Real Intent of the Republican Party.

We have always maintained the position that the real meaning of the Republican party was to carry into effect the principles of the old Abolition organizations of the country—to exterminate slavery in the Union—and to use just such agencies as would accomplish that purpose. The people revolted at the naked, disgusting propositions enunciated by such leaders as Garrison, Giddings, Abby Kelly and their associates. They would not aid in elevating to power and place men who denounced the Constitution, advocated resistance to all laws which crossed their path, mingled with the colored race in all the affairs of life, and claimed for them equal social and political rights in the States and Union. This fact stood in the way of the old Abolition party ever becoming a majority party. In some of the Northern States it might hold the balance of power, but as a party which could be used for obtaining strength sufficient to effect the purposes of its founders, that was discovered to be impracticable. When this fact was demonstrated by successive failures and defeats of the Abolition party, then came the change in the outward show of principles which was to lead and govern this political organization, and the name by which it was to rally for future operations. The Abolition party was changed and the Republican organization took its place. The ultra features of the old Giddings and Garrison party was hidden from public notice, and men of a different school assumed the control of the Republican movement, and affected a regard for the Constitution and the rights of the States under that instrument. They even nominated a slaveholder as their candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and voted for him without a protest. More recently, this same class of politicians assumed the popular sovereignty idea, and became vehement in their advocacy of the right of the people of a Territory to manage their own affairs in their own way, though but a few years previous they had contended that Congress had a right to make all laws with reference to the Territories and the people could not interfere. These were the modes resorted to by the managers of the Anti-Slavery party of the country to popularize it, and make the old Abolition organization a real political power, an agency that should be felt in all sections of the Union. The Republican party in its real purpose and intents is identical with the ultra Abolition movement, though the developments of its meaning may not be so palpable, gross and offensive.

In a speech recently delivered before the Young Men's Whig Association of New York, by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., we find the following exposition of the creed of the Republican party. It illustrates, in a most forcible manner, the point we made, and shows that, no matter what may be the present assumed sentiments of a portion of the Republican party, the core of the movement is abolitionism, a settled purpose to interfere with the institutions of the States, though such institutions may be guarded in the most forcible manner by the plain and obvious provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Ketchum says:

"I say that the great object of the Republican party was to destroy the institution of slavery in the country. Its leading purpose was the extermination of that institution. And if it was so, of course, all the people of the slaveholding States were put upon the defensive in regard to that institution. It was a party of attack on one side and of defence on the other, and the great thing to be regarded in the arrangement of political parties, was the question of Slavery. Our foreign commerce, our Tariff, our Judiciary, our measures for the prosperity and glory of the country, were all forgotten. Men might neglect all these things if they were only true upon the question of Slavery. Here was one section of the country arrayed against the other—two sectional parties divided upon the question of Slavery.

Gentlemen, do I truly represent the state of things or not? I know that the Republican party now begins to say, "O, we don't desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists; we have no such wish at all." And as to the Fugitive Slave law they are silent. They have not the boldness to say that it shall be carried out, nor that it shall be set aside. They also appear to hold out the idea that they are for the country and the Constitution, and many of them in the recent election in this State pretended to hold up old Whig doctrines. There was, however, a lion in their path—there stood before them a candidate for Governor who was a real Simon pure Abolitionist, and they began to be afraid lest he should defeat the Republican candidate for that office. What was to be done? Why, the great leader of the Republicans in this State mounts the rostrum at Rochester, and says:—"Fellow citizens, the whole of this country must be free or it must be slave; there is no middle course to be adopted." He might as well have said, 'We must all be drunkards or teetotallers—all white or black—there is no middle course.' Gentlemen, have you any fear that slavery will ever come into the States of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island or Massachusetts? And yet Mr. Seward holds up this doctrine. The country is arrayed, he says, upon this great question, whether there shall be slavery or no slavery in the United States. Well, finding this watchword given, the Abolitionists leave the Hon. Gerrit Smith, and he complains. [Laughter.] He says "that speech of Seward has defeated my election, and every vote that I have received has cost me some ten dollars or thereabouts." [Laughter.]

Such, then, you perceive, is the object of the Republican party. Some, like my old Whig friend, the present Governor, will say, "O, I am all right. I would not disturb slavery in the States where it exists." Others boldly say, "Down with slavery; it is against the law of God, and the law of God is above the Constitution." [Laughter.] That is the doctrine initiated by Senator Seward."

A most noticable point in the contest in New York, which is used by Mr. Ketchum to illustrate his position is, that when it became necessary to make the last grand rally in that State, Senator Seward was selected as the man, and the battle cry was his Rochester *manifesto*—all slave or *all free* States, slaves in the north or free men in the South. This shows the *real purpose of the Republican movement*; this indicates the substratum on which that political organization rests. If a determined attack upon slavery in the States as well as the Territories be not the mainspring of the Republican organization, why was this new and ultra Abolition programme thought necessary to insure success in the late contest of the Empire State? The Republican papers and writers had used the common and ordinary arguments and inducements in order to spur the indolent and add fresh zeal to the workers of the party. But *the heart of the organization was yet to be touched*, and that was done by the ultra Abolition manifesto of Senator Seward. The *response to* the sentiments enunciated in the Rochester speech was most significant. In the face of the fact that an Abolition candidate was in the field, still the whole body of the *true Abolitionists came to the support of the Republican candidate for Governor*, as soon as Senator Seward had placed him unmistakably upon his Rochester platform—the platform of intended interference with the domestic institutions of the States—thus showing, most conclusively, that the life of the Republican party is its thorough identification with the most ultra doctrines ever enunciated in this country with reference to the question of interfering with the reserved and guaranteed rights of the several States of this Union. Senator Seward says the States must all become free or all slave, the Republican party endorse and applaud this sentiment, and that fact demonstrates their position to be precisely that of the old Abolition organization of the country.

The few men in the Republican party who have dissented from this view of the mission of that organization to which they are attached, have met with stern and emphatic rebukes from their leaders. The Hartford Times, in sketching the true position of the Republican party remarks:

"The attempt of a portion of the Republican party to "nationalize" that organization, by divesting it of the most offensive part of its sectional character and adopting a less narrow and bigoted set of principles, is likely to draw out the bitterest opposition from the rigid Abolition leaders, who are necessarily in the majority of the party, and who have no idea of giving up the control of its fortunes. Thus Joshua R. Giddings, the "old wheel horse of Abolitionism," as his friends at one time delighted to call him, made a speech in the lower House of Congress on Wednesday, in which he declared that the Black Republican party was "based on the great fundamental truth that all men have a right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—hence he deduced the argument that the true duty and mission of that party was to pitch into the institution of slavery, and destroy it at all hazards.

This is an interesting exhibit of the true character and position of the Black Republicans, and we presume it may be regarded as being official.

Mr. Giddings then went on to "pip in the bud" the hopes of the more liberal Black Republicans, by making the following declaration:

"When gentlemen were asked to *modify* the Republican platform he would say there was *no central ground* between freedom and slavery. The basis of the Republican party was *fundamental*, and could not be changed."

"There is no middle ground," says Giddings; "the Republican party must be one thing or the other—radical Abolition or nothing. It must plant itself on the old and despised Abolition platform, or abandon its organization as a party. An active, hostile interference with the institutions of the Southern States is *imperative* on the part of the Republican party, or its organization cannot be maintained. We must take and maintain *positive* Anti-Slavery ground. The Republican party must come upon my old Abolition platform, and wage an uncompromising war upon the South—if disunion be the result, all right."

Such in effect is the language of Giddings, whom a majority of the present Republican party, while they acted as Whigs, ridiculed and opposed. Giddings tells them the truth when he says they must take their stand on the old true blue Abolition platform. That is precisely what they have to come to—and most of them are already there."

No one who has watched the progress of the Anti-slavery movement in our country will question the correctness of Mr. Giddings' proposition. The Republican party must float on the wave of Abolition excitement, or sink to rise no more. In times of comparative quiet it may exist, and cajole the people with the idea that it means to act within the scope and limits of the Constitution, but when the final struggle comes, the banner of disunion and higher laws will be raised, and the real purposes of the organization be plainly revealed. That purpose is to override the Constitution by means of political power obtained in a sectional issue, and thus virtually dissolve the Union, or compel the people of one portion of it to accept such terms as the victors shall be willing to extend. Senator Seward's Rochester manifesto means simply this, and as that has been endorsed by the Republican party, they are bound by its doctrines.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE NATIVE MERCHANTS OF INDIA AND CHINA.—The statement of intelligent voyagers and travelers all concur in the opinion that the greatly increased commerce between these Eastern nations and England and the United States, with the high prices which have been paid for the productions of those densely populated regions of the Asiatic continent, have given enormous wealth to the shrewdest of the native merchants, and that the profits realized by them are vast and beyond calculation. So strong have they become, that they make their own prices and have altogether the upper hand of the European traders, except the Greek merchants, who, from long experience and assimilating to a great extent with the natives, have become in reality merchant princes. The immense commerce of Calcutta is to a great extent controlled by two or three Greek houses.

In China, many of the native merchants are exceedingly wealthy and transact extensive business. It was stated a short time since, that in the English island of Hong Kong, on the coast of China, near Canton, of one hundred square-rigged vessels in the harbor, eighty were either owned or chartered by the Chinese merchants. The great proportion of house-servants, store-porters, clerks, mechanics, and laborers in Hong Kong are Chinese; while the petty shopkeepers, cattle-drivers, boatmen, &c., are mostly Malays. Many of the Asiatic nations are largely represented at Hong Kong. There are also many Greeks and some Arabs. Of the Chinese population, estimated at 70,000, only about 300 are women.—*Boston Traveler.*

☞ Austria seems to profit less by experience than other States. Volcanic indications in Lombardy would scarcely surprise the world if such Gesler-like proceedings as this should occur often. The Archduchess, consort of Archduke Maximilian, in the course of a drive through the streets of Milan, passed in front of a cafe, near the entrance of which, among a knot of gentlemen, was seated a well-known Goritz nobleman, the Prince of Alfonso Porcia. This individual, uncertain, it is stated, whose carriage was passing, made but a half salute, touching his hat with his hand, but not lifting it from his head. Before nightfall he received an order to depart from Milan. He might retire to his estates in Carinthia, or travel abroad, as he should choose. Without loss of time, he took the road to Genoa; and, prompt as he was to obey this order, he found a policeman awaiting his arrival at Buffalora, on the frontier, to ascertain the identity of the exile.

A "BLACK REPUBLICAN" TAKEN FOR A "RED REPUBLICAN."—William Lee of Boston, formerly of the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., were arrested at Paris by two policemen, who suspected him of being an Italian assassin or a red republican, with designs upon the life of Napoleon. When he was taken before the commissary of police, that officer said to him, "I am sure you are no red republican." No," said Mr. Lee, "I am a black republican." *Voyez vous*," exclaimed the commissary. "*C'est un negre des Etats Unis!*" "He is a negro from the United States."

ONE CENT REWARD,

WILL be paid for satisfactory information in relation to the whereabouts of one

"Prof" Charles Whitney.

His business is going from place to place about the world, delivering lectures, in which he personates Webster, Haine, Clay, Randolph, Wolf Jim, Ralph Stackpole, &c., &c. These are well performed, but the most accurate personation he gives, is of *himself* in his "last act" of

LEAVING WITHOUT PAYING HIS BILLS;

which he is perfect master of. Printers and others to whom he applies, will save money and labor by kicking him into the street, and they will render justice a portion of her due by aiding him to a coat of

Tar & Feathers

in place of the attire of a *man*, in which he is usually *disguised*, to aid him in his apparent design of

IMPOSING UPON THE PUBLIC.

*** Will *The Printer*, New York, *Printer's News Letter*, Philadelphia, and the Press generally, please copy or notice the above? By so doing they will enable the "craft," and all others to avoid being duped by a professional swindler.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents, at 119 Nassau-st, New-York, and 10 State-st, Boston, are agents for *The Montrose Democrat*, and are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

BLANK NOTES, Deeds, and a variety of other Blanks for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL who have **unsettled accounts**, or **Notes due** to the late firm of **M'Collum & Gerritson**, are hereby notified that I will be at the **"Democrat" Office** during **court**, where they are requested to call and settle **without fail** or **COSTS** will be made immediately thereafter.

WM L. BEEBE,
dec25tc Constable of Bridgewater.

COLLECTIONS.

With every desire to oblige the craft, we cannot undertake to collect bills on Dr. Graham, as our efforts to realize anything on them are utterly unsuccessful.

We clip the above from the Typographic Advertiser, published by L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia. It reminds us that we have a little account with "Dr. Graham;" and, for the benefit of our brethren, we will give them some hints which may result in good.

"G. W. Graham, M. D., 1131 Filbert stree', Philadelphia," is known to the newspaper world, as the great curer of consumption,—at least he advertises *himself as such*. A little less than two years ago, he succeeded in engaging the publishers of this paper in a $40 a-year advertising contract, payable half yearly. When the first payment came due, the "Dr." did not remit. His attention was called to the maturity of his bill, and his response, asking a few days time, led us to suspect his integrity. Subsequent letters, which were preserved for reference, convinced us of one fact, at least, which was, that however well he might be versed in a knowledge of the human system, as applied to curing consumption, he was pitifully ignorant of the orthography of the English language. We give one specimen of his spelling. The word *injure* was spelled "inger." Of course we threw out his advertisement. Last fall when in Philadelphia we called upon him, but got nothing but a renewal of false promises. We left him, fully satisfied that he was an ignorant imposter; and, although he attempts to appear exceedingly *cute*, he has not sense enough to conceal a disgusting habit of profanity in conversation. He knows no more, medically speaking, about curing consumption, than a Hindoo does of the Atlantic Telegraph. This may be considered libellous, but we are satisfied of its truth, and shall send the "Dr." a marked copy of this paper, that he may not accuse us of "backbiting;" and if he feels aggrieved, he has his remedy in a suit; but we trust he will pay what he owes us before "letting slip the dogs of war."

There are several other bogus concerns in our principal cities, which, like the "Dr." are duping the press and the public throughout the United States; *some of them, too*, sail under the flag of "Advertising Agencies," in order to better carry on their work of fraud. We are preparing a list of such concerns to be laid before the public, and in doing so we shall doubtless expose several *conceras*, that have, heretofore, by the aid of various devices and fair promises, escaped censure.

Our motive in engaging in this work is a double one. Not only do we wish to prevent heavy losses on the part of the press, but we desire to warn the public against the poisonous, swindling, and other frauds of bogus doctors, and various grades of sink-holes, whose sole aim it is to rob their victims of money even at the risk of character, health, or even life itself.

In this connection we cannot but refer to the fact, that, as an Editorial convention is to assemble at Harrisburg next month, the subject of bogus advertising is one that may properly be laid before it, and some general concert of action should be taken to suppress it. We shall refer to this subject again, before the meeting of the convention.

Fire in Montrose.

Our town was again visited by fire on Thursday night. It was discovered just before eleven o'clock in a small barn on Chestnut street, owned by L. Searle. This was consumed, and the fire communicated to the rear of the long building occupied as a store by F. B. Chandler, on the Public Avenue front. This was considerably burned, but the fire was extinguished by the exertions of the firemen and citizens, after two hours hard labor. A cow belonging to B. Case, Esq., kept in the barn, was somewhat injured by the fire. That quarter of the town seems quite unfortunate; four fires, and two alarms having occurred within three weeks.

☞ Bela Squires, a widower, married Mary Cromac, a widow, a few days since, in Hartford, Conn. They commenced their matrimonial engagement with 27 children. A good stock to commence business with.]

☞ A good grooming to a horse and cow every morning is worth as much toward keeping them in health and flesh as half a feed of grain.

For the Democrat.

Premium Beef.

MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir*, Permit me to say to the farmers of our county, and your readers generally, that Mr. Orin Prichard of Springville sold a pair of steers to Mr. Giffkins of Scranton, who butchered them for the benefit of his Christmas customers. The beef weighed 1922 pounds, a piece of which was sent here, and made many an epicure smile.

Mr. P. also sold a four years old cow at the same time, the beef of which weighed 763 pounds. Mr. Prichard has expended a considerable amount of money in the improvement of his stock, which is the Devonshire breed. We are justly proud that he has beat the county in this case. Farmers coming from abroad to our village, never fail to call and see his stock and go away satisfied that he has the best. Other farmers in our township are fast getting into the breed. A. Williams, Esq., David Wakelee, Jas. Kasson, and many others have some fine specimens.

Springville, Jan. 25, '59. X.

☞ We clip the following from the editorial columns of the Northern Pennsylvanian:

"The Lecture delivered by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, of Susq'a Co. Normal School, before the Young Men's Literary Association of this place, on Friday evening last, was worthy of listening to with attention, and its teachings should be treasured in the mind, and wrought out in life. The subject was, "The objects of life and their attainment." Mr. Stoddard thought no person could unfold his capabilities without having a fixed purpose, honorable to manhood, and adhering firmly, unyieldingly to it. Trials and difficulties of many kinds and degrees, were the barriers in the way of valuable achievements to the weak and wavering; but to the man of indomitable purpose, there were no barriers, none at least but that gave way before the strength and courage gathered by unabating industry. Several illustrations to corroborate this point were instanced. The speaker thought that much was called GENIUS which was merely the result of systematic, hard study; the attainment of such knowledge as men admire, and which almost any one with mediocral ability, fixedness of purpose and concentrativeness, might attain. After all, the main object of life, the one for which we should labor for most earnestly was Character—Christian goodness, a faith in our power to act right, and a will to do it. We do not pretend to give the language used by the Professor, only to suggest, in an imperfect manner, a few of the leading ideas advanced by him."

HE CAN AFFORD TO BE LIBERAL.—It is currently reported and believed, says the Boston Traveller, that Dr. F. Coggswell is on the high road to a splendid fortune. We *learn from an authentic source*, that he is now employing thirty operatives in manufacturing one million boxes of his Medical Salt, to meet the orders pouring in from his agents and the public, since his liberal reduction in the price. The Dr., it is said, has recently made an improvement in the mode of preparing it, by which its cost is greatly diminished—and we commend him for his wisdom in reducing the price, as he will doubtless reap a richer harvest. The acknowledgment and advice of Mr. Hood, (referred to below) a gentleman of the highest integrity and philanthropy, afford a sufficient guarantee that this extraordinary medicine is worthy of public confidence. The following sentiment from the Kingston (Canada) Advertiser, we readily endorse:—

"When we recollect the virulent opposition to the vaccination, and the fatuous manner in which even the most eminent medical men shut their eyes to its wonderful life-saving operation, we ought to be careful how we reject Dr. C's New Discovery."

[For the Traveller.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—*Editors of the Traveller*: Will you allow me through your columns to make an announcement which I trust will interest the community, especially the invalid portion. It is made at the suggestion of my venerable and judicious friend, the Hon. Chas. Hood of this city. Having proved the unequalled efficacy of my Antiphlogistic Salt, in subduing a painful and chronic inflammatory disease in his own person, he kindly hinted to me his belief that "its high cost deters thousands from using it, who would avail themselves of it, were its price reduced." Although in the constant receipt of orders by mail or express from my agents and the public at its present price, yet, having made an important improvement in my Chemical Apparatus for manufacturing it, by which its cost is materially lessened, I am resolved to put it within the reach of all—even the poorest of the poor. My agents are now authorized to sell it at the following reduced rates:—Acute package, $1; and Chronic do., $2.50. They will send it (post paid) to any address within their respective limits. Invalids in those States and countries yet without agents, can obtain it of me, through the post office, box 322, Boston, Mass., and at my new office, No. 2 Cherry, corner Washington, street, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. My *concentrated* Salt, (a scruple equalling a drachm) is for foreign countries and distant places, where postage runs high.

☞ Descriptive circulars sent *gratis*, by enclosing a stamp to pay postage.

From Washington.

Orders have been issued from the War Department similar to those which were sent to Kansas during the former troubles, namely: to use a *posse comitatus* to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Territory.

☞ The Snyder County Teachers' Institute is in session, in this place, this week. Sixty-four Teachers are in attendance. D. S. Boyer, Esq., County Superintendent, was elected President. The exercises of the Institute are conducted by Prof. Stoddard, of Susquehanna county, a highly accomplished scholar, whose interesting and instructive addresses will not soon be forgotten.—*Selinsgrove Democrat, Dec. 30.*

THE National Intelligencer has the following doubtful paragraph:

"A private letter from Paris states that a French Company, organized at the wish of the Emperor, are about to purchase the Collins steamers, to be placed, with others, as a regular line of packets between France and New York. The French Government have agreed to pay to the Company a yearly sum of 15,000,000 francs for carrying the mails. The sale of the Collins steamers will be effected through the personal agency of Capt. Comstock."

☞ The Lehigh county court last week sentenced the ex-Reverend Erastus Helfrich, convicted of adultery, to pay a fine of $20, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the term of six months.

WYOMING COUNTY.—The Democrats of Wyoming county met in Convention on the 17th inst., for the purpose of revising their delegate system, and preparing rules for the government of future conventions. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, and the following, reported by the chairman, Hon. R. R. Little, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856, and accepted by Jas. Buchanan, the nominee of that Convention for the Presidency, contain a true exposition of Democratic faith, and we prescribe no test of political orthodoxy not contained therein.

Resolved, That the measures of the National Administration continue to receive our most hearty and unqualified approval, and that we have unabated confidence in the wisdom and experience—the indomitable firmness and energy—and the stern integrity of their author.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 21.

The resolution introduced into the Senate to-day, by Mr. Seward, of New York, which was referred to the Post Office Committee, provides for continuing the conveyance of the mails between New York and Liverpool, by way of Southampton, Havre and Bremen, and authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with any parties who will give adequate security for the faithful performance of the service for the sum of $12,500, for each round trip, or for the sea and inland postage at the option of the contractors.

The petition presented by Senator Wilson to-day, from the society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, asks for a settlement of the claims for half pay for life, promised by the Act of October, 1783, to the Continental army. The petitioners do not ask this as a matter of bounty or pension, but that Congress redeem its plighted faith.

Secretary Cass has applied to Congress for an appropriation for the payment of the salary of Townsend Harris, U.S. Minister resident at Japan.

The House was to-day opened with prayer, for the first time, by a Roman Catholic Priest in full dress.

Fracas in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.

As the Hon. George Taylor, Representative from the Second Congressional District of New York, was passing one of the Halls of the Capitol, this afternoon, he overheard a highly offensive remark made by Mr. Waldron, of New York, to a companion. Approaching Mr. Waldron, Mr. Taylor asked whether the language was directed against him? On receiving, after some hesitation, an affirmative response, Mr. Taylor resented the insult be striking Waldron with his fist. Waldron then struck back with his umbrella, of which Mr. Taylor obtained possession after it passed from Waldron's hand, and having struck him with it, threw it at him. Other parties then interposed and prevented further difficulty. It is said that Mr. Taylor made the charges on which Waldron was some time since removed from the office he held in the Custom House of New York city. He was formerly Deputy Collector.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th.—The correspondence between Senators Douglas and Fitch will be published in to-morrow's *Union*.

It appears that Mr Douglas called on Mr. Fitch to withdraw the offensive language used toward him in the course of the debate, on Friday, in secret session of the Senate.

Mr. Fitch, in the course of his reply said, that so far as his son was concerned in connection with the Illinois appointments, Mr. Douglas' explanation was satisfactory, but Mr. Fitch did not withdraw his offensive remarks.

Mr. Douglas in a second note affirmed what he had said in the Senate and afforded Mr. Fitch another opportunity to withdraw.

In reply, Mr. Fitch withdrew his offensive language based on what he assumed to be Mr. Douglas' explanation.

This withdrawal Mr. Douglas accepted, repeating that he had said nothing in his correspondence which he had not said in the Senate debate.

To this note, Mr. Fitch replied, but the report does not state the substance of his note.

The probability is that the entire matter ends with this correspondence, as there appears to be no ground for further proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The bill reported in the House by Mr. Branch, to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposes to appropriate thirty millions of dollars to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all difficulties, including the cession of the island of Cuba, to be used by the President if he shall see fit to advance this sum in advance of the ratification of the territory.

The majority say in their report, they hope that circumstances may never occur rendering it incumbent on the United States, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation, to take possession of the Island without concurrence of Spain. But if they should, summary measures could be much more easily justified, if we are prepared to show that we have exhausted honorable negotiations in attempts to avert the necessity and had offered to Spain an equivalent exchange for it. As such an offer might be necessary to complete the vindication of this Government hereafter, we ought not to be deterred from making it, by any supposed unwillingness on the part of Spain to accept it, or even to entertain it in an amicable spirit.

FORNEY'S PRESS VS. COL. MANYPENNY.—The Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's *Press*, understood to be the Colonel himself, says:

"I see that the Ohio *Statesman* has passed, or is about to pass, out of the hands of the Administration editor into those of Colonel Manypenny, an avowed opponent to the General Administration."

Now read what Col. Manypenny, so awkwardly put down by Forney as an avowed enemy of the Administration, says in his inaugural in the *Statesman*:

"There is no good reason why the National Administration should not receive the support of the united Democracy of this State. I will regard it as my duty as editor of the *Statesman*, to give the Administration a fair, candid and honest support, and I would impress the duty upon all the Democratic voters of Ohio."

Was not Forney barking up the wrong tree that time?"

BIDS FOR THE TEN MILLION LOAN.—*Washington, Jan. 24th.*—The Secretary of the Treasury opened to-day the bids for the remaining portion of the loan authorized in June last.

Bids were received from forty-four different parties. The rates of premiums offered varied from less than ¼ to 5 per centum. Those who offered less than 2½ per centum will get about six millions, and the remaining four will be divided between the bidders who offered from 2 to 2½ per centum premium.

The whole sum offered amounted to over thirty-one millions.

Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 21.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message in reply to the resolution calling for copies of the correspondence which may have been had with the Government of Spain, or with other governments, in relation to the proposed purchase of the Island of Cuba by the United States—not yet made public.

The President states that no such correspondence had taken place, which has not already been communicated to Congress. He adds:

"In my last Annual Message, I stated that the publicity which has been given to our former negotiations on this subject, and the large appropriations which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient before making another attempt to renew the negotiation that I should lay the whole subject before Congress.

"I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important and indispensible to the success of any negotiation which I might institute for the purpose should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

☞ A farmer living near Dansville, Livingston County, was awakened the other night by a noise in his stable, and seizing a club went out and found two men in the act of stealing his horse. The farmer inquired "who is there?" when one of the thieves presented a pistol, but without waiting for him to fire, the farmer dealt him a stout blow over the head which almost instantly killed him. The other thief made himself scarce. There was about $400 dollars found on the body of the dead man, but nothing affording a clue to his identity.

Pitiable Bigotry.

The American and Black Republican Legislature of New Jersey invited all the clergymen of Trenton to officiate as Chaplains, with the exception of the Catholics. The insult to the priests of that religious denomination was premeditated. The spirit that hung Quakers, banished Baptists, and whipped beer-barrels for working on Sunday, yet lives. The fangs of the serpent have been pulled out, but it hisses and sputters as fiercely as ever. The Newark Evening Journal has the following comments in relation to the matter:

AN INTOLERANT ACT.—The House of Assembly of this State, in tendering an invitation to the various clergymen of Trenton to open the session of the Assembly with prayer, have refused to include the Catholic clergy in their invitation. This is a most illiberal decision on the part of the Assembly, which deserves and should receive the most unqualified reprobation of the people of all religious denominations. It is in direct conflict with the spirit of our institutions and our whole theory of government, and, we may add, in contradiction of the very letter of the Constitution, which provides that there shall be no establishment of one religious sect, in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office in public trust, and no person shall be denied the employment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

The Directors of the Republican Party and their Object.

Henry Wilson, who was the other day elected to the United States Senate, for the term of six years, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, wrote to Mr. Phillips in 1855 as follows:

"I hope, my dear sir, that we shall all strive to unite and combine all the friends of freedom; that we shall forget each other's faults and short-comings in the past; and all labor to secure that co-operation, by which alone the slave is to be emancipated, and the domination of his master broken. Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reproach each other, and that we labor for their deliverance."

Mr. Wilson is a burning and shining light in the Republican party. Next to Seward he stands as the leader, director, and moulder of the opinions of that organization. In the latitude of Pennsylvania the Republican party has always sought to escape the odium of Abolitionism. It is a direct insult to call them Abolitionists. They have declared repeatedly that slavery, as it exists in the States, shall not be disturbed by their consent, but that their only object is to prevent its spread to the Territories. This is affirmed to be the sum and substance of the Republican party. When the Democracy declare that the Republicans are substantially Abolitionists, it is very apt to put them in a rage, for the charge is looked upon as a reproach. Now what is the fact? A few months ago Mr. Seward made a speech at Rochester, in which he declared that an irrepressible conflict existed between Northern and Southern society that would continue until one form or the other is overthrown. Mr. Seward does not believe that the South has the least chance of overcoming the North, for he announced at the last session of Congress that the North has substantially conquered. He therefore believed that this "irrepressible conflict" will result in Southern subjection, and he put himself at the head of the Northern crusade. He is willing to pamper the sectional feeling, and to make his prediction come true. If this is not substantial Abolitionism, what is?

Now read the words of Henry Wilson, the second of Seward in this anti-slavery campaign. His object is not indistinctly announced, for he explicitely declares that all the friends of freedom should combine to emancipate the slave, and break the dominion of the master. These words bear no double meaning. They contain a declaration of war against slave owners and slavery, not alone in the Territories, but everywhere, in Territories and in States; they invoke unity of action, for the deliverance of "three millions of bondmen groaning under nameless woes"—the usual Abolition cant. If this is not Abolitionism, what is?

We instance the avowed opinions of the two most prominent leaders of the Republican party, men who have done, and are now doing, more to mould its doctrine than any other two men in the land, to show that the ulterior object of these leaders is to make the Republican party thoroughly Abolition as fast as circumstances will allow. Those men who have been comforting themselves with the notion that the Republican organization has no sympathy with Abolitionists, are grievously deluded. That party is falling every day more thoroughly into the hands of Seward, Wilson, and men of like opinions. They will control it in 1860—give it just such direction as seems most likely to accomplish the great end—make it so far conservative before the election, as suits the times, but thoroughly Abolition for action. The only course left for conservative men to pursue, is to abandon this organization.—*Patriot and Union.*

☞ Frederick Messner, of St. Louis, recently quarreled with his wife. She went out soon after, when he, in revenge, seized their little daughter and held her upon a wood fire in the grate, until she was burned to death. The brute has been arrested.

Origin of the "Revenue Tariff" Doctrine.

REMINISCENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1832.

At the first Baltimore National Convention, in June, 1832, at which Mr. Van Buren was nominated for Vice President, for the second term of Gen. Jackson, addresses were submitted to a committee of one from each State—one prepared by Gen. J. Dix, a delegate from New York, and one by Amos Kendall. The committee disagreed upon the tariff and the Bank of the United States. Both addresses were agreed upon what was then considered the radical view of the Democratic party; but as there was difficulty in so framing the address as to make it agreeable to all the States, and to various interests of localities, it was concluded to dispense with it. Instead of an address, the committee reported to the Convention a resolution that the delegation of each State be recommended to communicate with their constituents by Circular letter, by an address, or in such manner, as they thought proper. In connection with this, John Forsyth, a delegate from Georgia, proposed a resolution for the adoption of the Convention, the substance of which was that the revenue collected from duties should be limited to such an amount as would be adequate to the *support of the Government economically administered*, which he submitted to Mr. Wright and Mr. Flagg, of New York. Mr. Wright suggested to him that before proposing it to the Convention, and to avoid surprise, and perhaps discussion of the proposition, it should be first shown to the delegates of each State. Kentucky objected, and upon the ground that the declaration would furnish a weapon to Mr. Clay, then the champion of the American system, which it would be difficult for them to meet. This was fatal to it, as a measure of the Convention. But the delegates from New York incorporated the principle of the resolution of Mr. Forsyth into the address which had been prepared by Gen. Dix, and with this addition, the address was signed by them and issued to their constituents. This was the origin of the doctrine of a "Revenue Tariff," which thereafter became, and has ever continued, a cardinal principle of the Democratic party. The promulgation of the doctrine, in the New York address, created a sharp discussion and controversy in the canvass, but the Democracy was successful, and the doctrine was subsequently incorporated into the resolutions of Democratic National Conventions.

As is well known, the "American System," as it was called, and of which Mr. Clay was the author and champion, contemplated a tariff, not for the *revenue*, merely, but for *protection* to manufactures; and of protection to such an extent as would not only furnish means for the support of the Government, whether "economically administered" or not, but as would, at the same time, furnish the means to carry on a system of Internal Improvement in the States. The Maysville Road bill had been vetoed by Gen. Jackson, in 1829. The road, or a part of it, was located in Kentucky, and, in connection with the tariff, which was to furnish the means for the construction, was, with the various other similar schemes connected with it, warmly advocated by Mr. Clay. It was for this reason that the delegates from Kentucky, in the Convention of 1832, where shy of the proposition of Mr. Forsyth, to confine the tariff to revenue for the support of the Government merely, for this would have deprived them of the road, which had not been given up, *notwithstanding the veto of 1829*, but continued, with the various other similar schemes, estimated at the time at $100,000,000, to form the main issue between the Whig and Democratic parties.—*N. Y. Atlas and Argus.*

Wilson and Massachusetts.

The Telegraph informed us yesterday of the re-election of Henry Wilson to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Massachusetts. We hear many homilies at this day about the paucity of the great statesmen, and the crowding of audacious, brazen faced, loud-mouthed politicians into the sacred places they once occupied, and we cannot help admitting that there is much truth in these marks of the degeneracy of the times, when we see Henry Wilson filling the seat of Daniel Webster. In times past, Massachusetts had reason to be proud of her representatives in the United States Senate. No fifth-rate men spoke for her in the higher branch of the National Councils. Even political heresies were dignified by the character and splendid abilities of her advocates. But how have the mighty fallen! Webster is gone, and Henry Wilson occupies the seat, all the more vacant by his presence. The mere politician has taken the place of the statesman. The ranting demagogue, whose ambition was to excel in inflammatory partizan denunciations, whereby he might gain the coveted notoriety of a kick, has usurped the position of the great statesman who moved as emblies with the fervor of his eloquence and the weight of his argument. This is a striking commentary upon the times in which we live, and upon the Abolition party of Massachusetts, which attempted to disgrace and degrade Daniel Webster while he lived, after his memorable speech for the Constitution and the Union, and which is now typified, illustrated and represented by that miserable burlesque of a statesman, Henry Wilson.—*Patriot and Union.*

TREASON IN UTAH.—Mr. Wilson, U. S. District Attorney for Utah, in an address delivered before the United States Grand Jury in Salt Lake City, gave his reasons for not presenting bills of indictment for treason. He quoted the proclamation of the President, of April 6th, 1858, offering pardon to the rebellious Mormons, the mission of the Peace Commissioners, and the proclamation of Gov. Cumming. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said:

Therefore, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it only remains for me to say, for the reasons given, that there are now no acts of sedition, treason or rebellion against the Government of the United States in this Territory, which the Prosecuting Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, with the President's proclamation and pardon before him, and the Governor's solemn announcement of its acceptance, can charge before you against any of the inhabitants of this judicial district, of the Territory of Utah.

A NUT FOR THE SAVANS.—A Mr. Trombly has been sinking a well on the western outskirts of our village, in the progress of which the following astounding fact appeared. At the depth of twenty-five feet the workmen came upon frozen ground. Through this layer some fifteen feet in thickness, they worked their way by dint of perserving efforts such as are always necessary in digging compactly frozen earth. At the depth of forty feet water was obtained, which nightly froze over, the ice forming some three inches in thickness. Will some one account, on any known or unknown principles of philosophy, for these astonishing facts? We learn the freezing of the water continues now that the well is "stoned up."—*Northern Visitor, Brandon, Vt.*

☞ The Comptroller of New York reports that there are judgments now hanging over the city to an amount exceeding $600,000.