List of Premiums,

to be awarded at the Susquehanna County Agricultural Exhibition for the year 1858.

HORSES.

CLASS I. STALLIONS AND MARES.

Best Stallions and 3 of his colts, Diploma and.....$5
2d best, Amer. Agriculturist and..... 3
3d best, Albany Cultivator and..... 2
Best Stallion which has not stood in the County prior to this year, Diploma and Lindsay's History of Morgan Horses.
Best Brood Mare and colt, Youatt on Horses and..... 3
2d best, Allen's Domestic Animals and 2
3d best, Lindsay's Morgan Horses and 1
Judges. Wm. C. Ward, Benj. Ayres, and Dr. I. B. Lathrop.

CLASS II. SINGLE AND MATCHED HORSES, & COLTS.

All animals competing in this Class to be raised in the county.
Best single Gelding or mare, over 4 years old, Dadd's Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse, with colored plate.
2d best, Youatt on Horses, and.....$2
3d best, Alb. Cult., and..... 1
Best pair of matched Horses, (geldings or mares), over 3 years old, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Dadd's Anat. and Physiology of Horses.
Best pair of three year old Colts,..... 3
" two " " 2
" yearling " 2
Best pair of Mules,..... 3
2d best,..... 2
Judges: Simeon Lewis, Israel Stebbins and Dr. C. Leet.

CATTLE.

CLASS I. DEVONS.

Best Devon Bull, 2 years old or upwards, Country Gent., and.....$3
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
Best Devon Bull, between 1 and 2 years, Youatt on Cattle, and..... 2
2d best, Alb. Cult., and..... 1
Best Devon Bull, under 1 year,..... 1
Best Devon Cow, 3 years old or upwards, Am. Farmer's Encyclopedia.
2d best,..... 2
Best Devon Heifer, between 2 and 3 yrs. old, Country Gent., and..... 1
2d best., Alb. Cult., and..... 1
Judges: Thomas Nicholson, S. W. Breed and George Walker.

CLASS II. DURHAMS.

Best Durham Bull, 2 years old or upwards, Country Gent., and.....$3
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
Best Durham Bull, betw. 1 and 2 yrs. old, Youatt on Cattle, and..... 2
2d best, Alb. Cult., and..... 1
Best Durham Bull, under one year,..... 1
Best Durham Cow, 3 yrs. old and upwards Am. Farmer's Encyclopedia.
2d best,..... 2
Best Durham Heifer, betw. 2 and 3 years old, Country Gent., and..... 1
2d best, Alb. Cult., and..... 1
Judges: Harry Smith, Abner Griffis, David Wakelee.

CLASS III. GRADES AND NATIVES.

Best Bull, Amer. Agr., and.....$2
2d best, " " " 1
Best Cow, over 3 yrs. old, Am. Farmers Encyclopedia.
2d best, Country Gent., and..... 1
3d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
4th best,..... 1
Best Heifer, betw. 2 and 3 yrs old, Country Gent., and..... 1
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
3d best, Alb. Cult.
Best 4 Yearlings, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Youatt on Cattle, and..... 2
3d best, Allen's Dom. Animals, and... 1
Best 5 Calves, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Youatt on Cattle, and..... 2
3d best, Allen's Dom. Animals, and.... 1
Judges: C. D. Lathrop, Latham Gardner, Eli Gregory.

CLASS IV. OXEN AND STEERS.

Best 8 yoke from any town, 8 copies of Amer. Agr.
2d best, 8 copies of Alb. Cult.
Best pair of working oxen, over 4 years old, raised in the county, a library of Agricultural Books, worth.....$5
2d best, Youatt on Cattle, and..... 2
3d best, Allen's Dom. Animals, and... 2
4th best, Alb. Cultiv., and..... 1
Best pair of Steers, betw. 3 and 4 yrs. old, raised in the county, Stephen's Book of the Farm.
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
3d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best pair of Steers, between 2 and 3 years old, raised in the county, Stephen's Book of Farm.
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
3d best, " " " 1
Judges: Wm. L. Post, Jno. Harington, and Miner Turrell.

HOGS.

Best Boar, Youatt on Hogs, and.....$2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
Best Breeding Sow, Youatt, and..... 2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
3d best, Alb. Cultiv., and..... 1
Best 4 spring pigs, Youatt, and..... 2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 4 pigs less than 10 wks. old, Youatt, and..... 2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Judges: Hyde Crocker, M. Kane, Jr., and E. G. Babcock.

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled Buck, Youatt's Shepherd's Book, and.....$1
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 3 fine wooled Ewes, Randall's Sheep Husbandry, and..... 2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 3 fine wooled Lambs, Country Gent.
Best coarse wooled Buck, Youatt's Shepherd's Book, and..... 1
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 3 coarse wooled Ewes, Randall's Sheep Husbandry, and..... 2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 3 coarse wooled Lambs, Country Gent.
Best middle wooled Buck, Youatt's Shepherd's Book, and..... 1
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 3 middle wooled Ewes, Randall's Sheep Husbandry, and..... 2
2d best, Amer. Agr., and..... 1
Best 3 middle wooled Lambs, Country Gent.

Lieceesters, Bakewells, &c., are classed as coarse wooled, Saxony, Merino, &c., as fine wooled, and South Downs, &c., as middle wooled.

Judges: Thos. P. Rhinney, Col. J. Watrous, and Merritt Mott.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best firkin of butter made in June, Butter knife, worth $3.00, and.....$2
2d best, Knife, worth $2.00, and..... 2
3d best, " " " " 1
4th best, " " " or..... 2
Best firkin of butter, made in fall, knife, worth $3.00, and..... 2
2d best, Knife, worth $2.00, and..... 2
3d best, " " " " 1
4th best " " " or..... 2
Best 10 pounds of butter made by a girl under 18 years, knife, worth..... 2
For largest quantity of butter per cow, from any number of Cows, Country Gent. and $3
2d largest, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
Best Cheese, not less than 25 pounds, Amer. Agr., and..... 2
2d best, Alb. Cultiv., and..... 2
Judges: Henry McKinney, Urbane Burrows, and E. McKinzie.

FRUIT, CIDER, VINEGAR, VEGETABLES, HONEY AND SUGAR.

Best Fall Apples, not less than ½ bushel and at least 3 varieties, Downing's Fruit Culturist.
2d best,.....$1
Best Winter Apples, not less &c., Downing's Fruit Culturist.
2d best,..... 1
Best Pears, not less than one peck, Amer. Agriculturist.
Best Quinces, Alb. Cultiv.
Best Cider Vinegar, not less than 2 gals. 3
2d best,..... 1
Best and greatest variety of Vegetables,... 2
Best 10 pounds maple sugar,..... 2
2d best,..... 1
Best 10 pounds Honey, Quinby on Bees, and 1
2d best,..... 1
Judges: F. M. Hall, A. H. Patrick, and Martin Newman.

CABINET WORK, CARRIAGES, AND BLACKSMITHING.

Best exhibition of cabinet work.....$5
2d best,..... 3
Best carriage, single or double,..... 5
2d best,..... 3
For the best lot of 6 horse shoes,.....
The Horse's Foot—how to keep it sound and 1
2d best,.... Horse's Foot, &c., and 50 cts.
Judges—G. Z. Dimock, D. D. Hinds, and Wm. F. Lathrop.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

For best plow,.....$3
For best cultivator,..... 2
For best corn sheller,..... 2
For best straw cutter,..... 2
For best power for churning,..... 2
For best 3 firkins,..... 2
For best horse rake,..... 2
For best harrow,..... 2
Judges—C. Carmalt, A. Cassedy, Rufus Smith.

SEEDS, &c.

Best bushel of corn, (ears,).....$2
Best ½ bushel of wheat,..... 2
Best ½ bushel of rye,..... 1
Best ½ bushel of clover seed,..... 2
Best ½ bushel of timothy seed,..... 2
Best ½ bushel of flax seed,..... 1
Judges—G. C. Lyman, Henry S. Searle, Reuben Wells.

LEATHER, &c.

Best 3 sides of harness leather,.....$2
2d best,..... 2
Best 2 sides of sole leather,..... 3
2d best,..... 2
Best 3 sides of upper leather,..... 3
2d best,..... 2
Best carriage harness,..... 3
2d best,..... 2
Best farm harness,..... 3
2d best,..... 2
Best saddle,..... 2
Best pair of fine boots,..... 2
Best pair of common boots,..... 2
Judges—Cyrus W. Band, James Mead, Christopher Perkins.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For best Flannel not less than 10 yards,..$2
2d best,..... 1
For best fulled cloth not less than 5 yards, 2
2d best,..... 1
For best woolen carpet not less than 15 y'ds. 3
2d best,..... 2
For best rag carpet not less than 15 yards, 3
2d best,..... 2
For best ½ dozen pair of woolen socks,.... 2
2d best,..... 1
For best 2 pair of woolen mittens,..... 1
2d best,.....50 cts.
Judges—

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK, &c.

For best patch work quilt,.....$3
2d best,..... 2
For best quilt of any other kind,..... 3
2d best,..... 2
For best winter bonnet,..... 1
For best ladies' sacque,..... 1
Judges—Mrs. F. M. Williams, Mrs. A. L. Post, and Miss Matilda Wright.

POULTRY.

Best 3 turkeys,.....Country Gentleman.
2d best,.....$1
Best 6 fowls 1 year old,..Country Gentleman.
Best 6 spring chickens,...Amer. Agr. and $1
2d best,..... 1
Best 6 ducks,.....Amer. Agr. and 1
2d best,.....Albany Cult. and 50 cts.
Judges—Myron Baldwin, James W. Chapman, and Henry Sherman.

To the farmer whose products are the greatest (hay included) in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, taking into account the stock kept on his farm during the season, a library of agricultural books worth $5 and cash $5. To the next $5 Report to be made to Executive Committee previous to the January meeting.

PLOWING.

Best plowing,.....Country Gentleman and $3
2d best,.....Amer. Agr. and 3
3d best,..... 3
4th best,..... 2
5th best,..... 1

Judges and Committee of Arrangements to be appointed when place is decided upon.

The Executive Committee in offering premiums to be awarded have in some respects changed the mode heretofore adopted, principally by offering Books and Agricultural Papers for a portion of the premiums. If any person shall be awarded the same book or paper twice he shall be at liberty to substitute any book or paper of equal value, and if any person to whom a money premium shall be awarded, shall so desire, he shall be at liberty to select any book of the same value for a premium.

The Committee trust that the plan of distributing books and agricultural papers of value among the Farmers of this County may give satisfaction to the members of the Society, and prove an advantage to the Society both present and future.

The premium list has been considerably extended in those departments in which most interest is felt, and some new premiums offered.

Proposals are requested from different towns desiring the plowing match to be held in their vicinity, to be made by the 3d Tuesday in August to Mr. Baldwin at Montrose.

F. M. WILLIAMS,
ALFRED BALDWIN, } *Executive Committee.*
SAM'L F. CARMALT,

PRISONER RELEASED BY MISTAKE.—Among the resolutions rejected by the Connecticut Legislature was one for the release from State Prison of one Swayne, who had been sentenced for ten years. By mistake the resolution was sent to the Governor with those which had been passed, and the man was released before the mistake was discovered. It has not yet been determined whether the man can be sent back to prison.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—There is said to be an organized gang of swindling brokers in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, who rob the emigrants by selling them counterfeit titles to lands. In Iowa there are already detected sales of land to the amount of $10,000, under these fictitious titles.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.,

Thursday, June 24, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
FAYETTE.

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the *Montrose Democrat* are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice be given. A. J. GERRITSON.

Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

☞ BULLARD'S PANORAMA of NEW YORK CITY is now being exhibited in Southern New York, and we learn will visit this place in a few weeks, also Great Bend, New Milford, and Harford. It is spoken of as an excellent work of art.

☞ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July has been received. It contains a splendid engraving of "Worship in the Wilderness," with its usual variety of fashion plates. Every lady ought to have it on her table. Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher. $3,00 per annum. Those sending us $3,50 can receive Godey and the Democrat for one year.

☞ We have received two numbers of *The Printer* published monthly by Henry & Huntington, No. 1 Spruce street N. Y., at $1 per annum. It is devoted mainly to the "Art preservative of all arts," and is one of the best specimens of the art we ever saw. Each subscriber is to be presented with an engraving 12 by 18 inches, representing Guttemberg, Faust and Schœffer at the moment when they took their first impression from movable types. The publishers desire to exchange with every publication on the continent.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.—We receive this paper regularly and find it to be one of the most neatly printed and interesting of the many story papers of the day. It is of the quarto form, and contains one or more splendid illustrations each week, descriptive of some of the most thrilling incidents connected with its carefully written original stories. It is conducted on what is known as the "gift" principle, each subscriber getting, in addition to his paper a gift worth from fifty cents to five hundred dollars. An effort was made to interfere with this system in New York recently, but it was decided that giving a present to a subscriber of a newspaper was not a "lottery" business, and the publishers have since been unmolested. Terms two dollars per annum with a present to each sub-criber. Address Dean & Salter, 335 Broadway New York. For terms to clubs see their advertisement which we shall publish next week.

Simon Cameron for President.

We have seen a notice going the rounds of the press, that Mr. Simon Cameron, who at present fails to represent this State in the United States Senate, will probably be the next opposition candidate for President of the United States. We are unable to say where this idea originated, but believe it has been laid to Bennet of the New York *Herald*. This is very likely, for no one but some such mad cap would make so ridiculous a proposition to the American people. Cameron is doubtless a very shrewd small-fry politician, but is no more fitted for the Presidency than a native Bushman is to be master of an academy of fine arts. He has twice found his way into the Senate by intrigue and corruption, but both times against the wishes of the people. Even his political friends—or more correctly speaking tools—do not pretend to have any considerable degree of confidence in him. When asked for their reasons for electing him, they can give none other than that they feared they could elect no one else over the Democratic nominee. But with all his unfitness for the position, it would not be surprising if he ran as the next mongrel candidate. Those who think it impossible that such a man could get the nomination of any party, must remember—in addition to the fact that they placed him in the Senate—that their last candidate was but little better fitted for the position than Cameron. But the question of *fitness* was not raised, nor will it be at their next sectional convention. *Availability*, and that too of the most impracticable kind, will necessarily be their guide. Poor Fremont was nominated for the reasons that while he was the son-in-law of Col. Benton, he was little known and would have no personal rivalry to combat—and last but not least, because he was thought to be immensely rich. Among the reasons we probably should have mentioned that nobody else wanted the nomination. There are probably a few reasons why Cameron would be a very suitable man to put up for defeat in 1860. As the opposition have yet to find an issue upon which to take a position, and will doubtless be under the necessity of manufacturing material for a platform after their convention assembles, Cameron would be just their man, as he is hardly responsible by a vote, much less a speech or letter, for a position, upon either side of any question of public importance which has ever been before the country. His wealth, too, would give him great popularity in such a body as we may expect will assemble to nominate a whipped candidate. He has the reputation of buying up members of legislatures, and might succeed as well with conventions; when he came before the people, he would doubtless fall very far short of attaining his end, for however much the people's representatives are bought and sold, when bucksters make a bid for sovereigns, they are apt to learn that their gold is not wanted.

☞ Some of the opposition papers are boasting over the fact that New England has now a solid delegation in the United States Senate in opposition to the Administration. This is so far from being a discreditable reflection upon the wisdom and justice of our worthy President, that it can be considered nothing short of unquestionable evidence of the correctness of his policy. New England has almost invariably been politically wrong; has voted against the wisest and best of American Statesmen. In 1800 she presented a united front of opposition to THOMAS JEFFERSON; condemned the policy of JAMES MADISON in 1812; utterly repudiated ANDREW JACKSON in 1828. Is it not then to be expected, nay desired, that she should oppose JAMES BUCHANAN? New England's political history is to a great extent, one of rabid and selfish demagogueism, and he who wishes to consign himself to political perdition has only to succumb to her imperious demands.

☞ We are requested to give notice that the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity are making preparations for a good old fashioned celebration at Brooklyn Centre, on Saturday, the third of July, and they extend a cordial invitation to all to meet with them on the occasion. We shall give particulars next week. All who wish us to insert notices of celebrations, &c., in our next paper will please hand them in on Monday evening.

TRY IT GIRLS!—The executive committee propose giving a premium to the girl under 18 years of age who shall make the best butter and present it at our county fair next fall. Come girls, who shall be the honored winner of the butter-knife! Who knows but it may "make your market!"

☞ The citizens of Luzerne county voted on the 8th of June upon the question of the erection of a county poor house. The majority voted no. But a very small vote was polled, some towns making no returns.

Senator Douglas Converted to Republicanism.

Under the above caption, the Chicago *Union*, the leading Democratic paper in Illinois, thus discourses:

In the first numbers issued of the National Union we defined the true position of Senator Douglas. We told our readers in good faith that the Anti Lecompton policy of our Senator was the first step towards affiliation with the opponents of the Democratic party; that it was a premeditated and understood plan, fully arranged, and not a mere accidental opposition on one point. We know that he had made up his mind to act against the Democratic Administration, even before he understood what was the character of the Lecompton Constitution, and long before he left Chicago to resume his Senatorial duties. Directly he spake in debate, we knew his conversion was no mistake, but told our friends that he had united with Mr. Seward. The Senators vowed their mutual love and admiration in this city. It was a strange spectacle to see two men so averse, suddenly grow so fond of each other, and some folks said their love only showed the hollowness of Congressional asperity; and they concluded, therefore, that it was Senatorial courtesy to snarl at each other in Washington, and to profess undying attachment to each other in private life. We felt the union was complete, notwithstanding the assertion of Senator Douglas that he was still a Democrat, and that he would remain the same efficient and undying opponent of fanatical Republicanism and hypocritical Americanism that he has ever been. There were others besides us who saw whither Douglas was drifting, and they left the vessel sailing under false colors, manned the ship of the Constitution, and rallied beneath the banner of the Union. But there were those who had sailed so long in the vessel of politics which had been steered so truly by their honored commander, whom they had elevated for his tried devotion to the interests of Democracy, that they could not believe that he was playing them false, that he of all others would mislead them, that he would dare, even if he wished, to land the Democracy in the frightful haven of Republicanism. They could not, would not, dared not, harbor the thought, and so they followed him blindly, and even when he brought them to the very shores of Republicanism, they thought he would change his course and land them safely, after their perilous voyage, once more on the shores of true Democracy; but they were doomed to disappointment.—The true but deluded Democrats find they have been deceived, and are rallying under that banner, which it is to be regretted they should have deserted, even for a Douglas.—Our friends find now that we were right in our conclusions relative to the political treason of Mr. Douglas. Our prognostications are verified and fulfilled; he is a Republican in full favor with Horace Greeley who, desires to pay him the price of his treachery—a re-election to the U. S. Senate. How cheaply has Mr. Douglas sold his splendid chance for the Presidency, which the growing Northwest in '64 would have been strong enough to have conferred upon him, despite any resistance from any other sources! But alas, he has gone the way of Fremont, of Preston King, of W. Cullen Bryant and Wentworth. They, too, contend they are Democrats still, yet are they Republicans. They are allowed to differ on Banking, Free trade, and Harbor and River Improvements, and this privilege is to be given to Senator Douglas, as it has been to all the Democratic renegades in the Republican camp. By this means, they, still claiming to be Democrats, draw off a few Democratic votes; they can assert that the party has changed and not they (an original idea with the first great Democratic deserter, Henry Clay, and not with Mr. Douglas).

He will claim to be a Democrat, and acting with the Administration on all points *except this one.* The story is old and will not pay Mr. Douglas for repeating it.

LETTERS BEARING FICTITIOUS ADDRESSES NOT TO BE DELIVERED.—The following letter to the Postmaster at Nashville settles the disputed point:

Post Office Department, June 3, 1858.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, whether the newspaper statements that the Postmaster-General has decided that "where letters reached any Post Office, addressed to fictitious names or parties, they should not be delivered to any one claiming to be the representatives of the addressed parties, but be sent to the Department as dead letters," I have to inform you that such decision has been made, and the instructions given are, that all such letters, not being deliverable according to the standing regulations, should, in due course of time, be returned as dead letters.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING.
First Assistant P. M. General.

S. B. Anderson, Esq., P. M., Nashville, Tenn.

Who has changed?

The above pertinent question is thus answered by the West Chester *Jeffersonian.* The blow is a hard one, but it is deserved:

'In August, 1857, a daily journal, called "The Press," was commenced in Philadelphia. It was hailed with pleasure by many Democrats, who anticipated in it, a paper that would ever be true to the Democratic party, its organization, its measures, and its public men, and always hostile to Abolitionism, Black Republicanism, and Know-Nothingism. Because it was supposed such would be its course, Democrats patronized, while the enemies of Democracy would give it no countenance or support.

What is the aspect of the case in June, '58? Let any one who happens to be at or near the Railroad Depot in our borough, on the arrival of the morning train from Philadelphia, notice the men who make a rush for, and carry off the "Press," and he can answer the question. He will see a score and more who have been Anti-Masons, National Republicans and Whigs, and are now either Black Republicans or Know-Nothings, turn their backs upon the "Daily News," and "North American," and grasp for the "Press," as the paper of their choice—the paper whose politics suits their views, and whose course suits their purposes.

Now, how and why is this? Who has changed? These men never were Democrats—are always ready to enter any combination against the Democrats. They remain—as they have always been, opposed to the Democratic party. There can, therefore, be but one answer to the above question. "The Press" has changed from being a Democratic paper, into a journal that meets the views and purposes of the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans. These politicans regard it as a co-laborer with Greeley's "Tribune," in war upon the Democracy and National Administration, and because they see and believe it to be such, they recognize and patronize it as their Philadelphia organ.

And it is this "Press"—now known to be partly edited by Dr. Elder, one of the Fremont writers and stumpers of 1856—this "Press" thus changed and gone over to the enemy—that presumes to call President Buchanan to account for the policy of his administration—and to dictate to the Democrats of Chester and Delaware, whom they shall nominate and support for Congress. Why all this? In all of it, the "Press" is but conforming to Black Republican sentiment and feeling. The Black Republicans and Know-Nothings are hostile to President Buchanan's Administration; they make such hostility the basis of their union. The Black Republicans and Know Nothings are unceasing in their assaults upon prominent and active supporters of the National Administration. The Black Republicans and Know-Nothings are moved with a bitter and unyielding hatred of the Democracy of the State and Union, because that Democracy are true to the Constitution and the Union and to President Buchanan."

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.—The Congress of the United States adjourned on Monday evening of last week, at half past six o'clock, after a session of a little over six months. The appropriation bills were all disposed of before adjourning, but a large amount of business was laid over until the next meeting, in December next.

The Senate was immediately convened in extra session by the President. The great feature of the extra session, which ended on Wednesday, was the unanimous adoption of the Resolutions offered by Senator Mason of Virginia. They are as follows:

Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate), That American vessels on the high sea, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels-of-war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas, by firing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject, by the government of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this government, and preclude hereafter the occurence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas with orders 'to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid to the executive power as will make such protection effectual.

These Resolutions, we understand, as setting forth the position of the National Administration with reference to the right of visitation and search, and their unanimous endorsement is a just tribute to the wisdom and patriotism of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Even the bitterest reviler of the Administration was forced to vote for these resolutions, and thus virtually refute the position which has been advanced during the session, that the foreign policy of James Buchanan was not up to that high mark which was required by the exigencies of the times. These Resolutions not only deny in the most positive manner the right of Great Britain or any other nation to molest, visit or detain the vessels of this country, but they also announce the doctrine that the time has now arrived when an "unequivocal and final disposition of the subject" must be made, in order to protect American rights in the future. This goes deeper than mere apologies for the past offences, which carry with them no disavowal of the right of search as claimed by Great Britain. The butt at which this arrow is aimed is that which stands midway in this great controversy, and overlooks the whole. Great Britain must now look this question fairly in the face. She must either renounce the absurd pretences set up with reference to her right to interfere with our ships on the high seas, or openly claim it and take the consequences. When this alternative is once fairly presented, as it is in the Resolutions of Mr. Mason, then will have arrived the time for final and satisfactory adjustment of the whole difficulty, upon a basis compatible with the dignity of the nation and the right of the citizens.

The Senate having adjourned, the whole matter is now left in the hands of the President. With the light shed from the Resolutions passed by the Senate, there is no difficulty in understanding what course the President will pursue. It will be such as to command the support of the country, and enforce its sovereignty over all the vessels that bear its flag and sail under its protection. The nation will repose with a perfect security on a long tried statesmanship and sound patriotism of the chief Magistrate at this important crisis of its history.

☞ Henry L. Acker, Esq., editor of the Democratic Standard, Pottsville, Pa., has been appointed Post Master, and the appointment has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Illinois.

We rejoice to perceive that the true National Democracy of Illinois, no longer under tutelage or safe keeping of any man, have acted boldly and as became their faith and their party at the late Springfield State Convention. They have shown that they are not to be affrighted by nursery tales—that terrible *giants*, whether big or little, have no fears for them. And while we must regret any semblance of division or disagreement, in any portion of the Union, between wings or sections in the Democratic party, we cannot but congratulate the Democracy of the whole country upon the firmness with which our Illinois brethren have met the issue forced upon them by the fallen demigod they had so long worshipped—so long borne aloft upon their shoulders. When he departed from the strict line of his duty, they left him where he fell—sorrowfully, but sternly.

Had the true Democracy of New York, Ohio and other States met as manfully the first beginnings of party defection, when the anti-slavery agitators raised their heads in our ranks—all would have been well with us, long since. Here in New York, we *did* crush out the Wilmot Proviso firebrand at the Syracuse Convention of 1847, but unhappily we suffered it again to blaze forth after the re-union of the party in 1847. It requires, indeed, an unusual determination and courage to deal with these heresies which exhibit themselves in the midst of our organization from time to time. There is but one way, however, to encounter them, and the Illinois Democracy have shown that *they* know it: it is to give no quarter to the insidious error.

Douglas-ism in Illinois is now a thing cut off from communication and identity with the Administration Democracy of other States. Time will heal the wound; but the lesson will be taught that is much needed, and future malcontents will, we hope, be warned by it, from this time forth.

The course pursued by the friends of the Administration in that State, deserves the sanction and approval of the Regular Democracy everywhere. These "Douglas Democrats," at the former State Convention, assumed to set themselves in opposition to Mr. Buchanan and his policy, on the ground of *principle.* They charged him with departing from Democratic principle, and claimed that Douglas had maintained what Buchanan had abandoned! The friends of the Administration acted promptly and nobly in at once convoking another State Convention. Then, the Douglas people were frightened. Appeals were made at Government quarters, to induce the Administration to stop all this, and cause *its* friends to surrender to Mr. Douglas, at discretion. This was very properly declined.

The Administration Convention has now met at the Capital of Illinois with full ranks and firm determination, nominated what must be considered the *regular* Democratic State Ticket, transacted its business with decorum and deliberation, re-affirmed in its resolutions the confidence which the Democracy everywhere repose in the President and his measures, and thus adjourned. The responsibility, therefore, of further difficulty, is placed upon Senator Douglas and his Anti-Lecompton allies and followers. If they will *not* pause—if they persist in *going on with* the schism—upon their heads be the blame!—*N. Y. Daily News.*

WIVES WANTED.—Our roving fellow-citizens who have found a home on the borders of civilization or beyond, in Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, &c., are beginning to find out that single blessedness is a very miserable state of existence. And the bachelors of Kansas have advertised for better-halves in such an honest, straightforward and sensible manner, that we give them the benefit of the *Democrat's* circulation gratuitously. We copy from the *Tecumseh Settler:*

"*Wanted Immediately*—A 'right smart chance' of smart Yankee girls, to become wives of as many men in Kansas Territory. Said girls must understand the art of washing, ironing, cooking and making home happy, even should that home prove an unhewed log house, with one room—small at that.—It is desirable that they should understand the management of children, or they must be, like the Irish girl, *easy to teach.*

"Salary not very large the first few years; not more than three or four calico gowns and a sun bonnet. But after we get our land paid for, and some fencing and breaking done we will build for you more pleasant houses, set out fruit trees, build arbors (for the children to play in), set out grape vines, &c. Then we will go down the hill of life together; and we shall enjoy our good things all the better for having earned them.

"What say you, girls? Had you not rather become loved and honored helpmates of us sons of toil, than retain the beauty of your white hands and become 'old maids?'

"For further particulars, come and see for yourselves. We shall be found at our claims, keeping each, and if you will give us notice of your coming, we will sweep out and bring in an extra chunk of wood for you to sit on."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The following letter is sufficiently explicit as to the position taken by our Government, and is an overwhelming refutation of the base, unpatriotic slander uttered in the House of Representatives by F. P. Blair, jr, that General Cass' letter to Lord Napier had invited the outrages which have taken place. Capt. Downer, of the ship Stephen Baldwin, has received from the department of State the following reply to an inquiry which he had addressed to Mr. Secretary Cass:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1858.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., inquiring whether an English man-of-war has the right to compel an American vessel to heave to, and examine her papers.

In reply, I have to inform you that you will find an answer to your inquiry in my published letter to Lord Napier, the British Minister, accredited to this Government, under date of the 10th of April last, in which it is distinctly stated that such an exercise of force will never meet the concurrence of the United States; that they have no disposition to surrender the police of the ocean to any other power, and that they will never falter in their determination to oppose the pretension of every other nation to board United States vessels by force, in time of peace.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. LEWIS CASS.

Capt. George Downer, of the ship Stephen Baldwin, New Orleans, La.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN SEVEN DAYS AND A HALF.—Capt. Higgins of the steamship Vanderbilt, delivered European advices to the news yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, in seven days and ten hours, and the news was placed upon the wires in less than six days and twenty hours from Southampton. This is quicker by more than twenty-four hours than European intelligence has ever before been received in the United States.

OXYGENATED BITTERS is a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility. Let all afflicted with any of these painful diseases, try the bitters and they will be satisfied. It never fails to relieve the worst cases.

Arrival of Vanderbilt.

The U. S. Mail steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Higgins, which left Havre on the morning, and Cowes at 12 minutes past 7 on the evening of Wednesday the 9th inst., was boarded off Cape Race, Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock.

The Vanderbilt has 196 passengers, and the French and English Mails. Her advices from London and Liverpool are of the day of sailing.

The Vanderbilt was intercepted off Cape Race by the News Yacht of the New York Associated Press.

The news of this arrival is of a highly interesting nature embracing later and important news from India, and accounts of a fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, besides other intelligence of moment which is appended.

A week's later news from India had been received in England via. Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels and defeated them with great slaughter, no less than four hundred having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calpee, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nena Sahib seems to have become somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas had been repulsed by the rebels in the mountains.

There had been an extraordinary and fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius causing the loss of many lives and a large amount of property.

The insurrection in the Island of Candia was increasing in strength. Five other districts of the Island have risen against the authorities.

BRITISH SUBTERFUGES.—Whether the recent demonstrations of England are used as a premeditated cover for the Africanization of Cuba, or only as an excuse to monopolize the African labor supply for her own colonies, it is certain that we have played very foolishly into her hands in making partnerships for the suppression of the slave trade. This looking after slavers gives the pretext under which the hated right of search (seldom exercised, but never abandoned) is to be revived. Every mail brings us news of vessels boarded, and some fired into. And—mark the hypocrisy—*not one negro who is captured by a British cruiser ever gets back to his home in Africa, but he becomes an "apprentice" in the British Colonies.* Humanity and philanthropy are the idols which are to be worshipped; but English commercial selfishness and dishonesty understand what philanthropy means. It does not mean to return the poor African to his far distant home, but gives him the privilege of British colonial apprenticeship. We in this country will be supreme idiots if we continue the tools of this "philanthropy."

GOVERNMENT LOANS.—The advertisement for four millions of treasury notes, which resulted in the bids which were opened on Monday, produced an offer of $28,635,000, or more than seven times the amount demanded! The minimum amount of interest proposed for, by the contestants for the loan, was 4½ per cent.; the maximum, 6 per cent. The amount of the offer, at 4½ per cent., was $2,750,000, which amount was of course awarded at that rate. The remaining $1,250,000, of the loan was awarded *pro rata* to bidders at 4½ per cent., who each obtained an eighth of the amount of their bids. Thus the whole was disposed of at a rate of interest averaging a little above 4½ per cent.

☞ We have received a communication from Lawrence, severely censuring Sheriff Walker of Douglas county, for alleged partiality and unfairness in the discharge of official duties. It is stated that he released the notorious murderer and robber, Montgomery, who is now devastating Southern Kansas, after he had been arrested by a posse of citizens and placed in his custody, and that he is offering to bet large sums that Jim Lane, who is now in his keeping, will never be hung in Kansas. If all our correspondent says is true, Walker is no man to act in the responsible position of Sheriff, and deputy U. S. Marshall.

Will Marshall Winston look after this matter?—*Kansas Argus.*

THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE WESTERN CITIES.—Buffalo, Chicago, and other Western cities, it appears, are overrun with laborers and mechanics, who are unable to find employment. In the former place, last week, several hundred of this class paraded the streets demanding 'Work or Bread.' In Chicago the demand for labor by the poor people has been so great that the Street Commissioners have been enabled to supply each man but two days in a week, at seventy-five cents per day. It is now thought best to cut wages down to fifty cents, and put one-third more men into the city service. At fifty cents per day, says the 'Democrat,' the city will be overwhelmed with applications for labor.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—The Select Committee appointed by the Iowa House of Representatives, to investigate the charges of fraud in the location of the State Capital at Des Moines, has made a report. The evidence shows that the Commissioners received as a personal and private bribe, upwards of $50,000 worth of property. The Dubuque "Herald" says: "Certain witnesses, namely, Messrs. Baldwin, Scott, Williamson and Mitchel, refused to answer and to testify to certain most important parts in the investigation, and though the Committee reported them contumacious witnesses to the House, yet the House neglected or refused to compel them to testify."

KNOW NOTHING MISRULE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says with much truth: "It is a noteworthy fact, that in nearly all the large cities where the American party has had the power for any considerable time, disorders of the most frightful character have arisen. This is particularly the case in New Orleans, in Baltimore, in Louisville and in Washington, in all of which places the elections have been the scene of bloodshed and carnage. We mention this, not as a palliation of the great wrong attempted to be perpetrated in New Orleans, but as a fact having more or less direct connection with the question."

BOYS IN THE MARINE CORPS.—A section in the naval appropriations passed by Congress, declares that it shall be lawful to enlist boys for service in the United States Marine corps, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under eleven nor over seventeen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years; the boys so enlistened are to receive the same pay, rations and clothing now received by boys enlistened in said corps, under the authority of