

INDEPENDENT STANDARD.

A. A. EARLE, EDITOR.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

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

STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
RYLAND FLETCHER,
OF CAVENDISH.

For Lieut. Governor,
JAMES M. SLADE,
OF MIDDLEBURY.

For Treasurer,
HENRY M. BATES,
OF NORTHFIELD.

For Member of Congress,
HON. HOMER E. ROYCE,
OF BERTSHIRE.

Fremont--His Prospects.

Almost every exchange brings to us news of the brightening prospects of the "Pathfinder." Enthusiastic meetings are held throughout the north, and Fremont & Dayton appear to be rapidly gaining ground as the ball rolls on. Most of our readers remember 1840, and the almost wonderful progress of the canvass for Harrison and Tyler. But the enthusiasm for Fremont, reckoning for the time elapsed since his nomination, appears to be even greater than the then popular cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The people, the great mass of the people, "horse, foot and dragon," are filing into the army of this great revolution. We hear but little of this in our own county and state, for the reason that the people have gone over to Fremont so entirely that there is not enough opposition to make a noise.

In other states the *furor* is astonishing to the "old stagers." They do not understand it. So entirely is this from the people that the opposition declare "Fremont was nominated by an uncontrollable mob." It was the right kind of a mob, however, and the "old fogies" who head the other parties will find that it is uncontrollable. But it is not a blind rabble that is thus carrying everything before it in this mighty tide. There is an abundant reason for the upheaving of these primitive masses. First, there is the all but universal disgust of the American people to the entire Pierce policy. Never was an administration so thoroughly despised, even by its own party. We would venture a small sum to be shown a single man, office holder or not, gentle or simple, who at this day really stands by that administration. It was thrown overboard bodily at the Cincinnati Convention, and although they adopted a platform covering the main features of the Pierce policy, yet it is well known that that platform was prepared by office holders who were in favor of his nomination, and who were honest enough to suppose that no other mortal on the American continent would be such a fool as to adopt it, and thus they would secure the nomination of Pierce. But the wise ones of the party took it, as one of them said, "as they do Ipecco, to vomit it up again." Mr. Buchanan, however, went the "whole hog," or rather the whole whale, for it swallowed him bodily, as the great fish did Jonah. He is no longer James Buchanan the old bachelor; he has lost his identity. Now he is nothing but the Cincinnati platform! But this is his ruin before the nation. They have had quite enough of Franklin Pierce and Caleb Cushing. At the south they despise the man who could so readily merge himself in such a platform, and are going for Fillmore rather than this nonentity; and we ask how can any man, who despises Pierce, vote for Buchanan when he stands pledged to carry out, or carry on that insane policy which has already driven the nation to the verge of ruin? There is no enthusiasm for him north, or south.

And how can a people have enthusiasm for a man who is nothing but a platform of seventy? Then the old dodge of one thing at the south, and the entire opposite at the north is falling the democracy. They are trying it faithfully now. Gov. Wise of Virginia, rails the nomination of Buchanan, and the alleged prospect of his election, because he is pledged to make Kansas a slave state, fillibersterie Cuba, and perhaps Mexico; and that will raise the price of niggers from one to five thousand dollars; and thus slave breeding Virginia is to make its everlasting fortune. He cares nothing for the platform, it is only the niggers.

Martin Van Buren, a free soiler of 1848, is going for Mr. Buchanan because, as he says, if he honestly redeems his pledges he must make Kansas a free state, and carry out the Buffalo doctrine. Thus he is pig, or puppy, just according to which side of the line he happens to be.

This has become altogether too fitmsey a dodge to gull the American people in this contest. Hence the "uncontrollable mob" are going for Fremont as an entire relief from all this dishonest quibbling. We repeat, this is not a blind, headlong rabble that is carrying Fremont triumphantly to the White House. Never had a people greater reason on their side. But is there safety in John C. Fremont? Safety! the whole history of his life shows him to be an honest and patriotic man. There is no taint or blot upon his fair fame. This his opponents virtually acknowledge when they fail to bring a single accusation against him worthy of one moment's notice. The only charge they have yet laid their hands on is, that he ran off with Jessie Benton, and was married by a Catholic priest! And is this a crime to be hauled about by the sublime politicians? A crime! Why, we congratulate him for his success, and the nation will love Jessie for her love of him, and her heroism is giving herself to the man of her choice in spite of paternal frowns. And as it is now given in that this is his only weakness, or infirmity, it is enough. He must be qualified for any post in the gift of a free people, who believe in the blissful rite of marriage. We trust him, and the people will trust him. If elected he will redeem us from this state of anarchy, border ruffianism and modern slavery.

We say to the friends of the gallant pathfinder, take courage. Your success is almost certain. Zealously support this gifted son of America, feeling sensible that your enthusiasm will aid those who may now be weak in the faith.

We have been favored with a copy of a sermon by Rev. J. P. Stone, embracing the history of Greensboro, civil, scholastic and church. It is written in the forcible style of one of the most popular clergymen of this region, and is creditable to all concerned. It is printed in the neatest style of E. P. Walton.

Will not other towns take the hint, at least so far as it relates to compiling their own civil history, and preserving it in print?

In press, and will be ready for sale August 16, by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, "RETRIBUTION: A TALE OF PASSION." By Mrs. E. D. E. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "The Missing Bride," "Wife's Victory," "Curse of Clifton," &c.

From the well known ability of the gifted authors, we anticipate a rich treat to the readers of this kind of literature.

CRANE-ODOLOGY.—About sunset an evening or two since, the copula of the Congregational Church in this place received an addition in the shape of a huge crane, standing about five feet high. The addition however, was but temporary; after viewing his admirers a few moments he very wisely concluded to retire, fearing an action might be brought against him.

The Euphonians! This popular band of concerters will sing in Frasburgh on Saturday evening next. They are highly recommended by the press, everywhere, and we have no hesitation in promising an agreeable entertainment to those who give them their patronage.

ADVICE FOR THE SEASON. Take a good "nooning" these hot days for yourself, your hands, and your teams. Let it be a good hour, besides the dinner time. This rule, observed during the hottest days--always excepting the times when a threatening rain endangers the hay or grain--will give heart and courage to you all. It will save some of you from sickness, and enable you all to do more work, and come out of it with less wear and tear of vital power.

Now is a fine time (during the hot weather we mean,) to study some points in architecture and home comfort. The parlor is on the south-west corner of the house. Three windows, without curtains or blinds, let in a whole volcano of summer beams. No shade trees shield the walls, no verandah spreads a cooling shadow over the door steps. All these are matters of thought. Tell your hired man or your son to plan his house differently. Set a good example, by remedying these evils as fully, as fast as you can. These are only hints. Think as far and as widely as you please in the same direction.

Ohio Farmer. A large Horse Mackerel was captured near the steamboat wharf at Nantux, Sunday, measuring 9 feet in length, 5 1/2 feet girth and weighing nearly 1000 pounds.

Correspondence.

Letter from Iowa.

MAQUAKETA, June, 1856.

Friend Earle:--Having a little leisure I will improve it in writing to you. In the letters I have heretofore written, I have told you of some of the peculiarities of Iowa, its production, and the style of farming pursued, &c. I will now try and finish the picture. I may perhaps write of some things of which I have written before, but will try and give such facts as will be interesting to your readers.

First, then,--of wild fowls: the most noticeable are the Prairie Chicken or Grouse, the Quail and the Wild Turkey. The prairie chicken is a fowl nearly as large as the domestic hen, living principally on the open prairie, when it lays its eggs and rears its young. The turkey does not appear to be very common, and I have not yet seen one, but the quail and chicken are very numerous, and during the early part of winter are caught in traps and sent to Chicago and the East by the ton. Their flesh is much preferred for eating, or being made into mince, than that of the domestic hen.

Deer are found, too, in some localities in considerable numbers, but where the country is so thickly settled as in this vicinity, they are not often met with. The most common of the vermin tribe are the gopher, the prairie squirrel, and the rat. The gopher is a kind of mole, much resembling the large meadow mole in form, but nearly as large as a large rat. They burrow in the ground, making long channels a few inches below the surface, and seldom coming to the light, except to bring the earth from their excavations, or when caught, as they sometimes are, by setting a trap below the surface in their path. They do considerable damage by disfiguring the fields with the little mounds of earth which they bring from their habitations, and by rooting up and eating potatoes.

The rat is the same as in the East, and very numerous, as the cow crib of the farmer furnishes him with plenty of food. The squirrel is about as large as the ground squirrel of the East. They are very numerous, and sometimes very troublesome, rooting up newly planted corn to an unpleasant extent.

Fences are mostly made of rails. Some make picket; others a wire or rod fence. The wire fence is made by setting posts about two rods apart, when wires are passed through staples driven about eight inches apart in the posts. Sod fences are made by digging a ditch around the field to be enclosed and throwing the sod and earth on the inside. Hedges are cultivated to some extent.

The water is generally very good and clear, and at through the country seems to be underlaid with one vast bed of limestone rock, it is very soft. The streams are clear, though few, with usually hard bottom and margins free from bushes. As an instance of the scarcity of streams, I will state that I rode thirteen miles in one direction, the other day, and neither crossed nor saw one. Water, however, is easily found by digging a few feet in the low places between the swells or rises of ground.

It is the general opinion in the East, I believe, that people do not suffer from the ague in this State. So far as I can learn this is in some sense true. They, however, have the ague here, though very little in comparison with what they suffer in some other States. The country is generally very free from marshes. In my thirteen-mile ride the other day, I did not see a single marsh, or a pool of stagnant water. The lay of the land and the character of the soil is such that in a very short time after a heavy rain very little water is stagnant on the surface.

Not having stagnant water in which to breed, Mosquitoes are very scarce and in some localities are not seen at all. Some make this a criterion by which to judge of the health of a locality, and say that when there are no mosquitoes it is healthy, or free from the ague.

Wages are no higher here than with you. Joiners get only from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day, and board themselves; and other mechanics about the same.

The people who live here, hail from all parts of the United States, and from most of the countries of Europe. Most of the foreigners in this vicinity are Germans, with a few Bohemians. In some localities the foreigners settle in large bodies to the almost entire exclusion of Americans. In Dubuque, the Irish are so numerous that they take the city government into their own hands, and monopolize all the public offices. A few miles to the south of Dubuque is a large settlement of them, occupying the finest prairie I have yet seen. As is usual with the Irish, they are dull and unenterprising, and no American wishes to stay long with them. This suits them very well, as they like to be left alone in their glory, to be galled and gouged by servants of the man of sin, the priests. Of the Americans, many are from New York and Pennsylvania, with a good sprinkling from all the western States.

A families north of this is a locality set down by Pennsylvanians. Different sections of the Union are known by nick names. New England, together with New York, is called Yankee land; the people from Pennsylvania are called Penamites. Ohio, the Buckeye State, Indiana is the Hoop State, Illinois the Sucker State, Michigan the Wolverine State, Wisconsin a Badger State, and Iowa the Haystack State. The people from these States are called severally, Buckeyes, Suckers, Hoosiers, Wolverines, Badgers, and Awkeyes. As may be supposed all these people have their peculiarities in their manner of living and the language they use. It is sometimes very amusing to hear them use some of their peculiar phrases. Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers to know what some of them are, so I will give you a few of their edification, with the connection in which they are used. "Like I do," is used very often, thus "You don't do like I do." "Tis that," is often used to signify agreement with a statement. "Bucket" is a name applied to everything in that form, whether large or small. "Which," is used in the place of what; for instance a person makes a remark which is not understood, and instead of asking an explanation by saying "what," they will say "which?" "Get," is used in all sorts of ways. I will give you a few examples. A person will say "I didn't get to see him," "didn't get to go," or "I wish I could get to see him." meaning that they did not succeed in going where they desired to, &c. "Right smart," is used to signify good or fine, as a "right smart chance," a "right smart fellow." "Right" is sometimes used alone, as "right clean," "right fine," &c. "Power," and "heap," are used to signify a large quantity, as "a power of many," "a heap of trouble," &c. "Mighty" is often used as a qualifier, as "mighty fine." "Slathers," is used in the same sense as "heap" and "power." I might give you many more, but perhaps these will suffice. I think the much-talked-of and badly-misrepresented Yankees have much reason to rejoice in their comparative freedom from such improprieties of language.

The morals of the people are quite as good as could be expected. Indeed I believe Iowa is not behind any of the Eastern States in this particular; in evidence of which I would refer you to the fact of its early enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, which seems to be fully indorsed by the people. The fact that Iowa has one of the largest school funds of any State in the Union, is another evidence of the good character of the people. We have, however, plenty of that class of people called sharpers, and people who come here with too much confidence in their own acuteness sometimes find themselves suddenly taken in.

Within a few weeks I have received several letters from people living in the East, who were rather inclined to doubt the stories told of the beauty and richness of this country and the advantages all secure who come here. Not being a farmer myself, his advantages may seem greater than they really are, but of the beauty of the country, and the ease with which it can be brought under cultivation, you in the east probably have a very faint idea. That some have been out here in an unpleasant season of the year, has allowed himself to be cheated and humbugged, is no proof that it is not a desirable place to live, or that with prudence, money cannot be made. There is probably not a single man who bought land in this vicinity three years ago, who has not doubled his money; and more than half have tripled it; some have done better than that. A gentleman by the name of Trout, who lives about a mile south-west of this village, bought eighty acres of land one year ago last April, for \$3,000, forty of which he sold about a fortnight since for \$3,000. A few days since the gentleman who bought it, sold it out in small lots at the rate of \$150.00 per acre, giving then a clear profit of \$3,000! This land is no better situated, and is no better in quality than the majority of land lying around this village. It may be said that this locality is an exception to the general rule; but that is not so. The rise in the value of real estate in all directions as far as I have been able to learn, has been in about the same proportion. The fall in the price of produce will of course check this rise, but it will not otherwise make the country any less desirable as a home. I will give you another instance. Three years ago, Jas. W. Martin, with whom I have boarded for the last few months, and whose acquaintance I formed while living in Plattsburgh, N. Y., bought eighty acres of prairie, and forty acres of timber land, for six hundred dollars. There is no doubt that the land would now sell for \$5,000, aside from improvements.

Politics out here are mixed up in the usual way, only more so. The Democracy, who were overthrown at the last election, are making desperate struggles to regain what they then lost, and to retain what little of the public patronage they now possess; but the people are awake

and alive, and ready to show their appreciation of the indignities and insults which have been heaped so lavishly upon them by the present administration and its apologists. Upon the national ticket they will probably be a split between the K. N.'s and Republicans; but upon the State ticket there will be a union; and that being the case the democracy may calculate upon finding themselves landed high and dry up Salt river. In relation to Kansas, people have as yet done little more than talk loudly and say Sharpe rifles will not be found wanting either in money or Beecher's Bibles, as Sharpe rifles are called in Kansas. You may look confidently for a favorable report when the election comes off.

As to the weather and crops, I have not a very fine report to give you. For about six weeks previous to last week, the weather was warm and dry, and all kinds of crops have suffered badly, and some will not get half the usual yield. Corn, the main dependence of the farmer, owing to the late and cold spring, was not planted till late, and much of the seed proving poor, many were obliged to plant it in the ground and some the third time, and the dry weather coming on, in many fields the seed did not come well, and in consequence corn will be late and the crop light. Within a few days, however we have had some fine showers, and the crop which escaped the drouth are coming forward very rapidly. Some have commenced laying in their winter stock of prairie hay. Timothy and clover are now ready for the scythe, and harvesting will be coming on in a few weeks, and the farmer, though he will not realize as much from his labors as last year, will nevertheless make more than from the same outlet in the east, provided, the same degree of prudence is applied. H.

The Crops. The wheat harvest, as far as it has progressed, proves to be as abundant as the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained. In Maryland and Virginia it is much better than was anticipated a few weeks since, but the hay crop is short, owing to the dryness of the weather. In Pennsylvania, they are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, the dry weather of the last two or three weeks having ripened the grain a little earlier than usual. The crop is good, and the grain is plump and bright. The yield is better than last year, and a largely increased quantity having been sown, the aggregate crop is estimated from a quarter to a 3d greater than last year.

In Southern Ohio, the wheat crop, now nearly harvested, is an excellent one, much better than last year. In Indiana, the wheat crop is good, larger than last year, and the price will open at 80 to 90 cents a bushel. The crop of corn will be very large; there was more planted, and it has been better cultivated than in former years. Oats and hay are rather short, both in Indiana and Ohio, on account of the dry weather. In Illinois, it is reported that for two hundred and fifty miles through the centre of the State, the drouth has been very severe in its effects upon oats and grass. Farmers in the southern portion of the State are apprehensive that they will not have hay enough to winter their stock. Oats will be generally poor throughout middle and southern Illinois. In the neighborhood of Alton, the wheat harvest is in full progress, and the grain is very plump and heavy.

In the region of Wheeling, Va., the farmers hardly know how to get in the immense quantity of hay which lies before them, and much will be left uncut for want of laborers. Northern Texas, it is stated, will raise the largest, heaviest, finest looking wheat produced in America, and a large aggregate crop. Canadian farmers, the Toronto papers say, may justly be proud of their country, when they can turn out the prize wheat of the world, and in such quantities. For the past six weeks, there has been at least 40,000 bushels a day bro't out, amounting in cash to something over \$2,000,000, which the farmers have pocketed in hard money in about one month; with another immense harvest close at hand. The surplus of Canada for 1856 is estimated at fully six millions bushels of wheat.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "Many of Buchanan's friends who have lately visited the South, bear witness to the wonderful change which a few weeks have brought about in favor of Fillmore. It is a singular incident in the campaign, that even the South has no enthusiasm for Buchanan, and that his friends, by scores are daily leaving him in Virginia, and going for Fillmore. The facts are not to be disguised that Fremont is to be elected by the suffrages of the people, or the election will go to the House of Representatives. Three Southern States have left Buchanan since his nomination, and how many others will go before the election comes on is yet to be seen. Pennsylvania is by no means secure for the democracy, and New York is counted upon for Fremont, by fifty thousand majority. The difference is that Fremont is daily adding to his strength in number and enthusiasm, while Buchanan is falling off in both."

Joshua Booth, just arrested for embezzling from the American Express Company, was one of the witnesses for the prosecution on the trial of White, Ayer and King, for robbing the same company of 50,000, recently concluded at Detroit. A good portion of the money taken by the young man was devoted to presents for a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married.

On the 27th ult., the Sheriff of Yazoo, Miss., hanged in succession Young C. Bovard, convicted of the murder of his wife, and three negroes, convicted of the murder of their master. The executions occupied about two hours, and 15 hundred people witnessed them.

In McKean, Erie county, Pa., on the 7th, Walter Hayt, a bachelor forty years old, killed a girl of fifteen years, whom he had been trying to court. He shot her in the head twice with a revolver, and then gave himself up to justice and confessed the deed. He is a farmer, and has considerable property.

The Worcester Spy says that a letter has been received in that city from a gentleman in California, which states that Herbert, the Congressional murderer, has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, never to show his head in California again, under the severest penalties. His recent murder in Washington, it is said, is not the first he has committed.

A cargo of 750 negroes was landed at and distributed from the bay of Cabanas, ten days since. The landing was effected without discovery, by an American clipper ship, build down east, and fitted out in New York, says a letter in the Journal of Commerce from Havana, July 10th.

The editor of a paper in Schenectady, in describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says that "when the gale was at its highest, the unfortunate craft heeled to larboard, and the captain and another cask of whisky rolled overboard."

In the towns of Haverhill, Burton and Piermont, N. H., wolves are quite numerous, and are doing extensive damage to flocks of sheep and to young cattle. One farmer in Haverhill lost over forty sheep in one night about two weeks since. The selection of those towns have offered a bounty of \$100 per head for wolves, and the State bounty is \$20 more.

A negro, secreted under the bed of a young lady in Columbia, N. Y., was shot dead by the young lady's brother, who had been alarmed by his sister's cries. Canadian farmers, the Toronto papers say, may justly be proud of their country, when they can turn out the prize wheat of the world, and in such quantities. For the past six weeks, there has been at least 40,000 bushels a day bro't out, amounting in cash to something over \$2,000,000, which the farmers have pocketed in hard money in about one month; with another immense harvest close at hand. The surplus of Canada for 1856 is estimated at fully six millions bushels of wheat.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times relates that a Southern lady, who is the owner of slaves, remarking the fact that the State of South Carolina presented a sword to Col. Fremont for his services in California, said: "South Carolina presents her heroes with swords, and her cowards with canes." The race of heroes is not dead in the South.

One hundred and sixteen young gentlemen presented themselves as candidates for admission to Harvard College, on Monday. The present year will witness the largest Freshman class in the annals of that ancient and renowned institution.

News Items.

The New York *Mirror* says: The subject, and deliberated calmly on the subject, and decided to vote for Fremont. The *Mirror* gives its reasons in a long and firm tone for the course it has decided upon. It says in the first place, like the man--his character and aims and gives other reasons as follows: "But other and stronger considerations than these have determined the choice we have made. After fighting the battle of the South for twelve long years defending its political rights, its institutions, social character, customs and habits on all occasions, recent events have convinced us that this has come for the North, with its numbers, intelligence, wealth and arms to take a stand, firm and grand, against the South; to violate sacred freedom of parliamentary discussion and murders the settlers upon upon a mon soil for simply opposing, by a free and virgin territory."

It concludes its article as follows: "Against the other candidates in the field--Fillmore and Buchanan, the *Mirror* has nothing to say. The good men, both. But the platform which they are mounted; the alliances which they have formed; the measures to which they are committed are not broad enough, free enough, enough to accommodate the progressive independent, and godhead spirit of America. Old Fogysism may be spectacles, shake its Silver Gray, and warn us against yielding to the den hurricane that is sweeping over the North. But so long as the banner with it than against it; and by throwing overboard a single canoe principle hitherto advocated by us, we can go into the fight for Freedom and Dayton; for the Union of the North and the South, as consistently as ever crusaders battled for Jerusalem. In times like these, to be a coward is to be a coward."

The Louisville Journal says: "Four times the Democratic Convention have selected a candidate for the Presidency from Kentucky, and time particularly with the view of giving the State for their ticket. In the last nomination, Richard M. Johnson carried Kentucky, and they failed in 1840 they nominated the Tennessee Tyler, and failed not only in Kentucky almost everywhere else. In 1848 they nominated Gen. Wm. O. Butler, and again to carry Kentucky or their candidates. In 1856 they nominated John C. Breckinridge."

ATTEMPT TO FOIST SLAVE OREGON.--The Rochester (N.Y.) *Journal* makes the following statements: "We expect soon to publish an account from a gentleman of high intelligence and of entire reliable reference to the purpose of many Southern settlers in Oregon of instituting slavery there as soon as they reduce a majority of the people to a State organization. Dr. W. Wilnot Proviso, which was inserted in the Territorial Act, these men now claim the right, under the alleged doctrine of the Buchanan platform, the Constitution tolerates and slavery in the Territories, to hold in Oregon; and the influence of Government would be used to suppress their claims."

We learn that the failure of an attempt to organize a State Government was in part owing to the fact that leading schemers were known, their plans perfected for making a slave State. They have not also their purpose, but are necessarily to postpone it until the present difficulties are settled."

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the late letter of Martin Van Buren supporting Mr. Buchanan, paying him a glowing compliment: "If there is within the limits of the Republic a cordially abhorred and detested, intelligent and patriotic man of all at the South, that man is Martin Van Buren."

The resignation of Messrs. South Carolina, and he has just had a new election on the 29th. The *Richmond Times* says both these have sent back without opposition, and very large complimentary votes.

St. Louis, July 19.--A preparatory to a Catholic organization held here last night. The object of the association is to enable Catholics of whatever nationality to secure of whatever nationality to secure of fixed at \$10 per share.

They only love truth, and they love it wisely.

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Terri... Phil... rail... on the... by the... motive... teachers... Church... cor... several... happen... Snow... cur... curre... makes... No... of the... On... motive... dispatch... A disp... numbers... there in... Train... train... parents... They... train... on while... and the... reach... Both... three... rushing... cons... number... imposs... The... ing and... The... rister... covered... James... Hall, J... Bar... Cather... line M... Brady... James... noer of... In a... counte... mostly... Ellen... dren w... The... Am... of St... Po... the ac... the ne... appro... yards... Wh... they... nearly... nearly... about... ear, p... Mo... to ext... amid... still a... The... were... Tw... shop... of the... dying... A... and f... tend... Tw... water... ter w... main... Ni... black... to be... Un... so ch... covers... At... spot... coun... M... wout... ers p... tion... mad... dead... The... the... mit... We... crin... for... T... four... num... nam... An... Up... and... they... We... P... Boy... win... Ab... for... On... of...