Extract from a Speech made by Col. James W. Walker, on New Jersey, May 4, 1860.

Now, one more in the important question as to where that responsibility rests for the outward result at Charleston. The Southern delegates, and many of the Southern press, have charged certainly by a majority desire to do it, and, so to vote in this Convention, that the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party of the Union should be preserved. They are willing to forget past offences and discussions, and, disremembering themselves of the weight of all those subject issues, to press forward steadily to the attainment of that prize of victory, which, with harmony in our counsels, will most certainly await us in November. New Jersey, as one of the Old Thirteen, by the brave assertion and teachings of her glorious past, is pledged to the conservation of this Union, and is as devoted to the interest of a common brotherhood as any political days when her devotion was constantly tested, or rivaled in fake, and ready now, and will be, I trust, at all times, to place the bread of her secure upon those who, for the sake of private interests, narrow prejudice, personal ambition, or momentary political success, are willing to treat lightly constitutional obligations, let flament sectional jealousies, or, in short, let the political distributions of the Union. As a Northern State, she has stood firmly by the constitutional rights of the South; and, when that tide of fanaticism and Abolitionism swelled almost to a deluge in 1856, she was one of those Northern States that marked the line of its advance, and said, "Thus far, shalt thou go and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid," and she stands ready to breast those fierce surges again, and the conservative patriotism of her sons will, in the coming contest, triumph over all the opposition that fanaticism, sectionalism, and Abolitionism can bring into the field. But to do this, we must not be overwhelmed with any new issue, or any political obstructions. We must stand upon the platform laid down for us at Cincinnati. We must repudiate all Congressional intervention upon the question of Slavery in Point of Territory, or in the District of Columbia, whether it come in the shape of that one-legged platform of the Establishment of the power to legislate, and not to establish or protect, or this other Hunting Agent of a slave code, as developed by the Southern secessionists at Charleston. Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in State, Territory, or District, is the platform our banners in 1856 took under, it was crowned to victory. We want not a line erased or inserted in that sacred story, and then with any Democrat, North or South, pledged to the support of that platform, I, before our sister States, in Jersey would be recreant to my trust.

I am grieved to hear that the course pursued by those Democratic secession meets with the approval of the Administration; and I would have been surprised, had it not been that I have sometimes since ceased to be surprised at anything originating at Washington. But if the President supposed that because he has a personal and political quarrel with Mr. Douglas, and pursues him with an unrelenting and remorseless persecution, he can use the Democratic party to effect his vindictive purpose, he has miscalculated, and has himself woefully mistaken. I never approved of the course of Judge Douglas, much less the conduct of his friends who went out of the organization and acted with the enemies of the party—to compel the Democratic party, prejudicial to the interest of the country, to succumb to their dictation; but I have yet to learn that when and where Judge Douglas himself has ever acted outside the organization of his party. Nor did I ever more approve of that system of force persecution and proscription, worse than that of Sulla, that originating at Washington, was universally disapproved of by the Democrats, and by many of those we now find in antagonism to the Democracy. And in this last I knew I am sustained by the opinion of every Northern Democrat whose opinion is free and untrammelled by either present political position or the hope of those the future has in store.

Such a party, I have believed for the last few years, could not but prove disastrous to the peace and harmony of the Democracy. It was a perversion for opinion's sake, *where the independent of such an opinion would not affect the existing of our creed.* There are occasions in the history of every great and patriotic party, that have been enabled to shape and mould public opinion as they please, influencing it to side even with their own prejudices and projections. But there is nothing either in the popularity of position or service of this Administration to produce such result as this. It was said in the British Parliament, by a distinguished statesman, in speaking of the Prime Minister of George II—Pelham—"that such a leader could not expect the ardent and unconpromising support of those who had so long been his friends, when in so many ways, and for so long a period, he had proved himself to be *Coward in conduct, in speech, in spirit, in counsels, in measures, and in every trait.*"

And an observant writer in other times, has left on record the following:

"It does not, surely, require any amount of sagacity to make the sentiment of this speech pertinent in the present crisis of our affairs.

Whatever Mr. Douglas may have done, one thing is certain: he still retains a strong hold upon the affections of a large portion of the Democratic party, both North and South. The large vote he received, and the enthusiasm manifested by his devoted supporters at Charleston, plead trumpet-tongued against the manner of his taking off. If he was to have been dropped, it should have been within the organization of the party; and, therefore, the course pursued by the Southern secessionists, and those who were advising and counseling with them, was abnormal, unjustifiable, and irreconcilable with past precedents or party usages. I still, however, have no abiding confidence in the strong common sense and conservatism of our Southern brethren, and believe that they will rebuke the action of those who, I feel, have misrepresented their constituency, and send men in their place who will support a Democrat for President in 1860, and who will vindicate their course, and declare their unwillingness to wreak the great national ship upon the rocks and quicksands of some miserable political abstraction.

We stand, my friends, within the shadow of a great party, and if that party cannot withstand the nation does not exist. The Democrats of Maryland, the future of the Republic will be dark and gloomy indeed. That great party which has so long sustained and molded the national spirit of the Republic must be disrupted, and the triumph of Abolitionist and Black Republicanism secured. Only fidelity, firm, and the true patriotism of the Democracy, can secure within the space of its broadbased influence all interests and all sections, to rest upon the Union in which the North and the South, like the double-called heart, at every full stroke should animate the pulses of a common and glorious country. Our destiny is allied to these ends; and its vitality is gone. And nothing could more certainly effect it than the triumph of a party whose whole object and aim is to destroy that equality of rights, and that harmony of sentiment, without which the Republic has no living strength. Of such, however, I have no fear. I believe the statesmen to assemble at Baltimore, that it will be done with a eye single to the common weal, and with a full conviction that a final triumph can only be insured by a union and harmony with the principles of the past; for in these principles alone can be found our guarantee for the safety of the future.

Important from Japan.

A NATIVE SHOT BY AN AMERICAN—THE AMERICAN ACQUITTED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

From a private letter from Japan, dated Hakodadi, January 12th, 1860, written by an American in business in that city, we hear of an incident which may lead to serious results in Japan. The American had a Chinese boy, highly esteemed by the natives for their peaceable and honest manner of conducting business. Our information, per letter forwarded via Shanghai, gives an account of the shooting of a native by an American, the first instance of the kind which has ever occurred in Japan.

The incidents are these: A Mr. Smith, an American merchant, doing business at Hakodadi, recently caught one of the natives in the act of robbing his house. Mr. Smith discharged his pistol at the intruder, and thinks he wounded him, but the robber escaped. The Chinese boy, who obtained, took to flight. Mr. Smith pursued him, and fired six times while running about three hundred yards, until the man fell, pierced with five balls. He lived only about one hour. Mr. Smith was arrested, tried by the American consul, and acquitted. The Japanese and English consuls, the Governor, Vice Governor, Commissioner, and several of the lower grades of native, were present at the trial, and did not appear to be satisfied with the decision. The affair excited no quickly to stir their fancy.

As this is the first instance of the kind that has occurred, it is thought that it will be a considerable interest among the foreigners in the country.—*New York Post.*

INSUBORDINATE OF A FATHER—HE DROWNS HIS INFANT CHILD.—The Kingstree (South Carolina) *Star* of the 12th instant records the following distressing case:

"Mr. M. Cockfield, residing in the neighborhood of Myersville, in this district, was committed to our jail on Monday last, for having murdered his own child by drowning it. Mr. Cockfield has been suspected for a long time, at times for some months past, of being at often exhibited symptoms of insanity. He previously made repeated threats to drown his child. On Sunday night last he was occupying the same room with his wife and child, each being in a separate bed. Some time during the latter part of the night his wife awoke and found her husband and child missing. She immediately called the servants and commenced a search, at the same time sending for one of the neighbors. Recollecting his threat to drown his child, one of the servants started to a mill-pond about one mile and a half from the house, and there obtained the pillow in his hands, upon which, it is thought, he carried the child. The servant asked him where the child was. He said he knew nothing about it, and returned to his home. The neighbor, who first arrived at the house repaired to the mill-pond, and found the child floating about on the water. Cockfield said he had intended drown himself, and did make an attempt by jumping into a deep lake of water, but was saved by a gentleman present. He has acknowledged his commission of the deed, and gives various reasons for it. One is that he wanted to send it to Heaven. The child was about six months old, and was one of the only two children he had."

[From the Mobile Register, May 16.]

THE DISCORDANT PARTY—IT MUST BE PERSEVERED.—The suggestion we threw out yesterday of the policy of going directly to the people in primary meetings of the Democracy in the constituencies of State Conventions, and delegates to the Baltimore meeting, we are happy to say, with special concurrence from all the National Democrats. Submission only increases our confidence in the soundness of the policy recommended. Indeed, there is no other course to be pursued. Mr. Yancey and his followers have taken a step that places an impassable gulf between them and National Democrats. It is worse than idle to imagine in the same Convention two wide political principles are irreconcilable and whose political chasm lead them in diametrically opposite directions. They have elected their ends. Let them avoid the fate of Cain's name; it is gone, let them go. Let all the sound and right-hearted Democrats, be they standing by the national organization of the Democratic party as the last link to hold the scattered sections from hopeless ruin, or be they outside of the organization, with the Yancey party, or be they in the doubtful position of the Douglas party, let them, in the spirit of patriotism, let them, in the spirit of the Union, let them, in the spirit of the Constitution, let them, in the spirit of the Democracy, let them, in the spirit of the Gospel of Christ, let them, in the spirit of the Bible, let them, in the spirit of the Ten Commandments, let them, in the spirit of the Golden Rule, let them, in the spirit of the Golden Rule of Jesus, let them, in the spirit of Jesus, let them, in the spirit of Jesus, let them, in the spirit