PLANK BOOKS, MADE IN ANY DE-SIRED style of ruling and binding. A good as-sortment of Papers for customers to select from, at PERRY'S Blank Book Manufactory, jed-2m FOURTH and BAUE. hort and long handle Fry Pans; round and oval Bat n's uperfor Files and Rasps; Bed Screws. Excelsion 'Safety Fuse; Blasting Tubes. orn, Grass, and Brier Roythes; Hay, Corn, and Briaw Lutres!

Hay, Manure, Tamers', and Spading Forks.

Rabes and Hues; Shorels and Spades, of all kinds.

Tacirs, Stade, Shoe, Clout, and Finishing Nails.

Oast and Yvought Butt Hinges, Screws, Looks of all
kinds; Cutlory, Hams and Pumpe, Azes, Hatchets, Hammers, Planes, and other Tools, &c., &c.

W. G. LEWIS & BON,

Mhi-y. Ko, AH COMMERCE, Street. BEDLOE'S HOTEL, Clothing. L. SHARP, TAILOR, 148 NORTH \* FOURTH Street, below RACE.
Sking and trimming Dress or Fronk Coats, \$9. AMES SHERIDAN, MERCHANT

and rell selected stock of CLOTHS and Sa always on hand. Fig made at this. Establishment will be of lift, and in the most fashionable style. LOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber Vas on hand a large and varied stock of BOOTS and SP a)ES, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

GEO. W. TAYLOR, BOZI-LY B. E. corner FIFTH and MARKET Sts.

SPRING STOCKER HOOTS AND SHOES

JOSEPH WEILER GOIGHTSON, NO. 214 MARREF Escettes and suder soint to marking Place,
have new in the new tentral state of the sta or Cash, or

Drings and Chemicals. OBERT SHOENAKER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealer PAINTS, VARNISHES, and VINDOW GLASS, Northeast corner FOURTH and ZEGLER & SMITH, WHOLESALE

m Arabio, picked and sorts. WHITE LEAD, ZING PAINTS, &c.—
We offer to the public White Lead, Zino Paints
Colors in Oil, Varnishes, &c., at such reduced prices
that we invite the attention of dealers and consumer
to eur stock.

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
mbl8.

K. W. cor. Second and Green size.

MINDOW GLASSIEWINDOW Wholesale Druggists, B. W. corner of Second and Green etc. China, Glass and Queensware.

CHINA AND GLASS. TEA AND TOILET SETS. WHITE, GOLD BAND, AND DE prenon and bomemian Glassward. PANOX ABTIOLES. &c. ..

MASCHIO, HALL, TIS OURSTNUT STREET. RENCH PLATE GLASS. HAVING



Vol. I.—No. 301.

New Publications.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,
112 WASHINGTON Street, Buston.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES,

ANDREWS ON THE REVENUE LAWS.

house officers and practitioners generally, and must necessarily be valuable to the importer. Mr. Androw has performed he task with industry and care, and made a good and useful book."—Boston Courter.

jy20-tuth 3t if.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LECTURES LOLA MONTEZ.

Price \$1.

Autobiography, Part II. Horoines of History.
Autobiography, Part III. Comic Appet of Love.

Autobiography, Part III. Comic Appet of Love.

Boastiful Women. Retained to the Comment of the Com

brillance and art.

"As is usual with women of an active mind, Lols Montex is a great talker, but understands the art or conversation sufficiently never to be wear isome."—Frazer's

Magazine:

"het Loia Montos have credit for her talents, intelligence, and her support of popular rights. On foreign politics she has clear ideas, and has been treated by the

political men'of the country as a substantive power."—
immerican Law Journat
"Lola Montes is a woman of superior talents, of extensive reading, of great political information, an extensive traveller, a forcible writer of English, a better linguist than half the college pedants, and one of the most charming of conversationists."—Boston Daily Post.

Publishers and Booksellers, je22-tuths-tf No. 310 BEOADWAY, New York.

A CCOUNT BOOKS, MADE OF THE best stock, for city sales. Call and look over the stock at

Blank Book Manufactory, je4.2m... FOURTH and RAUS.

DERRY'S BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-

TORY—Remember FOURTH and RACE in buying Account Books. I make all my stock of good material, and sell at fair prices.

1,700,000 ENVELOPES, EVERY 0. P. PERRY'S Stationery Katabilshment, jet-2m FOUETH and RAUE.

MAMILY PORTRAIT BIBLES, HAND-

SOMELY bound. Old Bibles rebound, to look and wear good as new. Oall and look at the styles, at PERRY'S Bookbindery, jed-2m FOURTH and RAUE.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY, at the terminus of the Railroad, on the left,

NOM OBEN or Boarders and Transient Visiters, and

TERMS MODERATE.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

DELAWARE HOUSE, DAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This drat-class and popular House is now open for the
recoption of visitere. For health recreation, or recoption during the susurpassed by any on this likhand.
je30-bw\* ZAMES RECRAY, Proprietor.

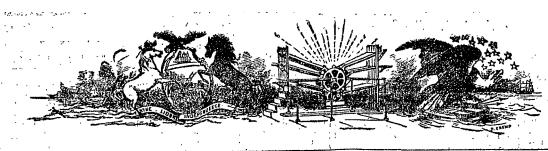
he Depot, This House is

WHITE MOUNTAINS,

book will be sent by mini, postage paid, to any the United States, on the receipt of the price, \$1. RUDD & CARLETON,

GREAT SUMMER BOOK.

A handsome 12me volume, elegantly bound with a superb atest portrait by Rogers:



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

HENRY WIKOFF IN ENGLAND. That illustrious and adventurous gentlem Mr. HENRY WIKOFF, who sowed his wild oats in the society of FANNY ELLSLER, the dan-ANDREWS ON THE REVENUE LAWS.

1 PRIORICAL TREATISE ON THE REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY OI. O. ANDREWS.

1 vol. 8vo. \$3.50.

"This is the first treatise on the Revenue Laws which has been published; in this country; the other books on the subject having been merely compilation of the statutes.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* A practical treatise, thus illustrating the law and it operation, is well calculated for a guide and text-book to custom-bouse officers and practitioners generally, and must neuse, and is now in Europe, has re-published in England, the very amusing book, issued nearly two years ago in New York, in which he relates his grievances at the hands of Lord PALHERSTON. The London Athenaum reviews the volume, which now bears the name of "A New Yorker in the Foreign Office, and his Adventures in Paris.". The critique opens

"Bearet service are words which convey an idea not pleasing to the modern Englishman. Among the honored and honorable of all times they suggest visions of sinks and sewers—of palms the iching of which can only be allayed by golden cintiment—of sly approaches made to the P. mradour whom public virtue in high places would disavow, but whose influence is, nevertheless, worth conciliating—of honor or gall dropped by go-between into the ears of one great statesman, which the other great instigator may ignore at any moment when it shall sait him to be unaware of the dropping. Secret service or ingleored are moment when it shall sait him to be unaware of the dropping. Secret service or indiscretion, or on the completion of the coont job—is by nature and occupation the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which in the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which in the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which in the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which in the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which in the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which in the most likely of all men to reveal the secret which is not be completed in the secret which is not be secret in the proper of the secret in the secret which is not all the secret which is not all the secret in the proper of extering hush-money. Therefore—morely to recommend the lowest from among the many morals which fore so obvious as the above suggest—statesmen will do well to show caution in hiring secret servants, to ascertain without doubt that Charles is not given to drink, nor James devoted to the gumbling tent on the race-course, and particularly that Peter has not been used to play the part of Lothario bohind the scores of the partonime. It is difficult to find honest men willing to descend to such occupation, but even among the "Bearet service are words which convey an ide the part of Lothario behind the scores of the part tomine It is difficult to find honest men willing to descend to such occupation, but even among the dishonest there may perhaps be degrees, anteco-dents—characters more or less battered, more on less truthfully written out." Mr. Wikorr's last effort is spoken of as " a stupid book." The Athenaum might have called it exaggerated, audacious, ungrateful, untimely, malicious, unwise-but Mr. Wikorr who particularly prides himself on the smart. ness of his writing, should have it described as stupid, certainly must consider this the unkindest cut of any. His official grievances, says the critic, "are laid before the world, he

rive in front of the Hotel. The signs are con- he did not earn his wages, and turned him off jy20-1m SEA BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, toot of Pennsylvania Arenue, ATLANTO CITY, is NOW OPEN for guests. For convenience of arrangement, configuity to the beach, and attractiveness of the adjacent grounds, this House is univisited. The proprietor has spared no psius in making this Hotel all that could be desired by visitors, 1720-im.

E. LEK.

bly make of it. But, if he be employed as reported, his paymatters, fully possessed of his an election is ordered to be held on the first Monantecedents, no doubt calculated all the the propositions submitted by Congress. I have no chances before they took him into their ser-

toomes address, PROFILE HOUSE or FLUME BE, Grafton county, N R HIRAM BELL, Manager of the Profile House. R. H. DUNTON, Manager of the Flume House. We perceive, by the revelations of Winorran American citizen, acting as the secret political servant of the British Governmentwhat may be expected from a certain class of mployés. In truth, if agents of a certain lescription are used, the chances are that there is a break-up, or at least an occasional exposure, very damaging to the parties who use such tools. It is just as if a man were to take up, at hap-hazard, a musket, the barrel well as any other musket, but when you pull the trigger, the chances are very atrong that it will explode, restlering devastation, wounds, and even death, all round. Just so with secret agents of a certain class—with the Wikoff's and the Grands.

These men are the Swiss of politics, who combat on any side—for pay. Like Dalgetty, they go in for provend and dollars. A Frenchman once said to a Swiss, very con temptuously, "We fight for honor, you for pay." The Swiss answered, "I suspect that the Swiss, as mercenaries, had the reputation of being faithful. They never betrayed their employers. They never made notes of pri-vate conversations, to be printed and published of wherever it pleased them to be huffled at ed wherever it pleased them to be huffled at the work. They rendered their service. They took their pay. They returned home with the bloodney which they had earned on the buttlefield. Perhaps, they eventually settled down

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY. JULY 22, 1858.

[From the St Louis (Mo.) Democrat of Monday.]]

Special Of Mo. Stophen A. Douglas, Enterway at the Contract of Monday.]

Springfield, Illinois, July 17th, 1659.

Mc. Churmes ADD Plackow Critistus, of Moreak ann. [Applaced] Verl. I did make the Government of Contract of Monday Springfield, Illinois, July 17th, 1858.

MR. CHAINAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD, AND OF OLD SANGAMON: My heart is filled with emotion, necessarily connected with the allusions which have been so happily and kindly made. When I receive a welcome like this, so mannimous, so enthusiastic in welcoming me to my home among my old friends, there is no language that one express the sentiments of gratitude which I feel. I do feel at home whenover I return. At this point of the speech the platform gave way, on account of the great number of persons thronging upon it, but order having been re-tored, Mr. Dauglas mounted a table, and amid onthuciastic choering, continued his remarks. I do feel at home whenever I return to old Sangamon, and receive this kind and friendly greating which never fails to meet me whenever I come into your presence. But never before have I had such cause to be grateful, and to be proud of the manner of reception, as on this occasion. While I am willing to attribute a part of this demonstration to the kind and personal relations that exist between us, yet I cannot conceal from myself that the controlling and pervading element in this great mass of humin beings is a devotion to that great principle to which so many years of my life have been devoted. And I rejuce more in concidering it as an approval of my support of a cardinal principle, than I could appropriate to myself as a personal compliment. You but speak rightly when you assert that during the last season of Congress there was an attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will, would have been: If successful, subversive of the great fundamental principles of free government. If there is any one principle more sacred, and more vital to the existence of free government, if the right of the people to form and ratify the Coustitution under which they are to live. That is the corner stone of the temple of libarty—that is the foundation upon the late of the people of consense of the consensation of Illinois, to resist with fill my energy and ability, the scosumantion of that effort to force a Constitution upon an unwilling people. I am aware that other questions have been connected with that great struggle, but they were mere collateral questions, not affecting the main point My opposition to the Lecompton Goustitution rested wholly upon the fact that it was not the act and deed of the people, and that it did not embedy their will I did not object to it on the ground of the elavery clause in it, but I should have resisted it with the same energy and determination even if it had been a free State instead of a slaveholding State, and for the ovidence of this fact I wish you to bear, in mind that my speech was made in Congress en the 9th day of December, nearly two weeks before the vote was taken on the acceptance or the rejection of the slavery clause. I did not slavery clause was to be rejected or acceptance or the rejection of the slavery clause. I did not then know—I could not have known whether the slavery clause was to be rejected or acceptance in the majorate of the probability that it would be voted down. Then I said to the United States Senate, as I now proclaim to you—my constituents—that, on have no more right to force a free-State Constitution on the unwilling people than you have to force a slaves State upon them against their will. [Ap-

says the critic, "are laid before the world, he acknow edges, because the [English] Foreign Office did not choose to pay for their suppression! Reluctantly, in truth, are they given out. Not for the world would the discharged official do an ungenteel thing—not for the world would he divulge what has passed betwirt him and the august personages who rule the international relations of European countries! Badly as they have used him, he reveres them still!—he watches over their reputations; but has he not also a reputation of his own to watch over? Aud, since they do not choose to go to the expense of a padlock, is it his fault or theirs if the bag will fly open, and if the solled contents of the bag will tumble out?"

Hired by Lord Palmerston, (who showed none of his usual astuteness in making such a bargain), Mr. Wikoff's particular line at Paris. In 1849, was to work the press in that city and all over the United States—a pretty large range—in favor of England. He was te have service money. His English employers thought

sath truth, the probability that it would be voided down. Then I said to the United States Senate, as I now preclaim to you—my constituents—that you have no more right to force a free-State Constitution on the usuallity of here a good thing or a bad thing upon a people who do not choose to receive it—[cheers]—and then again, their will. [Appleause.] You have no more right to force a free-State Constitution on termital none in gible to force a good thing or a bad thing upon a people who do not choose to receive it—[cheers]—and then again, their will. [Appleause.] You have no more right to force a free-State Constitution on right to force a free-State Constitution on the untilling for a bad thing upon a people who do not choose to receive it—[cheers]—and then again, the first will of our the was the was the same prophe, situated differently, with respect to latitude, climate, productions and other receives what kind of institutions and other receives what kind of institutions and other receives t

range—in favor of England. He was to have five hundred pounds a year out of the secret service money. His English employers thought he did not earn his wages, and turned him off at the end of the first quarter, and he wrote the book detailing his private conversations with Palmers on and others, out of revenge, and, (the Atheneum says) "by way of indicating his character as an American gentionan."

There is something to be got out of this transaction, by way of caution. The critic says, of Mr. Wikoff's revelation, "Lot it serve as a warning to persons of position, honor, and problity, to think twice ere they onter into relations with afty one aspiring to the liyery and the pay of a secret servant." It is understood that Mr. Wikoff is employed in Europe, in some secret capacity, by the United States Government. If so, we do not despair of another volume of confession and accusation. He may serve up Mr. Oass, one of these fine days, much as he has served up the ex-Premier of England, and a very piquant, amusing book, Mr. Wikoff will probably make of it. But, if he be employed as reported, his paymakters, fully possessed of his lates the paymakters, fully possessed of his lat

nated, for surely in three woess from this time it will be terminated forever, and thus all the ill-fooling, all the embittered feeling, would coase, unless an attempt shall be made in the future to repeat the same outrage on popular, rights. I need not tell you may past course is a sufficient guarantee of the ract, that if the occasion shall ever arise, tee of the fact, that if the occasion shall ever arise, while I keep a scut in the Senate, you will find me carrying out the same principles that I have been deing this past winter, with all the power I may be able to command.

I have the gratification of saying that I do not believe it will ever arise. Firstly, because the fate of Leocompton is a warning to the politicians of every State. Secondly, the President of the United States has said that he trusts the example in the Minnesota case, wherein Congress passed a law cylled the enabling act, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people, should be followed in all fature cases: [A voice, "That's

doing this past winter, with all the power I may be able to command.

I have the gratification of saying that I do not believe it will ever arise. Firstly, because the fate of Lecompton is a warning to the politicians of every State. Secondly, the President of the United States has said that he truits the example in the bilinescate dase, wherein Congress passed a law called the enabling not, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people, should be followed in all future cases [A volce, "That's right."]

It is improved by the president of the First and the first of the First and simple the followed in all future cases [A volce, "That's right."]

It is improved by the recommendation of the President, which would have its existence only in the free States. He does not pretend that it can govern a single vote in any glave State in the Union IIs is going to elect a President, and administer the Government. And the president is right. I said so in my special in Congress. I have frequently in debute tendered to the friends of the Proident my voluntary pledge, that if he and they will stand by the recommendation of the President, they will stand by the recommendation of the President, they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; they will stand by the recommendation of the President; to the principle asserted in the President's message, that the example of the Minnesoto accessinal be carried out in all future cases of admission of new States.

Let that be done, and the principle of popular sovereignty will be maintained in all its vipor and integrity. I repl

of the Kansas-Nebraska Mil. Of course I voied frit, [laughter] and so did every Republican Senator and Representative in Congress. I have found some Democrates on perfectly straight in their principles that they blame me for voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because I frand the Republicans all voting the sum way. [Laughter.] Muny of them say that "Daughts voled with the Republicans." Yes, not only that, but with the "Block Republicans." Well, there is a different method of talling that proposition.

The New York Tribuns says that "Daughts did not vote with the Republicans, but that the Republicans went over and voted with him." Well, my friends, I have never yet abandoned a principle hecause of the support I found people yielding it. I shall never abavdou my Democratic principles, [Ohpers] For what do we travel all over the country and make specohes in every political campaign, if it is not to enlighten these Republicans and remove the scales from their eyes, to impart the light of Democratic principles, so that they may carry out the Constitution as their fathers intended? Such being our object and aim, are we to turn traitors to our principles, merely because the Republicans give them their support? A'! I hope is that the Republican party will stand firm to the vote they gave on the Culttondon-Montgomery bill. I hope we shall bear of no more declaration "that not another slave State shall be admitted into this Union." but, in lieu of that, that the people of every Territory shall come in with or without it, justans they please, without any interference on the part of any one. But, my friends, while I was at Washington engaged in this great battle for sound constitutional principles, I find by the papers that the Republican party in this State assembled in Convention at this capital, and not State at liberty to manage as own internal economy. [Applause.]

Mr. Lincoln also takes assue with me upon another point, and rests his whole case upon these two points. His last one is, that he will wage a warfare upon the Supreme Court of the United States because of the Dred Scott decision. He takes occasion to arraign me during my absence, not only for having expressed my acquiescence, but to charge me as a conspirator in devising that decision three years before Dred Scott ever though a decision three years before Dred Scott ever though a for ommencing his suit for his freedom. The object was to convey the idea to the people that the president could not be trusted; that the judges yould not be trusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which the indigent of the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which the internal properties of the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which the internal properties of the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which the internal properties of the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which the internal properties of the properties of the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which the internal properties of the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators are true to the president could not be trusted; that they were all conspirators are true to the president could not be trusted. The president could not be trusted to the president could not be trusted to the president could not be trusted. The president could not be trusted to the president could not be trusted to the president could not be trusted. The president could not be trusted to the president could not be trusted to the presid while I was at Washington angaged in this great battle for sound constitutional principies, I find by the papers that the Republican party in this State assembled in Convention at this capital, and not find purposes it was wise and proper for them to do, a successor to fill my place, but laid down their platform, in which it is declared that the decision of the Supreme Court was made for political purposes. Their nominee made a speech which they accepted is an exposition of their principles. I have no comments to make on that part of Mr Lincoln's speech where he represents me as forming a league with the present Ohief Migiarrate and the judges of the Supreme Court by which the extension of slavery is sought—a scheme of political tricksters composed of Ohief Justice Taney, two Presidents of the United States, eight judges of the Supreme Court, and one Senator from Illinois! [Laugher.] If Mr. Lincoln deems me a conspirator, all I have to say is that I do not think so badly of the President of the United States, of the Supreme Court—the highest judicial court on earth. I do not believe them so have as to enter into so base an intrigue. I shall, therefore, only notice those parts of Mr. Lincoln's speech in which he I vys down his policy. [A gentleman on the platform—"Speak fully about that—be careful about that."]

Judge D my venerable friend here says he

not only for having expressed my acquiescence, but to charge me as a conspirator in devising that decision three years before Dred Scott ever thought of commencing his suit for his freedom. The object was to convey the idea to the people that the President could not be trusted, that the judges could not be itusted; that they were all conspirators in bringing about a corrupt decision, to which Mr. Liucoln is determined he will never yield obedience. What is that decision? He makes two points on that decision. One is because the court decided that children deteended from African parents are not oftizens of the United States, because the land north of 38 deg. 30 min. cannot make a slave free when brought into that region: Herays he will not fight the marshal to help make Dred Scott free but will not tensor the united Scott free but will not respect the decision because he considers it unjust. How is he going to remedy it? He says he is going to reverse it. To delar the considers to appeal? [A volce, \*To God tucky. The Declaration of Indopendence contains this language: "All men are orested free and equal?" "There." said Mr. Lincoln, "does not that instrument declare that all men are created free and equal." He goes on to say that it does include the negro. [A voice—"I say it does not "I Then I don't think you will vote for Mr. Lincoln. [Laughter and cheers.] Xes, Lipcoln quotes the Declaration of Independence. He goes on to are gue that that language includes all inferior races. [A voice—"Baboons"] 'How far he would carry it, whether to the exteut the gentleman just suggested, I caunot say. [Laughter] It includes the negro—honce, he argues tust by the Declaration of Independence, "that all men," &c.—that they were endowed with equality with the white man as a Divine law. Consequently the law of man would deprive him of that equality. He is conscientions in this belief, without a doubt. For my part I do not believe it. He thinks the negro his brother. I don't think he is any kin to me at all [Cheers]

I believe that that Declaration, when it used the language that all men were created equal, meant to allude only to the people of the United States—the men of European extraction—buige white men—that they were created equal, and honce Great Britain had no right to deprive them of their liberty. They did not intend to include the negro or the Indian in that declaration; for if they had, would not they have been bound to abolish slavery, that very day? Remember that every one of the thirteen colonies, were slaveholding constituency. Did they mean to charge themselves and all their constituents with violating the law of God in having enclaved the negro, they were bound to have conferred upon the negro equal rights. They did not do it; and the very fact shows that they did not mean their fat guage to include any but the white man. Did they say that the Indian was endowed with malienable rights; their actions belied it. I am opposed to Indian and negro equality, or top ut the coolies, now being imported into the country, o Lincoln's speech where he represents me as forming a league with the present Chief Migistrate and the judges of the Supreme Court by which the extension of slavery is sought—a scheme of political trickstors compored of Chief Justice Taney, two Presidents of the United States, eight judges of the Supreme Court, and one Senstor from Hilliods: [Laughter.] If Mr. Lincoln deems me a conspirator, all I have to say is that I do not think so badly of the President of the United States, of the Supreme Court—the highest field into effect. Why, Mr. States, of the Supreme Court the United States, of the Supreme Court the United States, of the Supreme Court to make that it has been carried into effect. Why, Mr. Lincoln's speech in which he I ys down has colley. [A gentleman on the platform—"Speak fully about that—be careful about that."]

Judge D My venerable friend here says he is going to reverse it. To which he lays down his platform which he lays down his platform of pelitical privalples. Mr. Lincoln's speech in which he lays down his platform of pelitical privalples. Mr. Lincoln's proposition in these words: (reads) "A house divided against itself cannot s'and. I believe that this G vernment cannot endure permanently half slave and half free I don't expect the Union will fall, but it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other—slave or free."

[A voice—"Ho's a liar."] Mr. Lincoln does not believe that this Union can exist baving half believe that the uni

see a very group prespect for Mr. Lincoln to reverse their decision.

Suppose Mr. Lincoln should be a candidate for a vacancy on the beach, and applied to Mr. S. ward, and he should say, I cannot appoint you until I know how you would decide Dred Scott's case, or Dock Wilson, or somebody else's case, and each judge must be carechised to, know how ho would decide in the case before him? Suppose you should got a bunch of judges pledged to decide dicks before it arore, how much confidence would you place in such a beach of justice? Who would feel that his rights were safe if the bench is to be brought down to that low, dirty pool wherein the judges are to give p'edges in advance how they will decide upon case? It is a proposition to make the bench a tool of a positical party.

If Mr. Liccoln cannot conscientiously submit to Denou a tool or a political party.

If Mr. Liccoln cannot concelentionally submit to a court composed of a majority of Democrats, how can we have confidence in a Republican bench, elected for the very purpose of defeating the Demicerats?

discrete?

I say I have not warfare to make upon the Supreme Court because of the Drod. Scott decision.

My private opinions on some points of the oase might have been one way, and on other points another way, and it is not according to what has been my virtue. been my private opinions on a question of a law that has been pronouseed upon by the highest tribunal on the earth. You, sir, have a right as an eminent lawyor to entertain any opinion on law, and to maintain your opinions with Holdness, and tonacity, until the final decision shall have been announced; then your duty, as a lawyer and a citizen, is to bow in deforence to that decision. I intend to vield obedience to the decisions of the highest tribunals in the land, whother they are made in conformity with my views as a lawyer or not.

niced. Then it will be that he will apply the doctrine of Democrats how a Republican bench, of defeating the Deof defeating the

Terrible Tragedy.—Two Little Boys Murdered by their own Father.
[From the Binghamica (N Y ) Republican ]
A most shocking affair occurred in Maine village. it then them. Slavery cannot exist for a day smoog an infriendly people and amid unfriendly laws.

There is truth and wisdom in a remark made to me by an eminent Senator from the South, in regard to the right of taking slaves into free States. It is of no practical consequence, said be; slavery cannot exist a day, or an hour, unless it has after them them would be as fatal as constitutional prohibitions. To use his own words. 'Slavery could not exist any longer than a new-born infant could not exist any longer than a new-born infant could exist dudor a hot sun on a barren rook, without protection—it, would wilt and die.' As an illustration, take Kansas The Republicans have told you that during the whole history of Kansas, down to last winter, a pro-slavery Legis lature had nessed laws establishing slavery in Kansas, but they said itdid not represent the people—that they were imposed upon by a Missouri invasion. Granted, the whole thing. In Kansas, with the law supporting slavery, there are not so many slaves to day as there were the day the Nobraska bill passed. Slaveholders knew that they would loss their rights of property if the majority of the people were against it. There boing a majority against slavery—and they were against it merely because it was not to their interests to have it on account of climate—the slave belong a majority against slavery—and they were agod illustration in the territorial history of this State. You all remember the roll of the lord, and thought that he was commanded by You have a good illustration in the territorial history of this State. You all remember the roll of the lord, and thought that he was commanded by you to go into Kentucky and buy slaves, and have the miles from Bingham ton, on Friday afternoon, 16th isst. Oliver Howard: In the condition of the lord with a razor of this marked of the peace of the sater, taking with the murder of the sater, taking with them they would loss their rights of property if the murder of the sater, taking with them to the word of the later,

MOTICE TO CORMESTURDENTS.

We shall be greafly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylu inia and other States for contributions giving the cunrent news of the day in their particular localities, the courses of the surrounding country, the increase of pulation, or any information that will be intereso the general reader.

> WILDER GAP, MEAR WAYNESBORO , PA. Piled grand and high Abrupt sgainst the sky, On each band is the hill; And dingy fall The shafows down each wall, From thickets weird and still. The monday's glare Down glances here and there The shunning depth to see ; Yet light can lure Noughtin the coverture

A rell's free dance To echo tells romance Adown the gorge's path, Retain the whispered your Of many a magic breath. Weird solitude!

Of dusk and mystery

I'll joy to drink thy air, And seize thy shade, Through all thy mase delayed, Upborne from earth and care

All buoyant or subdued.

In thy repose
My epirit ever ross:
From earth to higher themes;
In thee, as erat,
When weary and athirst,
I'll sate my soul in dreams.
Oth. DAY.

Ua bur ing wings of the clear suprise fame. The proud etherial bird eped high, Shining with golden clory in the sky; And with his radiance floated the calm hour The luminous tours is mellow murmurs came The rippling rills, and the sweet, rosy bowers Tuned and adorned them to aquiet glee, Where all the air is laten with dim sounds, And snays the margur of the honey-bee-Like gossamer o'er silence and the air. And thus the day bore in his happy rounds, Till a dim, shadowy shaft from the black archer, Night, Stretched all his glory in the waning sky, And the dark victor gloomed upon his prey.

Ah ! ruthless Riblop! All that's good and fair Lives a ter death; and beaming from on high; : The sun's sad radiance shineth out in light, he sun's sad radiance animped its ghostly glimmer on thy wicked way. Tis thus the Night to all dark deeds is born : Good actions live—that when the stealthy tread Of horrid evil shadows o'eg the dead, 12.2 The stars, like that far off po Of mortal man, write down in gold the shame
And fame, and to the flashing eye of more. I
Is the great justice eigen. The soul lives on to see The crowning glory of the brilliant nam DANIEL KARR O'DONNELL

GENERAL NEWS.

There are two kinds of girls, one is the kind that appears the best abroad, the girls that are good for parties, rides, vists, balls, de, and whose chief delight is in such things; the other is the kind that appears best at hims, the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, and all the precincts of the home. They differ widely in character 'Quo is fien a torment at home; the other a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her, the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. Now, it does, not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right education will modify both a little, and units their characters in one. The Court of Demerara has abolished the Registration tax, and the deficiency thereby occa-sioned in the revenue is to be mide up by increased duties on articles: The barque Hopewell had come in from St. Helena with 240 Africans, part of the produce of some of the recent explares of elavers; and on the 5th the screw steamer Clarendon, from Calentte, with 330 coolies The latter visee had photen on board, and, 25, coolies, and two sailors died of it at the coolies.

Navarro and several other counties, has been discovered. The residence of Mr Graves, on the road from Waco to Corsteans, was robbed by four road from waso to Corsteans, was nobed by four of the gang recently. They were pursued, over-taken, and hung. They "penched," and told that the gang numbered some fifty or sixty. It is reported that two others we hung in Limestone county. Seven of the body of U. S. troops which agrired in St. Paul; Minnesota, a few days since, destined for Fort Bidgely, managed to make good their escape, while on route here, at various land-The Woodbury (N. J.) Constitution says that the Glonester county sail is without a prisoper, and has been for a week past. This speaks well for the world of Glonester county, or hadly for the vigilance of its police. In the year 1857, the Paris tribunals prodaughter of General John A. Quitman, was married to Lieut Wm. S. Lovell, of the U.S. navy, On the 17th of July her gallant father's death was The store of John Fleming, Mahaney's tavern. a large warehouse, and a toll-house near the bridge, at Fetterman, Va, were destroyed by fire last week. On Monday last, Mr. Robert J. Wiglesworth, foreman in the effice of the Sauth newspaper, published at Blohmond, Virginia, died. He was much esteemed. One thousand boxes of peaches arrived at New York on Monday in the steam hip Columbia rom Charleston. There are seven hundred cells in the Ohio editentiary, and six hundred and ninety-nine onvicts, leaving only one cell vacant. Angustus Heisler and Geo. Johnson, charged with the murder of Marcellus Steep, are now on trial in Washington city.

B. Perry and A. Keevil, convicted at Pittsburgh for selling lottery lickets, have been sen-tended to the penitentiary for one year each. Colonel J. H. Dunn, lately appointed United States Consul at Hayana, died suddenly at Macon, Miss., on the 13th inst.

slave or all free States.

A don't doubt that this is Mr. Lincoln's conscionations conviction. He thinks that it is the lighest duty to preserve this glorious Union. Now, to accomplish this, what moneures are necessary? Well, heatels went that the only nothout of preserving it is to make this Union all free or all slave States. Feet hairs execution have its accomplishing the state of the stat is to make this Union all fires or all stare States. That being essential to its preservation, how is he going to accomplish it? He says he wants to go to the Senate, in order that he may carry out the particult policy of making all the States free. so that the "house shall no longer be divided "guinst itself." [Laughter, When he gets to the Senate, how is he going to abolish it by not of Congress? Will he contend that Congress has no power to interfere with it directly or indirectly? Of course not! Then what is to be his mode? Mr Liucela cortainly does not speak at random He is a lawyer—an eminent one—and his profession is to know a remedy for overwoon, and what is his remedy for this matter? States? It would be to abolish the State Legislatures for a body of men living in free States to abolish slavery in slave States. Invest Congress with full and plonary power over the police regulations in the States, and there would be uniformity in their soutenisk concerns—then the House would be no longer divided against itself then all the States would be free, or they would be slaves; then you would have uniformity prevailing in this whole land—in local institutions; but it would be the uniformity, not of liberty, but of despotism, that would triumph throughout the land. [Appleaue.]

(A voice—"He's a liar."] Mr. Lincoln does not believe that this Union own exist having half lave and half fee States—that they must all be

made in conformity with my views as a lawyer or not.

When we refuse to abide the judicial decisions, what protection is there left for life or property? To what shall you appeal? Is it to mob law? To partisan caucuses? town moetings? or to revolution? Where is the remedy when you refuse obedience to the, condituted authority? Yet I will not stop to inquire whicher I agree to all the opinions expressed by Judge Taney, or affy other judge.

It is enough for me to know that the decision has been made by the highest tribunal—it is enough to know that I am bound by it. But Mr Lincoln says this Dred Scott decision destroys the doctrine of popular sovereignty, because the Supreme Court says that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and hence the State Legislatures have no right to do it.

It would be a matter of theory and practice, for this reason, that if the people want slavery they will have it, and if they don't want it you can't force it then them. Slavery cannot exist for a day among an unfriendly people and amid unfriendly laws.

There is truth and wisdom in a remark made to

PRINTER FACE AGAS—"RAYING AGAS—"A bright of the printing of th

same of the writer. In order to insure correctness of TWO CENTS.