

Personal Impressions of Lincoln.

A correspondent of the New York Post thus speaks of "the coming man." "Lincoln received us with great, and to me, surprising urbanity. I had seen him before in New York, and brought with me an impression of his awkward and ungainly manner; but in his own house, where he doubtless feels himself free from the strain of the New York circles he had thrown this off, and appeared easy, if not graceful. He is a tall, lank man, with a long neck, and his ordinary movements are unusually angular, even to West. His conversation is fluent, agreeable and polite. You see at once from it that he is a man of decided and original character. His views are all his own; such as he has worked out from a patient and varied scrutiny of life, and not such as he has learned from others. Yet he cannot be called opinionated.

One thing Mr. Lincoln remarked which I will venture to repeat. He said that in the coming Presidential campaign he was wholly uncommitted to any cabals or cliques, and that he meant to keep himself free from them, and from all pledges and promises.

Mr. Lincoln's early life, as you know, was passed in the roughest kind of experience on the frontier, and among the roughest sort of people. Yet, I have been told, that in the face of all those influences he is a strictly temperate man, never using wine or strong drink; and stranger still, he does not "twist the filthy weed," nor smoke, nor use profane language of any kind. When we consider how common these are all over our country, particularly in the West, it must be admitted that it exhibits no little strength of character to have refrained from them.

Mr. Lincoln is popular with his friends and neighbors; his habitual equity of his mind points him out as a peace-maker and composer of difficulties; his integrity is proverbial; and his legal abilities are regarded as of the highest order. The sobriquet of "Honest Old Abe," has been won by years of upright conduct, and is the popular homage to his probity. He carries the marks of honesty in his face and entire deportment.

BLONDIIN ON THE ROPE.—The Buffalo Express of Thursday week, says:

"The crowd assembled at Suspension Bridge, yesterday, to witness Blondin's performance on the cable stretched across the chasm of the Niagara, was small compared with the immense gatherings attracted by the same exhibitions last year. We should estimate the number of spectators at about to thousands.

Blondin's rope, which is suspended this year over the awful gulch that yawns below the Bridge, where the imprisoned waters boil and seethe with more mad and fearful turbulence than at any other point along the river, is one thousand feet in length, and two hundred and ten feet above the water. It is steepled with a net-work of guys, thirty-two on each side, tightened with suspended sand bags.

Blondin started from the American side about five o'clock and made the passage across in seven minutes, stopping several times to perform various feats. At the middle of the rope he laid down on his back, with as much apparent ease and composure as though reclining in the safest and most comfortable position that he could select. When within about fifty feet of the Canadian shore, he stood still, while a daugerous arched levelled his camera at him and his perilous journey, and his feet on the cliff, he was greeted with loud cheers. After a short rest he returned again to the American shore, performing no remarkable feats by the way. His terrific performances are reserved for future occasion, when a great sensation can be created."

We hope those "future occasions" never will come, and think he should not be encouraged in his fool-hardy exploits.

DOUGLAS ON COWS.—A clever writer in the Sojoto Gazette thus illustrates the duplicity of Douglas:

But that Stephen A. Douglas should object to a juggling dodge because of its duplicity is truly refreshing! It has been his study day and night for the last six years to conceal his real position (if he has any; which no man can prove,) by ambiguous phrases, capable of two or more interpretations. We have often thought it became necessary for the Little Giant in a public speech or a political resolution to refer to a cow, he would never write or speak the work as other men, cow-w-cow: but would put it in this style: "the female quadruped which supplies the human family with lactical fluid." See the advantage! Egypt would swear the Little Giant meant their favorite camel, and would grow enthusiastic. Lovers of "switzer cheese" would regard him sound on the goat, and support him. The "Arabs" (we have a large class of them) would quote his language as proof positive he was a lover of mares; while the denizens of the Blue Grass Region would never for a moment suspect he could have meant any other animals than the bovine female.

THE LAST RAIL SPLIT BY "HONEST OLD ABE."

One of the comic papers (Mornus) has a well-executed cut representing "The Last Rail Split by 'Honest Old Abe.'" The real giant, standing six feet three in his rough boots and having "pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves," is wielding an immense beetle, with his foot on a log labelled "Democratic Party," and a fatal wedge so fairly inserted that it is perfectly apparent the descending well-aimed blow of the ponderous mail will completely divide it, never to be reunited. In the background is the prairie, with the pioneer's cabin, a well sweep, &c.

THE PICTURE IS HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE OF THE PRESENT POSTURE AND PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AS WELL AS OF THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARER, WHOSE SUCCESS IN NOVEMBER NEXT WILL COMPLETE THE BREAKING UP OF THAT PARTY WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS BEEN FALLING TO PIECES OF ITS OWN CORRUPTION.

SCHEMER'S SPEECH.—The Philadelphia Press, speaking of the recent speech of Mr. Sumner, says: "It has become the foolish fashion to abuse Senator Sumner's late speech against the South, and to hold the Republicans responsible for the same. Now, if there is any one thing more reasonable than another, it is that Mr. Sumner's attack upon the South was a pretty fair Roland for their Oliver. They had sent one of their champions upon him to maltreat him, and he has chosen to respond after his own fashion, ignoring the leaders of his own party, and speaking for himself alone. This is the long and the short of it."

THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION SAYS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION "ARE TRYING TO PUT AN END TO THE ROBBERING OF THE TREASURY." Yes, by making it not worth robbing.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors in the several election districts of Tioga County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on SATURDAY the 23rd day of August next, to elect two delegates from each district to meet in Convention at MANSFIELD on FRIDAY the 31st day of August, 1860, to select candidates for the following enumerated offices: One person for Representative in Congress. Two persons for members of the Legislature. One person for Register and Recorder. One person for Commissioner.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Shippin—Joseph Darling, E. H. Grinnell. Morris—W. W. Babb, E. Blackwell. Wellsboro—Richard English, L. L. Nichols. Brookfield—D. W. Noble, Andrew Simmons. Bloss—Wm. Butler, John James. Charlestown—Morgan Hart, E. H. Potter. Chatham—Lucien Beach, Wm. Morse. Clymer—W. A. Douglas, C. W. Beach. Cornington—Henry Kilbora, Jr., S. F. Richards. Corning on River—S. H. Gayford, G. F. Baker. Deepfield—H. G. Short, John Howard. Delaport—S. L. Olmsted, W. F. Horton. Elk—Loren Wetmore, John Maynard. Ellwood—Stewart Dailey, Dr. Whitaker. Grimes—D. A. Smith, H. C. Vermilyea. Jackson—O. B. Wells, Hector Miller. Mainburg—R. K. Brundage, Dr. A. Robbins. Knocville—John E. White, A. Alba. Liberty—D. S. Mackay, Josiah Harding. Mansfield—Henry Allen, Marcus Kelly. Farmington—C. Howard, James Beebe. Richmond—Amos Hilday, Wm. C. Ripley. Rockwell—E. P. Baker, Wm. Bentley. Sullivan—Lafayette Gray, Isaac Squires. Laverneville—W. G. Miller, N. B. Kinsey. Lanesce—T. B. Tompkins, G. S. Ransom. Middlebury—D. G. Stevens, O. M. Stebbins. Newburg—John Hazlett, Robert Campbell. Ocedulo—John Tubbs, A. K. Dorrard. Tioga—John I. Mitchell, A. E. Niles. Tringa—Philo Tuller, Richard Sheffield. Union—John Irvine, A. E. Daun. West—John S. Slocum, A. S. Kiffin. Westfield—Dr. McNaughton, Ambrose Close.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

We had sincerely hoped that the seceders from the Charleston Convention would not get together at Richmond as they threatened to do. We had hoped so, because we desire no barren victory next November. We had hoped that the irrepressible conflict between Northern and Southern Democracy had subsided, and that the harmonious legions would gather together at Baltimore, select their strongest man, adopt their most popular platform, and march out to meet "Honest Old Abe Lincoln." In such a case the fight would be a glorious one, and our freedom, or slavery, in the Territories for all time. But the Richmond Conclave met last Monday, and gave due notice that they were in earnest, that they did not secede in the first place for child's play, and must have a slave code or nothing. A resolution was passed, stating that the delegates to Richmond having been appointed on the basis of the majority platform adopted at Charleston, further action at this time in relation to a platform is unnecessary. After several speeches, the Convention adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 21st inst., two days after the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. The great seceder, Yancey, is in town, and was serenaded last night by his admirers. It will be some time before Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison—who is just as loyal to the Union as Mr. Yancey—will be serenaded in the Capital of his own country. If Mr. Garrison were here, he would probably be assassinated, or openly insulted, or lynched; but Mr. Yancey is serenaded. One is the great apostle of Liberty, and the other that of Slavery. In regard to the probable action of the seceders, it is generally believed that they will nominate Dickinson, or Lane. If the Baltimore Convention nominates Douglas, then, as Sio Lucius O'Trigger says, "the fight will be a very party one as it stands."

CONGRESS.

The House has been engaged for the past week chiefly in passing the Appropriation Bills.—There is a good deal yet to be done in the Senate, but there is really no hope for the admission of Kansas for a Tariff, nor for a Homestead Law. The time may come, and that before many years, when we shall have a Republican Senate. When that time comes we shall have wise and beneficent legislation; legislation for the many, instead of for the few. Till then we must wait, and hope, and work for the change.

II. Y.

At the time of going to press (Wednesday afternoon) we have learned nothing definite in relation to the Democratic Convention now in session at Baltimore; only that there is a dark-colored individual concealed within the palings of the Democratic fence, who is likely to make as much fuss as he did at Charleston a few weeks ago. DOUGLAS stock, at last accounts, was falling.

A WOMAN IN DETROIT HAS BROUGHT AN ACTION AGAINST HER HUSBAND TO RECOVER WAGES AS A DOMESTIC. It seems he procured a divorce from her some eight months ago. She knew not of it, and lived with him, performing domestic duties, &c. One bright morning, he told her of the divorce, and much exasperated, she seeks to punish him.

THE JAPANESE ARE OVERCOMING THEIR REPUTATION TO FEMALE SOCIETY, ENFORCED UPON THEM BY THE TYCOON. At General Cass's reception, a few nights since, they examined the jewels on the arms of several belles, and shortly after a dashing blond exclaimed:—"One of them kissed my hand! he gave it such a squeeze first! Oh, he did it splendidly!"

in any way to further Mr. Scranton's election; that the reason for the great change was the disaffection which prevailed among the Democracy toward the present Administration, and the high character and popularity of Mr. Scranton who was beloved and esteemed by men of all classes and all parties in that district.—The Anti-Leompton feeling had much influence on the result. Mr. Winslow became disgusted with the developments as stated above, and will make a full statement in the House exonerating Mr. Scranton. It was hoped that this affair would develop something as an offset to the rascality which the Corvode Committee are unearthing every day, but the Democracy have given up their first chase in despair. We cannot close this notice without pitying the poor disappointed Pittston Koon.

BUCHANAN CENSURED.

The House of Representatives did a very effective piece of work to-day, in voting by a majority of two to one to censure "the old public functionary" and his Secretary of the Navy. It will be remembered by most readers that Sherman's Committee in the last Congress brought to light the live-oak contracts, the "J. B." endorsement of Billy Patterson's letter, and several other bits of rascality; but the Democratic House refused to censure these rascals, although the evidence was incontestable. Mr. Hatton of Tennessee, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Expenditures, introduced the following resolutions which were warmly discussed by Sherman, Bocoock and Hatton, and passed separately.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 23, 1858, with William C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live-oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy, of the patronage in the navy-yards among members of Congress was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reprobation of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment, by the Secretary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of the board of engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States, the said Martin at that time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice-President:

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois.

Sir: The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in Convention at Chicago, have, this day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of the Convention to apprise you of this nomination, and respectfully to request that you will accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompanies this communication.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and fellow-citizens.

GEORGE ASHmun of Massachusetts, President of the Convention, and twenty-six other Members of the Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon. GEORGE ASHmun, President of the Republican National Convention.

Sir: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Implored the assistance of Divine Providence; and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States, and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

These resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to co-operate, for the nomination, so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is, by special action in that respect, of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguishes Illinois as one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, would be secured to all the Territories of the Union; and restored peace and harmony to the whole country, by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic man who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages.

I am, very truly yours, H. HAMLIN, The Hon. GEORGE ASHmun, President of the Convention, and others of the Committee.

Kansas Correspondence.

A refreshing Rain—Dreadful Tornado—Annual June Rise of the "Big Muddy"—The rush to the Peak, &c. &c.

ANNONOUN CRIT. K. T., June 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the Agitator.

After so long a time I resume the pen to scratch off a few lines for you, which, if you deem worthy, can present them to your readers.

Last evening we were favored with a refreshing shower, the first we have had to amount to anything for more than six months. Wheat has headed out less than six inches high, and it was feared that corn and potatoes would be a total failure; but the rain is just in the nick of time, and the farmers are all confident of an abundant yield.

The western portion of Acheson, the eastern part of Nemaha, and the southern part of Brown and Doniphan counties, were, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., the scene of a dreadful tornado which ended in a great destruction of property. The particulars I am not well enough posted to write, but can say that houses, barns and fences were torn down and swept away through the air like straws; horses, cattle and wagons were drawn from the earth into the air and carried a distance of two or three miles; oak saw-logs upwards of twenty feet in length were also swept through the air; fence-posts twisted off near the ground; nearly all the creeks sucked dry, and much more damage done, which I have not time now to mention. A great many persons were severely injured, but whether fatally or not, time will tell.

The Missouri River is now on a "rise," in consequence of the snow melting in the mountains. This will enable the fleet of the "American Fur Company," composed of the "Spread Eagle," "Chippewa," and "Key West," to pursue their journey up the river, as I understand they have all been sticking on a "sand bar," some five or six hundred miles above here, for the past month.

The rush for Pike's Peak still continues.—One certain gentleman (?) from this place, who defrauded his creditors out of a large amount of money, and who, by the way, mounted a mule and "left town in a hurry," pursued by the Sheriff and Deputy, succeeded in making his escape into Nebraska, and was heard singing, "Do they miss me at home?" &c. Upwards of a hundred quartz crushers have been taken out, but it cannot be expected that much gold will come in before they get into successful operation, which will not be before September or October.

The Chicago nominations were warmly welcomed by the Republicans of Kansas, notwithstanding they were unanimously in favor of Wm. H. Seward. If we have a voice in the approaching contest, Kansas is good for 10,000 majority for Lincoln. Yours Truly, F. A. R.

Address of the People's State Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

We are about to enter another great national struggle, the issue of which must tell decisively for the weal or woe of our common country.

The so-called Democratic party has been in power for nearly eight years, and the fruits of its policy are now felt in a prostrate industry, a paralyzed commerce, a bankrupt Treasury, and a large and steadily increasing National Debt.

The domestic peace and harmony that witnessed the restoration of the party now in power, have been wantonly exchanged for sectional discord and fraternal strife, and even the sacred landmarks of the Constitution have been blotted out, in the systematic effort of the Government to spread the blight of Slavery over free territory, in defiance of the popular will.

Corruption has gained and sputed mastery in almost every department of power, and stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the Government; and shameless profligacy has given us national dishonor abroad.

The time has come when a thorough reform is unmistakably demanded by the People. In this great work Pennsylvania must, as ever, be potential. Always loyal in the last degree to the maintenance of the National Union and to the compromises of the Constitution, and faithful to the supremacy of the laws, her people have no warfare to wage upon the rights of sister States. They will maintain these rights inviolate with the same fidelity that they defend their own.

Our free labor is the basis of all our wealth, our prosperity, our greatness. It has trusted and appealed in vain to the party in power to protect it. Its confidence has been even betrayed, its interests even sacrificed. Our untold millions of slumbering wealth, and our unemployed and unrequited labor are swift witnesses to the suicidal policy that has impoverished us.

The studied purpose of the National Administration has been to sectionalize the Government, and give boundless dominion to a system that has dishonored and beggared Free Industry wherever its desolating steps have gone.

Against this fatal sectionalism, the friends of a diversified and prosperous industry have protested without avail. Nothing but a radical change of administration can give reasonable promise of respect for the great industrial interests of our State, and redress from the endless train of evils flowing from the faithlessness of the Government.

The Territories of the Great West team with beauty and richness. There, with free homes, our sturdy sons would rear new empires to pour forth their boundless wealth, and add to the prosperity and true greatness of our boasted Republic. They have escaped the withering blight of servile labor thus far only by defying the whole power of two Democratic Administrations, and leaving a history crimsoned with the blood of our brethren.

Failing to subdue, even by force, the strong arms that are there scattering the rich fruits of peaceful and enlightened industry, the Constitution itself has been assailed, and its sacred aims perverted, to sectionalize the nation. The startling declaration is now made by the party in power, through its official exponents, that the Constitution must defer the wise and beneficent purposes of its authors, and carry servile labor under its own broad shield, into every Territory of the Union.

To restore the Government to its original purity; to redeem it from its fatal hostility to the interests of Free Labor; from the corruption, the profligacy, and the sectionalism, which have marked the party in power, are the great purposes of the People's organization in Pennsylvania. To this patriotic end, we invoke the aid and co-operation of all who desire to join in a common cause, to inaugurate a liberal, just and faithful Government.

Our standard-bearers fitly represent the vital issues involved in the struggle. They command the unbounded confidence of friends, and the respect of foes. Even partisan malice is impotent to assail them. That Abraham Lincoln, the nominee for President, is spotless in lot's public and private life, and that he is "honest and capable" is confessed as with one voice by his countrymen: His well-learned national fame, the offspring of no fortuitous circumstances, points to him as the "coming man" who will administer the Government honestly, frugally, and faithfully, and restore the Republic to domestic tranquility, to prosperity, and to honor.

True to these great measures of Reform is Hannibal Hamlin, our candidate for Vice-President, as is shown by his long and consistent public career in the councils of the nation.

Andrew G. Curtin, our nominee for Governor, has given a life-time of earnest, untiring effort to the interests of Free Labor. He has advocated in every contest, with all his matchless power, the true principles of government, as declared by the Convention that has placed him before the people. Measured by the highest standard, he is faithful and qualified. He will be in front of the battle, bearing our standard aloft, and defending our cause. We have but to join him in his efforts with a zeal worthy of our principles, and he will lead us to a decisive victory in October.

Whether our opponents will enter the contest united or divided, our duties and dangers will be the same. In any event, the triumph of the Right will be resisted with the spirit of desperation. Armed with all power and corrupt appliances of the Government, they will leave no means untried, no effort unemployed, to perpetuate their ascendancy. Although rent asunder with intestine feuds, antagonized North and South by irreconcilable differences of principle, and bleeding from wounds inflicted within their own household, yet there is one common bond of union that will rally their discordant forces when all else fails—that is "the cohesive power of public plunder."

Our cause is worthy of an earnest, united effort. Our languishing industry, our homeless laborers, our bankrupt treasury, our national tranquility and national honor demand it. With early, systematic and thorough organization, by which the truth can be disseminated in every section of the State, we cannot fail to triumph. Let the efforts of our friends be thus directed without delay, and in whatever shape, and under whatever flag, our opponents may determine to meet us, the voice of the Keystone State, will give a decisive victory to our cause, alike in the State and national struggles.

A. K. McCLELLAN, Chairman.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1860.

Barnum recently offered \$25 per pound for brook trout in good condition weighing over two pounds each. Mr. Batty, sold three trout to Barnum which weighed in the aggregate 8 1/2 lbs., for which he received the snug sum of \$200.25. It is now reported that the fish "sold" were nothing but Connecticut river suckers painted, and their mouths altered.

Abraham Lincoln.

In Thomas Jefferson's celebrated letter to the New Haven merchants who had remonstrated against the removal of Eliza Goodrich from the C. I. lotteries of that port and the appointment of a successor whose chief qualification was that he was a partisan of the President, a hope is expressed that a good time may come when the only questions about a candidate for office will be these three: "Is he honest?—Is he capable?—Is he faithful to the Constitution?"

When Jefferson said a good thing, he said it well, and this is one of his good things. These three questions are just the questions which the people of the United States ought to ask in regard to candidates for the Presidency. Let Abraham Lincoln, for example, be subjected to the ordeal of these questions.

Is he honest? Look upon his face. Is that an honest man? Inquire among his neighbors who honor his guileless integrity by the familiar name which expresses their confidence and love.—Honest Abraham Lincoln. Read his speeches. Hear him when he addresses a popular assembly. The first element of his power over his hearers is the irresistible conviction which they have of his honesty.

Is he capable? Let his whole history, from his early and unfriended struggles to his present high position among the acknowledged leaders of a learned profession in one of the greatest States of the Union,—give the answer. Let the people of his own State, who know him as thoroughly as they know any other public man, say whether he is capable. Let those who heard him, a few weeks ago, at the Cooper Institute, say whether he has intelligence enough and talent enough to be the successor of James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Zachara Taylor, James K. Polk, and John Tyler. We happened to hear that speech. It was not as classically ornate as one of Edward Everett's orations, it was not like one of Thomas Jefferson's epistles, but, in our judgment, it was a better exhibition of that kind of ability which makes a statesman, and which qualifies a man for such an office as the Presidency, than Everett's eulogy on Washington, or Jefferson's letter to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. A more thorough and exhaustive exposition of the subject which he had in hand, no other man could give. There was not a word in it of vulgar stump-speaking—not a word of the "spread-eagle" style of oratory—not a word of clap-trap; it was straightforward argument on the great question of the times, and was as able as it was honest.

Is he faithful to the Constitution? Those who believe that the Constitution is the charter and guarantee of slavery, and that by its own force it carries the institution of slavery into all the territories, will say No. Such an answer from that quarter is reason enough for everybody else to answer Yes. The views of Webster, of Clay, of Marshall, of all our eminent men who lived before the new school of Democracy was founded by Calhoun, are his views on the question now at issue. That is enough.—N. Y. Independent.

The Votes of Censure.

It is the business of the House of Representatives to watch over the interests of its constituents. If a public officer is suspected of stalling, or of perverting his power to his own private uses, the House has a right to inquire into the case. No matter whether that officer is one of its own doorkeepers, or a member of the Cabinet, the House is bound to look up fraud. In no other way, often, are malversations to be detected. It goes, both in and out of office, are apt to cover up their tracks; and even with all the advantages enjoyed by investigating committees, to send for persons and papers, it is difficult to trace the wrong, or to fix the responsibility on the proper criminals.

The House of Representatives, in its recent inquiries into the doings of the President and his principal agents, has rendered an essential and important service to the public. Rumors of gross corruptions were abroad, and it was that these rumors should be investigated.—When the result of the inquiry, moreover, proved that the President and the Secretary of the Navy had been disposing of their patronage, against the plainest requirements of the law, and in order to further the pecuniary interests of their personal friends, it was proper that the House should express an opinion of such transactions.

Mr. Buchanan's party seems to have been largely of the same opinion. Out of ninety-three administration democrats in the House only sixty-five could be found willing to let the vote of censure on the table. Many of them, it is to be presumed, did not so much question the truth of the allegations as doubt the power of the House to censure. But all the other members, the Republicans, the South Americans and the Anti-Leompton democrats, were unanimous in their convictions on both points. They not only pronounced the culprits guilty, but added that they were guilty of a mean piece of business. All the country, we imagine, outside of the custom-houses, will be of the same opinion.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Miscellaneous Items

—Kansas still remains out in the wet. The Democrats of the Senate refuse to allow her to come in.

—A woman has been arrested in New York city for refusing to answer the questions of the Census Marshal. Persons so refusing are liable to a fine of \$30.

—We learn from the Erie City Dispatch that Judge John Galbraith was, on Friday week, taken seriously ill with the paralysis, and that on last Friday he died.

—Edward Bates gives in his adhesion to the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, advising all his friends to support them, in preference to throwing away their votes on the nominees of the Old Man's Party.—Bell and Everett.

—In the trot last Tuesday between Flora Temple and Patchet, two mile heats, the latter was the winner, in two straight heats. Time, 4:53 1/2; 4:57 1/2. The first mile in the first heat was made in 2:22. The first mile in the second heat was made in 2:25 1/2.

—Monument over the political remains of a Western Senator.—Here Lyeth yet Remains of ye Lytle Giant, Who was Kilt by ye Irrepressible conflict for ye Presidency at Charles Towne, May ye 24, 1860. Ambitious Youth take warning by his fall, and never stryve to fyll ye place for which you are too small!

—A case is pending in Mississippi in which an attempt is to be made to enforce the law of that state which requires that a man shall pay the debts of the individual whom he kills in a duel. As duellists are a set of chaps who rarely or never pay their own debts, they ought certainly to be compelled to pay each others.