity of the island, and it was at once conjectured that the trees were on fire, and that it was the light seen the night before. But who set them on fire! That was a mystery they determined to clear at once by marching to the grove: so they rolled on, like avalanches on a land cañon, shouting and making all the noise possible, when in the midst of their fun they were surprised to see a man, a stranger to their party. He advanced towards them, and when within speaking distance, hailed them in Spanish, which luckily was understood by one of their number. After their astonishment had abated, they demanded how many comrades he had, with him on the island, how he came there, and how long he had inhabited the place? But as the answering of these questions might unship the thread of our yarn, we will let this modern Crusoe spin his own; but we will inform the reader that he was the captain of the Spanish

When the gentlemen arose in the morning, his wife observed the gloom upon his countenance as he asked about the health of his son, and expressed his sorrow at not being able to procure those comforts for his family which were so much needed. Finding him perfectly unconscious of all that had passed the preceding night, she watched the effort which his restoration of the box would have upon his mind; and as she expected, with an astonishment amounting almost to frenzy, he exclaimed:—"Who has done this? whence came the box?"

"Not until he had listened to his daughter could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep. Suffice it to say, that now health, peace and competence were once more restored to his dwelling, and the result of this blessing had a salutary effect upon his mind; and although he still continued his mid-night excursions, yet his friends were gratified to

38 D. L. MITCHELL. | BRIDGEPORT, MAY 2, 1900.



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