The Daily Post.

MONDAY MORNING::::::::::::OCT. 31.

THE editors of the *Gazette*, when cornered in their reckless and mendacious assertions, have a convenient way of entrenching themselves in falsehood by "wishy washy" words like "lack of argument," "beneath our contempt," "charges fall harmless," etc. If the *Gazette* has been guilty of mendacity, which was our charge, it would have been more honorable to "back out" and "acknowledge the corn," instead of showing its utter helplessness, as it does in Saturday's issue. "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety," but in a multitude of editors where each lies for himself, there is no safety, and so Messrs. Bausman, Errett, Eaton, Williams and Ferguson find it.

THE GAZETTE AND SHAM.

The *Gazette* of Saturday last, in an article on Tariff, raps what they are pleased to call the "sham Democracy," with reference to the old war-cry in 1844, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." There is, strange to say, this time, some truth in it, and they thus administer a cruel kick to the head devil in that fury humbug, their pet candidate for President, Simon Cameron. And if we mistake not, all the editors of the *Gazette*, at this present moment, were aiders and abettors of the sham Democracy in this very crusade, and distinguished butcher boys in slaughtering Henry Clay. Why do you take so much pleasure in reviewing cruel memories of your own conduct?

THE POOR.

Cold, hard winter is again at hand, and many among us will suffer for want of the necessaries of life, if those who are blessed with all its comforts and a fair share of its luxuries do not bestow a portion of their abundance upon those who are less favored. At best this a cold, hard, selfish world. Even the enjoyments of the rich are limited. Trouble of one kind or another pretty evenly affects pleasure. But add poverty to trouble, and perchance ill health to poverty, and you can estimate the miserable condition of the poor. Search them out, and with open hearts and generous hands, relieve their necessities and make them glad. Remember the Poor. It was inspiration which said, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

THE NEWS.

The Memphis papers notice the death of Lieut. Andrew J. Donelson, son of Major Andrew J. Donelson, now of Memphis.

John B. Chambers has been appointed Postmaster at Apollo, Armstrong county, vice, James X. M'Indine resigned.

The official returns of the Mississippi election show a Democratic majority of 25,105 votes.

The second mortgage bondholders of the Williamsport and Elmira road held a meeting in Philadelphia, on Thursday. From their proceedings we learn that the road is about being sold under the first mortgage; but the second mortgagees still hope to gain something by negotiation.

The entire secular press of California is opposed to the introduction of the Bible into the public schools, if any of the parents object. The Rev. Dr. Scott, Presbyterian, perhaps the ablest clergyman in the State, has written a pamphlet advocating the same view of the subject. The religious press is divided.

Foster's travelling theatrical company is to perform at Massillon this week.

The Venango *Citizen* states that numerous parties are now at work in that county searching after the Petroleum, or, as it is known there, Seneca Oil. It says: "Mr. Hilands has granted the right to search for it to a large and wealthy Pittsburgh company. Mr. Stewart had leased the well-known Brandon Spring, below this place, on the river. Two engines, intended to be used for boring, were landed at our wharf last night; the work of searching will now be commenced in earnest."

Lawson Botts, the counsel for Brown and his confederates, a correspondent says, is a son of the late General Thomas Botts, of Virginia, and a nephew of John M. Botts, and the Princess Catherine D. Murat, of Florida. His mother is grand niece to General Washington. Mr. Botts is said to be a young lawyer who relies on his profession for subsistence, and a man of good ability and spotless character.

The Pope's health has very much improved. It was expected, at last accounts, that his Holiness would visit Naples, and be the guest of the young King, to whom he is much attached.

The demand for the new envelopes continues to increase, and the Post Office Department is in daily receipt of orders for them. Seven hundred and fifty thousand of them have already been supplied to the various offices.

It is now confidently asserted, in high official quarters, that John A. Dix will be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Young Mason, late American minister at the French Court. This appointment will reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Buchanan and his Administration.

Two-thirds of the suicides in the United States during the last summer, were caused by delirium tremens.

It is said that Fred Douglas has fled to Canada, to avoid being involved in the Harper's Ferry difficulty.

Senator Gwinn, of California, has arrived at Washington.

The International Bank, of Toronto, Canada, has suspended.

Among the passengers in the Persia, at New York, are Moses H. Grinnell and family, who have been absent about two years, and Madame Bodisco, the widow of the late Russian minister at Washington.

Fillibuster Walker is living in obscurity in New Orleans.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas has been seriously ill—so ill that fears were at one time entertained for her recovery. She is now convalescent.

Horace Greeley is about to publish a new book, entitled "An Overland Journey from New York to San Francisco."

Westmoreland Horse Fair.

The Horse Fair which comes off at Greensburgh this week promises to be a most attractive affair. It is expected that a great deal of excellent stock will be on exhibition. Some fine horses will be present, celebrated for their different qualities, which cannot help but excite the curiosity of those who admire fine stock.

We understand that the Pennsylvania R.R. Co., will issue excursion tickets between Pittsburgh and Johnstown to Greensburgh—good [illegible] 2nd, to the 5th.

Popular Sovereignty in the Territories.

JUDGE DOUGLAS
IN
REPLY TO JUDGE BLACK.

[CONCLUDED.]

JUDGE BLACK'S DOCTRINE EQUIVALENT TO THE WILMOT PROVISO.

This is the law of comity applicable to the several States and territories of this Union, as expounded and defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. Supposing it to be applicable to the question of slavery in the territories, it would authorize the owner of slaves in Virginia to emigrate to Kansas and carry his slaves with him, and to maintain his legal rights there according to the tenor of the laws of Virginia, *by the consent of Kansas*, expressed or implied; and "in the silence of any positive rule in Kansas, affirming, or denying, or restraining the operation of the laws of Virginia, the courts of justice in Kansas will PRESUME *the tacit adoption of them by the government of that territory*, unless the laws of Virginia are repugnant to the policy of the territory or prejudicial to its interests.—According to this doctrine the Virginia master takes his slaves there subject to the *lex loci*, and holds them in the territories "under the laws thereof;" and in the event that the territorial laws are silent upon the subject of slavery, the courts of justice will *presume* that the territorial government has *consented* to the existence of slavery, and has *tacitly* adopted the Virginia laws in respect to the rights of the master who came with his slaves from that State. *But at this very point Judge Black erects an insuperable barrier to the rights of the owner of the slaves.* He argues that the territorial government has no power to act or legislate upon the subject of slavery, and consequently is *incapable* of giving its consent to the operation of the Virginia laws, while the courts of the territory cannot *presume* such consent to have been given where it was impossible to give it, nor the Virginia laws to have been *tacitly* adopted by a government which had no power to adopt them. Therefore, unless the power of the territorial legislature to act upon the subject of slavery in the same manner as any other domestic or municipal regulation be conceded, and consequently its right to give or withhold its consent to the operation or tacit adoption of the laws of the slaveholding States be acknowledged, the conclusion is irresistable that Judge Black's axiomatic principle of public law, *as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States*, would strip the owner of slaves in the territories of all those rights which lawfully existed in the States from which they removed as effectually and inevitably as the Wilmot proviso or the Ordinance of '87. But it shall be conceded, on the contrary, that every is a proper subject of legislation, upon which the territorial legislatures may rightfully act within the limitations of the Constitution, it necessarily follows that they may consent to the operation or adoption of the laws of the slaveholding States to the fullest extent necessary for the protection and enjoyment of the owners' rights in slave property.

SUPPOSE THE SUPREME COURT WRONG AND JUDGE BLACK RIGHT.

Suppose, however, the Supreme Court of the United States to be wrong in holding that the laws of one country can prevail in other countries on or by the consent or tacit adoption, and Judge Black to be right also in asserting that the State law in respect to slavery follows the master and his slave into a territory and remains in force and unalterable until the Territory becomes a State, let us see what would be the practical result of such an "axiomatic principle of public law!" It would enable any one citizen of each of the fifteen slaveholding States to remove into a Territory with his slaves and carry with him the law of slavery peculiar to his own State, and thus put it into operation in the Territory, without the consent of the legislature or of Congress, fifteen distinct and conflicting systems of law—some recognizing slaves as real property, and others as personal—some prescribing one rule and measure of punishment for offences, and others a different—some prescribing certain modes and conditions of emancipation and others different ones—and others still prohibiting emancipation altogether. Fifteen distinct and conflicting systems of law on the same general subject, each depending for validity from the authority of the State from which the master emigrated, and following the slaves as the individual right of the master, in consequence of his former citizenship of such State, and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, nor by the consent of the Territory or of Congress, are put in operation in the same Territory, each by the individual act of one man, in opposition to the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the legislative authority of the Territory, and all to remain unalterable, no matter how inconvenient or unsuitable, until the people get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government into their hands.

As the law of slavery which the master carries into the Territory with his slave is his individual right, resulting from his former citizenship in another State, some inquisitive persons may inquire how long the right will abide with him? What will become of it when the Kentuckian sells his slave to the Vermonter; under what law will the Vermonter hold the slave; whether under the law of Kentucky, where the new master never resided, or under the law of Vermont, where slavery is prohibited.

The same "axiomatic principle," as interpreted by Judge Black, would enable any one citizen from each of the thirty-eight States and Territories of this Union to put in operation in any other Territory, without their consent, express or implied, thirty-eight separate and conflicting systems of law upon the subjects of marriage and the rights of married women; upon the legitimacy of children and their rights of inheritance; upon the relative rights and duties of guardian and ward, master and apprentice, and every "right of property, private relation, condition or status" lawfully existing in the State or Territory from which they came!

The same construction of this axiomatic principle would enable any one person, black or white, who should emigrate from Europe, Asia or Africa—from North, South, or Central America—or from the Islands of the Sea, wherever they are recognized as civilized people, to go into the Territories of the United States and carry with them and put in operation all the laws of their respective countries, so far as they recognized any "right of property, private relation, condition or status," no matter how revolting to the moral sense of the community, without the consent of Congress or of the Territory, and when it was known that such laws were contrary to its policy and prejudicial to its interests!

It is true that, according to Judge Black, these results can follow only where there is no local law in conflict with his axiomatic principle of public law. It should be borne in mind, however, that if the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and consequently no legislative power upon any subject whatever, it remains for him to show how there can be any such conflicting law in the Territories.

THE ABSURDITY OF JUDGE BLACK'S DOCTRINE CONFESSED BY HIMSELF.

The absurdity of such a doctrine having been exposed, and its folly made manifest and ludicrous in the criticisms of the members of the legal profession upon Judge Black's "Observations," he at length became ashamed of his position, and consequently scouts the idea in his appendix, that he ever dreamed that his "axiomatic principle would enable the Virginia master to carry with him into the Territories the Virgina law of slavery, and thus furnish judicial remedies and legal protection to his slave property in the Territories. Let us state his position in his own language, *as revised and corrected in his appendix:*

"We have said, and we repeat, that a man does not forfeit his right of property in a slave by migrating with him to a Territory. The title which the owner acquired in the State from whence he came must be respected in his new domicile as it was in the old, until it is legally and constitutionally divested. The proposition is undeniable. *But the absurd inference which some persons have drawn from it is not true, that the master also takes such him the political remedies which were furnished him at the place where his title was acquired. Whether the relation of master and slave exists or not is a question which must be determined according to the law of the State in which it was created; but the respective rights and obligations of the parties must be protected and enforced by the law prevailing at the place where they are supposed to be violated.* This is also true with respect to rights of every other kind."

So it appears that the Attorney General of the United States aspires to become the champion of the sanctity of private property by writing a pamphlet for the mere purpose of showing that the owner has a *right* WITHOUT A REMEDY! He seems annoyed that "some persons" should "have drawn the absurd inference" from his pamphlet that the courts of justice could or should afford any protection to slave property in the Territories by the application of those judicial remedies and legal provisions, and police regulations which lawfully exist in the State from which the Virginia master took his slaves, and without which the master can neither hold nor appropriate his property, nor defend his right when assailed. If the owner can derive no benefit from the judicial remedies which lawfully existed in the State from which he removed, and the territorial legislature is incapable of legislating upon the subject of slavery, and therefore can furnish no remedies, what protection can the master possibly have for his slave property in the Territories under Judge Black's exposition of the Constitution and laws? He will not consent that Congress shall enact a code of laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories. He denies the right of a territorial legislature to pass laws upon the subject, either for its protection, regulation, or exclusion, for the reason that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them;" and he pronounces the inference "absurd" that the courts can apply the "judicial remedies" lawfully existing in other States. Denying all judicial remedies, and insisting upon a construction of the Constitution which renders legislative protection impossible, Judge Black claims the gratitude of the slaveholders for having discovered an "axiomatic principle of public law" under which the owner may be robbed of his property, and still console himself with the assurance that he retains a barren, useless, worthless right, under the laws of a State of which he is no longer a citizen, and whence the slave has been removed.

POLITICAL TRIBUNALS CANNOT DETERMINE JUDICIAL QUESTIONS.

I will here dismiss all of these questions of law, and leave them to the courts of justice as the only tribunals under the Constitution which are competent authoritatively to determine them. I have discussed them merely because Judge Black has sought the controversy, and thrust them into it; and not because they have anything to do with the political issues now pending before the country. In all that I have said, I have been content to assume the law to be as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, without presuming that my individual opinion would either strengthen or invalidate their decisions. By the Constitution, all legal and judicial questions are conclusive in courts, whose final decisions are conclusive upon everybody until reversed. Political conventions and party platforms can take cognizance only of political questions. I have never recognized the propriety of any political party appealing from the adjudications of the highest judicial tribunals in the land to political assemblages, with a view of either confirming or impairing the force of their decisions. Some years ago when the Common Council of the city of Chicago adopted a resolution declaring the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and void, and released the police from obeying it, or rendering any assistance in its execution, I denied the right of the Abolitionists to take an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on a great constitutional question to the Common Council of a municipal corporation, although its powers are said to be "larger than those of a federal territory." So, too, last year, when I returned to Illinois to canvass the State in behalf of the regular nominees of the Democratic party against the combined assaults of the Black Republicans and federal office holders, I denied their right to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case to an Abolition caucus or opposition meeting with a view of impairing or in any way affecting that decision. Nor do I admit the right or propriety of the Democratic party appealing from the decision of the judicial tribunals to public meetings or political conventions for the purpose of revising, approving or condemning such decisions, or of instructing the courts how they shall decide in future.

Political parties and conventions should confine themselves to those political issues which may be rightfully determined by the political departments of the government in pursuance of the Constitution. Such is the position of the democratic party and the character of the Cincinnati platform with reference to the question of slavery in the Territories. By that platform the whole subject of slavery agitation is to be banished forever from the halls of Congress and left to the people of the Territories to be disposed of in such a manner as they may determine for themselves, subject to such limitations only as the Constitution of the United States may have imposed upon their legislative authority and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States who determine whether a territorial enactment is repugnant to the Constitution, in the same manner as they decide whether the statute of a State or an act of Congress is repugnant to that instrument, and we are in duty bound, must stand, sustain and maintain the authority of the court under the Constitution, whenever the case shall arise and the decision of the court authoritatively announced.

Why then, attempt to divide the party and produce strife and discord in our ranks, in these perilous times, by forcing a test of *political fidelity* upon a *judicial question* which has never been decided by the courts and cannot be authoritatively determined by any of political departments of the government, and upon which the faith of the party is irrevocably pledged, that there should never be any proscription because of differences of opinion which were known to exist when the Kansas-and Nebraska act was passed and the Cincinnati platform adopted?

If this new test of party fidelity had been made and insisted upon in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan accepted the presidential nomination with the declaration "*that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits*"—

When our candidate for the Vice Presidency was understood to affirm the same principle at Lexington and Tippecanoe—

When the Secretary of State was known to have devoted all the energies of his great intellect to the vindication of the same principle from the day he wrote the Nicholson letter—

When the Secretary of the Treasury was canvassing Pennsylvania and other Northern States, imploring the people to vote for Mr. Buchanan because he was pledged to carry out this great principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories—

When the whole Northern Democracy and nearly every Southern man who canvassed the Northern States for the Democratic nominees pledged the whole party, North and South, to the support of the Cincinnati platform, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance—

If, I repeat, this new test had then been made and insisted upon, the people of the United States would never have known Judge Black as Attorney General; nor would the power and patronage of a Democratic administration have been exhausted in the prosecution of a war of extermination upon all those democrats whose only political sin consists in unwavering fidelity to those principles upon which these eminent men were elevated to their high places.

Is this new test to be urged only for the purpose of consummating the Charleston nomination, and to be abandoned as soon as the convention shall have adjourned? Or is it intended that the nominee, when elected, shall continue the system of proscription which has been recently inaugurated, as the fixed policy of his Administration, and denounce all Democrats who repudiate the test as unworthy to hold any federal office or even to serve as chairman of committees in Congress? Are those fearless and incorruptible democrats who, rejecting all tests which have not received the sanction of the national convention of the party, stand firmly by its time-honored principles, to be called upon to fight the battles and win the victories with the understanding that they shall have no participation in the honors of the triumph? Is the nominee who may become the chosen embodiment of this proscriptive policy to be placed in the proud position of owing his election to the suffrages of those who have already been selected for the sacrifice, and to whose destruction he has become pledged by his nomination? Is it not well that we should understand one another in advance, so that when the day of tribulation comes, if come it must, there shall be no imputation of ingratitude or bad faith?

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY IN FAVOR OF THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM, AND OPPOSED TO ALL NEW TESTS.

Judge Black, however, with more cunning than fairness, attempts to conceal from public view his own inconsistent positions, by studiously and persistently representing me as endeavoring to found a new school of politics, to force new issues upon the party, and to prescribe new tests of political faith, in violation of the Cincinnati platform. Of course he produces no proof, well knowing that none could be produced, to sustain the truth of the charge. No man living has more uniformly and consistently adhered to the platform, usages, and organization of the democratic party than I have, under all circumstances, from the period of my earliest manhood. During the whole war of extermination which has been waged upon me with savage ferocity by the combined forces of black republicanism, and the feder administration, I have, on all occasions, avowed my inflexible purpose to maintain the creed of the party as affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and to resist by all legitimate means, the unauthorized interpolation of new articles therein, and all tests of political fidelity which have not received the sanction of the party in its duly constituted conventions. The Illinois democracy, when assembled in State convention in April, 1858, under circumstances of extreme provocation, for the purpose of nominating a democratic ticket in opposition to the unholy alliance which had been formed by and between the abolitionists, federal office-holders, and black republicans, emphatically endorsed the Cincinnati platform as follows:

"Colonel M'Clernand, from the committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the convention, made the following report, which was read, and on motion each resolution was separately read and unanimously adopted:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party of the State of Illinois, through their delegates in general convention assembled, do re-assert and declare the principles avowed by them as when, on former occasions, they have presented their candidates for popular suffrage.

"2. *Resolved*, *That they are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate, the principles declared by the National Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856.*

"3. *Resolved*, That they avow with renewed energy their devotion to the federal union of the United States, their earnest desire to avert sectional strife, their determination to maintain the sovereignty of the States, and to protect every State and the people thereof, in all their constitutional rights.

"4. *Resolved*, That the platform of principles established by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, is *the only authoritative exposition of Democratic doctrine, and that they deny the right of any power on earth, except in like body, to change or interpolate that platform, or to prescribe new and different tests*; THAT THEY WILL NEITHER DO IT THEMSELVES, *nor permit it to be done by others*, BUT WILL RECOGNIZE ALL MEN AS DEMOCRATS WHO STAND BY AND UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

These resolutions were introduced into the Senate by me, on the 29th day of April, 1858, a few days after their adoption by the Illinois State Convention, with this emphatic endorsement:

"I will furnish to the reporter the whole series, *as furnishing the platform upon which the Illinois Democracy stand*, AND BY WHICH I INTEND TO ABIDE."

Thus it appears from the record made up at the time, that the real issue between the federal administration, as the allies of the Black Republicans of Illinois on the one hand, and the Illinois Democracy on the other, in that memorable struggle, was that the administration claimed the right to "*change and interpolate the Cincinnati platform, and prescribe new and different tests*," while the gallant Democracy of that noble State denied "the right of any power on earth, except a like body," to change the Cincinnati platform or prescribe new tests, and declared that "*they will neither do it themselves, nor permit it to be done by others*, BUT WILL RECOGNIZE ALL MEN AS DEMOCRATS WHO STAND BY AND UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

We were assailed and proscribed because we did stand by the Cincinnati platform: because we would not recognize the right of any power on earth, except a regularly constituted convention of the party, to change the platform and interpolate new articles into it, or prescribe new tests; because we would not abolitionize the new issues because we would not submit to the new tests; because we would not proscribe any Democrat nor permit the proscription of Democrats in consequence of difference of opinion upon questions which had arisen subsequently to the adoption of the platform; and because we recognized all men as Democrats who supported the nominees and upheld the principles of the party as defined by the last national convention. It was upon this issue and for these reasons that the power and patronage of the federal government were wielded in concert with the Black Republicans for the election of their candidates in preference to the regular nominees of the Democratic party. This system of proscription still continues in Illinois, and is being extended throughout the Union, with the view of controlling the Charleston nomination. Fidelity to the Cincinnati platform and opposition to the new issues and tests prescribed by men in power, in direct conflict with the professions upon which they were elected, are deemed disqualifications for office and cause for removal.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

The reasons for singling me out as the especial object for anathema will be found on the first page of the Attorney General's pamphlet, where he says:

"He [Douglas] has been for years a working, struggling candidate for the presidency.

"Suppose it were true, that I am a presidential aspirant: does that fact justify a combination by a host of other presidential aspirants, each of whom may imagine that his success depends upon my destruction, and the preaching a crusade against me for boldly avowing now the same principles to which they and I were pledged at the last presidential election? Is this a sufficient excuse for devising a new test of political orthodoxy; and, under pretext of fidelity to it, getting up a set of belting delegates to the Charleston convention in those States where they are unable to control the regular organization? The time is not far distant when the democracy of the whole Union will be called upon to consider and pronounce judgment upon this question.

What authority has the Attorney General, aside from his fears and hopes, for saying that I am a working, struggling candidate for the presidency? My best friends know that I have positively and perpetually refused to have anything to do with the machinery of the conventions in the several States by which the delegates to the Charleston convention are to be appointed. They know that personally I do not desire the presidency at this time—that I prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years, with the chance of a re-election, to being President for four years at my period of life. They know that I will take no steps to obtain the Charleston nomination, that I will make no sacrifice of principle, no concealment of opinions, no concession to power for the purpose of getting it. They know, also, that I only consented to the use of my name upon their earnest representations that the good of the democratic party required it, and even then, upon the express condition that the democratic party shall determine in the presidential election of 1860, as I have full faith they will, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and approved by the people in the presidential election of 1852, and incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and confirmed by the Cincinnati platform and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1856. Nor can the Attorney General pretend to be ignorant of the fact that the public were informed long since that "If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them in the convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me." Is this the language of a man who is working and struggling for the Presidency upon whatever terms and by the use of whatever means it could be obtained? Or does this language justify that other charge, that I am making new issues and prescribing new tests in violation of the Cincinnati platform?

While I could have no hesitation in voting for the nominee of my own party, with whom I might differ on certain points, in preference to the candidate of the Black Republican party, whose whole creed is subversive of the Constitution and destructive of the Union, I am under no obligations to become a candidate upon a platform that I would not be willing to carry out in good faith, nor to accept the presidency on the implied pledge to carry into effect certain principles, and then administer the government in direct conflict with them. In other words, I prefer the position of Senator, or even that of a private citizen, where I would be at liberty to defend and maintain the well-defined principles of the democratic party, to accepting a presidential nomination upon a platform incompatible with the principle of self-government in the Territories, or the reserved rights of the States, or the perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution. In harmony with these views, I said in those very speeches in Ohio, to which Judge Black refers in his appendix, that I was in favor of conducting the great struggle of 1860 upon "the Cincinnati platform *without the addition of a word or the subtraction of a letter.*" Yet, in the face of all these facts, the Attorney General does not hesitate to represent me as attempting to establish a new school of politics, to force new issues upon the party, and prescribe new tests of democratic faith.

In conclusion I have only to suggest to Judge Black and his confederates in this crusade, whether it would not be wiser for them and more consistent with fidelity to the party which placed them in power, to exert their energies and direct all their efforts to the redemption of Pennsylvania from the thraldom of Black Republicanism than to continue their alliance with the Black Republicans of Illinois, with the vain hope of dividing and defeating the Democratic party in the only Western or Northern State which has never failed to cast her electoral vote for the regular nominee of the Democratic party at any Presidential election.

WASHINGTON, October, 1859.

The Tyrone *Star* has changed hands, Captain Ball being succeeded by M. H. Jolly, Esq.

THE IRON CITY SHINGLE MACHINE.

The inventor of a useful machine is a public benefactor. He furnishes a means for increased wealth and increased happiness of his fellow men. Mr. S. C. Coffin, an old Pittsburgher, by the way, has now in operation, at the works of W. Dilworth & Co., corner of Seventh and Grant streets, a simple and very complete and effective machine to make shingles. Mr. Coffin has a machine which is well worthy the attention of every manufacturer of lumber in the country.—It is capable of making two thousand perfect shingles in an hour, with the attendance of a single man. In a light iron frame a circular saw is fixed horizontally, and the block of wood to be cut is placed upon a light iron frame and worked upon the saw by simple and perfect mechanical contrivances. The wood approaches the saw in the direction of the grain, resting upon a movable table, which is connected with a pair of treadles, a touch of the foot upon which adjusts the table, so as to make the shingle of the desired thickness. The shingle is jointed by a simple mechanical contrivance, so that the sawing and jointing proceeds simultaneously. Mr. Coffin is the inventor of both the adjustable table and the jointer, for which he has secured a patent. The work of this machine is turned out as smoothe and perfect as if planed.

The machine is light, weighing only seven hundred pounds, and costs only one hundred and fifty dollars. There is a fortune to be made out of this machine, and its cheapness and perfect workmanship will recommend it at once to all judges of machinery.

Mr. Coffin is prepared to sell rights to counties, States or territories for the sale and use of this machine, on very moderate terms. Single machines may be had of Mr. S. S. Fowler, the manufacturer in this city, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Parties interested will do well to call at Dilworth & Co.'s, and see the machine in pretical operation.

Injunction Granted in favor of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

On Thursday of last week in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, before Judge Grier in equity, an injunction was granted in the case of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, vs. Thornton Conrow and Isaac Barber. The complainants are a Company incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The complaintants allege that George Thompson, was the true, original and first inventor of an improvement in devices for putting up caustic alkalies, not known or used at the time of his application for a patent. On the 21st day of October, 1856, a patent was granted to Thompson for the improvement, and on the 26th day of January, 1857, he transferred his patent right to the complainants. On the first day of Feburary, 1859, re-issued letters patent were made to Thompson for the improvement, and he again transferred his right to the complainants.

The complainants allege that the defendants have infringed upon their rights, as they are using the improvement in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, without authority from them. On Thursday morning a motion was made in the case, asking for an injunction restraining the defendants from selling caustic alkalies, packed in tin cans, called Condensed Lye. After argument the Court granted the prayer of the bill, and an injunction was issued to restrain from selling said improvement.

A Boston firm has just made two pairs of shoes for a slave in one of the Southern States, measuring sixteen inches and a half in length, six inches across the ball of the foot, and seventeen inches around the instep.

What Hollanders Think of Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

J. QUINTUS, Ed. of the Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, in a letter dated September 6, 1854, thus remarks: "You will observe that I have published several certificates lately. These are not "puffs" but literally true, and should you continue advertising with us, you may expect to receive large orders from every Holland settlement in the United States."

This is an extract from one of the many letters received from the Holland settlements. Surely when Hollanders recommend the Holland Bitters so warmly, Americans may rest assured of its virtues for themselves.

Beat Carefully.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at one dollar per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 27 Wood, between First and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

OPEN BUGGY, GERMANTOWN WAGON, &C. AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 2d, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold—
One Eastern-Made Open Buggy;
One Germantown Wagon;
One two-seat Barouche.
oct31 J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS.—A first rate assortment of all the new styles of the season. Also Needle Work, Hosiery and Domestic Goods, all of which will be sold at a very small advance on Eastern Cost.
oct31 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—These beautiful PICTURES, taken in the highest style of the art, colored, in oil or plain, can be had singly or by the quantity, at WALL'S GALLERY,
oct31:1w Jones' Building, Fourth street.

HICKORY NUTS.—100 bushels Hickory Nuts, just arrived and for sale by
oct31 HENRY H. COLLINS.

APPLES, APPLES.—80 barrels prime Apples, just arrived and for sale by
oct31 HENRY H. COLLINS.

TARTARIC ACID—powdered.—700 lbs. for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
oct31 No. 60, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

SUP. CARB SODA.—150 kegs for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
oct31 corner Fourth and Wood sts.

GUM ARABIC—various qualities.—4,000 pounds for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
oct31 No. 60 cor. Wood and Fourth streets.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—40 boxes Palemo Lemons, just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
oct31 No. 59 Wood street.

APPLES.—74 barrels choice Green Apples just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
oct31 Corner Market and First streets.

BALED HAY.—10 Bales Timothy Hay, in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
oct31 corner Market and First streets.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
Glove, Calf, Morocco and
FRENCH LASTING BUTTON GAITERS,
SELLING LOW, at
No. 31 Fifth Street,
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
oct31

BONNET RIBBONS,
Ruches, Flowers.
A good assortment at
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
oct21 No. 75 Market street.

L. C. HEPBURN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER,
OFFICE WITH H HEPBURN,
e191vis1 No. 90 Fourth street.

MARKET STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner Market and First street; 40 feet front on Market, with two large brick buildings; will be sold on easy terms by
oct23 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

POTATOES.—20 bbls. just received and for sale by [oct5] HENRY H COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING REPLENISHED OUR STOCK with a CHOICE SELECTION of
NEW GOODS,
We are now enabled to offer to our customers and the public in general, a most superb assortment of seasonable goods, for our
FALL AND WINTER SALES,
EMBRACING, IN PART,
Fine Bl'k and Col'd Cloths,
English Melton Coatings,
Business Coatings,
Plain and Fancy French and English Cassimeres,
SILK PLUSH VESTINGS,
SILK VELVET VESTINGS,
SILK CASHMERE VESTINGS.
Paris Plaid Cashmere Vestings,
Esquimaux Beavers,
Moscow Beavers,
Clarendon Beavers.
Portsmouth Beavers,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Which we will MAKE UP TO ORDER in the latest and most approved manner, at moderate prices.
SAMUEL GRAY & SON,
oct31 No. 19 Fifth Street.

RARE CHANCES
FOR
INVESTMENT.
THE MOST COMPLETE
SHINGLE MACHINE,
EXTANT.
DURABLE, PERFECT AND CHEAP.
STATE, TERRITORY,
AND
COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.
THE IRON CITY SHINGLE MACHINE,
PATENTED BY MR. S. C. COFFIN, Inventor, of Pittsburgh, Pa., June 7th, 1859, is now introduced to the public, and commends itself by the following advantages:—Its simplicity, durability, utility, cheapness and excellence of work. Its superiority to other Machines, consists,—
FIRST, That it is provided with an apparatus by which the edging of the Shingle is performed by the saw which cuts it, and which is a SAVING OF FROM
FORTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. IN COST.
SECOND, By the means of two treadles, the block when placed on the Machine is adjusted in any position the operator may desire, by which there is a SAVING of
Twenty Per Cent. of Timber.
THIRD.—IT WILL SAW AND EDGE
SIXTY SHINGLES
PER
MINUTE!
The Machine will also cut Veneering, Looking Glass Backs, Barrel Heads, Cigar Boxes, etc.
The Iron City Machine
Can be furnished complete for $150, by the manufacturer in this city, Mr. S. S. FOWLER, and can be seen in operation at the Planing Mill of Mr. W. Dilworth, corner of Seventh and Grant street.
RIGHTS FOR SALE.
The inventor and patentee will dispose of County, State and Territory Rights for the sale and use of the Machine, on very moderate terms. Persons desirous of investing, cannot find a better opportunity than the present.
Call and examine the Machine. oct28:daw

$3.75 PER HUNDRED—CASH, for good clean mixed Rags. Wrapping Paper as 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 60 cents. Mahoning Crucible Clay, of a superior quality. Fire Bricks, manufactured from the same quality of clay: for sale by CHADWICK & SON,
oct29 No. 151 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

WE SHALL OPEN,
IN OUR
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
BEAVER, ESQUIMAUX,
Elbecoff and Pilot
OVERCOATINGS,
Fancy Meltons and Coatings,
PLUSH AND CASSIMERE VESTINGS,
Fancy Cassimeres, &c., &c.
The above we will make to order at moderate rates.
L. HIRSHFELD & SON,
oct28 NO. 83 WOOD STREET.

IF YOU WANT CLOTHING,
JUST GO TO FLEMING'S,
IF YOU WANT HATS AND CAPS, just go to
FLEMING'S,
oct29 Corner Wood and Sixth streets.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of M'KNIGHT, VERNER & Co., engaged in the business of running the Omnibus Lines, known as the EXCELSIOR COMPANY, having disposed of their omnibus stock, is dissolved by limitation and the death of the late Thomas R. Holmes, one of the partners. All persons having claims against the said Company will present them immediately to James Verner, for settlement. oct29:1w-1,75

OLD ADVICE.
1st, Choose the path of Virtue;
2d, Do all the good in thy power;
3d, Cultivate thy mind carefully;
4th, In all difficulties be patient;
5th, In all things be economical;
6th, Buy thy HATS and CLOTHING at Fleming's;
7th, Corner Wood and Sixth.
8th, No charge for showing Goods. oct24

NEW CROP.—
200 boxes Malaga Raisins, this year's;
100 jrl bxs. " "
100 bxs. Valencia " "
200 " Smyrna Figs, " "
25 mats Dates;
25 cases Currants, just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
oct21 29 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

INTERLINEAR CLASSICS.—
Cæsar Interlinear;
Horace "
Cicero "
Sallust "
Xenophon's Anabasis Interlinear;
Virgil Interlinear, for sale by J. R. WELDIN.
oct10

HEAVY ROCKY MOUNTAIN Shawls, for Gents. Also, fine Broche, Chenille and Woolen Shawls, to suit Ladies and Misses.
oct22 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

HICKORY NUTS.—100 bushels received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oct25

CHEESE.—150 boxes received by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oct28

LIME.—150 bbls. fresh, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oct28

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, Letter and Cap Paper; Bonnet Boards, &c., for sale to merchants as low as can be bought in the city.
J. R. WELDIN,
oct28 62 Wood street, near Fourth.