\*\*The Democratic Party recognizes in its creed no "Higher Law"—it teaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—it does no teach: the treasonable dogma of Lincoln, that "this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free"—it incites no definded fanatics to disturb the railewed shades of Mount Vernon and Monticello, by a traitor's call for servile insurrection. \*\*\*E

ELECTIONS:

	George M. Keim, of Besks county. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphis. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.			
ı.	Frederick Server,	14.	J. Reckhow,	
2.	William C. Patterson,	15.	George D. Jac	
8.	Joseph Crockett, jr.,	16,	J. A. Ahl.	
4.	J. G. Brenner,	17.	J. B. Danner.	
٥.	J. G. Brenner, J. W. Jacoby,		J. B. Crawford	
6.	Charles Kelly.		H. N. Lee,	
7.	O. P. James,	20:	J. B. Howell.	
8.	David Scholl,		N. P. Fetterm	
٥.	Joel L. Lightner,	22.	Samuel Marsh	
0.	S. S. Barber,	23.	William Book	
1.	T. H. Walker.	24.	B. D. Hamlin,	
2.	S. S. Winchester.	25.	Gaylord Chur	
8.	Joseph Laubach,			

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM The Republican Platform is an odd jumble of inconsistencies, and a blundering effort at reconciling conflicting opinions and interests. After the usual denunciation of the Democratic party, the resolutions proceed to deal in broad generalities that may be construed any way to suit the prejudices of the reader. The eighth resolution makes the broad assertion "that our Republican fathers abolished slavery in all our national territory," which then declares that it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the prohibition of slavery in ritorial Legislature to give legal existence to slavery anywhere. The Tariff resolution is that we copy it entire:

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for duties upon imposts, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and indepen

It will be seen that the word "protection is not once used. The resolution is but an enlargement of the clause of the Constitution giving Congress power "to provide for the general welfare," and the out and out freetrader may subscribe to it without yielding an inch, for it commits him to no protective policy whatever. The resolution is not at all satisfactory to the Pennsylvanians. The Chicago correspondent of Forney's Press says of them, that "having expected a cordial endorsement of their high tariff principles. they are disappointed and indignant at the vague and cold endorsement they have received.

The fourteenth resolution is a bid for the German vote of the North-West, and a direct blow at the Know Nothing section of the Republican party. We also copy it:

alization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

The Philadelphia Inquirer hitherto Repubwinds up by saying that "the moderate portion of the Republican party has been (as reported, was adopted with two amend to the Declaration of Independence to the out of the word "National" from the 14th resolution. In this resolution, the term moved to strike out the word " National," as it is not the name by which the party was properly known." The motion was carried, so that the Convention has publicly acknowledged that the Republican party is what Democrats have always said it was—a sectional party, not national, but thoroughly sectional in its composition and aims.

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."-Abram Lincoln.

From the above declaration of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, delivered in Chicago on the 16th of July, 1858, it submission to the decisions made by the judicial tribunals of the country. This is a singular declaration to come from the lips of a public man, and especially one who aspires to the chief magistracy of the country.

Is this the present attitude of Mr. Lincoln? Does he now declare himself independent of the judiciary? Will he, if elected President of the United States, disregard its interpre tation of the Constitution?

These are queries which, while they had no particular significance when uttered by Mr. Lincoln as a private citizen, are now invested with new importance, when he seeks an election to the first office in the country. Will he or his friends tell us whether he stands by his publicly avowed doctrines of two years

## "HONEST OLD ARE."

This is the soubriquet given to the Black Republican candidate for President, by the Opposition press of this city, and our neighbor of The Union displays what purports to be his likeness, in the last issue of that paper. If the picture be not a caricature, then "Honest Old Abe." is, by a long slice, the ugliest specimen of humanity that ever aspired to the Presidential office. His eyes resemble very much the condition of Heenan's after his encounter with the English bruiser Savers, as reported in the papers, and his whole physiognomy would indicate his fitness to grace any other place rather than the Executive Mansion at Washington. We hope friend Cochran will take the disagreeable looking profile out of his form, as a sight of it is enough to make his Republican readers sick on the stomach! Ugh! the nasty thing! It is the very personification of ugliness!

A WOOLLY GATHERING. The Black Republicans, knowing that there of holiday for the country folks, held their section of the country. Ratification Meeting, and will, doubtless, publish it far and near as a monster mass meeting. As our paper had to go to press before the meeting convened on yesterday afternoon, we are obliged to defer any notice of it until next

SHABBY TREATMENT.

The Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention appear, from the report of the proceedings, to have been treated in the most shabby and contemptuous manner. They were snubbed all round, for sailing under false colors; and perhaps the cold treatment they received at the hands of the genuine Republicans of other States induced them to display extraordinary zeal in assisting to procure the nomination of a rank Abolitionist like Lincoln, and to purify themselves from the slightest remaining taint of Ameri-

Mr. WILMOT, who with that other arch renegade from the Democracy, Andrew H. REEDER, aspired to the leadership of the Pennsylvania delegation, having made objection to delegates from slave States casting the full vote of the States they pretended to represent, Mr. Palmer, of Maryland, said that he stood before this free Convention as a Republican of the State of Maryland. [Cheers and three cheers for Maryland.] He claimed to be as good a Republican as the People's Party of Pennsylvania. He had dared more and risked more than the gentlemen from Pennsylvania had ever risked or dared. He had avowed himself a Republican, while the People's Party of Pennsylvania were still afraid to declare themselves thorough Republi-

cans. [Immense applause.] He had been jeered by a mob in Baltimore, and on his return home had been burnt in effigy, and hung by the neck by a mob led on by Federal office holders. He claimed that if the party hoped to succeed they must organize through out the Union. He repelled the accusation that Maryland was the tool of any Northern State. They were unpurchased and unpurchasable, and they told Pennsylvania to put that in its pipe and smoke it. [Immense is false in fact, and contrary to history. It cheers. He cared not if Maryland was turned out of the Convention.

Mr. ----, of Texas, said he did not believe the Territories, while at the same time it the Republicans would stifle the voice of denies the authority of Congress or of a Ter | Texas because she was an infant child. She was at least growing. He regretted that the motion should come from a gentleman from so thoroughly non-committal and meaningless, Pennsylvania, a State that was afraid even now to declare herself as a pure Republican organization, and did not dare to stand upon the support of the General Government, by pure Republican principles alone. [Cheers and hisses from the Pennsylvanians.] action was contemptible.

On another occasion, when the Convention was about deciding the question whether a majority of all the electoral votes of the Union or only a majority of votes cast should be re-

occurred : Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the People's Party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting. [Cries of rder and hisses.]
Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, said that the

delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood ome person to say that the People's Party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers

and cries of "Order."]
Mr. Goodrich said that he had not ques tioned the right of the People's Party to vote but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates being unable to vote on their own proposition, he had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity.

So it appears that the Republicans had so little respect for men sailing under the false colors of "People's Party" representatives, that delegates seized every occasion to snub and insult them. It is not surprising that Fourteenth.—That the National Republican | genuine Republicans should feel and express party is opposed to any change in our Natur- contempt for such a transparent fraud as the "People's Party."

last, at noon, the Japanese Ambassadors, attended by several of their suite, with the United States Naval Commissioners, visited lican in politics, condemns the platform in the State Department for the purpose of ratitoto. It denounces this resolution in particu. fying the treaty made between the two nations. lar, "as a fatal blow aimed against the The Washington States of that evening says American element of the People's party in the that on the company reaching the Department, two States (Pennsylvania and New Jersey) | Capt. Porter and Mr. Portman, the Presiwhere the contest must be decided," and dent's Interpreter, entered arm in arm with with the two foremost Princes. The treaties were then exhibited and signed by the three driven to the wall by fanatics." The platform, first Princes and two of the officials. The signatures were written on parchment made ments. One was the addition of the preamble from the bark of a tree, which is first pressed into a pulp, and then spread out to dry .second resolution. The other was the striking | General Cass then said to them that it afforded him great pleasure to exchange the treaties, and he hoped that it would bind the two "National Republican Party" is used. The countries together more closely. The Ambasproceedings inform us that "Judge Jessup sadors replied, through their Interpreters, that they were exceedingly obliged to the Secretary, and hoped that the peace between the two governments might be everlasting .-They were then informed that all the business was accomplished, and all returned to the

The New York Herald of Thursday says The Japanese are pretty nearly played out n Washington. They have created a good impression. They are amiable, polite (exceedingly polite), and apparently highly amused or entertained or surprised with every thing they see and hear. Like all other dark complexioned people, they soon acquire a liking for segars and brandy. In lounging about their hotel, they seem to plume them selves upon the dignity which attaches to a man with a segar in his mouth, and we have appears that he repudiates the doctrine of heard it alleged that even the princes of the Embassy can punish a brandy smash or a Texan ranger. It is said, also, that finding it to be the custom of the country, they are very fond of shaking hands with the ladies We have even heard it alleged that, notwithstanding the solemn oath, involving for its violation the penalty of death, which they took, every man of this Embassy, befor Japan, to keep themselves perfectly exempt from any contact with the crinoline of the outside barbarians during their absence, there is danger, if these Celestials do not look sharp, of some executions among them on their return. Let them be careful, therefore, in their reconnoisances round this city, and every other American city in which they may sojourn a few weeks or days, or they may be called to a fearful account when the chief censor renders in his report of the Embassy

The Japanese are expected in Baltimore on Thursday of this week, and will leave on the report is said to be anything but correct. next day, or day after, for Philadelphia, where ample preparations have been made to receive and improved in style and sentiment, by his them with distinguished honors.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

A very destructive storm passed along the course of the Ohio river, from Louisville to Marietta, on the evening of Monday the 21st inst. The damage to property is estimated at \$1,000,000. All the towns and villages along the river suffered severely, and at Cincinnati a large number of buildings were either wholly or partially blown down. All the steamboats on the water are more or less injured, and thirty-six pairs of coal boats are known to have sunk. But the worst of all is the destruction of human life-not less than one hundred lives are believed to have been lost during the progress of the tornado. The storm extended along the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and in many places the road was literally covered with a forest of fallen timber. There has would be a great crowd of people in this city never, in the recollection of the oldest inhabon yesterday, (Whit Monday,) it being a sort | itants, been a storm of equal severity in that

> For the Intelligencer. A SMART CANDIDATE. MR. EDITOR: What better evidence do you want of "Old Abe's" ability than that he was able to recognize one of the Lancaster delegation, as "the son of his father!" A correspondent of the Express says he did it early.
>
> OBSERVER.

THE "PEOPLE'S PARTY" ABAN-

The Harrisburg Patriot very truthfully remarks that the nomination of ABRAN LINcoun, an out and out "irrepressible conflict" man, by the Republican Convention, applies severe test to that deceptive humbug, the People's Party" of Pennsylvania. The question is now presented to those Americans who have acted with the organization, with the understanding that it was a fair compromise between Republicans and Americans, whether they will consent to be transferred to the support of an avowed Abolitionistfor such Lincoln unquestionably is. The Republicans of this State think that they have played a very shrewd game, and that the Americans are caught so completely in their toils that they cannot extricate themselves. It is curious to observe the gradual process by which the American party of 1854 and 1855 has been transformed into the Republican party of 1860. In those years the American idea was the prominent princi ple incorporated into the Platform of the Opposition in this State. In 1856 the Republicans and Americans were separated to some extent by different candidates for President. In 1857 a combination was formed between the two factions of the Opposition under the name of American-Republican, and this title was generally adopted throughout the Commonwealth in their County Conventions .-During the years 1858 and 1859 the alliance was continued under the newly invented name of the "People's Party." The delegates to self by this "People's Party;"-but instead of the first ballot, and assisted in the nomination of ABRAM LINCOLN, one of the most violent and extreme Black Republicans of the West. But this was not all-they also helped to pass a resolution distinctly repudiating the principles of the American party, with which they professed to be associated, in the following words of the fourteenth resolution:

Resolved-That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights to citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of give ing a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home and abroad.

The very men who represented Pennsyl vania in the Convention, and assisted to pass this resolution, contended, less than five short quired to nominate, the following colloquy years ago, that the salvation of the country depended upon changing the naturalization laws-and now they wheel square around and deny their own cherished principles, at the bidding of their Republican masters! It is a striking illustration of the tergiversations, faithlessness, insincerity, and unprincipled character of Opposition politicians.

The course pursued by these delegates must terminate the alliance between the Americans and Republicans maintained under the name of "People's Party," if there is a spark of manhood or principle remaining in the Americans. They were not only basely sold at Chicago, but grossly insulted into the bargain; and if they can stand all that, they will henceforth submit to any indignity. We shall sec.

THE "IRREPRESSIBE CONFLICT." Mr. Lincoln's sentiments in regard to slavery are quite as extreme as Seward's. He is said to be the originator of the irrepressible conflict doctrine, which he pronounced in a speech delivered in Springfield, Illinois, June 17, 1858, while Seward's speech on that topic was made in October, 1858. The following following very clear and satisfactory explana-We learn from Washington that on Tuesday passage of Lincoln's speech contains the doc-

"In my opinion it will not-cease-(the slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved-I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States-old as well as new-North as well as South."

In another speech at Chicago, on the 16th of July, 1858, he said: "I have always hated slavery, I think, as

much as any Abolitionist. I have been an old line Whig. I have always hated it, and I always believed it in course of ultimate extinction. If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a New Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision I would vote that it should." In another speech at Springfield, Ill., July

17, 1858, occurs the following, which savors strongly of John Brownism:

"I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions.'

WIGWAMS AND RATILS! Instead of "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider," the clap trap devices of the Opposition in 1840, we are to have "Wigwams" and "Splitting of Rails," in 1860. The New York Journal of Commerce thus foreshadows these appliances by which the Chicago mancock tail in a style that would do honor to a lagers hope to throw dust in the eyes of the people:

"Probably an attempt will be made to raise factious issue; to present him as 'honest Abe Lincoln,' nominated in the Wigwam, the candidate who can 'split rails and maul the Democrats.' There will be a great excitement throughout the land, and 'Wigwams' will be built now, as Log Cabins were in 1840; the passions instead of the judgments of the people will be appealed to, and the attention of the public diverted, as far as possible, from the real issues before the country.

ABOLITION UNFAIRNESS.

Since Lincoln has been nominated, what purports to be a report of the discussions Illinois, has been announced for sale. This The speeches of Lincoln have been so changed friends, that they cannot be recognized by those who heard them delivered, or read them in print immediately afterwards. A committee on revision has had them in charge.

GOOD ADVICE!

Our neighbor of the Examiner, who was an ardent Cameron man, professes to be jubilant at the nomination of ABE LINCOLN, but advises his Republican friends not to bet on his as the "ultimatum of Kentucky, Tennessee, election! Sensible advice, that. We always knew our friend John was careful of the dimes, but never before suspected that he was It was not acted upon before the adjournment, conscientiously "opposed to betting!"

THE NATIONAL CRISIS .- We have received the first number of a neat little Democratic paper, published in pamphlet form of sixteen pages, at Washington City, and edited by Theophilus Fiske, Esq., formerly of the Philadelphia Argus. Mr. F. is one of the best writers of the age, and will wield a vigorous pen in defence of Democratic principles. We wish him abundant success. It will be published monthly at the very low price of twentyfive cents per annum.

Messrs. Fiske & Co. also propose to publish City, to be called "The Expositor," for fifty party—so poor, so openly dishonored—may cents to single subscribers.

SEWARD AND LINCOLN. The public career of Wm. H. Seward i losed forever. From this time forward, and for aye, he belongs to the history of his country. Like Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, he

has been slain by the party to which he gave strength, power, and vitality. He no longer lives as a politician. He now exists only as an historical reminiscence. He certainly cannot any longer take an interest in the success of a party which has proved so totally un-worthy of himself and his labors.

If Mr. Seward should remain in the Senate. he cannot hereafter be anything more than partisan chief. He must, in the coming contest, play second fiddle to Abe Lincoln—s is more rabidly abolitionized than was John Brown, while at the same time, he possesses none of the holdness and courage of that Rob Roy of the party.

While in his heart he must despise Ab Lincoln—for his want of mental qualifications for his inexperience, and for his fanaticism not tempered either with judgment or policy —yet like Fergus MacIvor, he must be the master spirit of the confederacy to elevate to power this modern Pretender-to the fate of MacIvor, and to feel that under such a leader defeat is inevitable. What a contrast between the candidate that

s, and the candidate that should be! Lincoln, the rough hewn, brawling village politician-the Momus of bar room politi cians, always ready for the rough jok the foul and filthy double entendre-bold, talkative, and disputatious-courageous when there is no danger-ready to locate upon th banks of the Ohio, and to cast missiles into Kentucky," always careful to keep on the safe side of the stream -an enemy of his country in the time of war-distinguishing him while in Congress by voting against Chicago were elected by a Convention called by this "Peonle's Party "—but instead of the battles of the country upon the bloody fields of Mexico, and thus giving countenance fulfilling the trust committed to them, by and support to the enemy, for which traitor-laboring for the nomination of a moderate ous act he should have been ridden upon one candidate for President, they deserted after of his own rails-an Abolitionist of the deep est dye, and liable to he led to the most extreme lengths by men of greater ability and more force of intellect-possessing neither education nor refinement-he will, as he has ever been, be whirled along in the maelstrom of unbridled passion and fanaticism, the mere creature of circumstances, reckless and uncal culating, without sufficient reasoning powers and with an unbalanced mind, he must from necessity become the tool of others. As an widence of the man's utter want of enlarged statesmanlike views, he has already announce ed that "the government cannot endure per-manently half slave and half free;" it "must ecome all one thing or all the "either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward." &c.

And this is the man that, under the force of the outside pressure around the big wigwam, at Chicago, received the nomination of the Black Republican Party for the Presidency. It was for such a man as this that they set aside the claims of William H. Sewardgentleman and scholar-a sagacious and accomplished statesman, of great experience, and the soul and life of the Republican Party -a man remarkable for his cool caution and his freedom from passion; and although he was the advocate of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, as enunciated by Lincoln in his speech made two years ago, which we have already quoted in this article, yet in his hand t was a very different affair with Mr. Seward. It would, in all probability, have been deprived of that incendiary fanaticism which is to mark its developements in the hands of a man, who, as a statesman in Congress, in only distinguished for his treason to his country, and whose highest ambition was to locate on the banks of the Ohio and cast missiles into Kentucky.'

When the rivalry and envy which has made him a martyr shall have been buried in the same deep political grave with William H. Seward, then will the miserable fanatical creatures, who slaughtered him at Chicago understand that whom "the gods mean to destroy, they first make mad."—Philadelphia

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

tion of the state of the question in relation | Lipp's loss is between two and three hundred dollars. to a platform, in the regular Charleston Conslavery agitation)—until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided Baltimore. It is from the pen of Robert vention, at the time of its adjournment to against itself cannot stand." I believe this McKee, Esq., one of the accomplished editors government chunot endure permanently, half of that paper, and who was one of the secretaries of the Convention:

The exact condition in which the Platform was left by the Charleston Convention seems to be in doubt. An Indiana exchange, perhaps unintentionally, says the majority report of the public mind shall rest in the belief that it the Committee on Resolutions was adopted. and the Southern delegates withdrew because the minority report, presented by the members of the committee fro m the slaveholding States. was rejected. And the Lexington Statesman whose editor is usually so well informed, gives the minority report, including the resolution and the preamble thereto, as having been adopted by the Convention. Three reports were made.

majority of the committee, through Mr. Avery C., their Chairman, affirmed the Cin cinnati platform, asserted the doctrine of protection of slave property in the Territories, defined the rights of a Territory in regard to admission into the Union and its status when admitted, and contained resolutions in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, of protecting naturalized citizens, whether at home of abroad, and of such aid as can be constitutionally given to the Pacific railroad. minority report presented by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and taking the same position on other subjects instead of the resolutions reported by majority, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, contained the following preamble and resolution:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery vithin the Territories.

Resolved, That the democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Still another report—the Cincinnati platform, "pure and simple"—was made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. The last was presented as a substitute for the minority report, and, as such, was rejected by the Convention, those voting against it thus indicating that they preferred the report for which it was proposed to substitute. the question being on the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that presented by Mr. Avery, the resolution and tor Johnson's Homestead bill. reamble above quoted were struck out by a which took place between him and Douglas decided vote, being a Douglas defeat. The in the great Senatorial struggle of 1858, in balance of Samuels' resolutions were adopted; and thus a direct vote upon report was prevented; and the platform, as i now stands, containing nothing positively objectionable, altogether ignores the great questions which now agitate the country .-

The just demands of the Southern delegates

for a recognition of their rights in the Terri

tories, and of the duty of the Federal Govern

complied with, a portion of them withdrew

in relation thereto, not having been

ment

to all.

from the Convention, and the balance retired for consultation. The result of this consul tation was, that the "Tennessee resolutions, which have heretofore appeared in our columns with one explanatory of the two-third rule, were offered by Mr. Howard, of Tennessee and Virginia. The explanatory resolution was adopted. The other, in regard to the platform, laid over one day, under the rules. and will, unquestionably, be called up at Baltimore, and it is to be hoped, passed. latform, consequently, is not yet perfected. As far as it goes, nothing erroneous or objectionable is in it. The Tennessee resoluon, when added, will satisfy the people of

A CONTEMPTIBLE PARTY! The "People's Party" of Pennsylvania appears to have been a mere beggar at Chicago -suffered to sit in the Convention, but with out a particle of influence. So much was it despised by the pure breed of Black Republicans there, that it was refused a member on weekly campaign paper, at Washington the National Executive Committee! Such a but it dare not raise its head to dictat

the slaveholding States, and guarantee justice

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

THE DIAGNOTHIAN ANNIVERSARY .-- The 25th Anniversary of the Diagnothian Literary Society took place, at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening, and a crowded and onable audience was assembled. The stage wa ropriately and profusely decorated with evergreeus letters, which translated reads "Virtue crowns her followers." Besides the speakers. ac., and over the top was the motto of the Society in Greek Besides the speakers of the evening on the stage were the Faculty and a number of prominent citizens. The Pencibles' Band occupied the Orchestra, and regaled the audience with delightful music between the intervals. The peakers acquitted themselves with great credit, having heir parts well studied, and riveting the attention of t ace to their subjects. The young gentlemen seemed o have completely won the affections of the fair sex, if the erous boquets showered on the stage was any criterion to judge by. To the Committee of Arrangement, Mesar ed, Miller, Keener, Kealhofer, Lefevre and Bibighaus is due the credit for the good order and comfort which prevailed. They were untiring and assiduous in their entions. We take great pleasure in commending their ourse as worthy of imitation by future commit

We annex the programme of the list of speakers, with their subjects, not having the room to make any further mments:

Prologue—Written by H. C. Beeler, Esq.—Chas L. Bit-loger, Hanover, Pa. Anniversary Address—Man and his Soil—W. A. Gring \* r, ra. Address—Man and his Soll—W. A. Gring,\* rewebury, Pa. Oration—The Lombard League—W. C, Cremer, Hummelsselstown, Pa. Oration—Citizen and State—R. C. Bragonier, Martins

oration—citizen and State—R. C. Bragonier, Martins-urg, Va. Eulogy—Florence Nightingale—A. C. Reinoehl, Lancas-rs, Pa. — Oration—The Central States—J. O. Kuipe, New Hanover,

'a. Epilogue—J. A. Lefevre, Littlestown, Pa.

\*Excused from speaking on account of sickness THE WASHINGTON LADIES' FAIR. - Decidedly he finest Ladies' Fair held in this city for a long while is ow in progress at the Washington Engine House, North Queen street. The display of fine articles of every kind, the arrangement, and decorations of the halfs, are truly among the best we have ever seen. And then, to add a finishing touch to the scene, the host of pretty young ladies on hand is a sight well calculated to draw the last quarter from the pocket of the most niggardly old bachelor living! We paid a visit to the Fair the other evening, and ere almost tempted, by the bewitching smiles and "now ont you take a chance" of our fair blue and black-eyed friends, to invest largely in the articles on hand, but on making the tour of our capacious purse and pockets " nary red" was to be found! We tried our best, however, to support the dignity of the profession, and of course, looked neither "penny wise nor pound foolish." The Fencibles' Band occupy a position outside of the building on an elevated platform, and their splendid music attracts tre endous crowds to that portion of North Queen street. The Fair is proving a complete success, in fact we understand, going far beyond the Managers' expectations. The Washington may well feel proud of their Lady friends.

JUVENILE ORCHESTRA .--- Prof. Kevinski's uvenile Orchestra, consisting of twenty-three capital per n Thursday evening last. The selections were admirable and the pupils acquitted themselves handsomely, reflect ing the highest credit on their able and efficient instructor

ROBBERY IN SADSBURY TOWNSHIP .-- On Saturday afternoon week, between three and four o'clock, the house of Mr. John G. Fogel, in Sadsbury twp., near Smyrna, was entered during the absence of the family and veral watches and other articles carried away. The list of articles embraces the following: A double-c silver watch, valued at \$10; a gold ring valued at \$250; a silk pocket handkerchief, with the letter P marked with silk on the corner; a bunch of keys, and a pocket book, with several receipts, and about \$15 in money offers a reward of \$20 for the recovery of the money and conviction of the thief.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- On Monday eve ning last, about seven o'clock, says the Manheim Sentinel f Friday, during the thunder storm, the barn of Mr. Daniel Brandt, on the Lebanon road, about half a mile orth of this place was struck by the electric fluid, which passed along the lightning rod to the ground, and from thence through the foundation wall, killing a heifer in the stable; after which it passed to the entry, tearing up the floor and knocking down the tenant, who was at the time eeding the stock. Providentially he escaped without receiving any serious injury; the only accident happening o him being the bursting open of the boot on his right

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON .- The Little Fairy ntends visiting our city soon. This wonderful little Lady is 10 years old, weighs but 13 lbs., is finely proportioned. and could very easily hide herself in a man's boot. She is now attracting thousands to see her in Philadelphia, and will doubtless attract crowded houses in this city when

Fire.-On Friday morning, about 1 o'clock, fire broke out in a frame building in the rear of No. 9 West King street, used as a workshop and storage room for Lipp's Tinware Establishment. The building we formerly the Express printing office. It belongs to Miss Wiant, and her loss is fully covered by insurance. Mr.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill, which passed the Senate a few days ago, by a vote of forty four to eight, provides that any person who is the head of a family may, after the act becomes a law, enter one quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres) of vacant and unappropriated lands, or any less quantity, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivision of public lands, upon making affidavit vision of public lands, upon making affidavit before the Register that the applicant is head of a family, and is actually settled on the land, and that the application is made for his or her benefit, and that of no one else. The final certificate, or patent, shall not be issued for five years after the date of entry, and not before it is certified by two credible witnesses that the settler has erected a dwelling house and resided upon the land for the five years; whereupon the patent shall be issued upon payment of twenty-five cents an acre. The land thus acquired shall not be liable for debt until after the patent is issued. In delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair very love home scenes.

The have also met Mr. Isaac Musser, formenly of Bart township, a very integent gent gent entry delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair very love home scenes.

The have also met Mr. Isaac Musser, formenly township, a very integent gent entry township, a very integent gent entry township, a very integent gent entry delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chair very love home scenes.

There are a number here (Mormons) from our county. We have also met Mr. Isaac Musser, forment we have have have late on the Ir. Isaac Musser, forment ye have have a mently the whole of the Bastern Continent is a Mormon Missionnery. JUNIATIES, a mently the whole of the Bastern Continent is a Mormon Missionnery. JUNIATIES, and met Mr. Isaac Musser, forment ye with township, a very interesting chair truly delighted to see Is were as a number for the whole of the Bastern Continent, formently the whole of the Bastern Continent, have township, a very fine set on the Ir. Is debt until after the patent is issued. In cases of false swearing upon making the entry, or abandoning the land for more than six months at one time, the land shall revert to the government. The rights conferred by this act are extended to inchoate citizens who have declared their intentions, as required by the naturalization laws, before the issuing of the patent. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to impair the existing preemption, donation, or graduation laws, or to embrace lands reserved to be sold or entered at the price of two dollars and fifty cents an acre. The President is required to order all surveyed public lands into market, by proclamation, within two years from the date of this act, except such as are reserved by the government for any purpose. All lands within the limit of any State which have been sub iect to sale at private entry, and which shall remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years, shall be ceded to such State upon the Legislature assenting to the cession; but the cession shall in no case invalidate any inceptive pre-emption right or location, nor any sale which may be made by the United States. This is about the substance of Sena-

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. "THE THRONE OF DAVID.—A new volume of 608 pages, just issued by G. G. Evans, No. 439 Chesnut street

We have received a copy of this excellent work from the Publisher, and cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public. It is written by Rev. J. H. Ingraham Author of "The Pillar of Fire," &c., and in the same pleasing and interesting style. It describes the Rebellion of Prince Absalom, and is an illustration of the splender. power and deminion of the Reign of the Shepherd Poet, War for, King and Prophet-in a series of letters addressed by an Assyrian Ambassador, resident at Jerusalem, to th The work is handsomely bound in one large 12mo.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW .-- The

rint of this Quarterly, for April, has been handed us by J. I. Westhaeffer, Bookseller, of this city. In looking over its contents, it strikes us as being on f the very best numbers yet issued of this standard peridical. It contains some ably written and powerful articles. The contents are as follows: Yedio Religion;
 Manin and Venice in 1848-49;
 The Ethics of War;
 Plutarch and his Times;
 Austria and the Government of Hungary;
 Parliamentary Reform:
 The Dangers and Safeguards;
 Japan;
 Darwin on the Origin of Species;
 Contemporary Literature.

lew York. Price \$3 per annum. THE KNICKERBOCKER, for June, has a rich and varied table of contents, and is, in all respects a most spital number. It seems as though "Old Nick" improved y age, as every month adds to its hold on public favor. shed by John A. Gray, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob street New York.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, No. 79 Fulton street,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for April, has just be med by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Its contents re as follows, viz:

 Commercial Relations of England and France.
 The Youth of Milton.
 Expense of Public Education in England.
 English Local Nomenclature. il Correspondence, &c., of the Duke of Wellingto Broglie's Church and Roman Empire. 7. The Alleged Shakspeare Forgeries. 8. Darwin on the Origin of Species.

UTAH CORRESPONDENCE

We are under renewed obligations to our friend Junius B. Kaufnan, Esq., for his kindness in furnishing the fol wing extracts of a letter from Maj. CHARLES E. WENTZ. The letter will be found to be exceedingly interesting or ecount of the manner in which life among the "Latter Day Sainta" is described, and will be particularly so to our Langueter County recidents in that far off territory, prominent among whom is Mr. John Nerr, formerly a highly cemed citisen of Strasburg. Mr. N. left this count some fourteen years ago, and is now, perhaps, the wealth est and most prominent farmer in Utah. He is a constant subscriber to and reader of The Intelligencer. The lette

rill amply repay perusal: SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. T.,

Surveyor General's Office, U. T.,
Gerar Salt Lake City, April 26th, 1860.

Dear Junius: Since my last letter to you, I have received from yourself two excellent and highly-appreciated communications. You, my dear friend, who have, "commed through many lands," away from the land of your birth, may truly believe they are appreciated. Oh! how welcome to mind and heart are "sounds from home," (by the by one of the most beautiful themes in the volumes of music, so full of pathos,) when thousands and thousands of miles away from all the heart holds most sacred on earth. How cheering, amids the-gloom of heavy monotony and cruel separation that entircles us here, like the shroud of the grave—pure but tasteless.

and cruel separation that encircles us here, like the shroud of the grave—pure but tasteless.

The study of the progress of the human race in arts and agriculture, at all times, is full of interest, and awakens a strong veneration for the predominance of mind over matter, and of the vast superiority of the Anglo Saxon race over all others in exercising the great lever in art and science—energy. Still, how much greater the interest when surrounded by a vast barren plain, and watching the growth of each blade of grass—each germ of vegetation until they spread and multiply into countiess millions—to fell trees upon mountain heights, whose peaks are covered with eternal snows, then drag them 12 to 20 miles—train water, drop by drop, through various arvines until to left trees upon the series of the miles of the miles of the ternal snows, then drag them 12 to 20 miles—train water, drop by drop, through various ravines until you gain a power to saw them into lumber, then worked into houses, wagons and every manner of necessary use, even into "most beautiful ornamental work." All this has been done here within the last twelve years.

It is truly astonishing to behold the rapid strides in the great "march of civilization" that have taken place in these valleys of the mountains, since the pioneers pitched

great "march of Civilization" that have taken place in these valleys of the mountains, since the pioneers pitched their tents, and stuck up mud walls with wild willow switch canopies, upon this most desolate of barren wastes. Within a stone's throw of my room, I behold the first adobe cabin, whose chimney was the first to send forth smoke to gambol in the "wast expanse of ether," and, as incense, to invoke a blessing from Almighty God upon the hardy ploneer's fireated.

smoke to gambol in the "vast expanse of ether," and, as incense, to invoke a blessing from Almighty God upon the hardy ploneer's fireside.

The industrial character of the people may be learned from the following record: Early in April. 1847, one hundred and forty-three ment, two women and two children started as pioneers from Council Bluffs, Iowa. These Mormons made an entire new road on the north side of the Platte, crossing Elk-horn to Fort Laramie; then they took it the Oregon trail to Fort Bridger, when they commenced a new route through the Rocky Mountains. On the 23rd July the first camp moved into and halted at what is now called the centre of the city. In the afternoon of said day they had three ploughs and one harrow at work. At 2 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, they commenced building the first dam for irrigation. The next day (Saturday) they planted five acres of potatoes. On the 28th of the same of the same day, they commenced building the first dam for irrigation. The next day (Saturday) they planted five acres of potatoes. On the 28th of the same of the same day, they commenced building to color the same day, they commenced building to seem such, 8 lots to the block, and 1½ acres in each lot; the streets 8 rods wide, the side-walks 20 feet wide, and to be beautifully shaded; the blocks to be surrounded by a puriling brook, issuing from the mountains; every house to be built 20 feet from the front fence. No two houses front each other; standing in his own door, every man may not look into his neighbor's door, but into his neighbor's garden. They have four Public Squares, which are hereafter to be adorned with trees from the four quarters of the globe, and supplied with fountains.

What the molive to bring this forlorn band to these valleys of the mountains? to walk thousands of miles through the wildest and most dreary country imaginable? To find a Haven, free from persecution, that they might worship the wildest and most dreary country imaginable? To find the singlety God according to the dictat

the Aimignty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Have they found it? A few years more will tell the sequel.

This city has now a population of 16,000 souls; through the valleys, in small towns, &c., are scattered about 30,000 more, making the Mormons in this Territory about 45,000. You may judge from the following classification of business that the laboring men, "the hewers of wood and drawers of water," are by far the most numerous:

Lawyers, 6; Physicians, 3; Midwives, 2 (almost every Mormon woman, however, in this matter is quite un fait); Dentists, 2; Dry Goods' Houses, 12 (some sell to the amount of \$500,000 per annum); Liquor Stores, 6; Trading and Commission Merchants, 4; Photograph Saloons, 3; Stores for secon'-hand Ware, 4; Jewelry and Watch Repairers, 4; Drug Stores, 2; Shoemakers, 12; Tailors, 12; Glovemakers, 3; Honse Carpenters, 12; Cabinet and Chairmakers, 9; Turners and Carvers, 4; 1 large Water Power Turning, Mill having all the improved machinery for turning, planing and sawing; Saw Mills, 2; Grist Mills, 2; Brewerles, 2; Distillerles, 2; Seedemen, 3; Tanneres, 4; Victuallers, 8 (some sell to the amount of \$100,000 per anum); Blacksmiths, 12; Hotels, 2; Restaurants (meals any hour) 2; Grog Shops (licensed) 4; Boarding Houses (private 211: Tabernales, 1) Professors (exclusion) 31 y hour) 2; Grog Shops (Hensed) 4; Boarding Houses wate) 211; Tabernales, 1; Professors (various) 71; Ar-s (various) 211; Peniteniary, 1; Court House, 1; Li-rick (an oasis on the desert) 1; Newspapers (weekly) 3, formed and I Gentile.

2 Mormon and I Gentile.

Thus you may learn, from the pancity of Physicians, that this place is remarkably healthy: it is regarded as one of the healthiest portions of the globe; also, that it is a very poor place for Lawyers. They quarrel among themselves, hence the dilemma and the weakness of the cause of Justice. Every man settles his own difficulties after his own fushion. The Courts (U. S. District and Probate) are too conflicting. The neonle have no conflicting. selves, hence the dilemma and the weakness of the cause of Justice. Every man settles his own difficulties after his own fashion. The Courts (U. S. District and Probate) are too conflicting. The people have no confidence in their administrative Justice, and lauph at its weakness. The business men have one blessed condition of trade—they have the best corrency in the world, gold, silver, and the produce of the soil. Every able-bodied man has a small patch that he farms. To give you an idea of the productiveness of the soil: On many farms, where they work the soil close, they raise 185 bushels wheat from one bushel seed, and 300 bushels potatoes from one bushel seed. This may astonish some of our home farmers, nevertheless it is strictly true.

home farmers, nevertheless it is strictly true.

Une of the very best, if not the best, Farmers in this Territory is Mr. John NEFF, formerly of Lancaster county.—
He has nearly 2000 acres of land, embracing some of the best soil in the world, the greater part, however, being a desert plain yielding nothing but sage and grease wood.—
He has a large Grist Mill and a Saw Mill, and is now building a large Mill for sawing shingles, lathes, &c. He has cattle and sheep by the thousands, that can at all times be seen grazing upon the mountain benches; he is considered one of the wealthlest men in the Territory. considered one of the wealthest men in the Territory; has no desire to retura to Lancaster; is exceedingly happy in his religion; has nover had but one wife, and she is a perfect lady, one of the sweetest women of her sge I ever saw—her youngest. sister was Mr. Benjamin F. Shenk's first wife. Mr. Neff told me with more sincerity than I ever heard that he had every thing his heart could desire—happy man in his desert and mountain home. The Colonel, Jones, Miller and myself passed a delightful day with them a few days ago. They live six miles south-east of hero, close to the mountain on the first bench, where Mill Creek cozes from its mountain nursery, almost within reach of eternal snows. On their north, south and west expands a pairle plain from 15 to nursery, almost within reach of eternal snows. On their north, south and west expands a prairie plain from 15 to 30 miles in extent. They gave us a magnificent Lancaster County dinner, such as we have not seen since leaving our own awest homes, everything being in the highest order. Among the preserves was "Watermelon Butter," the estable part of the melon boiled down, without sweetening of any kind—it was truly delicious. They have an abundance of this melon in its season, having one of the largest watermelon patches I ever saw. Mr. N. and family were truly delighted to see us. We enjoyed an interesting chat over home seenes.

to a scion of the House of Hapsburg; but those taken from the poorest class of society by far out number all others; hence their deep subjection and submissiveness to the powers that be; they never having lived or loved to well.

to the powers that be; they never having lived or loved so well.

There a few in the society exceedingly refined and educated, and their chief ambition is to refine and educated, and their chief ambition is to refine and educate the opened a College for the education of all who will embrace the opportunity, in the higher branches of study, by the first Professors in the Territory.

I have taken a great fondness for the poor Indian, lonely and despised as he is. The shameful manner in which he is treated by those who know better, and have the power to be kind to them, swakens my strongest sympathy for their alsarming distresses. The thousand and one rumors now floating upon the current of scandal, prejudicial to their pasce and harmony, are started by the Pale Face. The Indians generally around here are of the Utes tribe, who are the poorest and most degraded of all Indians. We are visited at times by Sho-sho-nea, Pey uts and Fist Heads, but very seldom by the latter—they keep up north in Oregon, from 200 to 400 miles from here. From the Sho-sho-nes (Snakes) and Flat Heads, lat have received some beautiful bows, arrows and kobacco pipes. The Utes are very indicated and care a little decrease it is to the stream of t

beautiful bows, arrows and tebacco pipes. The Utes are very indolent, and possess little or no taste—they cannot even make a good bow. beautiful bows, arrows and tchacco pipes. The Utes are very indolent, and possess little or no taste—they cannot even make a good bow.

In the latter part of February last, tempted by the charming weather and the total disappearance of the snow as far as the eye could reach, in company with three gentlemen of "our office," taking with us a guide, we made the ascent of "Ensign Peak," allitude 7200 feet. We commenced the ascent from the western base, on angles from 35° to 50°. The day being very warm, you may believe your fat friend perspired some. At two-thirds of the elevation we rested at the "Cave," an opening about 10 feet high, 20 feet wide and 15 feet deep, a retreat well known to the "Herd Boys," who occupy it as "Head Quarters" while their herds are out agrasing;" here they keep up a constant fire, and live quite eczily. The poor little fellows, some of them hatless and shoeless, seemed as happy as kings. As we approached the summit we encountered snow at least 20 feet deep, over which we had great difficulty in passing; it hes sun being at meridian had softened the crust, and we sank waste deep. Your humble servant, being somewhat the heavlest, frequently sunk to his ampits. Not dreaming of encountering snow, we were not provided with snow shoes, so our only alternative was to prostrate ourselves and "swim" over. Oh! how our hands suffered with cold. After two hours "swimming" we gained the summit, and reaped a rich reward in feasting upon the most gorgeous scene I ever beheld. To the west, at our base, meandered the River Jordan appearing about the size of a thread; while twenty miles away lay Great Salt Lake, like a vast sheet of silver basking in the rays of the sun that was preparing to hide beyond the mountains; therejit lay hugging them close, fearful to stir, while the air was filled with thousands and thoursands of Wild Geess and Ducks returning to the Hot Spring Lake (this lay so close to us we could not see it) for their tight's repose. To the south, close to the base, spread out Great Salt La

of mar runneth not, this whole valley was one vast ocean reaching even up to this mountain peak. The rarity of the air at this altitude was so great that the report of our pistols was like the sound of a small pop gun. Here we stood over, as is supposed, a vast subterranean Lake of Fire that sooner or later, will will vomit forth its "volcauic effusion." On the western side it discharges the Warm and Hot Springs, both strongly impregnated with sulphur, &c. We descended on the eastern side, through a deep ravine (its bottom scarce two feet wide, and sides towering up a thousand feet) into City Creek Canon.

thousand feet) into City Creek Canon.

Not one tree could we find over the entire route—nought but a few scrub oak, scarce three feet high. A few cattle grazing upon the mountain benches, and one white hare were the only living things we disturbed. Countiess "wolf tracks" frequently arrested our attention, but their 'wolf-ships' never once appeared in eight. It was a good day's travel, and when quietly seated by the fireside, after the fatigue of the day, we enjoyed right merrily the good crackers, cheese and lager, and laughed heartily over our day's adventure, each regretting that we had not encountered a "grizzly," so that we might bear a little home.

Commissioner Greenwood, of the Indian Denartment.

tered a "grizzly," so that we might bear a little home.

Commissioner Greenwood, of the Indian Department, has appointed Col. S. C. Stambaugh Commissioner, and Maj, Sam Montgomery, of Camp Floyd, Associate, to take testimony in the matter of Dr. Jacob Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, against whom certain charges for malfeasance in office have been brought by Judge Cradlebaugh. We are now preparing to take testimony in a few days. Dr. Forney arrived here last estimony in a few days. Dr. Forney arrived here last estimony for Bridger with Wm. Kimball, Esq. having been upset while in the coach some distance east of the Fort, dislocating several joints, &c. He left the coach at Fort Bridger, and recruited there for a few days. He is now convalescent, and moving around quite lively with a stick.

The Central Overland California Pony Express you with.

ould be forwarded to us within six days. This is one step towards the Railroad.

We are all very well, in fact none of our party ever enjoyed better haulth. We enjoy ourselves with proper philosophy as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Col. S. is getting quite fleshy—he never looked better. We all send our kind regards to our highly-esteemed frieads in the good old city of Democracy, and right heartily congratulate the most worthy Mayor upon his re-election. Our hearts are with you in the coming consist, and, hope we shall be in time to give you a helping hand. Remember me with "melting heart and brimfu'ee" to all who work at 48.

all who work at 43.
Yours fraternally, &c.,

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. The Sectional Convention at Chicago—Sectional
—The Effects of the Nominations on the Bus
Country—The Work of Politicians—A "Rail
Candidate—The Mexican Volunteers—His ) Country—The Work of Politicians—A "Rail Splitting" Cundidate—The Mexican Volunteers—His Vote on the Army Supplies—What he Thought of the American Soldiers in Mexico—His "Irrepressible Conflict" Doctrine —His Belief that a Negro is as Good as a White Man— Frank Blair Sent Home—Baltimore Convention and John G. Breckinridge, &c., &c.

Well, another great agony is over—the Abolitionists of the "Northern States" have placed before their ebony riends a Presidential ticket—Abe Lin President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice Prosident. This is one of the rankest Abolition tickets that could possibly have been selected, and it seems that they are determined to make a sectional fight of it—to divide the North and the South-to cut off the Southern trade with the North if possible, and ruin the merchants of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, who have heretofore traded with the Southern States. We have time and again iold your readers that the triumph of Black Republicanism would ruin your merchants, and that if in their power they would accomplish it. The nomination of two North. ern men is the first step towards it, and if they succeed in electing them, you can rest assured the business of the North will suffer, if, indeed, the Union itself is not dis. solved. They have made a contest between the Northern and Southern States-they are determined on a Northern and Southern Confederacy, and who are the men that have done it? are they the business men of your large cities? No. Are they the manufacturers of your manufac-turing towns? No. But they are the politicians seeking power and place, and utterly disregarding the interests of your business men, capitalists, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, and indeed every branch of trade will feel the effects of the election of a Black Republican President over a conservative National man. Have not all von business men felt the effects of Abolitionism already? Ask the dealer in boots and shoes; in dry goods, and in every department of trade, and see what his answer is; ask him a year hence, if Abolitionism triumphs, when he will more. sensibly feel the effects of the loss of the Southern trade, and he will tremble in his reply. We have heard large buyers in the North and East deprecate the stand taker by the Northern politicians-they say their trade must cease with them-they must encourage and build up manufactures in the South and patronize them and cut off their Northern trade. This is not only hinted in this locality, but throughout the entire fifteen slaveholding States. It is not only the trade and business of the country that will suffer, but the permanency and stability surprised to see the entire South, with California and Oregon, seceding from the Union. We are upon dangerous times, and it is the duty of all good and true men to unite, and avert, if possible such a state of things.

Who is Abe Lincoln? He is a man who thirty years ago split fence-rails," which seems to be his only recommenda tion for the Presidency! and he is no more fit to occupy the Presidential Chair than any man in your county who split rails thirty years ago. Lincoln is therefore the "split-rail" candidate of the Abolitionists of the Abolition States. The rolunteers of this country have not forgotten Mr. Lincoln's vote in Congress in 1847, when he, with Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and John Strohm, of your county, voted against the appropriation for supplies to the American army in Mexico. Corwin voted against the bill, and in a speech said he would welcome the American soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves, whilst Lincoln said he hoped they would all be consigned to bloodless graves-meaning that they would starve to death; and to accomplish that endvoted against the bill for furnishing supplies to the brave and gallant men who volunteered to defend and protect far into the country of the enemy-thousands of miles from their homes, their families, their wives and their children. The volunteers of the far West who enrolled themselves under the American flag, and went through friends will not forget it, and the American people will not forget it, but rebuke the man, who was paid by the lovernment, as a representative in Congress, and was living off the fat of the land, whilst the brave volunteers who were fighting for the honor of their country, would have starved to death for all Mr. Lincoln cared. In those days Gen. Taylor was denounced as a "journeyman butcher." The friends of the old Hero will never forgive Abe Lincoln. He is denounced on our streets every day by the volunteers, and if his election rested with the vote of the Military of the West, his chances of success would be poor, indeed. He is the father of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine-the first man who proclain States. He has always proclaimed that all men are equal that a negro is as good as a white man—that amalgamation was right-that he never saw any difference between a pegro and a white. What will your mechanics and ing men say to that? Will they endorse the doctrine of Mr. Lincoln? Are they willing to be placed on an equality with negroes? Can the Germans and the Irish

support such a man for the first and highest office in the gift of the people? This is, in brief, Mr. Lincoln's record. and we will have more to say about him in the future. His nomination fell like a wet blanket upon the Black Republicans of this city. It was unexpected to them, they wanted Seward, but had not the courage to vote for him in the Convention-fearing the friends of Judge Bates. There are hundreds of Black Republicans here who have openly avowed that they will not support Abe Lincoln—he is too much Abolition for them; Indeed, we have not seen a half dozen who say they will support him. There was not a gun fired in honor of his nomination and it was almost an impossibility to see a Black Republican on the streets during the day. The consistent portion -Bates men-were really disgusted, and not a single friend of Edward Bates will vote for Lincoln. The Evening News (B. R.) and Express (B. R.) denounce the nomination

has not yet hoisted the flag for Lincoln. The Missouri delegation returned, but not one of them has been seen since—not even Frank Blair. The Missouri delegation were all Peter Funks—out of the 18 delegates sent from this State only three outside of the city attended, and the number was filled by outsiders from the city. It s very doubtful if they can get up an electoral ticket in this State—we don't believe they can, and if they do. Lin

coln will not poll 10,000 votes in the State. The Missouri delegation took with them a huge bowle chife, to present to Potter, of Wisconsin—to ha lent, but the Wisconsin delegation took the huge knife and drew it across the political throat of Frank. Alas poor Frank! The two Blairs, with the Missouri delegation, undertook to rule the Chicago Convention just as they always do the county conventions here, but they most signally failed. We now think the Blairs have run their political career. Failing to get the Vice Presidency, Frank will endeavor to get the nomination here for Congress, in which he will find strong opposition, and if he does get it, he is destined to defeat.

The Baltimore Convention will now have to select a man hat is certain of the entire South, and we are still inclined that John C. Breckinridge is the man for the crisis. ertain of every Southern State with an electoral vote of 120, whilst California and Oregon are as certain as Missouri for him, adding 7 more votes, and he is the most available candidate for Pennsylvania, and with that vote he has 151-just enough to elect him. We cannot see how the Baltimore Convention can do otherwise than no him with these facts staring them in the face. him with these facts staring them in the face. If Judge Douglas is nominated the result is doubtful, but if we can manage to unite the South on him, he, too, can be elected, and if nominated we will do our best for him. At the same time we must not select a man who will ondanger a single now certain State, because he is that man, but we must endeavor to select a candidate who will do it. Mr. Breckinridge can carry Pennsylvania if any man in the Democratic party can do it, and at the same time sweep the South like a hurricane, and as a matter of course be triumphantly elected. Why, then, not nominate him? Let Pennsylvania state to him, from the time his name is brought into the Convention until nominated; which will be accomplished upon the second or third ballot. Let Mr. Swarr and Mr. North, of your county, who are delegates to Baltimore look into these facts—if they are convinced that Breckinridge is the strongest man in the "Old Keybe account.

war and Mr. North, of your county,
to Baltimore look into these facts—if they are convinced
that Breckintlage is the strongest man in the "Old Keystone," it is their duty—a duty they owe to themselves a
well as to the Democratic party to stand by the young Etaof Kentucky. Let them guarantee the electoral vote c
Pennsylvania for John C. Breckintlage, and we will pledg
the South and his triumphant election. Look at t
has any other man show as clear case cours and his triumphant election. Look at the figures, gentlemen; can any other man show as clear a result. We only want Pennsylvania, and we hope you will give us the man that is certain of carrying it, but at the same time respecting, as well as reflecting the wishes of the South. Give us Brecklinridge, and we of the South will make him your President in November next.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives this brief yet full and fair statement of the question of Popular Sovereignty:

"The expression is used in reference to slavery in the Territories of the United States, about the government of which there is so nuch diversity of opinion. The Republicans assert the doctrine that Congress has entire ower over the subject, and may legislate slavery into or out of any Territory. The Southern men and some Northern Democrats assert that Congress has no such power, that Territorial Legislature, established by Conress, cannot have any higher power than Congress, and that consequently there is no power to affect slavery within a Territory until a State governm ent is being formed enator Douglas and his friends agree with neither of these notions.

They say that Congress has no such power but that a Territorial Legislature has the power and right to do so, and this they call Popular Sovereignty, while by its opponents t is nicknamed Squatter Sovereignty. In the Dred Scott case, Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court, did decide that slavery was in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, that Congress right to legislate about it, and added: "and Congress cannot do this-if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Governmentit will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exer-The opponents of this doctrine insist that as that was not the point expressly The Central Overland California Pony Express now starts every Friday from St. Joe, Mo., and resches this city within six days, bearing only depatches at the rate of \$6 per half the Court, and that a political platform need