

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 18, 1858.

A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered before the Fire Companies of this place, this (Thanksgiving) evening, in the First Lutheran Church, by the Pastor. Services will commence at 7 o'clock.

COURT.—The November term of court commenced on Monday last week. A number of petty suits—not worth reporting—were disposed of. The only trial that caused any feeling was that of Ridor and wife, charged with the murder of their infant child. A great number of witnesses were examined, including all the physicians of Carlisle. After a two days trial, the case was submitted to the jury, who after a short absence, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The School Directors, says the Democrat, having made arrangements for the establishment of a public library, and having secured quite a number of valuable books by contribution, Education Hall was thrown open to the public on Thursday evening last, to afford any who desired to avail themselves of an opportunity to spend the evening in useful reading, but we regret to say the opportunity was embraced by very few. The Hall will be open every Thursday evening, and we hope more interest will be manifested by our citizens in the enterprise.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—Mr. N. C. MUSELMAN having resigned his position as Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, the Board of Directors, by a unanimous vote, elected Wm. M. BRATTON to that position. The stockholders and friends of the institution will be glad to learn that Mr. BRATTON has accepted, and is again at his old post, who after being compelled to vacate a few months since on account of impaired health, Mr. MUSELMAN, during the past few months he acted in the capacity of Cashier, gave general satisfaction to all having business to transact in the bank.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—An election for Directors of the Carlisle Deposit Bank was held on Monday, with the following result—Richard Parker, Samuel Wherry, John Zug, W. B. Mullin, Jacob Leiby, Abm. Bosler, J. D. Goggs, R. M. Henderson, Moses Bricker.

Mon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, the author of the much abused "English Lecompton Bill," has been re-elected to Congress, by nearly 2000 majority! Wonder who was rebuked by this result?

HASKIN'S OFFICIAL MAJORITY THIRTEEN.—In the Ninth Congressional District of New York, John B. Haskin, anti-Lecompton Democrat, is officially declared elected by 13 majority.

An election Packer has issued a writ of Habeas Corpus in Berks county, on the 30th inst., to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of the Allegheny county bond holders against Allegheny county, in favor of the former, and granted a mandamus commanding the commissioners to levy the tax, and pay the interest on the bonds.

UNION OF METHODISTS.—A correspondence has been going on between Northern Protestant Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodist Connection respecting a union of the two bodies. There seems to be no formidable difficulty in the way of the design.

Autumn, with its damp, chill winds, its murky skies, its faded leaf and flower, is here at last; and once where sunshine and beauty reigned, gloom and desolation now claim exclusive control. But, whilst all without is dreary and forsaken, renewed charms are lent to the heartstone; to the family and social circle. There, when night throws her sable mantle over the landscape, let loved ones gather round, and by all means have a Volunteer to read.

Roger Pryor, editor of the Richmond Star, and Major Heiss, editor of the Washington South, have joined their respective establishments, and will issue their paper from Washington in an enlarged form. It proposes to advocate the general interest of the Democratic party.

A BLUE PILL.—The election of a Democratic member of Congress in Wisconsin, and another in Michigan, has taken the Republicans by surprise. In their victorious march through the country, the thought of defeat in a single State had not once occurred to them, and especially in such Republican strongholds as the above. Hence the election of these Democrats is peculiarly aggravating to them.

The Chicago Democrat says—"The friends of Judge Douglas had a grand justification Saturday evening at the residence of Col. McCook. The leading toast was, 'The United Democracy, and the success of the Charleston nominees.'" The Democrat also says that Senator Douglas will give the Administration a hearty support the coming session of Congress.

The merchants of Baltimore have subscribed upwards of \$4000 for the families of Rigdon and Benton, the murdered policemen, and the subscription is still going forward.

AN OLD EDITOR DEAD.—John Baer, Esq., the editor and senior publisher of the Lancaster Volksfreund, and the oldest printer and publisher in Lancaster, died in that city on Saturday last. The newspaper which he edited is one of the most influential and profitable German papers in the country.

FROM OREGON.—Advises received from Oregon to the 6th ult., represent the hostile Indians as seeking for peace, which Colonel Wright refuses to grant without an unconditional surrender, with all their women and property. The soldiers were destroying their grain fields and stores of provisions, and the Indians are reduced to a state of starvation.

The New York Enquirer has taken ground in favor of Hon. Wm. H. Seward as the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has become a permanent resident of Kansas, and is spoken of as U. S. Senator.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The elections which come off recently, in nearly all the Northern and Western States, have resulted disastrously to the Democratic party; to such an extent, indeed, that the conglomeration of Opposition will have a majority in the lower branch of the next Congress, which we are sure bodes no good to anybody, and which will, unfortunately, keep up a continual ferment of the vexed question which has agitated the country to such a dangerous degree for the last four years. Let the good men of the country, who so nobly stood up against fanatical Black Republican Abolitionism, pray to God to avert the danger which threatens our glorious Union. The motto of the leaders of the Opposition is "rule or ruin," and they will be in the ascendant or destroy the Union in the attempt—if they can. This disastrous state of things in the North, points out the absolute necessity for immediate action, and a thorough re-organization of the Democratic party in the Northern States. We are assured that this Black Republican does not speak the real sentiments of this section of the Union, and all that is wanting to reverse this order of things is for the Democratic party to take a bold and united stand for the Constitution and the Union. The party in the North is as strong and as invincible to-day as it ever was. All that is required to make it formidable and overwhelmingly triumphant, is unity of action and a pre-determination to succeed.

We repeat—we have met a disastrous defeat in the Northern and Western States—a defeat that should open our eyes to our true position. We should ask ourselves—What is wrong?—And after asking this question, in a spirit of honesty and candor, let us be admonished, and act promptly and with an eye to the welfare of the country and the Democratic party. We again ask—What is wrong? But, to ask the question is an easy matter—to answer it is a task that requires a more able pen than ours.—We confess, we have been disappointed in the result of the recent elections; but this disappointment should not, and must not, be permitted to operate against us in future contests. On the contrary, it should teach us wisdom, and prudence, and toleration. It is time that all bickerings in our party should cease, and good feeling inculcated. A few imprudent men, with more zeal than sense, can produce an incalculable amount of mischief to a political party. We have such men in the Democratic party—men whose intentions, we doubt not, are honest, but whose advice is dangerous.—We want peace in the party; we want confidence restored; we want unity of action. Then we can bid defiance to all the factions that may be arrayed against us. Then we can be successful at the polls.

In the late contest in Pennsylvania, old Mohr-Cumberland was the only county in the State that proved true to the Democratic party—the only county in the State, we repeat. And why was this? Because the campaign was conducted with prudence. The Democratic papers of the county took a bold stand in defense of the National Administration, by sustaining its general policy. At every Convention and Democratic meeting held in this county since Mr. Buchanan assumed the duties of President, his Administration was endorsed in strong and emphatic language—language that could not be misunderstood. But, we did not, at the same time, denounce as "traitors" those who differed with the Administration on the single issue of the Lecompton Constitution; we did not attempt to read Judge Douglas and his friends out of the Democratic party, for had we done so, the result in this county on the 12th of October might have been different. Instead of giving a hundred or two more than the usual Democratic majority, we might have been defeated. The Democrats who cannot agree with the President on the Lecompton question, are not the enemies of the Administration, and every man of them, so far as we know, voted with us at the late election. Of course, they have no idea of forsaking the Democratic party—it would be an imputation upon their characters to whisper such a charge. They only ask that their views in regard to Lecompton may be tolerated, not endorsed. Their reasonable request was granted—they were not denounced, and yet the course of the Administration was endorsed by our Democratic Conventions and meetings. Such was the course of policy adopted by the Democracy of Cumberland in the late contest, and a glorious victory followed.

In conclusion, then, we again invoke harmony in the Democratic ranks. This we must have, if we desire to be successful in 1860.—Let all heart-burnings and bickerings be considered by-gones, and the eagle of victory will appear perch upon our banners. The Lecompton question being virtually settled, let all Democrats yield a willing support to our patriotic President, and our word for it, he will use his best efforts to reconcile past differences. So mote it be.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The present military force of the U. S. consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps:—Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten regiments of infantry, making a grand aggregate of thirteen thousand rank and file of arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions of square miles, being nearly two thirds of all Europe. There are eleven hundred commissioned officers, including one hundred medical officers, eight hundred and fifty of whom graduated at the military academy, and two hundred and fifty civil appointments. The nativity of these officers is as follows:—Born in the United States, 1,060; Ireland, 14; France, 8; England, 6; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; Austria, 1; Italy, 1; Poland, 1; Spain, 1; Cuba, 1; Turkey, 1; at Sea, 2.

The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men, of which the State of New York claims to furnish 500,000.

The late news about the Paris "fashions" is somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring vast quantities of butter, mashed rose leaves, and such like. The Empress is quite corpulent, which accounts for the style. We hail it with "joy." A new era is dawning. Our girls will stop eating stale pencils and chalk, and commence partaking liberally of roast beef and baked beans. They will rise with the lark, they will exercise. They will try on the wash tub, perhaps.

SAD NEWS.—The latest "fashions" say, "skirts are still worn very long behind, sweeping the ground, but in front they will be much shorter."

The Recent Elections and their Influence upon the next Presidential Contest.

Since the first of August last, says the Bedford Gazette, elections have been held in a number of States, North and South. From the results of these elections, we may form some idea of the relative strength of the different political parties and of the probable condition in which they will severally enter into the great battle which is to be fought two years hence. In Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and North Carolina, the Democrats coast their gains by thousands and tens of thousands, whilst in the remaining Southern States, that have recently voted, they retain the ascendancy, by their usual majorities. The fourteen Southern States that cast their votes for Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, are more firmly Democratic than ever. But in the North, parties and politics are in an unsettled condition. A combination of the issues opposed to the Democracy, has triumphed in two of the five Northern States that voted for Mr. Buchanan, viz: Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The remaining three, Indiana, Illinois and California, (the last named by a largely increased majority,) are still Democratic. The rest of the Northern States, with the exception of Minnesota, remain Black Republican, as they were in 1856, although in most of them there are heavy Democratic gains. For instance, in New York, the Democracy are beaten by about fifteen thousand, whilst Fremont's majority over Buchanan, was 80,000 and the combined vote of Fremont and Fillmore exceeded that of Buchanan 205,000! This shows a Democratic gain in this State in two years of 65,000! In Maine, Massachusetts and even in Vermont, there are Democratic gains. In Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Black Republican majorities are greatly reduced and in each of the last two the Democrats gain a member of Congress. In this short, the vote of the North is considerably less emphatic against the Democracy than it was two years ago. Demagogues may talk about the people rebuking the Administration, but they cannot make figures lie, and when they come to count their Anti-Democratic majority in the Northern States that have just spoken, they will find themselves decidedly unable to either tip up or large as in 1856.

In Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin, all of which were formerly Democratic, the Democracy have once more obtained a foot-hold, by electing some of their candidates for Congress.—The tendency of these States is now toward their first love and the Black Republicans are already apprehensive of their return to the Democratic party in 1860. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the success of the Opposition will prove but temporary, their supremacy in these States, whenever they obtained it, having always been spasmodic and short-lived. The shrewd and calculating men of the Opposition, even now concede these States to the Democrats at the next election.

The result in New York, notwithstanding the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor, is ominous to the Opposition. It is a triumph for Seward and the ultra-Black Republicans. It is the annihilation of Crittenden; it scatters the so-called "People's Party" to the four winds of heaven. It draws deeper and darker the line of demarcation between the Black Republicans and the Americans, and forces the latter to maintain a separate organization, or, if they would preserve whatever is national in their creed; to unite with the Democracy. It does all this, because Morgan, the Governor elect, is the representative of the Seward party, and because he (Morgan) succeeded not only over the Democratic candidate, but also over the American, thus placing Seward in the foreground, as the choice of the Opposition in New York, for President in 1860.

Hence, in making up our opinion as to the nature and issue of the next Presidential campaign, when we remember that the whole South, with the exception of Maryland, is firmly with the Democracy; that the Opposition to the Democracy in the North, did not show near so formidable a front at the late election as in 1856, that Seward the great sectionalist, will probably be the Black Republican nominee, and that the Americans will have a candidate of their own in the field, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that a Democratic President will again be chosen on the first Tuesday of November, 1860.

SIX GENERATIONS.—On Wednesday week, at West Roxbury, Mass., a boy was born who can count probably more ancestors than any other person in Massachusetts. He has, of course, a mother—but his great-grandmother is the one of the following: A grandmother, aged 40; a great-grandmother, aged 58; and a great-great-grandmother, aged 79; and a great-great-great-grandmother, aged 97. But the most singular of all is, that all but the old gentleman were born in the same house and same room, and he says himself would have been, had it not been for a visit his parents were making near Boston. Mr. Prescott, the old gentleman referred to, is now looking finely, and says if he lives long enough to see his last little heir married, and a father, he will beat the world and be satisfied.

KANSAS FATAL TO NEWSPAPERS.—The Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, says: "We find that some twenty-five newspapers, which have been started in Kansas since its settlement in the fall of 1854, have suspended, or gone down entirely. In fact, save the Leavenworth Herald and the Herald of Freedom, the two oldest newspapers in the Territory, we believe there is not a paper which has an editor who dates his connection with the Kansas press back of the spring of 1857. Some half a dozen presses have been brought to the Territory, which were never used by their original proprietors, but changed hands before they were used. A press was taken to Fort Riley in 1855, and is now owned by Mr. Garvey, of Topeka. Another was taken to Maubattan during that year, and is now in this office. The press which the Osawatimie Herald was printed, was taken there in 1855, was buried in a wood pile when the town was destroyed, and laid idle until last winter, when it was brought forth to print that journal. A strange fatality has attended the Kansas newspapers, and their future history will be very interesting."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Both Mrs. Gardner, of Hingham, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Studley, of Valley Falls, R. I., were previous to their arrests, considered highly respectable; both were married ladies; both were convicted of the murder of their husbands; both committed this crime by the same means, namely, poison; both were sentenced upon the same day, to wit, 28th of October, ultimo—by the Supreme Courts of the two States—and both for and during their natural lives.

Don't TAKE THEM.—In the November number of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, the following Banks are set down as "Doubtful Pennsylvania Banks." Business men and all others should refuse to receive their notes: Bank of Crawford County, Meadville. Central Bank of Penn'a., Hollidaysburg. McKean County Bank, Sunbury. Shamokin Bank, Shamokin. Tioga County Bank, Tioga. Warren County Bank, Warren.

Who are Aristocrats?

Twenty years ago this man made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, another butch a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were mechanics and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say it out loud. For often you shall find that these tolling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and it brings new financiers; the old are discharged, the young get takes his revenue and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children if he does not. So that it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all. Three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them all down and send their children to labor. The father grows and grows rich—his children strut and use the money—the children in turn inherit the pride and go to shiftless poverty; next, their children, re-invigorated by fresh plebeian blood and by the smell of the clod, come up again.

Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes its leaves and blossoms; spreads them off to fall to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in a new dress and fresh garment.

SINGULAR.—In the recent address of the Hon. T. L. Clingman, before the North Carolina State Fair, he mentions, in connection with the manufacture of wine, and the difficulty on the Atlantic slope of the United States of preventing its acetous fermentation, a remarkable fact concerning a locality of a few miles in extent on the Tyron mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes; and are found elegant in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned, and its equality of temperature are most remarkable, and we should like to know more concerning it.

HOW COAL IS BOUGHT AND SOLD IN LONDON.—In the city of London coal is sent to consumers in sacks containing one hundred pounds each. These are loaded on large carts, drawn by enormous horses, with scales and weights to each cart, and if desired by the purchaser, the sack is weighed by the driver. When the honesty of the coal merchant and the integrity of the driver are well established, the weighing of the sack is seldom required. And in the purchase of a cart load of sacks, some three or four of them taken promiscuously, are tested by the scales, and if found correct the weighing of the remainder of the load is dispensed with. This mode of buying and selling coal is the result of many years' experience in the vast city of London, and is better calculated to do justice to the honest dealer and the consumer than any plan we have seen in practice or proposed in this country.

Among the curious developments of the stoppage of a banking house in Washington city recently, is the fact that Brigham Young comes out minus some \$10,000, having been a depositor to that extent through the agency of the Territorial delegate, who transacted his financial matters in that quarter. It seems, with all Brigham's devotion to Mormonism, he thought it as well to provide for a wet day elsewhere, and hence has been emulating the example of some other rulers, who make investments at a distance from the scene of threatened or impending revolution.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—A new body of religious enthusiasts, called "Congregates," have established themselves about seventy miles north of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The society comprises about 800 members, and all their property is held in common. Their sect profess to believe in the Bible as the word of God, but also that it is a measure done away with by new revelations made since the year 1848 by "the voice of Banancy, through the medium of the Chief Apostolical Bishop." The new revelations are styled "the Laws and covenants of Israel."

We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but when such an article as DUFFY'S GALVANO OIL, which sustains fully what it claims, is presented to the public, we feel no hesitancy in speaking the truth free of charge. The above mentioned medicine has obtained for itself a world-wide name, never to go down with the common articles of the day. It is one of the very best remedies for all kinds of pain, that can be produced. It often gives relief in five minutes.—Troy Blade.

WOOL GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco (Cal.) papers say that the wool business in California at the present day is one of immense importance, and its steady and rapid increase promises to place it ere long at the head of its articles of export. The Bulletin contends that California, in a few years, will produce wools equal to the finest Australian, so desirable in the European markets. It is supposed by parties competent to judge that the clip of the present year alone will reach a million and a quarter pounds.

THEM CAMELS.—The Secretary of War is thoroughly satisfied of the great usefulness of these animals, and their superiority for army service in the wilds of the interior over both horse and mule. The opinion is confirmed, too, by the experiments already made, especially those made by Lieutenant Beale, who has used them in crossing the plains of New Mexico, and in travelling over the mountains, and found them entirely capable of enduring the climate, and of being employed to great advantage.

What shall be done with Mexico? The American journals of all political parties are turning their attention to the distracted and disorganized condition of Mexico. There is great unanimity of opinion expressed in relation to our duty in reference to the present state of affairs in that lawless region, as well as in Central America. The Troy Budget says very truly, that matters seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis in this unhappy and distracted country. Tossed on the waves of revolution—at the mercy first of this faction, and then of that, she has had no stable government—no law and order, for the protection of her own citizens, or those of other countries sojourning there. Anarchy has ruled the hour, and among the scores of petty chiefs who have from time to time aspired to the reins of power, there has not been one who has risen above the level of a brigand. The rights of property or person have not been respected, and our own citizens, in common with those of other nations, have been the subjects of repeated and aggravated plunder and abuse. Nature has lavished upon Mexico all the favors of soil and climate. Her people might be industrious and happy—yet to such an extent has she been reduced by the feuds which have rent her in pieces, that agriculture and commerce are at a stand still, and industrial pursuits of every name are completely paralyzed. From the proximity of Mexico—bying as it does at our doors—it is all important that our citizens should not be debauched from the privileges of commercial intercourse, and from the enjoyment of protection in the peaceful pursuit of trade. Nor are we impelled alone by our own interests, to take decisive steps in this matter. European nations, who have an interest hardly second to our own, are looking to us as the power to whom a guardianship over the affairs of Mexico belongs, by virtue of our geographical position. The time is close at hand when the United States must check the lawless rule which has obtained there, and establish peace within her borders. We should therefore be shaping our policy with a view to the emergency which has arisen. We are glad to learn that several of our vessels of war are being recalled from distant points, with special reference to the existing complications in Mexico. Perhaps the precise moment has not yet arrived for decisive action, but it is evidently not far off.

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For the Volunteer.

South Middleton Educational Institute. Met on Saturday, Nov. 15, at Bowling Spring School House. Present, twelve teachers, five School Directors—absent Messrs. Wilders and Freize, and Miss Wolf and Bell. Minutes of preceding meeting read and adopted. Miss Davis opened the proceedings by reading an appropriate essay on "Moral Education," which very pointedly set forth the several duties of teachers and parents in the moral training of children and pupils, exhibiting the fatal delinquency on the part of those whose duty it is, to prevent and example, to rear the rising generation aright in every respect, morally as well as intellectually.

W. P. Stuart then delivered an eloquent and effective Address, which was listened to with marked attention and duly appreciated by all present. The several co-operative duties of parents were very minutely and logically set forth. Parents visiting the schools, providing uniform text books, and to require their children to do some of the tasks assigned for recitations, were subjects discussed afterwards with much zeal by the Teachers generally.

Mr. Stuart, Committee to solicit the publication of the proceedings, not being present, reported through another member, that he saw Messrs. Bratton and Porter, and that they consented.—On motion, report accepted, and committee discharged.

The business for next meeting being before the Institute, Geography and English Grammar were the branches selected. Mr. Gehl to deliver an Address and Miss Beisfaine to prepare an Essay.

On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Messrs. Clark and Zinn, Teachers of Monroe township, for their attendance, and to the latter for the zealous and useful part taken by him in the proceedings.

On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Messrs. H. E. Brechbill, P. Brechbill, Fleming, Burn, Reed and Gehl, for their presence to the meeting, and for the regular and judicious discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the fond parents of the deceased, and assure them of our heart-felt condolence in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That while we sincerely lament the loss of one in whose character was blended all that is lovely and pure and of good report, we sorrow not as those having no hope, knowing that our loss is her infinite gain.

Resolved, That we will ever fondly cherish her memory, and strive, through grace, to live the life of the righteous, that our last end may be as peaceful and triumphant as hers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that they be published in the Carlisle Volunteer and Mechanicsburg Gazette.

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WELL SAID.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania gives the following wholesome advice to the friends of Judge Douglas. It will be well for them if they profit by this warning. We believe that when the "little giant" again takes his seat in the Senate, he will be found with the National Democracy, and a friend of the administration; and we feel sure that Mr. BURNHAM will be rejoiced to find him occupy this position. Let his imprudent friends, therefore, cease their war upon the administration, for by continuing it they only engender bad feeling, and consequently injure their own champion. But, to the article from the Pennsylvania:

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—If any public man ever had cause to exclaim "save me from my friends," that man is Judge Douglas. The Press of this city assumes to be his organ—the special advocate of his principles; and not content with declaring that, the most merciless proscription and corruption were resorted to by the agents of Mr. Buchanan, acting under his direct instructions, for the purpose of defeating Judge Douglas, publishes and circulates certain extracts from a speech made by Mr. Cobb in 1857, asserting the right of the people of Kansas to decide the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves, and by it the President and Mr. Cobb unite in the "mercenary" and "proscription and corruption" to defeat Judge Douglas, because he is now the exponent of the same principles that Mr. Cobb avowed then.

And what are the proofs which his friends adduce to prove that the President and Mr. Cobb are guilty of this "corruption"? It is that the Union newspaper at Washington declares that Mr. Douglas is a member of the Democratic party. Poor proof, say we, except such a charge. As well might it be said that Mr. Douglas is responsible for all that is said in the Press in disparagement of the President and the Administration. That a certain set have put Mr. Douglas in training for the next Presidential election, is not now a matter of great importance, but the indiscreet abuse of the President and Mr. Cobb by the leading press in the interest of Judge Douglas is the way to command the confidence and support of the party, is a matter which deserves the consideration of Judge Douglas himself. He if I am not mistaken, subscribes the articles in the Union, assailing him, to his refusal to vote for the proprietors of the Union as printers to Congress, and although that may be the cause why the Union is opposed to Judge Douglas, it is not the cause for which the President or Mr. Cobb are responsible for what is published in that paper.

A word to the editor of the Press and to all those who wish the nomination of Judge Douglas. Much that was said and done in the heat of a political campaign, and which has been given, but to preserve in gross and false charges against the President and Secretary of the Treasury, after there has been full time for the excitement of the election to pass away, is in very bad taste and most unbecomingly assuredly produce a reaction against them and their candidate. It may be that some of the partisans of Judge Douglas in Illinois, have been removed from office, and if the Press is a paid exponent of the conduct and language of these partisans, have been no cause to deny that their removal was demanded, not as a measure of hostility to Judge Douglas, but because no one capable of using such language in reference to the Executive ought to be in office. They should have been removed, because they were the partisans of Judge Douglas; but because they had made unjust and unbecomingly charges against the President. It is hoped that this war will cease—that Judge Douglas and his friends will be able to do their duty as it is their interest to cultivate good will and kind feelings, and thus re-unic and harmonize the PARTY.

Maugher's Apostrophe to Gold. We are confident that our readers will persevere with