



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JURISDICTION OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER. Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESTLEY FROST. Of Fayette County.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of the county of Cambria are requested to meet, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then and there elect by ballot, two persons to represent them in County Convention.

The delegates thus chosen will meet at the Court-House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JULY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interests of the party require.

The election for delegates to be opened at 3 o'clock, P. M., and to be kept open till 7 o'clock. AUGUSTIN DURBIN, Chairman County Committee.

June 19, 1858.

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.

We have often been surprised at the fiend-like malignity, with which the enemies of the illustrious statesman whose name heads this article, have been endeavoring to hunt him down since he took his seat as a member of the United States Senate. He has been slandered, misrepresented, and every means that malice could invent resorted to, in the vain hope of placing him in an unfavorable or ridiculous position before his constituents and the country.

It is not in the power of Senator Bigler's enemies to drag him down from the exalted position he now occupies. His record as a public man is spotless. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and is a remarkable instance of what honesty, energy and talent can accomplish, under the most discouraging circumstances. Commencing his career in life as a poor printer boy, he has, by his own unaided exertions, placed himself in the front rank of American statesmen, and commands the unqualified confidence of the true Democracy of his native State.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

We perceive by our exchanges that next Saturday will be observed in almost every section of the country, as the anniversary of our National Independence. As we have already informed our readers, a celebration will be held at the grounds of the Cambria County Agricultural Society, in the vicinity of this place, on that day. From the extensive preparations now in progress for the celebration, we feel well assured that it will be an honor to our town, and fully realize the brightest expectations of those who attend. Dinner will be served at one o'clock. When we state that this Department is under the exclusive supervision of the Ladies, we feel confident that those of our readers who are disciples of Epicurus will attend without fail.

Co have generously reduced the Hack fare from Jefferson to Ebensburg, and return trip, to half price— We have also been informed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue Fourth of July excursion tickets from all the stations on their road. Come one, come all

Our Relations with Great Britain.

For some time past, serious apprehensions were entertained, that the difficulties growing out of the boarding, searching and detention of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, would result in a war between the two countries. The result, however, shows that these fears were groundless. The British Government has promptly disavowed the acts of its Naval Officers. The views of the Government of the United States with regard to the right of visit and search, are briefly and pointedly set forth in the following extract, from a letter recently addressed by General Cass, to Lord Napier. We clip from the Pittsburg 'Union' of yesterday:—

The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, in December, 1841, denounced this pretension to detain and examine American vessels as an interpolation into the maritime code of the world to which the United States would not submit. The years which have passed since this authoritative declaration, marked as they have been by repeated remonstrances against these aggressions, while they have added nothing to the strength of the claim, have served but to confirm the government in their determination to oppose it. No change of name can change the illegal character of the assumption. Search or visit, it is equally an assault upon the independence of nations.

The correctness of the principle laid down by General Cass, as embodied in the above extract, is recognized and acknowledged by the British Governments, so that in all probability, we will never again hear of the "right of search question." Johnny Bull evidently does not at present, entertain the slightest desire to lock horns with brother Johnathan.

FOR WHAT ARE THEY CONTENDING?

The efforts which are now being made to unite every faction in the State in opposition to the Democratic Party, at the approaching general election, are not calculated to excite the surprise of any one who is familiar with the history of political parties in this country. For more than half a century, the Democratic Party has been contending and battling with an opposition composed of factions frequently upholding views apparently as far asunder as heaven is from earth, and held together only by the adhesive power of plunder. In 1856, Millard Fillmore, the Know Nothing candidate for President, declared in a speech which he delivered at Albany, New York, that the Black Republican party was sectional in its principles and objects, and that its principles, if carried out in the administration of the government, would, in a short time, accomplish the dissolution of the Union. But notwithstanding all this, we now find Know Nothings and Black Republicans—the followers of Fillmore and Fremont—rallying around a common standard, for the purpose of defeating the Democratic Party. What is their object in pursuing this course, and for what are they contending? The past history of the opposition to the Democratic Party affords a perfectly conclusive and satisfactory answer. They wish to obtain the helm of State, not for the purpose of administering the government on equitable, national and patriotic principles, but for the purpose of tasting the sweets of power and securing the spoils of office. We clip from one of our exchanges the following sensible observations on this subject:—

These continual changes—this being only the fourth programme for the fall campaign—sufficiently show what are the real motives of this hybrid opposition, and to what shifts they are prepared to resort in order to secure success. It is manifest that these constant unions that are being patched up, are not based upon principle, but upon the spoils! What hope can the country, or our noble old Commonwealth, have of a successful and honorable administration of its affairs, in the incumbency of a set of men, who have no system of State or National policy to propose, but who seek simply to obtain office at any sacrifice of principle? The success of such men, whose sole aim is not the benefit of the people, but private interest, must necessarily result in the introduction into our State administration of the same terrible corruption which has disgraced those of other States. Are the good people of the Commonwealth prepared to introduce here the Wisconsin system, as developed under Republican misrule? We think they will naturally prefer the honest, straight-forward Democratic mode they have long accustomed to, and which has so honored and dignified the Commonwealth abroad.

Dispatches for Lord Napier

New York, June 26.—Lieut. Davis of the British flag ship India, who arrived in this city yesterday, with dispatches from Admiral Stuart, for Lord Napier, proceeded immediately to Washington. He reports that the steamer Devastation, which had been dispatched with peremptory orders to the Styx and Buzzard, not to overhull any more American vessels, had returned to Bermuda, and reports having fallen in with those vessels, and delivered the orders to their commanders.

Execution of James Powers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Notwithstanding the efforts made to induce the President to commute the sentence of James, he was, today, hanged for the murder of which he was convicted. The execution was conducted privately in the jail yard, but multitudes occupied the highest accessible surrounding points to witness the scene. —They have the whooping cough in Hollidaysburg and the measles in Huntingdon, both in their most malignant forms.

Army News.

St. Louis, June 26.—The Republic Mail, with Camp Scott dates to June 5th, have been received, and St. Joseph, to the 22d. Mr. H. F. Mayer, who accompanied the mail party, furnishes the following memorandum of the trip:—He encountered a heavy snow storm lasting three days, from Independence Rock to Plateau bridge, 150 miles, from Plateau bridge to Salt Lake, 150 miles from Camp Scott. Gen. Johnson intended to proceed to Salt Lake City as soon as they arrived. Governor Cumming, the Peace Commissioners and the Postmaster had gone into the city. The supplies which Col. Hoffman had dispatched in advance of the train had reached Camp Scott, and provisions were plenty. On June 12th, left M'Carthy's train on the 15th met Perry's train forty-five miles below the Fort; passed two trains of Majors and Russell's, at Scott's Bluffs, returning to the states; met M'Carthy's train ten miles below Chemney Rock; passed two trains; Chateau and Avery's, and Major's, and Russell's in Camp at Lavant's Fork; on the 14th, met the Quartermaster for Laramee at Rush Creek, and Price's train at Smith's Fork; on the 15th left two trains of Majors and Russell's, waiting to cross South Fork, which was high but falling; met Major Sedgwick's command of Cavalry sixteen miles below South Fork; on the 16th met Maj. Graham's Dragoon's ten miles, and Ward's teams fifteen miles below Fallon's Bluff; passed several trains off the road in Camp, the names of which are unknown; met Capt. Robert's command six miles above Cottonwood Springs; on the 17th met Hay's train about thirty miles below Cottonwood; met Col. Moore ten miles above Plum Creek; also three of the trains of Jones; on the 18th met Irwin's and Young's train eight miles above Fort Kearney; left three Companies of 1st Cavalry under Col. Sumner at Kearney; saw three trains on the upper road above Kearney, whose names are unknown. On the 19th met a train on eight miles stretch on Little Blue, name unknown; on the 20th met Rush's train four miles from Big Sandy; met Col. May and 600 head of beef cattle for Salt Lake, also 900 cattle of Russell, Waddell, and Douglas; fifteen miles east of Big Blue met Lebon's train and Gen. Harney, at head-quarters, at Cottonwood, ten miles west of Big Blue; Harney was traveling rapidly, and only that day learned his appointment to the vacant Brigadier Generalship; on the 21st, met the Salt Lake mail fifteen miles east of Big Blue; Wagon and Dyer's train in camp at Vermillion; on the 22d, met three trains at Grasshoppers, names unknown.

The grass was never better as far as Sweet Water; from there to Camp Scott very poor. All the trains with the troops were getting along well; the cattle were looking in fine order. Hookaday, Jones & Co., mail contractors, were pushing their arrangements with great energy and perseverance. When they get stations arranged as contemplated, the time will be reduced to sixteen days with ease and certainty.

Mr. Mayer brings no general news from Camp Scott or Salt Lake.

The Spider and the Fly.

A correspondent of the Trenton True American, in commenting upon the well known line "will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly," sends that paper the following. It contains his views, which will apply to other States as well as New Jersey:—"Although the secret circular recently issued by the Black Republican State Executive Committee of New Jersey is in itself an exceedingly silly conceit, and proves a total lack of sagacity in the leaders who assume to direct that organization; still, it discloses some features that can be profitably studied by Anti-Lecompton Democrats. In the first place it may be observed that while the Republicans talk about 'Opposition party,' and 'People's party,' as a convenient trap into which certain Democrats are invited to walk, they still secretly keep up their distinct anti-slavery organization, with the intention of making it the controlling element in the 'Union' movement, and the one into which all the others must finally be absorbed. The names which figure in that circular as officers and directors of this underhand movement, belong to well-known life-long enemies of the men and measures of the Democratic party. This fact is of itself sufficient significance to warn every man of Democratic instincts, and of Democratic convictions, against taking a step which can only lead him into the camp of his enemies, and compel him practically to repudiate his long cherished principles. Admitting that the Kansas policy of the Administration is wrong on a single point of principle, does that afford to any honest Democrat justifiable grounds for fraternizing with a political organization which is in radical antagonism to every principle of the great Democratic party? Can such dyed-in-the-wool hunker federalists as Samuel G. Gunner, John J. Chetwood, Philip J. Gray, James T. Sherman and Thomas H. Dudley, lead into the Black Republican fold a single honest adherent to the inflexible principles of a Jefferson or a Jackson?"

"One of the queries of this secret circular is: 'Will the Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats of your county unite with the Republicans in their next nominations?'—Here we see that the Republicans are still held up as the absorbing element of the 'opposition,' and Anti-Lecompton Democrats are invited to come in, as inferior associates, to the entertainment prepared for them by Know Nothings and Abolitionists. Every honest and intelligent Anti-Lecompton Democrat in the State will at once rebel so infamous and degrading a proposition. The short-sighted 'Republican State Executive Committee' have made an unaccountable blunder at the outset of the campaign, and have protruded the cloven foot so palpably that none can mistake the beast to which it belongs. Vainly the Fowler sets his snare in sight of the bird."

Among the resolutions rejected by the Connecticut Legislature last week, was one for the release from State Prison of one Swayne, who had been sentenced for ten years. By mistake the resolution was sent to the Governor with those which had been passed, and the man was released before the mistake was discovered. It has not yet been determined whether the man can be sent back to prison.

The Tariff and Bank Paper.

The late Legislature of Massachusetts, says the Ledger, in its proceedings, gave evidence of having grown more rational in its notions than was her wont in years past, and even more radical than some making louder pretensions to tariff and bank reform. One of the committees in that body recently came out in favor of abolishing all laws for the collection of debts, and advanced much sound reasoning in favor of the project.—Another committee, in the same body, about the same time, brought forward an argument of much force growing out of the connection of the currency with the tariff. The General Government has established a system of protection more or less stringent and effective; but the States have undone all the benefits of such legislation by the extravagance of their inclusions of currency. The web of protection that has been woven by the law makers at Washington in the day, has been unravelled in the night by the law makers in the States. On this point the report says:—"The national government has established the system or policy of a low tariff of foreign imports, with a currency consisting wholly of the precious metals. The different State Governments have no control over the tariff of duties, but they have generally exercised the power of creating a currency of paper money, by chartering nearly fifteen hundred banks, with authority to issue notes to circulate as money, practically to an unlimited extent. The tariff and currency are kindred subjects, which act and react upon each other; and no financial system, in any country, can be successful, which does not combine them and cause them to work in harmony."

"A low tariff, with an expanded currency of paper money, increases the cost of manufacturing and exposes the manufacturers to an unequal competition with the products of foreign labor under a more restricted and sounder currency. An excessive paper currency is at all times unsound and unsafe; in connection with a low tariff of duties, it is exceedingly detrimental to the success of manufacturing and producing classes. It is at war with our various industrial pursuits and vocations; it opposes their prosperity by generating fictitious values of property; and in spite of the skill and application so creditable to our manufacturers, it secures the advantage, even in our own markets, to much of the competing labor and product of Europe."

"In time of peace and uninterrupted commerce, the benefits of the high prices arising from an expanded paper currency cannot be secured to the industry of our own community without the protection of a high tariff of duties; and, as such a tariff cannot now be had, it is obviously for the interest of New England with so large a proportion of her population dependent on industrial and manufacturing pursuits, that the currency should be regulated by restricting it, so as to bring it nearer in value to the currencies of those countries which are now our great competitors for the supply of what is consumed by our own people."

"What do we gain by the additions to the currency in the form of bank notes, when California is furnishing an ample supply of the precious metals for currency, if the country will not make use of it? Why should the people of New England encourage the use of bank notes for currency and force the precious metal to be sent abroad, to be exchanged for foreign merchandise, at the very time when they need protection for their free labor engaged in manufacturing employments, against the immense imports of the products of foreign labor received in exchange for the exports of cotton, tobacco and breadstuffs produced by the servile labor of more genial climates and more fertile soils?"

There is much truth in these views of the Massachusetts Committee, and we are pleased to see that in that manufacturing State, the people are becoming awake to the disastrous influence of the Paper Banking System upon the labor and industry of our country. Politicians may talk about Tariffs for the protection of American interests, but all Tariff Legislation is vain, so long as Banks are permitted to fill to overflowing all the channels of trade, with paper promises to pay, and thus drive out of circulation and out of the country, the only true and reliable currency, that of the Constitution, for which Jackson contended, and which the interests of our people and the prosperity of our country require should be greatly enlarged gold and silver.—Lawrence Intelligence.

British Exploration of the Niger.

The Niger, flowing for more than three thousand miles, first through the heart of the gold region, and then through one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, must become the highway for a vast trade. Acting upon this conviction, a prospectus was recently issued by the Central Africa Company, outlining an undertaking formed to carry out, under a subsidy from the British Government, a contract for the exploration of the Niger and its tributaries in steamers of light draught, the establishment of factories, and the development of trade with the interior of that continent. The capital is £100,000, in £10 shares. Trading operations have already commenced at three factories between the mouth of the Niger and its union with the Chadra. It will be remembered that the pioneer vessel of this enterprise, the DoySpring, was lost last year in the Niger near Rabba, a point about seven hundred miles from the sea by the meanderings of the river. The party were still encamped under that place as late as the 31st of March last, in the enjoyment of good health. The steamer Sanbecon, which was sent to the rescue, and to enable them to continue the exploration, was at the Quorra entrance of the Niger on the 22d of April, waiting for water to ascend. Another interesting feature in this undertaking, is the successful launch at Liverpool on the 26th ult., of a new paddle steamer named the Rainbow. She is added to be 127 feet long, with a beam of 16 feet—160 tons burthen, and draws 4 feet of water. Her engine is 50 horse power. She is built of steel plates, being the first vessel of so large a size constructed of this newly applied material, and is divided into twelve compartments, placed so as to add to her strength and safety in case of accident.

Science, commerce, and christian zeal are doing much for Africa. These and colonization are founding on that continent, a great English-speaking empire, and its accompanying civilization and christianity.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph.

A True Heroine.

Mrs. Caroline C. Stranburg, wife of P. P. Stranburg, of this city, was a passenger on the Pennsylvania, which was burned to the water's edge in the Mississippi, sixty miles below Memphis, on Sunday morning, 12th instant. Mrs. S left her berth just before the explosion took place; and when she heard the report, which shook every piece of timber in the boat, she caught hold of her little child, which was only two months old, and rushed into the ladies' cabin at the very moment that a large piece of machinery came rushing through the floor. She ran to the captain's room and told him that the boat was on fire, but he said she was mistaken, and advised her to be calm. She said she was not mistaken, and her manner was so earnest that the captain thinking she might be correct, went down to the boiler deck. He returned in a short time, and remarked to Mrs. S, "There is no danger now—the fire has been subdued."

Mrs. S, however, would not be convinced, she insisted that the boat was in flames, and told the captain to make preparations for saving the passengers. As she finished speaking the flames broke through the cabin floor, and in less than a minute the cabin was filled with smoke. She saw that the time for action had arrived, and she knew that her life and that of her child depended upon her own exertions; so she went down the private staircase, and was fortunate enough to reach the boiler deck in safety. Knowing that she would perish by fire if she staid on the boat, she determined to leave it, and run the risk of meeting her death by another method. She accordingly seized a board about seven feet long and eight or ten inches wide, and grasped her child with one arm and the board with the other, plunged into the river.

The current, owing to the high stage of water, was very rapid, and Mrs. S, had as much as she could do to keep herself and child above the surface; but she proved equal to the dangerous situation in which she was placed, and her perilous journey down the river would not have been attended with half the danger that it was, if her unselfish heart had not prompted her to save a man who was unable to save himself. A short time after leaving the boat, she saw a man struggling in the water, and she knew from his movements that he was too much exhausted to save himself from going to the bottom; so she generously and nobly jeopardized her life to save his; she grasped his arm, at the risk of being pulled from her frail support, and assisted him in getting upon a little piece of plank that was hardly sufficient to keep herself and child above the surface of the Father of Waters.

After floating for an hour and a half, the three were rescued by some men, who, having heard the explosion, launched a small boat, and started up stream to render assistance to the unfortunate sufferers. When the man who was rescued by Mrs. Stranburg placed his feet in the boat, he tried to express the gratitude which he felt for his preserver; but his heart was so full of thankfulness that his tongue refused to give utterance to his grateful feeling. Mrs. Stranburg left this city about three months ago, and went to Clinton, Miss., her birth-place, where her parents reside. She took passage on the Pennsylvania, at Vicksburg, and was fortunate enough to arrive at her own house in the city on Monday evening. Her conduct entitles her to the admiration of all who can appreciate a noble act.

Latest from California.

New York, June 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived from Aspinwall, with \$1,800,000 in specie, and the California mules of the 5th inst. The Moses Taylor left at Aspinwall the United States steamer Colorado, which arrived on the 17th, from St. Domingo. The U. S. sloop-of-war, Jamestown, from Greytown, touched the same day, and sailed for Havana.

The Colorado brought intelligence that President Baz, of the Dominican republic, had capitulated to Santana, and was to leave St. Domingo on the 13th for Conacoa. Most of his adherents had left the day previous. General Santana had given Commodore McIntosh the strongest assurance of the protection of American citizens, and desired him to express to his government his wish to maintain the most amicable relations. It is said that the Commodore succeeded in obtaining from President Baz all the documents for which he was sent. The Colorado was to sail on the 21st for Havana.

The United States steamer Saranac, and the Vandava, were lying at Panama. The Decatur sailed on the 13th, and the Merrimack on the 12th.

The excitement in California, relative to the Crozer river gold mines, continues. Three thousand persons have already left San Francisco for that region.

The California mines are yielding largely, and the accounts from every section are highly favorable. The agricultural prospects were never brighter; a full harvest is confidently anticipated.

A fire occurred at Nevada on the 22d of May, which destroyed nearly all the business portion of the city. The loss is estimated at \$13,000.

The town of San Andreas, Calaveras county, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2d of June.

Ten buildings were burned at San Francisco, May 31st. Loss \$40,000.

The United States Sumnering steamer, Shubrick, from Philadelphia via Panama, arrived at San Francisco, May 27th.

The California papers contain more than the usual amount of murders, assassinations, casualties, &c.

OREGON.—The advices from Oregon are to May 24th. They announce a general Indian outbreak there. Col. Stephen's command on Smoke river, was attacked on May 16th, and forced to retreat, with the loss of fifty privates, three officers, and two howitzers, the baggage wagons and nearly all the animals. Three companies of dragoons and one of infantry were engaged with 1500 Indians; two of the officers killed were Capt. Winder, of Maryland, and Lieut. Gassen.—The name of the third was not given.

An interesting breach of promise case was lately tried at Louisville. Miss Maria Cummings sued Mr. Allen Sutton for courtship for three years, and then marrying another sweetheart. The Jury gave Miss Maria damages to the amount of \$2,000.

The Hollidaysburg Bank of Central has already gone into operation.

The "Protective" Party.

The stale trick is to be tried again of making professions a substitute for principles. The old Federal party, having disgraced all the names, titles and designations which they have adopted at different times, are now about to repudiate their late party designation, and putting on a new disguise. They have become Federal Republicans, National Republicans, Democratic Whigs, and now they have procured a fresh mask which they are to call "American Republican." The name is new—the party is as old as the Hartford Convention, or the Cow Boys of the American Revolution.

This party is about to "protect"—what? Its past political history will answer that question. Protect the manufacturing capitalist in his insolent demands upon the laborer, and drones at the expense of honest industry. This is the protection that party have ever sought, the only protection it has ever afforded.

Will that party which is now hypocritically canting about industry (the only industry which endures ever practice in collecting that which others have earned), will that party afford the toiling operative "protection" against the overwhelming ruin and distress which are periodically produced by the grinding shaving-shops, the paper money banks. Will they give us a guaranty that the Mechanics and Workmen, when they lose as devotedly just previous to an election, shall be "protected" from being discharged from employment whenever it suits the interest, the whim, or the caprice of the lordly manufacturer to suspend business? We pause for a reply.

The "Creole"—British Practices.

We see it stated that the American vessel "Creole," seized by a British cruiser, has been condemned as a slave, and that the captain declined to claim an American protection. This brings in question a practice by British cruisers which demands the prompt and serious attention of our Government.

This same "Creole" is the vessel which Commodore Rogers, remarks in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, that Lieut. Pym "said that the Creole was a slave, and that soon after the capture, colors and papers had disappeared, the captain declaring that he was not entitled to American papers or colors." The meaning of this is, that when British cruisers take an American vessel engaged in the slave trade, if the captain claims protection in his American character, they would be obliged to give the vessel up, and thereby lose the bounty of five pounds (\$25) a head on the captured slaves. Now, the British officers understand this very well; they know that our Government has refused to allow the seizure of American vessels under any circumstances; but they also know that the slave trade, when carried on by an American vessel, is declared piracy by our laws; they, therefore, manage to frighten the captain by representing to him that if he insists upon the American character of his vessel, and it is maintained, he will be hung for a pirate, whereas, by renouncing that character, he only loses his vessel and cargo. This dodge generally succeeds, as, in the case of the "Creole," and hence, in the native language of Lt. Pym, the American colors and papers disappear, and the English officers get an unending prize, and their Government gets rid of all responsibility.

We do not make this charge unadvisedly; the practice can be proven by the highest authority, and the motive is evident; and if our Government shall undertake to investigate the matter, we pledge ourselves to furnish the testimony.

The Late Murder in Kansas.

The editor of the Paterson Daily Democrat speaks of the late atrocity in Kansas as follows:

"General James H. Lane, who has done as much as any other man living to create and perpetuate the troubles which which the territory of Kansas has been agitated for the past few years, has added to his notoriety by shooting down, in cold blood, and instantly killing one of his free soil coadjutors, named Jenkins, a gentleman who had always sustained a very reputable and creditable character. Lane, it is well known, is the Republican candidate for the United States Senate, an office that he has sought to ever since he first entered the territory of Kansas; to entitle himself to which he has not failed to commit any excess in his power to the prejudice and injury of his political opponents. He has managed, contrary to law, and in opposition to good order, to keep up a military organization in the territory, composed chiefly of reckless and daring adventurers, who, under various subordinate leaders, were formed into predatory bands, which roamed about the country, committing outrages that rendered them a terror to all good citizens."

Lane's grist reason assigned for desiring a seat in the National Senate was that he might advance the cause of freedom; but he has more recently declared that his intention was to obtain an equality with Stephen A. Douglas, that he might thus be allowed the privilege of shooting that gentleman, whom Stephen had refused to accept his challenge on the ground of his superiority of position. Now this is unkind and cruel in the category of the Little Giant is claimed by Lane's party as being the most able exponent and advocate of their doctrines, and the most powerful champion of their rights, and therefore they should not feel greatly obliged to General Jim should he carry out his resolution to put the Illinois Senator out of the way with a piece of hot or cold lead.

"The General, however, seems determined to keep his hand in at the killing business, so that if he should succeed in reaching the Senate, there will be but a sorry chance for Mr. Douglas. A short time since, Mr. Jenkins, a peaceable free-state man, who was living on the same claim with Lane, and who had the right to which he contended with him, attempted to approach, for the purpose of clearing up the water, a well which the General had forbidden to use, when Lane had him immediately shot and killed his neighbor; whereas on several of Jenkins' friends who witnessed the transaction, fired upon the General, and wounded him in the leg. This is one of the pleasant little love-feasts that the opponents of the Democracy, who are planning a scheme of union, are constantly having among themselves."

Don't forget to attend the Coliseum next Saturday.