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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

With the present number of the "Democrat & Sentinel" is inaugurated a new arrangement with regard to its publication. We still retain control over and conduct the Editorial department of the paper, and as heretofore, will be responsible for everything contained in its columns. The publication department will hereafter be under the control of Mr. DANIEL C. ZAHM, a practical printer of much experience. The paper will be printed and published by him, and he will supervise and control the business of the establishment. Mr. Zahm is well known to a large majority of the people of this County, and will we have no doubt, make a popular publisher. Under this arrangement we hope to be able to devote much more time to the discharge of our editorial duties than heretofore. It affords us much satisfaction to be able to state that many of the most intelligent patrons of the paper, have spoken approvingly of the manner in which we have conducted it since we took charge of it. We hope during the coming year, to render it still more worthy of their continued approval and support. We think the paper is eminently entitled to the confidence and support of the Democracy of this County. We have carefully examined a file of it since the fall of 1853, (when the "Mountain Sentinel" and "Mountain Democrat" were consolidated under the title of the "Democrat and Sentinel") and cannot find a single instance where it degenerated into the organ of a mere clique or faction, or opposed democratic men or measures. We find that it always had annually, at the proper time, the regularly nominated ticket of the party for all offices in the gift of the people, floating at its mast head, and laboring to secure the election of the men who composed the ticket. It never, on any occasion, opposed or said aught against a regularly nominated candidate of the party. It has always and on all occasions, advocated the election of the "ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket," and remained as true to the banner of Democracy when furled in defeat, as when floating in triumph. Having thus been a faithful, and we think, efficient organ of the Democracy of Cambria for years, it is certainly entitled to their continued confidence and support, and if honesty and integrity of purpose can accomplish anything, it shall never cease to merit their confidence while we control its columns. We have said much more on this subject than we at first intended, and now hope we will be excused for making a brief allusion to financial matters. We really want money at the present time. Will those of our subscribers who still owe us, have the goodness to "fork over" immediately. The amounts which they severally owe us, is small, and none of them would ever miss the paying of it. But the aggregate amounts to a considerable sum, and if in our possession, could be applied to a number of useful purposes. Kind Patrons and Friends, let us hear from you.

CAN THEY UNITE?

The recent speech of Mr. Seward, at Rochester, seems to have created much consternation in the Opposition ranks, and has almost destroyed the brilliant hopes entertained a few months ago by certain politicians, of effecting a thorough union of the Know Nothing and Black Republican parties for the campaign of 1860. The doctrines enunciated by Mr. Seward do so purely abolition in their tendencies, that they at once alarmed the Know Nothings who regarded the Union as still worth preserving, and even what may be called conservative Republicans condemn them. No party or clique approves them, except the genuine Abolitionists. But Mr. Seward has a band of devoted followers in the opposition ranks, who are determined to sustain him and his doctrines, and who will not acknowledge any other man as their standard bearer in 1860. They will not be persuaded by any means, to support either Crittenden, Fillmore or Fremont, while the friends of those Statesmen are equally hostile to Mr. Seward. Our impression now is, that the opposition will have at least two, perhaps more, candidates in the field, and that the Democracy will find but little trouble in triumphing over them. It cannot be denied however, that a number of men who call themselves Democrats, are, at the present time, pursuing a course directly adverse to that which it is their duty as true members of the party to pursue. Instead of endeavoring to extinguish the flames of faction, they are constantly fanning them, and furnishing them with fuel. Their motto seems to be, "men not measures." They are either wily but disappointed office seekers, or unfeigned demagogues, anxious to spread themselves. They wish to tie themselves to the coat tail of a particular candidate, and because they think he will win, and have any amount of patronage to dispense in a few years, they are extremely anxious to suffer political martyrdom in his behalf. These men are now endeavoring, by agitating obsolete issues, to continue the discussions which have unfortunately existed in our ranks too long. The honest, sincere and disinterested members of the party must take the matter in hands, if they desire to save the party. It will not do to allow a few office seekers to divide and destroy it, in order to accomplish their selfish ends. The great mass of the party "its bone and sinew" do not desire office, and it is a matter of but little importance to them who the President is, provided he is honest, patriotic and capable, and faithfully carries out the principles of Democracy in the Administration of the Government. But it is otherwise with the class of office-seekers already alluded to. They never take part in a Presidential election unless they hope that they will obtain a share of the spoils if their party triumphs. And if disappointed,

they immediately become rebellious, and at once set to work to break down the Administration they assisted in calling into existence. If Mr. Buchanan had bestowed a fat office or government contract, on every person that solicited them of him since his Administration commenced, Anti-Lecomptonism would never have been heard of, or it would have been strangled in its cradle. The Democracy then should at once frown on all and every attempt, come from what quarter it may, to divide their ranks. If they do this they will triumph in 1860. If they fail to do this, their defeat is almost certain.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last. No nominations for officers of the Senate were made by either party on Monday. The Democrats of the House nominated P. G. Gritman, of Luzerne, for Speaker. The opposition caucus of the House, on the third ballot, nominated Mr. Lawrence, of Dauphin county. The vote stood Lawrence, 34, McClure, 30 and scattering 8. The opposition having a large majority in the House, of course Mr. Lawrence will be elected. Hon. John Cresswell is a prominent candidate for Speaker of the Senate, and we learn that no doubts are entertained of his success. A correspondent of the Pittsburg "True Press" says under date of January 1st:

"That distinguished individual, Gen. Simon Cameron, is in town. I saw him on the street to-day, in company with a distinguished Democrat, who has been in his pay for years. Of course, Simon's mission is known. Some "hard up" country editors, with an eye single to Middletown funds, have raised his name to their mast-head for President in 1860. He comes here to feel the Republican pulse, and as there are quite a number of Republican editors here, and more daily expected, you may look out for a similar arrangement to that made by Ford in 1856.

The great and engrossing feature of the session is likely to be a bill for the repeal of the three mill tonnage tax. There will be a most desperate effort to effect the passage of such a bill, and the money power will be brought to bear. The professional borers are on hand, ready to undertake their job for a consideration. Whether this outrage will be perpetrated upon the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, remains to be seen."

The bear and dog fight announced for last Friday, did not come off, much to the disappointment of our sportsmen Bruin was on the ground at the proper hour, but warty dog appeared to take up the gauntlet, and he was again quietly escorted to his lodgings by his keeper. A shooting match for the aforesaid bear will come off at Carrolltown, on next Saturday. Although good at a raffle, we know nothing about shooting, and therefore won't attend. Hope our Carrolltown friends may have a happy time of it; equal to the occasion when we won the deer, and assisted the "Son of the Mist" to sing "Annie Laurie."

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a "Teachers' Institute" will be held in this place for three days, commencing on the 1st and closing on the 3d of February. The Superintendent of Common Schools will be present, and deliver an address. S. B. McCormick, Esq., our efficient County Superintendent, will also be in attendance. We hope all the teachers of the county will attend without fail. Mr. McCormick passed through this place yesterday on his way to visit the schools in the northern townships of this county. He is a competent, energetic and attentive officer, and has contributed much towards the improvement of the Common Schools of this county.

We direct the attention of our readers to a communication in another column, relative to the Act we recently published, proposing a new system of collecting State and County taxes. The communication is ably written and will repay a perusal. Of course, we have no desire to prevent a candid and fair discussion of the measure, and our columns are open to any opponent of it, who will make his communication as brief as possible, and furnish us with his name.

Those of our friends who dwell in the valleys and love good sleighing, should repair to Ebensburgh forthwith. The sleighing on the Carrolltown and Jefferson Plank Roads never was better, while from this place to Hollidaysburg, it is said to be superb. Our streets are constantly vocal with the music of bells, and the gay belles of "ye ancient village" are constantly enjoying themselves.

Washington Township Contested Election Case.

Judge Taylor, last Thursday, announced the decision of the Court in this case to be, that the Return of the Election for County Commissioner for Washington Township should be set aside, and that Abel Lloyd having, after setting aside said return, a majority over Lewis Fisher, was duly elected County Commissioner, and entitled to enter on the discharge of its duties. His Honor read a very lengthy opinion, setting forth the reasons on which the decision of the Court was founded. Mr. Lloyd entered on the discharge of the duties of the office yesterday.

It is perfectly astonishing with what rapidity and neatness the most elaborate work is executed by the use of Grover & Baker's superb Sewing Machines. They are certainly a splendid invention, and only need a trial to prove more than all that has ever been said in their favor.

Rev. H. N. Onderdonk, formerly Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on the 6th ult., aged 70 years.

COMMUNICATION.

Ma. Editor: I propose saying a few words in reference to an Act of Assembly, which appeared in your last paper, and which is intended to change the present modes of collecting State and county taxes. The bill is similar to the law which at present prevails in Ohio on the same subject. It has been in operation at that State for a number of years, and has met with the full and entire approbation of the people. The system was first introduced into this State during the session of the Legislature of 1851, but was only made local in its application, being confined to Venango county; hence the law is familiarly spoken of as "the Venango county system for the collection of taxes." The advantages of the law became so apparent, that since 1851 it has been extended, by various Acts of Assembly, to several other counties in the State, viz: to Clarion, Lawrence and Crawford counties, in 1852; to Franklin, Beaver and Mercer counties, in 1853; and to Jefferson county, in 1857—in all of which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, it has fully met the most sanguine expectations of the people. The bill which you published was offered during the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of making the law applicable to all the counties in the State. It was strongly advocated by some of the most intelligent and influential members of the House; but as it was introduced but a very short time previous to the close of the session, it failed to become a law. A vigorous effort in favor of its passage will be made during the present session. If it fails to become a general law, it will still afford those counties that desire it an opportunity of having its provisions extended to them. The object of publishing this law in the papers of this county, is that the people may fully understand its meaning before they are called upon to sign petitions in its favor. Its provisions are so brief and plain, that no man can fail to understand exactly what the law means. That its enactments would prove to be a great advantage to the people of the county, does not admit, I think, of a reasonable doubt.

The law has worked admirably in every county in which it has been tested, and could not therefore fail to produce the same results in this county. It is infinitely more simple than the present mode of collecting taxes, and in addition, is doubly so certain. Under its operation, taking its practical effects in other counties as our guide, the County Treasurer would always be prepared to meet any demands upon it, and the county would be enabled by promptly paying her quota of State tax into the State treasury, to receive the benefit of five per cent. deduction, as provided for by existing laws. Besides this, the expenses of collecting the taxes under that system, would be thirty-three per cent. less than under the present mode, as is stated in the annexed intelligent letter from the Treasurer of Beaver county, where the law has been in operation since 1853.

I am well aware that there is no subject upon which the people are so sensitive, as upon the question of taxation. Especially in Pennsylvania, where the people are borne down and oppressed by the present enormous rates of taxation, it is to be expected that they will look with suspicion upon any effort to introduce a new system. But it must be remembered, that the proposed law will not increase the rate of taxation, but is only designed to change the mode of collection. Its evident effect will be to reduce the burden of the people, by decreasing the price of collecting their taxes, and as has been stated, it will enable the county to avail herself of the abatement of five per cent. for prompt payment into the State treasury, which is a very important item to the tax-payers of the county.

In view, then, of the present inefficient and expensive system of collecting State and county taxes, the question presents itself—will not the interests of the tax-payers of Cambria County be promoted by extending the provisions of the law to this county? If the system has met the expectations of the people of Ohio, where it was first introduced, and if it has worked well in all counties in this State in which it has been in operation, is it not fair to presume that the same causes will produce the same results elsewhere? Besides, if the law should pass and then fail to realize the predictions of those who advocate it, it can easily be repealed and the old method restored.

Intending to follow up the subject in a future number of your paper, I will close this communication by asking your readers to give the law a careful perusal, satisfied that if they will do so, and make themselves familiar with its provisions, its proposed extension to this county will meet with their approval.

ALLEGHENY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, BEAVER, Dec. 22, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The "Venango County system of collecting State and County tax" has been in use in this county for six years. It works well for the interests of the Treasury, and is decidedly popular with the people. It costs the county thirty-three per cent. less on commissions than under the old system. One-third of the tax is paid before July, and another third before August—the money thus early received enabling the County, instead of the Collectors, to profit by its use. As this scale of payment may be relied upon, the financial agents of the county can make their arrangements to suit. The Treasury is always ready to meet all demands. We are thus enabled to profit by the abatement of five per cent. allowed on payment of State tax before the 1st of August, which is paid off, or nearly so, every year—which is a saving to the citizens of the county of from five to seven hundred dollars annually. None who have had to do with the finances of the county for the last six years, would be willing to go back to the old system, and indeed, are surprised that the "Venango law" has not before this been applied to all the counties in the Commonwealth. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. HENRY, Treas. Beaver Co.

Scott's Saw-mill, in Washington township, was destroyed by fire last Saturday evening. We have not learned the amount of the loss sustained.

The State Legislature met yesterday.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses, and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread out before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care kills not, she is still fading away. The weak messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicine shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the one on which they lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil, to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—Galesiten, Texas, News.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

But little of importance has been done by Congress since the commencement of the present session, or at least which will interest our Cambria county readers. The Pension, or Old Soldiers' bill as it is generally called, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, and will probably in a few days pass the Senate, with a few slight modifications. The following is the bill as it passed the House and was sent to the Senate:—

Sec. 1. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who shall have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, for a term of sixty days or more, or who have been engaged in actual battle with the enemy, in the war declared by the United States against Great Britain, on the 18th day of June, 1812, be authorized to receive a pension from the United States, to commence on the 1st day of the present Congress, and continue during his natural life.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of these officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, of any State or Territory, for the space of sixty days or more, against any of the Indian tribes during or preceding the war of 1812 with Great Britain, or who were engaged in any battle fought by the United States against any Indian tribe during the aforesaid war with Great Britain, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the same pension to which her husband would have been entitled under this act, for and during her natural life.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, or their authorized attorney, at such times and places as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, shall receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary of the Interior with satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and that the pay hereby allowed shall not be, in any way, transferable, or liable to attachments, levy or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall go unencumbered to the possession of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who served for the time of sixty days in the naval service, or were engaged in battle with the enemy, during the war with Great Britain aforesaid, and their widows, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the war of 1812.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the pension provided by this act shall in no case exceed the full amount of ninety-six dollars per year, and shall be graduated according to the length of service, as follows: For twelve months' service, or more, ninety-six dollars; for six months' service, but less than twelve months', seventy-five dollars; for sixty days' service, but less than six months', fifty dollars; provided, That the survivor, or surviving widow of an officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who participated in actual battle, in said war, shall be entitled to the maximum pension given by this act.

A bill for the modification of the present Tariff has been proposed in the House, and several able speeches made in its favor. It will probably pass before the close of the present session. The Pacific Railroad bill has been discussed at considerable length in the Senate. This great measure is now attracting attention in every section of the country, and merits the prompt attention of Congress. We sincerely hope the bill may pass.

Considerable excitement prevails in Johnstown concerning the supposed murder of a newly born child, whose body was discovered, some time last Sunday, floating in the Conemaugh river, a little below the town. We have not been able to learn the particulars, but we hope no pains will be spared to investigate the matter—for there is little doubt but there has been foul play somewhere.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NICARAGUA AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

MEXICAN DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The information received to day from Nicaragua shows that Yrissari has not been recalled, but that his resignation as Minister to the United States, heretofore tendered, has been accepted. General Jarez is still in Washington.

The Central American States are more than ever impressed with the necessity of forming a confederacy for their mutual protection. It is said to be highly probable that Nicaragua will take no decisive action relative to the Cass-Yrissari treaty until after the arrival of Sir William Gore Ouseley, whose arrival there was daily expected.

The Government has just received Mexican dates to November 25th, which came overland by special messenger.

It appears from the official despatches that the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived very opportunely at Guaymas, on the 16th of November. The truth of the rumor that Mr. Aves, who had been imprisoned at Guaymas, and set at liberty, is confirmed. The commotions for the present had subsided, and the regular authorities were restored to the position of the city government. The public mind was still agitated by local troubles as well as political animosities growing out of the recent revolution in Senora. The commander of the St. Mary's found Frederick Goerlitz an American citizen, confined in jail and procured his discharge. The former had not saluted the flag nor the Perfect, and it was not his intention to pay any military honors to the Governor, Pesqueira, who was said to be on his way to Guaymas.

Pesqueira was carrying on an active war against the adjoining State of Chihuahua, and by the last reports had gained a victory at La Mesia, near Culiacan, which opened the road to the city of Mazatlan, toward which it was said he was moving.

Information has been received of the capture of Guadaluajara by Dugalado, of the Juarez party, after the assassination of Blaisconte, the military commander. The city had been delivered up to pillage. When this news reached Mazatlan, the inhabitants determined to defend their city against the Constitutionalists. The French residents banded themselves together for mutual protection, and all the foreigners had contrived the means of making an addition of 400 men to the regular garrison.

The balance in the U. S. Treasury on Monday, was \$2,590,000. Receipts for the week previous, \$661,000. Drafts paid, \$1,117,000; Drafts issued, \$1,484,000; Reduction from last week, \$823,000.

Captain McCluney has been appointed to the command of the Home Squadron in the place of Commander McIntosh, who will return to Georgia to recruit his health.

Flood at the South.

Augusta, Dec. 31.—The flood in this State has done much injury to the railroads, and several serious accidents, resulting in the loss of life, have occurred.

This morning train from Macon ran off the track when two miles from Columbus, and the fire-men and wood-passer were killed. G. W. Smith, the engineer, had his jaw broken. The passengers escaped uninjured.

The morning train to Macon ran off the track at Adams' Mills, in consequence of the culvert at that point having been washed away. J. H. Miller, the engineer, the fire-man, and the wood-passer, and conductor Snel were killed, and several passengers were drowned—the number and names of whom have not yet been ascertained. Only about a dozen were saved. It is supposed that thirty persons were aboard. John Peck one of the hands on the train, brought the information, and he is somewhat confused regarding the details.

CUBA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Private advices have been received, which confirm positively the report that a squad of Americans are in Cuba ready to aid the revolutionists. It is further stated that all have gone with regular passports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Late and direct intelligence from Havana, reiterates that much excitement prevails there concerning the President's message, but affords no basis for the belief that a revolutionary movement is contemplated. The general tone of the advices is such as to warrant the assertion that the intervention of the French Government has not been requested for any purpose.

While it is repeated that the authorities at Tampa have through the efforts of the Captain General of Cuba, satisfied the claims of certain Spanish subjects, (this being an isolated case,) the additional statement is made that the difficulties between the government of Spain, and that of Mexico are in a fair way of an early adjustment. From another source of information in this city, there are doubtless good grounds for the recent telegraphic statements from New Orleans, concerning filibustering movements against Cuba.

Encourage Home Industry.

By purchasing articles produced at home, says an exchange, in preference to those from a distance, even if they are not as good and more expensive, your encouragement of their production will eventually cause them to be better and cheaper—besides the money you spend at home may come back to you again, or at least, it is kept circulating in your neighborhood—while, if you send it away, you put it entirely out of your reach. If you want goods, get them of your own merchants. You may buy your groceries and clothing, a few cents cheaper in the cities, but you make your own neighborhood just so much poorer by sending away your money, and just in proportion as the prosperity of your neighbors is crippled, so are you affected. Don't get your furniture at other places, when the hammers of your own cabinet makers sound in your ears.—

The Black Republican Party in 1860.

The National Era is alarmed at the discovery that not a few of the hitherto staunch Black Republican papers of the Union are now in favor of abandoning the distinctive features of that organization, and merging with the odds and ends of all factions under the name of the "Opposition" or "People's Party." The same journal sharply rebukes the New York Tribune for proposing a surrender of all the principles of the Republican party, in order to accommodate the mixed crowd that is invited upon the new and latitudinarian platform of opposition to the Democracy, and states that such a movement can have but one effect, and that is to blot out of existence the Republican party, and substitute in its place a new organization, led by new men and controlled by different and antagonistic principles. The Era thus expresses the ultra Black Republican sentiment upon this question:

"A few Republican newspapers affect the use of the term 'Opposition,' as properly designating the Party arrayed against the Administration. This is one way of shuffling the Republican party out of sight.—There is a great power in right words. The Party which is arrayed against the Administration, which has overwhelmed it with defeat, which intends to enter the canvass of 1860 for the Presidency, is the Republican party. A respectable name, and a potent thing. Let us sail under our own colors!"

This position of the Era is strongly supported by the Ohio State Journal, but it does not meet the approbation of the Cincinnati Commercial, which paper talks boldly of the mistakes and errors committed by the Republican party in forming its platform and enunciating its principles. The Commercial says:

"The Republican party was in the minority in 1856. In spite of some local success, growing out of temporary disaffection in the ranks of the other party, there is reason to suppose that it is still so far in the minority that if the same question was to be tried again upon the same terms, there would be the same result. There is no counting with any certainty upon a victory. If the Republicans, standing as they do now, are not beaten in 1860, their salvation from that catastrophe will depend upon the divisions, weakness or bad policy of their opponents, not upon any intrinsic strength of their own—it will be an escape, not a triumph."

"The Republican party has errors in its platform—things that are not true—things that are inconsistent with just ideas of the nature and powers of government in general, and of our constitutional policy in particular. There is no disputing it."

"The Republican party made a mistake in the construction of its creed. That mistake should be rectified even at the expense of a loss of its identity—of its merger in the general Opposition. The correction should be made not upon the basis of the antecedents of some predetermined candidate, but upon that of the doctrinal right. Make the platform true, and let the candidate see that he stands upon it; or—what would be infinitely better—repeat it altogether, and take the candidate because he is known to be sound, able and patriotic. Then the people will be free to act under the influence of natural affinities; aggregations—not coalitions—will take place; and a nomination will be, in some sense, the equivalent of an election."

If we read the article from the Commercial aright, it means two things. First, that the Republican party is not in a position to command, and secondly, that Senator Seward must take his chances on a platform which will suit the majority of the Opposition, and not expect to force the whole congregation of factionists upon his Rochester platform. The allusion to the condition of the Black Republican party in 1856, is a strong point which viewed in the light in which it is presented by the Commercial, is very significant. Then they dictated the policy of the Opposition, nominated Fremont, and were beaten on the sectional issue. Now Senator Seward, who is the embodiment of the Anti-Slavery party of the North, has put a new plank in the platform, and still more intensely sectionalized the party. Then it was opposition and antagonism to slavery in the Territories. Now it is proposed to carry the war into the States, and thus give force, effect and vitality to the idea that the Union must either be all slave States or all free States. This idea underlies the Black Republican party. It is the one which actuates the Era, and hence the eagerness with which that journal attacks and combats all attempts to weaken or dilute the fountain of Anti-Slavery prejudices from which the opposition to the Democracy is irrigated and made fruitful. The Era is for forcing the slavery question upon the opposition, and contending for victory on Northern soil, and by the votes of Northern States alone. The Commercial is not willing to try the sectional experiment a second time, to suit either the Era or Senator Seward, but inclines to an amalgamation of the Opposition on the basis of a "sound, able and patriotic" candidate, without reference to his principles. This would be duplicating the campaigns of 1840 and 1848; but the only difficulty is the men to suit the times. Gen. Scott suits the Herald but not the Opposition to the Democracy. Bell and Cameron and Crittenden, and the host of others who are spoken of, do not come up to the standard of the Commercial, nor will they be supported by the Era.

But the attack upon Senator Seward in the last quoted paragraph from the Commercial, significant. It shows that the attempt of the Era and the Ohio State Journal to force the doctrines of the Rochester manifesto on the Opposition of the Ohio will not be tamely submitted to. The Commercial is for rectifying the errors into which the Republicans have run, but at the same time, distinctly states that "the correctious should be made not upon the basis of the antecedents of some predetermined candidate, but upon that of distinct right."—When, therefore, the Era comes to square the party up to the Black Republican standard and make its members submit to the Seward platform, the conservative portion of the Opposition will rebel, as they did in 1850, and refuse to imperil the Union to satisfy the demands of sectional agitators, who prefer their own aggrandizement to the peace of the States and the glory and prosperity of the Nation. The Black Republican party cannot carry the Seward manifesto in 1860 and hope for success. Will they drop the name and herd with the "Opposition" or "People's party?" That remains to be seen.