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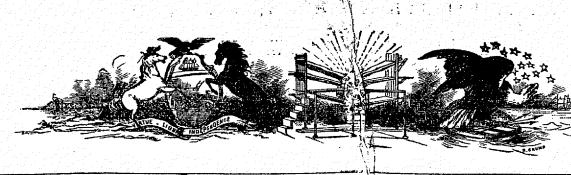
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PHILADELPHIA, TUESAY, JUNE 4, 1861. VOL. 4.—NO. 263.

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He offers the following inducements for your pa-ronage: Good Material, a Perfect Garment, and stuality and Precision in the execution of al Inspection is respectfully invited.

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ISTORY OF OUR TARIFFS PROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERN-MENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER. Now that a desperate assault is being made upon the new Tariff to prejudies the public in advance against it, and, if possible, to have it repealed, it is important that

whose title is quoted above, which is one of the abiest and most interesting documents that have ever appeared in support of the true American policy of featering the great industrial interests of our country. It will be forwarded by mail or express for 10 cents per single copy; 75 cents per dozen; 65 per hundred. Address RINGWALT & BROWN, and the No. 34 SOUTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia, BOOKS, LAW AND MISUELLANEOUS.

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list omits most of the Irish and Scottish baronets created previous to the accession of Wil-

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

Knighthood.

TITLES OF HONOR .- No. 2. The British Government, anxious to confe 1861. instituting a new Order of Knighthoon for Velimber 21, 1110; willing, Child that Empire. The New York Albion, our best Governor of Georgia, created December 8, Maryland. authority upon British matters, tells us "it is 1772; and Eden, Governor of Maryland, the new Order of Indian Knighthood is to be | ried the sister of Viscount Baltimore, also of light blue, edged with white, in order to pre- Maryland, whose title became extinct in 1774.

in 1857, it was extended to reward acts of bravery wherever performed: it has been distributed largely among the soldiers of India for personal prowess. The idea, however, was not original, but borrowed from the Iron Cross of Prussia, instituted by Frederick-William III., in 1813, to reward his subjects for the sacrifices which they were called upon to make in behalf of their country, and especially to commemorate the generosity with the warrior, "sans peur et sans reproche." which, when the public treasury was empty, Thus, in Sir Walter Scott's drama of "Halithey poured into it their family plate and personal ornaments of gold and silver, and jewelry, to defray the expenses of the war against Napoleon. The Legion of Honor, instituted in France, in 1802, as the reward of distinguished services, civil as well as military, was indoubtedly meant to prepare the French for

the resumption of monarchical titles which the Revolution of 1789 had abolished.

The Knightage of Great Rritain is composed.

The Knightage of Great Rritain is composed. The Knightage of Great Britain is composed of the following Orders: Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, the Bath, St. Patrick, St. Michael and St. George, the Guelphs of sion of Victoria, when the Kingdom of Hanover passed under the rule of her uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, as next male heir,) and Knights Bachelor. There formerly were Knights Banneret, persons knighted under the royal standard displayed in open war. Thus, in his play of "King John," Shakspere makes

Philip Faulconbridge declare his reputed

"A soldier, by the honor-giving hand Of Cour-de-Lion, Knighted in the field." It is not exactly known when this distinction was last conferred. There was a distinction made, giving higher honor to those who received the accolade from the monarch's own hand, on the field, and those who received it there, from the King's commander. The last Edgehill, in 1642. It has been contended, however, that when George III., in 1773, knighted five naval officers on board the Barfleur man-of-war, then bearing the royal standard, these officers became bannerets, and that a similar honor resulted from the knighting of Captain Trollope, on board the Royal Charlotte yacht in 1797. Sir Harris Nicolas, who wrote standard book on Knighthood, says that this is erroneous, since the royal standard was

Although John Smith would become "Sir gold, and answered, "Indeed, then, your John" if created a Baronet, he would not be a Grace, it's I that would not care about it, but Knight. The order of Baronetcy, below the nobility and at the head of the gentry, carries the title from father to son, and was created in England, by James I., in 1611; in Ireland, by the same King, in 1619; and in Scotland, by Tharles I., in 1625. King James, "the wisest ool in Christendom," wanting money very badly, and, not wishing to add to the peerage, invented the rank of Baronet, conferred upon certain of the gentry who had creditable descent, and an estate of at least £1,000 a year Consisting in part of very desirable styles of super French and English Melton CLOTHS, COATINGS.

CASSIMERKS, &c., selected with especial care and reference to the wants of a DISCRIMINATING AND FASTIDIOUS CUSTOM.

in lands, equivalent to £3,000 a year now. The stipulation was that each person receiving the title should pay into the Exchequer about £1,095, being ostensibly three years' pay of £1,095, being ostensibly three years' pay of n lands, equivalent to £3,000 a year now. thirty soldiers, at eight pence a day, the Pleas, and the attorney and solicitor-genera

fiction being that these soldiers were to defiction being that these soldiers were to de-fend the rights of the Crown to the Irish been derived from the words bas chevalier, in-fend the rights of the Crown to the Irish been derived from the words bas chevalier, in-fend the rights of the Crown to the Irish been derived from the words bas chevalier, in-the Knight of the Knight vieingwith the red streaks of the west, and province of Ulster, forfeited to the King by dicating the superiority of the Knights vholesale attainter of the original and lawful Banneret. owners. The King pledged himself to the owners. The King pledged himself to the new Baronets that no hereditary dignity should ever be created to intervene between them and the peerage. At first, the Order was limited the peerage. At first, the Order was limited to two hundred persons. This was breken to two hundred persons. This was breken to two hundred persons. This was breken to two hundred persons are now works. The first time, and until within the last twenty the last typuday of the first verse. Posting to two hundred persons. This was breach through long since, and there are now probably a thousand Baronets. In 1612, when a decree respecting the precedence of Baronets (about £100) at the Herald's office. Sir the last thundred by the final verse, roaring like digant arillery, were rising upward like digant arillery are respectively. payment of any of the customary fees. This went to Court. clause was actually thenceforth inserted in all the patents issued up to the 19th December, the patents is an account to combat the specious target and the patents is account to the patents is an account to the patents is account t of the decree. However, he clearly did not exert a retrospective action upon families

DUND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

Among the extinct Baronetcies are some conferred upon parties residing in Sweden Holland, France, Flanders, the Leeward Holland, France, Figure 3. And the East Indies, Jamaica, Cadiz in Spain, Frankfort in Germany, St. Christopher's, Dominica, Massachusetts, Calcutta, and Antigua. Among the English baronetcies still existing are Gooch, Lieutenpersonal distinction, at a cheap rate, upon its ant-Governor of Virginia, created November most distinguished servants in India, is about 4, 1746; Johnson, of New York, created Noinstituting a new Order of Knighthood for vember 27, 1775; Wright, Chief Justice and now decided that the color of the riband of created 19th September, 1776. This last mar-

ture; cincture with arms; putting on golden spurs, (this last usually done by some "ladye faire,") and receiving the accolade-a gen. tle blow upon the neck or shoulder, with the flat blade of the honor-giving sword. Usually the Sovereign gives the accolade, but, formerly, any gallant knight of a certain standing could confer knighthood. Thus, Francis I., King of France, received knighthood from the sword of Chevalier Bayard, don Hill," young Adam Gordon, instead of asking knighthood from the sword of the Regent of Scotland, begs it from Sir Alan Swinton, who had slain his father, but was bravest of the brave" on that battle-field. Thus, too, in "The Lady of the Lake," when the Douglas is arrested in Stirling Park, and

"Sir John of Hyndford! 'twas my blade, That knighthood on thy shoulder laid." About the reign of Henry VIII., the power monarchs or regent princes—began to be limited to commanders of armies, and for services done in open war. From time to time it has

an "open war," nor were banners delivered five guineas, O'Shaughnessy, and don't say a

was published, it was ordained that their eldest Charles Aldis, as he called himself, paid no oratoritheir piest, and their poet in a genesons, if of full age, might claim from the fees, was never gazetted, but sported the title ral Irin hullapaloo, as inspiring as a camp Crown to be created Knights, without the to his dying day, although he never again

> The Fugitive Slaves in Fortress Mon-Major General Butler has written another letter to Lieut Gen. Scott, in relation to fugitive slaves

taking refuge within his lines:

WINDLEST,

14 NOT WINDLEST,

15 NOT SHEET AND ALL STREET THE SHEET AND ALL STREET THE SHEET AND ALL STREET AND ALL STREET THE SHEET AND ALL STREET AND ALL S

The Vanderings, Ponderings, and Out-of-the ray Loiterings of a Roving Yankee.

NO. II .- A FLAG RAISING. "ccasional," with his characteristic ala the to you in another point of view, leaving to jurimagination their daily labors upon the new lortifications. I am glad that my pennew ortifications. I am glad that my pen-andled drawing on the present occasion must needs be both picturesque and patrictic. I can te you some things which it is impossi-ble forny much-respected colleague to know, for "casional"—who, albeit, is one of the shrewest of philosophers and most sus-ceptible of observers—is a somewhat venera-the albert learn in brown small colothes and

ed militry commanders of the progressive school, ame hastily into my quarters yester-day aftenoon, and, rousing me from a deep dream o peace, like the spirit in Abou ben Adhem' room, informed me that he had just taken a lelighful dinner with Col. Forney, whom he had tried to coax over the river; but that idefatigable official proving as spellbound to duty as obdurate to entreaty, the gallant captain insisted that I should take the vacant set in the military cabriolet, and ac-company himself and Col. Corcoran across he bridge to the fort, for the purpose of witnessing the first flag raising over Federal battlements in the Old Dominion. "You shall not only oin in the ceremonies, my dear sir," he concuded, "but you shall mess with us iterwards, take a cot for the night, and be re urned early in the morning, safe and sound. mise mate for the very evening. I conned over the chances of missing a certain party,

ceremony, and a grand, imposing spectacle it proved to be, upon my soul and conscience! As I stood and surveyed the hastily-summoned regiment—thirteen hundred of them—

meetin. I mat say that it was very hard betwee the conic, grotesque scene now presented o the ee, and the earnest, heartfelt associators imaged to the heart—it was difficult trefrain from mingled convulsions of

laught and cring. A wid or to apropos of this song, which can't but believe has a future in it. Its whose patents gave the right in question.

Payment of money will no longer purchase the title of Baronet; and the only remaining trace of its original connection with Ulster is that Baronets put upon their shields the arms of that province, namely "the red hand" of the O'Neills.

When Ulster was invaded by the Scots, tradition tells us there was among them a warrior named O'Neill. Mindful of an old proorigin not les dramatic than its poetry, and its brf story is interesting as the history of the "darsellane" or the "Star-Spangled dition tells us there was among them a warrior named O'Neill. Mindful of an old prophecy that he who first touched the land
should rule it, this warrior, finding others
heading him, placed his left hand on the gunwale of his boat, struck it off at the wrist with
his sword, flung it upon the rocky shore, and,
illowed to have complied with the terms of
the prophecy. Was a struck it off at the wrist with
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the prophecy was a struck the services of able-bodied men
the struck the prophecy and struck the prophecy was was wall was the prophecy and struck through the year of the enemy's country. It was at night—a
damplark, fogty April night, and the vessel
was why scudding along the dangerous channel. Ir. Sayage, Captain Cole, and prophecy was was why scudding along the damplark, fogty April night, and the vessel

Washington, June 1, 1861.

THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. The following sketch of the life of the late lenator Douglas we present to our readers. In compiling it, we must acknowledge our in debtedness to Appleton's New Cyclopedia, Mr. John Savage's work on Living Representative Men, and the newspapers of the past year: Biography of Senator Douglas. Blography of Schutter Bonglas.

[From the New American Cyclormdia.]

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born at Brandon,
Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813. His
father was a native of the State of Now York, and
a physician of considerable reputation. He died
suddenly of apoplexy when his son Stephen Arnold
was but little more than two months old. The
wildow, with her infant and a daughter only
state that the state of the

order, or who have Knighthood from derivative to the badge of the Order sin in correct taste. There would have been serious objections to dedicating this Orders of Knighthood for its in correct taste. There would have been serious objections to dedicating this Orders of Knighthood or pay a fine for exception. Should this new Chivalre institution grid age, are converted to the fine partial standard or the other of the other Sirits Orders of Knighthood or pay a fine for exception the prejudices of our great Indian fendatories."

Should this new Chivalre institution grid age of the other Sirits Orders of Knighthood or pay a fine for exception the contemplation of the other standard or proposed in the contemplation of t which he continued till 1833. He studied law in that he office of the Messrs. Habbell at the same time that he pursued his academical course, having finally adopted that as his profession.

In the spring of 1833 he went to the West, in search of an eligible location in which to establish himself as a lawyer. At Cleveland he was detained the whole summer by severe illness, after his recovery frem which he went to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Illinois. At Jacksonville he found his funds reduced to 37½ cents, and accordingly, walked to Winchester, a little town elixteen miles distant, where he hoped to get employment as a school teacher. He found there a large crowd assembled to attend the auction sale of a deceased trader. The auctioneer was without a civing that Mr. Douglas, who stood among the spectators, looked like a man who could write and keep accounts, requested him to serve in that capacity. Mr. Douglas consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, receiving for his services \$6.

services \$8.

With this capital in hand he promptly opened a rehool, and obtained forty pupils, whom he taught for three months at \$3 a quarter, devoting his evanings to the study of some law books which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on Saturday aftermoons practicing in petty cases before the justice of peace of the town.

In March, 1834, he opened an office and began practice in the higher courts for which either and the same practice in the higher courts for which either and the same practice in the higher courts for which either and the same practice in the higher courts for which either and the same practice in the higher courts for which either and the same processing the same processi practice in the higher courts, for which, after ex-mination, he had obtained license from the who was to call. I thought of you, my reader.

And, finally, I bounced into the vehicle, and we were dashing along the borders of the river in a twinkling, crossed the Long Bridge, darted nimbly over the hill, and reached the busy encampment, all stir and bustle—ringing pick-axes, diving spades, mounds of earth, and muscle of men—just in time for the intended

seat in the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned one in open were. From times to time and an extraction of the contract by 7000 and commission. At well, the respect to the contract by 7000 and commission. At well, the respect to the contract by 7000 and commission. At well, the respect to the contract by 7000 and commission. At well, the respect to the contract by 7000 and the contract by 700

vocates of the annexation of Texas, and after the treaty for that object had failed in the Senate, he was one of those who introduced propositions, in the form of joint resolutions, as a substitute for that treaty. As chairman of the Committee on Territories, in 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, and he vigorously sustained the Administration of President Polk in the measures which it adopted for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was the ultimate consequence of that act As chairman of the Territorial Committee, first in the House of Representatives, and afterward in the Senate, he reported and successfully carried through the bills to organize the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansss, and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the States of Lows, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Oregon. So far as the question of slavery was involved in the organization of Territories, and the admission of new States, he early took the position that Congress should not interfere on the one side or the other, but that the people of each Territory and State should be allowed to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. In accordance with this principle, he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso," when first passed in the House of Representatives in 1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating \$3.000,000 to enable President Polk to

revisio, when have pessed in the following tentified in 1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 to enable President Polk to make a treaty of peace with Mexico, and afterward in the Senate, when offered as an amendment to the in the Senate, when corred as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In August, 1848, however, he offered an amend-ment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri Compromise line indefinitely westward to the Pacific ocean, in the same sense and with the same

TWO CENTS soundly. I am now, sure enough, in my quarters, safe and sound. I suppose you are wishing I had been for some time past.

Asa Trenchard.

Washington. June 1, 1861.

Manuage of the Missouri restriction, the bill declared it to be the "true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Whatever diversity of opinion

tion, from which his positions are deduced. It is considered one of the ablest papers ever produced, and elevates the author, in the opinion of some of the foremost publicists, to the rank achieved only by the great constitutional lawyers and statesmen of the country. A week after its publication, Hon. J. S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, issued, anonymously, "Observations on Senator Douglas' views of Popular Sovereignty as Expressed in Harper's Magazine for September, 1859," to which Senator Douglas issued a reply in pamphlet form in October. Judge Black returned the compliment; and Deuglas, though suffering from an almost fatal illness, published a rejoinder in November.

In 1852, the name of Douglas was brought before the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, may exist in regard to the correctness of this principle, and the propriety of its application to the Territories, it must be admitted that Mr. Douglas has proved faithful to it under all circumstances, and defended it whenever assailed or violated fore the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, and again at the Cincinnati Convention, where, on the sixteenth ballot, he received one hundred and twenty-two votes After this he withdrew, by telegraph from Washington, in favor of Mr. Buchanan. He was a thousand times more anxious In 1856 he was again a candidate for the Presi-dential nomination before the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The highest yots he received was on the sixteenth ballot, which stood: received was on the sixteenth ballot. which stood:
For Mr. Buchanan, 168; for Mr. Douglas, 121;
for Mr. Buchanan, 168; for Mr. Buchanan, He was a thousand times more anxious for the triumph of the Democratic party than for he seried Colonel Richardson to withdraw his name, and begged his friends to vote for Buchanan, which they did, nominating him on the next ballot.

The events of the last campaign are familiar to our readers, and the prominent part taken by the document of the Mr. Buchanan, He was a thousand times more anxious for the next ballot for the rounding with a party of the seried Colonel Richardson to withdraw his name, and begged his friends to vote for Buchanan, which they did, nominating him on the next ballot.

The events of the last campaign are familiar to our readers, and the prominent part taken by the document of the Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Buchanan, He was a thousand times more anxious for the triumph of the Democratic Party has no withdraw his name, and begged his friends to vote for Buchanan, which they did, nominating him on the next ballot.

The events of the last campaign are familiar to our readers, and the prominent part taken by the document of the prominent part taken by the document of the prominent part taken by the document of the pa

known in the United States. He had to encounter the determined hostility of the Federal Administration, and all its patronage, and the powerful opposition of the Republican party. But he sactors and Representatives to acceled in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State Senators and Representatives to acceled in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State Senators and Representatives to acceled in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State Senators and Representatives to acceled in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State Senators and Representatives to acceled in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State Senators and Representatives to acceled in carrying the election of a sufficient number of the United States Senate for six and the friends, and an adjurnment to Baltimore on the list of June. In the meantime many of its members of the Legislature, that a majority of the members of the Legislature, that a majority of the present leaders of the great rebellion, second from its deliberations, and organized a Convention in Richmond, Virginia. The friends of Mr Douglas continued to stand by their leader in Baltimore on the channel or Administration candidate, 5,173. During the whole of that contest he maintained and administration candidate for superintendant of Common Schools received 124 586 votes; the Douglas candidate more. Those whe had opposed him at Charleston, including many prominent Northern men like Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Caleb Cushing 18th of June. In the meantime many of its members, and among them, we may say, were many of the present leaders of the great rebellion, seceded from its deliberations, and organized a Convention in Biohomond, Virginia. The friends of Mr Douglas continued to stand by their leader in Baltimore. Those whe had opposed him at Charleston, isoluding many prominent Northern men like Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Caleb Cushing and B F. Batler, of Massachusetts, Augustus Schall of New York, and others seconds and in ring the whole of that contest he maintained and defended the doctrine of nen-intervention and Schell, of New York, and others, seceded, and, in connection with those who had gone to Richmond from Charleston, organized a Convention in the Maryland Institute, and placed in nomination John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for the positions of President and Vice President. The Convention popular sovereignty, in the same sense in which he had previously problaimed it in Congress.
Enbsequently, in a debate in the Senate, (Feb. he had previously proplaimed it in Congress.

Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate, (Feb. 23, 1859,) he avowed and defended the same doctrine when assailed by several of the ablest Senators of the Democratic party.

Mr. Douglas has been remarkably successful in promoting the local interests of his own State during his Congressional career. To him, more than to any other individual, is Illinois indebted for the magnificent grant of lands which secured the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and constructed so much to restore the creditand develop the resources of the State. He has always been a warm of President and Vice President. The Convention ladopted the mejority rule, and nominated Mr. Douglas on the third ballot by a unanimous vote. Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was also nominated as Vice President. He declined the honor, and Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgis, was placed on the ticket.

Mr. Douglas entered upon the duties of the campaign with energy. He felt that he had been opposed by every element of national authority, by a corrupt Administration, and by the enemies of the Union in the North and the South. He opened the campaign by a speech in Philadelphia on the cocasissippi river to the Pasific ocean, having been a member of the various select committees of Congress on that subject, and being the author of several bills reported by those committees.

Mr. Douglas' views in regard to our foreign relations have seldom been in accordance with the

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campaign by a speech in Philadelphia on the occa-sion of the great Democratic demonstration. He travelled through most of the Northern, Southern, and Western States, delivering addresses at all the important points, and closed his canvass by a speech in New Orleans on the day after the Presidential lations have seldom been in accordance with the policy of the Administration. He opposed the treaty with England limiting the Oregon Territory to the forty-ninth parallel, contending that England had no rights on that coast, and that the United States should never recognize her claim He opposed the treaty of peace with Mexico on the ground that the boundaries were unnatural and inconvenient, and that the provisions in regard to the Indians could never be executed. The United States have since paid Mexico \$10,000,000 to change the boundaries and relinquish the stipulations in regard to the Indians. He opposed the ratioation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to procure its rejection upon the ground, election.

The result of the election is known. Mr. Douglas received the electoral vote of Missouri and a part of New Jersey, making in all twelve electoral votes. His popular vote was next to that received by Mr. Lincoln, and largely exceeded the vote of Mr. Bell and Mr. Brockinridge.

Mr. Douglas received many flattering manifestations of popular regard on his journey from the South, after the election. He took his seat in the Senate, and was very active in support of the compromise measures of Mr. Crittenden and his fellow-patriots. As usual, his ground was bold and de-

that time, but maintained that the Isthmus routes must be kept open as highways to the American possessions on the Pacific, that the time would come when the United States would be compelled to eccupy Central America, and that he would never pledge the faith of the Republic not to do in the future in respect to this continent what its interests and safety might require. He has also declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Guba whenever the island can be obtained consistently with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States.

Mr. Douglas was married April 7, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She diad January 19 1853 He was sgain married, November 20, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C., Second Controller of the Travar Our Living Representative Men," thus alludes to Senator Douglas was married and the presentative Men," thus alludes to Senator Douglas was married and the presentative Men," thus alludes to Senator Douglas was married and the presentative Men," thus alludes to Senator Douglas was married and the presentative Men," thus alludes to Senator Douglas was married and the presentative Men. I trust we may lay aside all petty grievances, fende, and jealousies, and look to our country, not to our party, on this occasion. [Applause.] I desire to party, on this occasion. [Applause.] I desire to hear no words of party while meeting and discussing a question upon which the fate of the country depends." [Applause.]

The Senator labored with earnestness during the last session of Congress to preserve peace. His last words in the Senate were a pica for the Union and mational harmony. But when the rebellion

the mob, to his hotel."

The course of the Senator on the Lecompton issue is well known. Mr. Savage publishes a graphic description of his great speech in the Senato, delivered on March 22d, 1858. We reprint orisis. They were submitted through the chair-"Senator Douglas entered the chamber just after a fainting lady had been carried out of the gallery, at about twenty minutes after 12. He was congretalisted by man of all entering the doctrine of Secession is

a fainting lady had been carried out of the gallery, at about twenty minutes after 12. He was congratulated by men of all parties, and was soon employed in an earnest confab with Green, upon whose spirits, hewever, the Little Giant did not seem to work any special change.

"At the evening session, the scene presented in the Senate was one of the most brilliant and exciting we have ever witnessed. No sconer were citing we have ever witnessed. No sconer were the galleries cleared, when the recess was taken, than the growds, who all the morning expected Douglas would speak, and patiently awaited a chance to get in, filled up the seats. At five minutes after 5 the galleries were empty; in five minutes more they were filled with a brilliant fashiopable, and intelligent array. In the grutter men's gallery, the people were literally walking on each other. They formed a human pyramid, reaching up to the windows, on the inside sills of which ing up to the windows, on the inside sills of which it token for a round of applause. The sight must have been entrancing to his wife and her mother, who, from the reporters' gallery, looked upon the seene with that anxious pleasure which might tell the anxious physiognomist that they, of all the great and brilliant crowd, had the deepest and most exalted interest in it.

"For three hours'Benator Douglas spoke. Comments in the physical strength to carry him through the meaning galmly, with an expression of doubt of his own physical strength to carry him through the waste of property and life, its invasion of the Saboured. That the doctrine of selection and include, and of our annectral description, and of our ancestral principles would involve sore evils of longer continuance and greater cost.

Resolved, That the Mostion and unity and life; and that a surrender of the National Harding its ultitudes and costly as the conflict may be in cost and that a surrender of the National Harding its ultitudes and costly as the conflict may be in cost and that its series of the national unit

own physical strength to carry him through the dute hafore him; he warmed up by description the head and heart of the multitude with him, until one almost felt as if he were in Europe during the revolution, listening to some powerful tribune of the people expounding their rights, and inspiring them to such action as made America a republic. He went through his public course. The period embraced some of the most prominent and vital acts in the history of American politics. He showed what his acts had been; he echoed his own words; he was proud of his deeds—deeds and words which were recognized portions of the policy of the Democratic party."

waste of property and life, its invasion of the Sabthee evils to which it strongly tends; but that, waged in a good cause and in the fear of God, it may be to a people, as it oft in past times has been, a school strungle the churches of the North should, by prayer for them, and the distribution of Scripture and tract, and the encouragement of devout chaplains, seek the religious culture of their brave soldiers and marines.

Resolved

Resolved

Resolved

Resolved

Resolved

Resolved

Resolved

Resolved

**The period and heart of the North seek not, in any sense, the subjugation of the South, or the devastation of their homes by reckless and imbruted. waste of property and life, its invasion of the Sab

most exalted interest in it.
"For three hours Benator Douglas spoke. Com-meneing calmly, with an expression of doubt of his own physical strength to carry him through the