

TERMS—\$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. A. J. GERKITTSON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, July 19th, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF Westmoreland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE, RICHARD VAUX, GEO. M. KEIM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1. Fred. A. Server, 14. Isaac Reckhow, 2. W. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 3. Jos. Crockett, 16. J. A. Ahl, 4. J. G. Bremer, 17. J. B. Danner, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford, 6. Charles Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee, 7. O. P. James, 20. J. B. Howell, 8. David Schall, 21. N. P. Fetterman, 9. J. L. Lightner, 22. Samuel Marshall, 10. S. S. Barber, 23. William Book, 11. T. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin, 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, 13. Joseph Lautbach.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to Presidential nominees, we hope that all Democrats in Pennsylvania will unite upon our unexceptionable nominee for Governor. No one doubts that the united Democracy of Pennsylvania can carry the State, and no ground of complaint can be urged against Mr. Foster. His eminent talents, his private worth, the many services which he has rendered to the people of his native State, and his large acquaintance with the people, have insured him a personal popularity that nothing can resist. Large numbers of the Opposition in the Iron counties are prepared to vote for him, as being the best man, without regard to politics, and others will follow. His nomination was a spontaneous free-will offering, from a people gratified for past services which he had rendered. His strenuous exertions to secure such a tariff as will protect Pennsylvania interests, will be remembered at the polls. He is not a candidate of any section, but of the entire Democracy of his State. The name of his opponent we seldom hear mentioned. Even in his own party he seems to be regarded with entire apathy. His public acts would do him no good before the people. His political record is so variegated, that one half the Opposition are doubtful and distrustful of him. He finds it impossible to lobby himself into notice against a manly, upright, straightforward man of the people, like Henry D. Foster.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

A pamphlet has been issued containing a list of the premiums and regulations of the tenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to be held on the Wyoming Battle Ground, near Wilkes-Barre, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September next. The arrangements for the Fair will be most complete in every respect, and located in a rich agricultural and grazing section of the State, with the advantage of railroad communication in every direction, the display of neat cattle will be highly attractive, while a much more than usually liberal list of premiums cannot fail to make every department of manufactures, agricultural products, &c., worthy the high repute of the annual exhibitions of this society. The book of entries will be opened on the first of September, at West Pittston. Competition for the premiums is not confined to the State, and citizens of New York, New Jersey, and other States are invited to participate in the exhibition. The plowing match will take place on Thursday, the 27th. The annual address will be delivered on Friday, the 28th, immediately after which the premiums will be awarded and distributed. Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, of Greensburg, has been appointed Chief Marshal for the occasion, and Maj. E. W. STREIBERT, of Wilkes-Barre, General Superintendent, who will have entire supervision of the grounds and the police arrangements. The society announces that a tent will be provided for Editors and Reporters, and every facility afforded them to obtain information and transact their business. In addition we have the novelty of a premium of \$50 to be awarded to the Reporter who may furnish and publish the best description of the Fair.

LADY'S BOOK.—Godey's Lady's Book for August graces our table. The plates are very fine, and the embellishments for the ladies' toilet, showing the late styles, we doubt not are, above worth the subscription price to our lady friends. Mrs. Hale, who has charge of this department, is a lady of acknowledged taste and accomplishments. Published by L. A. Godey, Phila., at \$3 per year.

OXEN.—The colored republicans in the western part of the county, after a great amount of drumming and advertising, attempted to raise a disunion pole on last Saturday week at Friendsville. Some thirty or forty abolitionists were on the ground, but in attempting to elevate the pole they found that they had over-estimated their strength. The sapling came back to the ground with a crash, shattering it to pieces. This may be taken as a fair omen of the fate that awaits their candidate.

P.—Another strenuous effort was made to raise a pole at Friendsville, on Saturday last.

The farmers in this county are now busy in their meadows, securing the hay crop. The yield is said to be very large. The crop of white dairies in the meadows in this vicinity look very promising.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Abolitionism is worse than slavery. It has done more to injure the black man in this country than all other causes combined, and it is this day doing all it can to foster sectional animosities and foment party between the people of different states. It has dissolved the great Whig party. It has broken up the American Sunday School Union. It has divided the Baptist Church. It has rent in twain the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. It has broken up the American Tract Society. It has produced the John Brown rail. It has demoralized Congress. It has prevented the settlement of our territories and been the cause of bloodshed there. It has resisted the laws of our country. It seeks for a dissolution of the Union. Under the false guise of republicanism, it is now striving to elect Abraham Lincoln to be President, not of the United Confederacy, but of the sectional abolition society—for no one is foolish enough to believe that such a man, with such principles and such backers, could ever be inaugurated as President of a United Republic. We believe it is not the desire of the abolition leaders that he should be—they have other aims in view. Abolitionism has been the curse of this Republic. Retarding its progress, distracting its councils, dividing its religious societies, estranging its citizens, and engendering sectional hatred and strife. But worse than all, through the cunning of its leaders, it has dodged behind the popular name of republicanism, and is now exerting a tremendous influence for Lincoln and Hamlin, and the disruption of the Union that would probably follow their election.

In 1844 the abolitionists polled 40,000 votes in New York, and half that number in Pennsylvania. In 1858 the abolitionists polled in the country north of Mason & Dixon's line, hundreds of thousands. Where are the Abolitionists now? You find no separate conventions. You find Joshua R. Giddings, John P. Hale, Sumner, Lovejoy, Blake of Ohio, Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass, and all the abolitionists of the country urging and advocating the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, merely because they consider them orthodox abolitionists. A few years ago abolitionism was regarded as the favorite scheme of a few fanatics and fools—now it is gravely presented to American people, for endorsement, and with the Jesuit plea, "the end justifies the means." In some places where abolitionism is in bad repute, they preach conservatism, and where it is strong, abolitionism. But the most convincing fact to the citizens of Pennsylvania must be the unqualified manner in which the abolitionists all over the country endorse Lincoln and Hamlin. Success used to be nothing with them; they boldly repudiated success at the sacrifice of principle. They support Lincoln and Hamlin not because they may be successful, but because they are orthodox abolitionists. Two of our county officers now in commission are thorough-bred abolitionists, of the John Brown stripe, who have never abated one jot of their creed, and both of them are now furious for Lincoln and Hamlin. Such men would never support Lincoln and Hamlin if they were not orthodox abolitionists.

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS.

The commercial editor of the *Agnes Constitutionalist*, after consulting with all the leading men at Baltimore, and visiting Washington and New York for the purpose of obtaining information, thinks the following States can be relied on to give their electoral vote for Douglas & Johnson:

Table with 2 columns: State and Electors. Includes New York (35), Minnesota (5), Pennsylvania (27), Wisconsin (5), Ohio (23), Missouri (9), Indiana (13), Maryland (8), Illinois (11), Louisiana (8), New Jersey (7), Iowa (4), Total (152). Also lists other states like Alabama, California, Delaware, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and their respective electoral votes.

Mr. Pritchard made up his calculation very soon after the nominations were announced. We think it safe to say that Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan and Arkansas are certain for Douglas. Our belief is that in the North and West Mr. Lincoln has lost at least five per cent of his strength since the Baltimore nominations were made; and that the split in the Democratic party, instead of doing us harm, is actually doing us good in every one of the free States. The republican thunder is gone, and Abe Lincoln is scarcely thought of in the fight—*President Post*.

We learn that Matthew Gordiner, of Springville township, Susq. Co., was on Monday, the 24th inst., killed by the falling of a tree while chopping in the woods. He was attempting to fall a tree upon which another had lodged, and in doing so, he was unable to get out of the way in time, and was caught between the falling tree and a log, and so injured that he did not survive above half an hour after the occurrence. He was a man of about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death. He was much respected and esteemed by his friends and neighbors, and his loss will be deeply deplored by the community in which he lived. —N. B. Dem.

News Items.

—Gen. Lane is soon to pay a visit to his native state of North Carolina.

—A severe hail-storm passed over New Milford on Monday afternoon last, doing much damage to corn and other crops.

—James W. Chapman nominates himself as the black republican candidate for Register & Recorder in this county. Stick to 'em, Jimmie! You'll get a bite yet.

—The *Monroe Republican* of this week thinks that Breckinridge will have a majority in this county. Good. Anybody but Lincoln!

—Dan Rice, the circus clown, recently gave \$1,000 to a Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Erie, Pa.

—The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* has hauled down the Lincoln flag and hoisted Douglas.

—A destructive fire occurred at Bangsboro on Friday last, destroying a large amount of property.

—Maj. John W. Fry, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of Bucks county, died on the 5th inst., aged 60.

—The Douglas National Executive Committee have prepared and will publish this week an address to the country.

—A herd of Philadelphia editors have been let loose to rusticate in the country for a few days.

—The black republican papers are much alarmed at the prospect of Democratic union upon electoral tickets.

—Richard Vaux, one of the electors at large in this State, has declared his determination to support Douglas and Johnson.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* thinks that Breckinridge is the regular Democratic nominee, and that he will outrun Douglas.

—The scarlet fever is raging with much severity at Wilkes-Barre. Several children died with it last week.

—The President has left the White House for the "Salver's Home," Washington. He will defer his visit to Bedford Springs until the last of August.

—Major John P. Heiss has retired from the editorship of the *Washington Union*. Gen. Bowman has also retired from the *Constitution*.

—New wheat of the Dayton variety has appeared in the Rochester market, and been ground into flour.

—The extensive car manufactory of Kimball & Gorton, Phila., was burnt on Friday last week. Loss, \$30,000.

—The officers of the Niagara expect to reach Japan in 70 days, to be absent a year, and to visit Palestine before returning.

—The number of locomotives on the Erie railroad, according to the latest returns, is 219. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad uses 236.

—The *Ohio Journal of Education* mentions a school in which, out of thirty-five scholars, nine boys chew tobacco, and five girls smoke cigars.

—The N. Y. *Times* is of opinion that if Abraham Lincoln looks any like the picture of him in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, he could split rails by simply looking at them.

—During the past week, part of a sword was ploughed up on the hills of Valley Forge. On the blade is inscribed "1778." It has been presented to the National Artillery at Norristown.

—A man residing at Leipsville, in Delaware county, Pa., died a few days since from the effects of eating two hundred oysters at one time. It is also reported that he ate a half-peck peck of cherries on the same day.

—The Chicago Zouaves, a superb military company of young men, are visiting the eastern cities. Their appearance creates a great sensation. Their new drill, as we see it described, seems to us very much like a cat-fight.

—The stories going the rounds of the papers about the quarrel between the President and Senator Gwin, is officially contradicted. It is entirely destitute of foundation in fact. It is further stated that their relations were never more friendly than now.

—A large balloon, containing two persons, passed over the village of Great Bend on Friday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock. It was moving southward. It is supposed to have been the Atlantic, which ascended at Albany on Friday.

—The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at New York on Saturday morning, bringing the Senator to the city. J. H. White, late U. S. Consul at Lyons, and J. C. Heenan, the pugilist, came home in the *Vanderbilt*. On Sunday, the *Benicia Bay* was received by his friends with a splendid ovation. There have been fresh disturbances in Naples. The Garibaldi ministry in Sicily have become very unpopular.

—A proclamation has been issued for the sale of 1,000,000 acres of land in Minnesota, following October next. They include lands remaining to the United States from railroad grants.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29th, 1860. DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 26th inst., by which I am officially informed of your nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

The circumstances of this nomination justify me in referring to its personal aspect.

I have not sought, nor desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston, it was withdrawn by a friend in obedience to my expressed wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention reassembled at Baltimore; and when I heard of the nomination, to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed, and expressed to many friends.

Without discussing the occurrences which preceded the nominations, and which are so well understood by the country, I have only to say that I approve, as just and necessary to the preservation of the national organization, and the sacred rights of representation, the action of the Convention over which you continued to preside; and thus approving it, and having resolved to sustain it, I feel that it does not become me to select the position I shall occupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post, to which I have been assigned. Accordingly, I accept the nomination from a sense of public duty; and, as I think, unflinchingly in any degree by the alignments of ambition.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that the confidence in my personal and public character, implied by the action of the Convention, will always be gratefully remembered; and it is but just, also, to my own feelings, to express my gratification at the association of my name with that of my friend, General Lane; a patriot and a soldier, whose great services in the field and in council entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union—to all our citizens, native and naturalized—and they form a noble policy for any Administration.

The questions touching the rights of persons and property, which have of late been much discussed, find in these resolutions a constitutional solution. Our Union is a confederacy of equal sovereign States, for the purposes enumerated in the Federal Constitution. Whatever the common Government holds in trust for all the States, must be enjoyed equally by each. It controls the Territories in trust for all the States. Nothing less than sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. While they continue to be Territories, they are under the control of Congress, but the Constitution nowhere confers on any branch of the Federal Government the power to discriminate against the citizens of the Territories. It follows that the citizens of all the States may enter the Territories of the Union with their property of whatever kind, and enjoy it during the territorial condition, without let or hindrance, either by Congress or the subordinate Territorial Governments.

These principles flow directly from the absolute sovereignty in the Territorial States. Indeed, they are essential to that equality which is, and ever has been, the vital principle of our constitutional Union. They have been settled legislatively, settled judicially, and are sustained by right and reason. They rest on the rock of the Constitution—they will preserve the Union.

It is idle to attempt to smother these great issues, or to misrepresent them by the use of partisan phrases, which are misleading and delusive. The people will look beneath such expressions as "intervention," "Congressional slave code," and the like, and will penetrate to the real question involved. The friends of constitutional equity do not, and never did, demand that Congress should pass any other code in regard to property in the Territories. They hold the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress or prohibition slavery; but they assert (justified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union) the plain duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to secure the States enjoyment of their property in the common territories, as everywhere else within its jurisdiction. The only logical answer to this would seem to be to claim sovereign power for the Territories, or to deny that the Constitution recognizes property in the services of the negro slaves, or to deny that such property can exist.

Inexorable logic, which works its steady way through clouds and passions, compels the country to see that there is no alternative ground. Already the signs multiply of a fanatical and growing party, which denies that, under the Constitution, or by any other law, slave property can exist; and ultimately the struggle must come between this party and the National Democracy, sustained by all the other conservative elements in the Union.

I think it will be impossible for a candid mind to discover hostility to the Union, or a taint of sectionalism in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Constitution and the Union repose on the equality of the States, which lies like a broad foundation underneath our whole political structure. As I construe them, the resolutions simply assert this equality. They demand nothing for any State or section that is not cheerfully conceded to all the rest. It is well to remember that the chief adversaries that have afflicted our country have grown out of the violation of State equality; and that, as long as this great principle has been respected, we have been blessed with harmony and peace.

Nor will it be easy to persuade the country that resolutions are sectional which command the support of a majority of the States, and are approved by the bone and body of the old Democracy, and by a vast mass of conservative opinion everywhere, without regard to party.

It has been necessary more than once in my history to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this Government. An memorable instance occurred in the struggle which ended in the civil revolution of 1860. The Republicans of that day, like the Democrats of this, were stigmatized as disunionists, but they nobly conducted the contest under the Constitution and saved our political system.

By a like constitutional struggle it is intended now to assert and establish the equality of the States as the only basis of union and peace. When this subject, so national, so constitutional, so just, shall be accomplished, the last cloud will disappear from the American sky, and with common hands and hearts the States and people will unite to develop the resources of the whole country, to bind it together with the bands of intercourse and brotherhood, and to impel it onward in its great career. The Constitution and the equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people.

I trust that this canvass will be conducted without rancor, and that temperate argument will take the place of hot words and passionate accusations. Above all, I venture humbly to hope that Divine Providence, to whom we owe our origin, our growth, and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign and domestic. I am, with great respect, your friend.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Hon. C. GWIN, President of the Democratic National Convention.

EXECUTION OF HICKS.

Friday, July 13, 1860, will long be remembered as the day on which was publicly executed, on an island belonging to the United States in the harbor of New York, Albert W. Hicks, by his own confession one of the most inhuman fiends that ever walked the earth or sailed upon the ocean. His last deed of blood, for which he has just paid the penalty, was the murder, just outside New York harbor, on board the sloop E. A. Johnson, of Captain Burr and two brothers by the name of Hicks, the details of which will be found here in his confession, dictated by his own lips.

The same powerful self control and stern indifference which characterized the murderous career of Hicks were manifested during the continuance of his incarceration in the City Prison since March last, and down to the latest moment of his life. On Thursday night about 11 o'clock, he drank a cup of tea, and at midnight he retired to sleep in his last abode on earth. On the morning he would sleep the sleep of death. That last natural sleep, on the night of Thursday, was a deep and sound one—so sound that though several persons entered his cell during the night, he was not disturbed by their presence.

In conversation with the Marshal and others, Hicks said he believed himself to be the worst man that ever lived, that he deserved to be hanged for his crimes, and that now he could obtain a reprieve he did not think he would accept it.

The gallows was erected near the edge of the island, on the side facing the city, and was but a few rods distant from the landing. It was guarded by a detachment of United States Marines, under the command of Captain Hall. The gallows extended up the slope from the shore, on each side of the instrument of death, about three rods, and leaving it in full view of the thousands of intent lookers on from the numberless sailing craft of all descriptions which lay in the river before it.

Hicks wore the usual black cap upon his head, and a black cape had been thrown over his shoulders. He marched with firm steps, though he kept his head bent down as when he came on board the boat. On arriving at the gallows he knelt, with Father Deranquet for a few moments, and then rose and stood facing the crowds in the boats.

He stood thus for about two minutes, while his arms were being pinioned and the rope placed around his neck, and during that time he seemed to be looking up at the flag of the sloop E. A. Johnson, the vessel in which was the scene of his last crime, and which lay in full view of the thousands of intent lookers on from the numberless sailing craft of all descriptions which lay in the river before it.

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is the correspondence between the President and Queen Victoria relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales:

"WASHINGTON, June 4, 1860. To Her Majesty Queen Victoria—I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit Your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington.

You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to Your Majesty. In this they will manifest the deep sense of your domestic virtues as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant, JAMES HUGHANAN."

"BOSTON PALACE, June 22, 1860. My Good Friend—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will be able to do the same time to me, and the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

The Prince will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to your good friend, I remain ever, your good friend, "VICTORIA, R."

"The New York Independent runs up the Lincoln and Hamlin flag, as the 'Nominations for Freedom.' This, we think, is the first instance a distinctly religious paper has taken such a step—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

The Independent is as much of an Abolition sheet as Fred Douglass' organ, and pays quite as much attention to the eternal nigger as it does to the salvation of men's souls. It is quite a mistake about this being the "first instance." The Independent shrieked most terribly for Fremont and Bleeding Kansas—Henry Ward Beecher, one of the great ones, presided at the meeting of Fremont's took up collections in his church to aid such seceders as sold John Brown to purchase firearms, and there is no doubt but much of the money so collected was used by Brown to buy the pikes with which he intended to slaughter the people of Virginia. We do not consider the accession of the Independent as a very suitable one, for it follows a number of others that are equally reprehensible; papers will support one of their acknowledged leaders.

The compromise resolution adopted by the State Committee was passed by a vote of 48 yeas to 15 nays. Prior to the meeting of the Committee, the Chairman received a number of letters from gentlemen, in different parts of the Commonwealth, who were unable to attend, all of whom expressed their sincere desire that some plan might be agreed upon which would enable the Democracy of the State to cast a solid vote against the Republican nominees by writing upon one electoral ticket. Some of these expressions came from gentlemen who avowed their friendship for Douglas and Johnson—the list of the yeas; at the Committee meeting, comprises the names of a number who are ardently supporting the claims of Judge Douglas—while one of the most violent in opposition to the measure was an enthusiastic friend of Mr. Breckinridge. The controlling desire in the Committee was for union, harmony and conciliation.—*York Gazette*.

The Two Platforms.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, that Senator Brown of Mississippi, who spoke at the ratification meeting of Breckinridge and Lane in Washington City last Monday night, having since read the letters of those two gentlemen accepting the nomination, and finding that they do not declare in favor of Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories, withdraws his support from the ticket, and announces the opinion that the position of Breckinridge and Lane is no better for the South than that of Douglas and Johnson. Which such men as these can see no difference in the platform on which Breckinridge is running from that which supports Douglas, why will Democrats divide thereon?—*N. Y. News*.

ASSAULT ON AN EDITOR AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Constitution gives an account of an assault made on Gen. Bowman, one of the editors and proprietors of that paper, on Saturday morning, near 11 o'clock, by E. B. Schabel, whom it had stated is a fugitive from justice in three different States of the Union.

Schnabel is the person who testified before the Gowdey Committee that he had written to Governor Walker. The Constitution says:—

"He entered the office of this paper and committed a violent and raffianly assault with a loaded cane upon Mr. Bowman. Mr. Bowman was sitting at his desk at the time, writing, when Schnabel entered, and before his purpose was suspected, aimed at the former's head a desperate blow, which struck a little diagonally downwards from the eyebrow to the nose, inflicting a severe double laceration from which the blood rapidly gushed forth, the force of the blow breaking the stout thick cane in two. The dastardly ruffian was about to repeat the attack, when an attack of the office, who was sitting at another desk, sprang forward and struck the cowardly assailant a blow with his fist which knocked him down. Two or three accomplices of Schnabel immediately rushed to his assistance, when other employees of the office interfered, and the ruffians were ejected from the building. A warrant was immediately obtained for Schnabel, and his arrest soon effected. On examination before justice Clark, Schnabel was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. It should be stated that before the commencement of this office an attempt was made by Schnabel and his accomplices to decoy Mr. Bowman to the Kirkwood House."

The Democrats of Northampton had a large and spirited meeting in the Court House, a few days ago, at which Hon. R. Brodhead, one of the Delegates to the National Convention, made a speech, urging union of action, under the recommendation of the State Central Committee.

We sailed on the 16th of March from the foot of Spring street, and proceeded to Keypport, where we remained till Sunday. While here I scraped the mast of the sloop, did a lot of carpenter work, and evidently pleased Captain Burr very much by my earnestness in trying to make everything look ship.