The Press.

VOL. 3.—NO. 114. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1859. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

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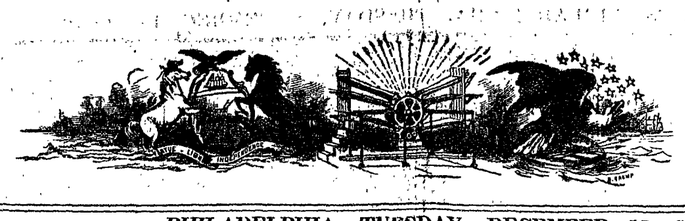

The Press.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1859.

Affairs of Italy.

That there will be an European Congress upon the affairs of Italy appears to be recognised as a settled thing, though the formal invitation to assist has not yet reached England. A previous understanding between England and France is said to exist, the principle of which is that, under no circumstances, shall the Italian Duchies have their expelled rulers *forced* back upon them.

GARIBALDI has retired into private life, and has issued a farewell proclamation to the Italians, in which, however, he promises to come forward again, if required. His words are, "On the day when VICTOR EMMANUEL shall again call upon his soldiers to fight for the deliverance of our country, I shall find an arm of some kind or another, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms. The miserable and tortuous policy which, for the moment, troubles the majestic march of our affairs, should engage us, more than ever, to rally round the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is incapable of repudiating the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay up stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever may attempt to throw us back into our former miserable state."

It is understood that GARIBALDI, who dates from Nice, has accepted a general's commission in the Piedmontese army, under VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The latest intelligence from France, bearing on the Italian question, is of unusual interest. It may be recollected that the Three Duchies, with Romagna, tendered their united sovereignty to VICTOR EMMANUEL, who was compelled by NAPOLEON'S influence, to decline accepting the offer, which would have made him actual King of Central Italy. After a lapse of some weeks, the Italians tendered the Regency to Prince DE CARIGNAN, who is cousin to VICTOR EMMANUEL. This was considered as offering it, in effect, to VICTOR EMMANUEL, in a vicarious manner. The Prince, awed by apprehensions of France, was compelled to refuse the Regency; but, while thus declining it for himself, appointed the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI to this high office. It was doubted whether France would permit this appointment to be acted upon; but the *Paris Moniteur* of the 23d publishes the following: "The French Government, believing that the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. BUONCOMPAGNI would prejudice the questions which will be submitted to the approaching Congress, had looked on the adoption of the above measure with regret. This impression is now modified by the explanations given by the Government of Sardinia, which declare the maintenance of public order was the sole object and only aim of the above delegation to M. BUONCOMPAGNI, and that the concentration in his hands of the Government of Central Italy had in no manner the character of a virtual Regency."

We have believed, from the first, that NAPOLEON has meant well to Italy, and that unavoidable and hazardous circumstances, which might have eventuated in a general European war, alone made the Peace of Villafranca a strong necessity. The recognition of the Italian Regency, on any terms, assures us that NAPOLEON continues friendly to Italy. To free her in a single campaign would have been a sort of miracle. To have liberated Lombardy is a great deal of itself. Ere long, if events permit, Italy may be free from the Alps to the Appennines, and those who talk and write of the ambition of NAPOLEON and his views of aggrandizement, should remember that he has spent over $100,000,000 for Italy, without gaining one square mile of her territory for France.

The news by the *Persia* is that Austria objects to the Regency, and that France proposes a general disarming of Europe. MAZZINI, who, unfortunately, is not a practical man, and is an impracticable politician, has written a letter to Baron RICASOLI, who is at the head of the Provisional Government of Tuscany, urging the extension of the revolution, without which, *he adds, all that has been done will be useless.* He proposes that GARIBALDI should be elected head of the volunteers—that Perugia should be retaken—and then Rome would rise, forgetting, apparently, that there is no power in the Eternal City able to cope with the French soldiers there. An extract will exhibit the views by which MAZZINI is animated at the present moment: "Eight or ten thousand men, with the name of GARIBALDI, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, *and ready for explosion at a moment's notice*, would become the insurrection of the whole State. The insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from Power to Power, for the move must bring the King of Sardinia once more on the field of action." The *European Times* says: "There is only another element wanting to make the programme complete, and make the close of 1859 a counterpart of 1848—revolutionizing the disaffected provinces of Austria. It is not to be wondered at, all things considered, that France, Austria, VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the Pope should desire the extinction of the volcano, which may burst forth any hour with the political lava referred to in MAZZINI'S letter. The object most dear to these Powers is speed in settling the points at issue—that of Lord PALMERSTON'S may possibly be delay; but, whatever the cause, we appear to be near the birth of great results." There is not much doubt that the Italian question approaches a settlement.

What High Art Is.

[For The Press.]

High Art, if there be any such thing, must be that use of the arts which has the effect of elevating and refining the morals. Thus, in painting, while the delineation of the subject, the harmony of all its features, and the combination and blending of the colors, must be so perfectly true to nature as to satisfy the highest and most intelligent perception of excellence, the subject itself, or its treatment, must be suggestive of ideas tending to elevate the moral sentiments, without which, no picture, however admirable the execution, can be called a work of High Art. Historical pictures, therefore, unless recording some event in which great principles were involved, are not necessarily high art, although it is common so to consider them.

Music, which specially appeals to the feelings, proves the correctness of this theory, the devotional being universally acknowledged as the highest order. Still, it is very questionable whether the use of such a term is justifiable, under any circumstances, because there are many pictures that would suggest various ideas to different people, so that what would excite in one man merely sensual desire, in another might call into activity the highest and purest sentiments of which the human mind is capable.

DIVORCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has amended a chapter concerning divorce, so that divorce from the bond of matrimony may be decreed in favor of either party for extreme cruelty or desertion by the other, provided the desertion shall have continued for five consecutive years; and in favor of a wife deserting her husband, when it appears that such desertion shall have continued for three consecutive years, and was caused by gross, wanton, or cruel neglect of the husband to provide suitable maintenance for her, he being of sufficient ability so to do. Section 9 was also amended, by adding to the causes of divorce, "gross and confirmed habits of intoxication contracted after marriage, or cruel and abusive treatment."

☞ The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* contains the following:

"At a called meeting of the Republicans of Wheeling, on last evening, the 28th instant, E. M. Norton in the chair, and I. M. Pumphry as secretary, on motion of Thomas Hornbrook, Esq., N. C. Arthur was appointed as a delegate to the Richmond Opposition Convention on the 14th proximo. Mr Arthur being duly notified, heartily accepted the nomination."

The Harper's Ferry Fugitives.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CHAMBERSBURG, December 10, 1859.

There has been so much speculation relative to the companions of Captain Cook, who had accompanied him in his flight until he was arrested, and who subsequently made their escape to the North, that a brief narrative of their movements might be interesting to your readers.

Captain John E. Cook, Barclay Coppie, Owen Brown, C. P. Tidd, and F. J. Merriam, made their escape from Harper's Ferry together—Hazlett and Anderson (a negro) also escaped from the Ferry, each travelling alone. All of them came into Franklin county, and first sought concealment in the South mountain. Anderson made his escape, doubtless, through the aid of negro friends, and is now in Canada. I believe that no white man in our county saw him who knew him. Albert Hazlett was the first one of the fugitives arrested. He came into Chambersburg alone, at noon-day, with his Sharp's rifle under his arm, wrapped up in his blanket. He was believed to be Captain Cook—the only fugitive who, at that time, had been described in the public prints, and for whom a reward had been offered. Several persons followed him until he entered the house of Mrs. Ritner, with whom Brown and all his party had boarded when in the place. Hazlett met the wife of Capt. Cook there, and she at once besought him to fly for his life, as she knew that persons were watching for the fugitives. He escaped out through the back yard, and all traces of him were lost until he was seen the next day walking along the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Newville. He was at once followed, and was arrested when just entering Carlisle. As soon as he was arrested, Governor Wise was telegraphed to, and he forwarded a requisition for Capt. Cook; but when Virginians came on to Carlisle to identify Cook, they did not know the prisoner at all. Another requisition was obtained for Albert Hazlett, and other witnesses sent on, but they could not positively identify him. One of the witnesses, however, did swear that he saw the prisoner participate in the insurrection and fire his Sharp's rifle upon the citizens. A third requisition was then obtained for Harrison, the name he gave as his, and on that he was remanded. The difficulty in identifying him delayed his delivery to the Virginia authorities for some two weeks after his arrest; hence Capt. Cook, who was arrested a week later than Hazlett, was in Charlestown and on trial by the time that Hazlett reached there. Cook's delivery was also facilitated by the fact that a requisition was in Carlisle for him at the time he was arrested—the requisition having been sent on when Hazlett was first arrested, under the impression that he was Cook.

With the details of the arrest of Captain Cook your readers are familiar. He was in search of food, and, not knowing the country, found himself most unexpectedly at Major Hughes' iron works, within hailing distance of fifty men. The mountain opens very abruptly upon the works, and had he been acquainted with the locality he would certainly have chosen any other point than that one to purchase food. Strange to say, also, the first man he met was Daniel Logan, the most expert man to secure a fugitive we have in the county. Mr. Fitzhugh was with Logan, or Cook would have passed without suspicion, for Logan had not seen the description of him; but Fitzhugh had noticed it particularly, and had no doubt of Cook's identity, from the moment he saw him, and he communicated his belief to Logan in a whisper, without exciting Cook's suspicion, or they would doubtless have both paid the penalty of their lives in attempting to secure him, as he was armed and uses the revolver with fatal precision. They asked him to go along with them to get meat, and in an unguarded moment they seized his arms. Cook made a desperate struggle to reach his pistol, but he was overpowered and the pistol taken from him. He was then bound and brought to Chambersburg.

On his way to Chambersburg he confessed his identity to Logan, and endeavored to make an arrangement to purchase his release. Whether he could have secured his release by paying his captors is doubtful; but as he had no money, and no one in Chambersburg who could vouch for him, the effort necessarily failed. He was taken before a justice, where Messrs. Brewer, McClure, and Carlisle appeared in his behalf; but his identity was conclusively established by papers upon his person, and he was committed to prison. In three days he was in Charlestown, and in three weeks was under sentence of death.

Barnesty as all rational men must condemn the conduct of Cook, and justly as the law demands his life, there are few who know him who will not lament his terrible fate. He is under thirty years of age, and of most effeminate appearance and stature. He would weigh scarcely 125 pounds, and his long, light hair, large, soft blue eyes, and exceedingly fair complexion, added to his amiability and frankness of manner, are well calculated to win upon any heart. He is a man of high culture, a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, and has evidently been an earnest devotee of the fine arts. In prison his mind would involuntarily wander from himself, and he would discuss the great paintings of the old masters with all the enthusiasm of his nature. He is a stranger to the ordinary vices of the day, and, excepting his criminal infatuation on the slave question, few men could boast of a higher standard of morals. Profanity never escaped his lips, and he never was intoxicated in his life. But on the slavery question he was decidedly unbalanced—he was mad. He had passed through the Kansas difficulties; had seen his friends killed by his side; had, on various occasions, saved his own life only by his indomitable courage and skill; had gone for weeks, when pro-slavery men had taken possession of the Territory, with a price set upon his head, to be paid whether he should be taken dead or alive; and these grievances, or persecutions, as he regarded them, deranged his reason. From these he was the mere creature of what he regarded a great moral principle, and which, with him, had become a passion more powerful than self. He was honestly and wholly devoted to it, and his humane and impulsive nature but served to cloud rather than aid his judgment. Thus was Cook impelled to stain his hands with murder. None can complain of Virginia for the execution of her laws. Cook invaded her territory, and, according to her laws, is justly convicted; and whether the extreme penalty shall be inflicted is for Virginia alone to determine. She has determined it, and Cook must explate his offence upon the scaffold. I would not, if I could, detract, otherwise, and mingled magnanimity with justice; but justly as he dies in obedience to the penalty of outraged law, John E. Cook will die widely lamented.

The facts in relation to the escape of Merriam, Brown, Coppie, and Tidd, are now well known to the public here. Merriam is a young Bostonian of scarcely 23 years of age. He passed through part of the Kansas war, and was fearless and untiring in his efforts against the Missourians who wore at war with the free-State men. Subsequently he went to Hayti and spent a winter there. He does not seem to have been immediately connected with John Brown in his Harper's Ferry insurrection until about the first of October. He came to this place about that time on his way to Harper's Ferry, and called with one of our attorneys and had his will drawn, properly, executed, and mailed to the executor in Boston. He represented himself as a tourist in his way South, and, fearing accidents, wished his will prepared. He is a young man of fine address and evidently more than ordinary culture. He was not in the fight at Harper's Ferry, but was stationed at an out-post for some purpose—perhaps to receive and lead expected reinforcements. In company with Tidd, Coppie, and Brown, he came to Chambersburg the night Cook was put in jail; and the whole four remained in this immediate vicinity for several days. They were seen frequently by different persons, and suspected to be the fugitives; but nothing was known of them with any degree of positiveness, excepting by a few, who were professionally or otherwise confidentially advised of their names and purpose. They slept in a barn near town two nights, and were seen there; and they called at several houses in town after dark to get food. It is generally understood that they desired and contemplated the rescue of Cook from prison; but they were prevailed upon not to attempt it. They had each four revolvers, in addition to their bowie-knives and rifles. It is believed that but one white person communicated with them directly during their stay here, and that person was a woman; though it is more than probable that they were advised indirectly by several of our citizens. Although it was well known that they were here, no one attempted to hunt or arrest them. No reward had been offered for them. In fact, the Virginians believed that Tidd, Anderson, and Brown were dead, and they did not know that there had been two Coppies in the insurrection. Gov. Wise was informed that four fugitives were in this neighborhood, and he at once offered a reward of $500 a head for them. But it did not tempt any one to try the arrest; indeed, it was well known that they could not be taken alive. They might have been overwhelmed by numbers, and taken dead or crippled; but, with each one prepared to fire twenty-four balls, with fearful precision, in as many seconds, the attempt would have been a most costly one.

After Cook had been remanded to Virginia, Merriam disguised himself, and went to Boston direct by railroad, passing through Philadelphia and New York. In Philadelphia, he stopped at the Merchants' Hotel, and, I believe, registered his name correctly. He was known to but very few persons out of Boston, and when he passed through Philadelphia, the general belief was that he had died of wounds received at Harper's Ferry, and been buried by his companions in the mountains. Obituary notices of him had been published in several of the New York and Boston papers. He reached Boston, and from thence he went to Canada, where he still remains.

Tidd, Coppie, and Brown, being better known, started for the North on foot through the mountains. Brown was wounded, and often had to be assisted by his companions, and at times they carried him to facilitate their progress. They reached the North mountain, near Strasburg, in this county, and from thence passed on to Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon county. They were ten days reaching Shirleysburg, some forty miles distant. From that place they went on to the Juniata, at Bell's Mills, where they separated. Coppie reached Canada first, and Tidd was some days behind him. Brown has never gone to Canada; he is still in the Northern States, and will probably remain there.

Both Cook and Hazlett were arrested by citizens of Franklin county, and after having the law exhausted for their release, they were quietly remanded to the Virginia authorities by due process of courts, and not an arm or a voice was raised against it. No Virginian ever attempted to follow the fugitives. Even when it was known in Virginia that four of them were in this county no one came to aid in their arrest; and the only two they have secured were given them by Pennsylvania police and Pennsylvania courts. In addition to this, had John Brown succeeded in exciting a servile insurrection, Franklin county, which is now and will remain decidedly Republican in politics, would have sent thousands of men, if necessary, to protect the families and the homes of the Virginians, *and not one would have joined the forces of Brown!* And yet a citizen of Franklin county cannot now enter Virginia. One of our mechanics started for Virginia a short time ago to work at his trade, and he had scarcely crossed the line until he was lodged in jail. What would have been his fate had not an acquaintance chanced to pass the jail, is hard to conjecture. In addition to this, Virginia is sounding the tocsin of civil war, and breathing disunion through her press and her officials. And for what? Because seventeen madmen, unaided by and unknown to the North—excepting, perhaps, a few scores of fanatics out of twenty millions—*attempted to revolutionize their State.*

Why this constant alarm? Why were men, confessedly guilty, it is true, tried with indecent haste, in the midst of the wildest excitement, when a deliberate trial, in reasonable time, and with unbiased jurors, would have reached the same results? By no rule of law could the prisoners have escaped conviction, with a fair and dispassionate trial, and Virginia could well have afforded it to them. Such would have been a quiet but majestic declaration of self-reliance, that the world would have respected, and the future would have no regrets for Virginia weakness and rashness in the administration of justice. When the present excitement shall have exhausted itself, and Virginia shall see that the North is, as ever, loyal to the Union and the laws, will her people look back with pride upon the trial, conviction, and execution of the Harper's Ferry insurgents? FRANKLIN.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

RUFUS CHOATE AND MONEY MATTERS.—The following extract from Parker's Reminiscences of Rufus Choate exhibits one of his prominent traits, in which he was not unlike Mr. Webster:

"I never remember seeing him collect any money, or make any charges in any books. Indeed, I never saw any account books in his office. He never seemed to have any money. If he wanted any he would get me to draw a check for him, even for five dollars, and he signed it. If he drew the check himself, he made sad work of it. It used to be said round the entry that when he had to go to Washington to argue cases, or to Congress, he could not fix such a manner as to infringe upon the rights of any portion of this Union. [Applause.]

Mr. HASKIN. Will the gentleman permit me to put an interrogatory to him?

Mr. LOGAN. That is owing to its character. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN. The gentleman from Illinois has stated that he intended to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. LOGAN. I have.

Mr. HASKIN. If the Charleston Convention adopt a platform in opposition to the views of Judge Douglas, as expressed in his essay, published in *Harper's Magazine*, and endorsing and approving the conduct of the Administration, as well upon other matters as upon its Kansas policy, will the gentleman from Illinois then support the nominee of that Convention?

Mr. LOGAN. I will answer the gentleman's question. I am sore about twenty-eight years of age. I was born a Democrat, and all my life I have learned to believe that the Democratic party, in National Convention, never do wrong. [Applause and laughter from the Democratic benches and the galleries.] I have never known the Democratic party, in National Convention, to endorse a platform that was not consistent with my views. Having that confidence in the party, I do not go ahead, and I will not say what I will do. Having confidence in that Convention, I will vote for the nominee of that Convention.

Mr. HASKIN. Anyhow?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASKIN. I will not. Does the gentleman believe with the distinguished Senator from Illinois, whose nomination he is desirous of securing from the Charleston Convention, and whose I sustained throughout his glorious fight against this Administration, as well upon its Kansas policy as upon its startling corruptions, which, in the last House, I endeavored to expose to the country—does the gentleman from Illinois believe with the Senator from his State that an organized Territorial Government, like that of Kansas, can exclude or abolish slavery from its borders?

Mr. LOGAN. I will answer the gentleman's questions in this way.

Mr. HASKIN. No dodging. Let us put ourselves squarely upon the record.

Mr. LOGAN. I profess to be a Democrat. I do not recognise such a distinction as anti-Lecompton or Lecompton Democrats, but denominate all as Democrats. I have said frequently that I am buried past issues. I have done with them. Ignoring them, I say then that I am a Democrat without a prefix to my name. I am for Stephen A. Douglas for the next President of the United States—first, last, and all the time. If he is not nominated, I am for the next man—that is, sir, the man who is nominated. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN. If the Charleston Convention adopt a resolution in its platform that Congress shall protect slave property in the organized Territories of the United States where the people are opposed to it, will the gentleman from Illinois then support the nominee of that Convention?

Mr. LOGAN. Let me say to my friend from New York to wait until the Democratic platform is adopted. When it is adopted, and we have seen it, is the time to say what we will do. Let us meet and embrace one another as brothers. Let us come together, strike hands, and bury past differences. Let us meet upon a common platform. Let us be united in our action to defeat the Republicans and to elect a Democratic Speaker. [Applause.]

A MOOT NOTE.—The following is a copy of a note upon which suit was brought before a justice at New Albany:

"EVIDENCE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

"I, the undersigned, ———, acknowledge by virtue of my own handwriting, that I have received from ——— a capital of $39, stated with words, thirty and nine dollars cash, and borrowed this capital with interest at 6 per cent. per hundred. I promise to pay to my lord creditor, with thanks, within three months, for which I with my property stand as security.

"NEW ALBANY, the 9th day of July, 1859."

THE BURIAL OF JOHN BROWN.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who accompanied the funeral party which conveyed the remains of John Brown to his old home, at North Elba, Vt., says that—

"Soon after their arrival Mrs. Brown came to Mr. McKim, saying that the family were all gathered in another room, waiting anxiously to hear a recital of what had happened, and we were all invited to join them. There was Salmon Brown, the only son at home, an intelligent-looking and handsome man, of 23, tall, stout, with rich auburn hair, and a full and becoming beard; then there was Ruth Thompson, the eldest daughter, a child of John Brown, by his first wife; then the daughters, and daughters-in-law already alluded to, beside some others whose names I do not recollect.

"Mr. McKim, at Mrs. Brown's request, began, and related, as well as he could in so short a space as was allowed, all that had happened of particular interest to them from the time of their mother's arrival in Philadelphia, on the 12th of November, up to that moment. He told how she had been put under his charge by Mr. Higginson, with a request that he would aid her in making her way to Virginia; how that, finding no one to whose care he might entrust her, he had accompanied her himself to Baltimore; that, arriving there, she had been met with a countermanding dispatch, directing her to return immediately; that she had returned the same day to Philadelphia, there remaining (with the exception of a few days spent at Eagleswood, N. J.,) with sympathizing and congenial friends, till the near approach of the day fixed for the execution. He told them of their mother's letter to Governor Wise, asking for the remains, when all should be over, of her husband and sons; of the Governor's answer, which, at his request, Mr. Phillips then read, with the order to General Taliaferro; of the letter she had received from Mr. Brown, saying he was now willing she should come to see him, if she thought herself equal to the task; of her desire to go, if she could be accompanied by a friend; of the willingness, as he was sure, of hundreds in Philadelphia to undertake that task, and of the cheerfulness and pleasure with which those whom it was agreed should bear bear her company tendered their services. He spoke of the delicacy and generosity with which his associate, Mr. Tyndall, had performed his part of the duty, and said that Mr. McKim and himself had regarded the permission extended to them of aiding in so holy and solemn a mission as an honor and a privilege. He then described the journey to Baltimore; the difficulty experienced there till they produced Gov. Wise's letter as a passport; spoke of the courtesy of the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and of the Marylanders generally; of the kindness of Col. Shutt, of Mr. Phelps, of Dr. McDougal, of the United States army, to whom they were introduced on the way; of Mrs. Foulke, at the Wager House, at Harper's Ferry; of Capt. Moore, the officer in command of the Virginia troops at that station; of Col. Lee, the gentlemanly commandant there of the United States soldiery; of Col. Barber, superintendent of the United States Armory; of Mr. Moore, one of his officials; of Mr. Gantts, of Capt. Lane of Frederick, and of many others. He told them something of the delay that had been experienced at Harper's Ferry, and of the assurances that had been given them that the respectable people of Virginia did not approve, but strongly condemned it. He made no comments on the refusal of Gen. Taliaferro to allow either of Mrs. Brown's companions to accompany her to Charlestown; nor did he call attention to the fact, while stating it, that, though their mother had arrived at Harper's Ferry at 7 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, she was not allowed to visit their father till 3 o'clock P. M. of the day following; and that then the interview was limited to a space of time not much over two hours. He was careful in his relation to say nothing that would needlessly inflame their bleeding wounds. When he came to tell of the disinterment of the bodies of Oliver and Watson, or rather the attempt at disinterment, he had a difficult part to perform. Isabel, the widow of Watson, was unavoidably absent at the time, but the big, tender, anxious eyes of Martha, the interesting widow of Oliver, were intent upon him, and for a moment he seemed embarrassed; but, with a few words on the comparative unimportance of what becomes of one's body after the spirit, which is its life, has taken its flight, and upon the natural changes in the human tissues which in the lapse of time must necessarily take place, he added that Col. Barber had given his assurance that all the bodies should be disinterred and reburied with becoming decency, and then passed on to other topics. He told them as much as he could recall of what had been related to him of their father's last hours, and lingered, evidently to their great gratification, over anecdotes which he had heard illustrative of his bravery and other noble qualities.

"When Mr. McKim had finished, Mr. Phillips took up the theme, and, in the tender and most beautiful manner, pursued it till all tears were wiped away. A holy, peaceful joy seemed gradually to dispel grief, and a becoming filial and conjugal pride seemed to reconcile these stricken ones to their destiny.

"It was a late hour, and the duties and trials of the morrow admonished the party that some of them had the need of rest."

On the following day the funeral services took place, which consisted of the singing of a hymn, a prayer by Rev. Joshua Young, of Burlington, Vt., and addresses by J. Miller McKim and Wendell Phillips.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM.—In Kentucky delegates have already been appointed to a Republican National Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate. The Republicans of Missouri have issued a call for a State Convention. It appeared in a late issue of the St. Louis *Democrat*, the organ of the Republican party of that State, as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that a State Convention of the Republicans of Missouri will be held at Jefferson city on the 23th of next December, to select delegates to the national Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The Convention will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention of the united Opposition of the State. The free Democrats and Republicans of Missouri are requested to send delegates from every county in the State.

"BARTON ALLE, Chairman Gen. Com."

☞ At the request of Governor Willard, the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and the Hon. John L. Robinson, have gone to Richmond to make a last effort to save the life of Cook. They bear with them a petition, numerously signed, to that effect.

The Debate between Haskin and Logan.

The *Congressional Globe* of Saturday gives the following report of the debate between Mr. Haskin and Mr. Logan:

Mr. LOGAN. So far as the Democratic candidate for Speaker is concerned, I have never asked him a question, for God knows the subject never entered my mind. I came here to vote for whoever the Democratic party should put in nomination for Speaker. I have entire confidence in the impartiality of that gentleman who is the nominee of the Democratic party. I have confidence in him because he comes from the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison—from a land of patriots; and I believe that no man coming from that land could act in such a manner as to infringe upon the rights of any portion of this Union. [Applause.]

Mr. HASKIN. Will the gentleman permit me to put an interrogatory to him?

Mr. LOGAN. That is owing to its character. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN. The gentleman from Illinois has stated that he intended to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. LOGAN. I have.

Mr. HASKIN. If the Charleston Convention adopt a platform in opposition to the views of Judge Douglas, as expressed in his essay, published in *Harper's Magazine*, and endorsing and approving the conduct of the Administration, as well upon other matters as upon its Kansas policy, will the gentleman from Illinois then support the nominee of that Convention?

Mr. LOGAN. I will answer the gentleman's question. I am sore about twenty-eight years of age. I was born a Democrat, and all my life I have learned to believe that the Democratic party, in National Convention, never do wrong. [Applause and laughter from the Democratic benches and the galleries.] I have never known the Democratic party, in National Convention, to endorse a platform that was not consistent with my views. Having that confidence in the party, I do not go ahead, and I will not say what I will do. Having confidence in that Convention, I will vote for the nominee of that Convention.

Mr. HASKIN. Anyhow?

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HASKIN. I will not. Does the gentleman believe with the distinguished Senator from Illinois, whose nomination he is desirous of securing from the Charleston Convention, and whose I sustained throughout his glorious fight against this Administration, as well upon its Kansas policy as upon its startling corruptions, which, in the last House, I endeavored to expose to the country—does the gentleman from Illinois believe with the Senator from his State that an organized Territorial Government, like that of Kansas, can exclude or abolish slavery from its borders?

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