



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. ZAHM, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

SENATOR. AUGUSTIN DUBBIN, of Munster Township. (Subject to the Decision of the Senatorial Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY. DANIEL LITZINGER, of Chest Springs.

PROTHONOTARY. JOSEPH McDONALD, of Ebensburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. PHILIP S. NOON, of Ebensburg.

TREASURER. JOHN A. BLAIR, of Ebensburg.

COMMISSIONER. D. T. STORM, of Richland Township.

CORONER. JAMES S. TODD, of Ebensburg.

AUDITORS. GEORGE C. K. ZAHM, (3 years, T. B. MOORE, (2 years.

POORHOUSE DIRECTOR. REES J. LLOYD, of Cambria Township.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. S. D. PRYCE, of Ebensburg.

Premature Fears.

Several of our Democratic exchanges have recently contained ably written editorial articles, with regard to the National Convention of the party which will assemble in Charleston next June. This is all right; all that we object to, is that in several of the articles on the subject we have perused, fears are expressed that the platform adopted by the Convention "will not be all that it should be." We think these fears are visionary.

We entertain no doubt that the Convention will be composed of talented & reliable Democrats, who will adopt a platform broad enough to contain the friends of the party, and narrow enough to exclude its enemies. We are opposed to premature croaking. If the Convention betrays the party and misrepresents its principles, it will then be time enough to commence grumbling and complaining.

The platform adopted by the National Convention of 1856, known as the "Cincinnati Platform," embodied all of the important and cardinal principles of the party, and was universally acceptable to the Democracy. We think the re-affirmance of that platform by the Charleston Convention would be all that would be necessary to unite the party, and secure harmony in its ranks during the campaign. In our opinion, the fewer new issues are introduced the better.

It is worse than nonsense to assert that there is any danger that the revival of the African Slave Trade, will be made an issue of the campaign by the National Convention. A resolution declaring the Democratic party to be in favor of the revival of the Slave trade would not receive ten votes in the Convention. No sensible man, either North or South, is in favor of the movement. Its only advocates are a few Southern fire eaters, who are as fanatical and as destitute of common sense as the ultra Abolitionists of the North.

The men who entertain serious apprehensions of the re-opening of the Slave trade, are as weak-minded as the man who was frightened at beholding his own shadow. As we have already said, we entertain no doubt that the National Convention will be composed of able and reliable Democrats, who will feel it to be their duty to fearlessly maintain and re-assert the principles of the party. Coming together, as they doubtless will, in a "spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government," it will be almost impossible for them to do anything that will be offensive to the sincere members of the party.

We firmly believe that the party will be united in 1860. The spirit of faction is already fast dying out, and all true patriots will rally under our standard next year. Ours is the only National party in the country, and will, therefore, as soon as the campaign is opened, enlist in its ranks every National man and enemy of Sectionalism in the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We cannot believe that a sectional party ever will succeed in electing a President of the United States. The day on which such an event would occur, would be a dark and fatal day for the country.

Hon. Mr. Stanley, son of an English nobleman, recently renounced christianity and became a Mussulman.

The Governor of Maryland has been deprived by death of his eldest daughter and youngest son, both in the space of seven days.

L. W. Hall Esq., of Altoona is the first choice of the Republicans of Blair for State Senator.

A Change.

Some eight or nine years ago, Louis Napoleon refused the application of Louis Kossuth for permission to land in France. Kossuth was then regarded as a revolutionist and as a dangerous man, and it was feared that his presence in France for even a few days, might endanger the tranquility of the Nation. What remarkable changes circumstances will effect! Only a few weeks ago this same Louis Kossuth passed through France under the protection of the Emperor. His avowed object in undertaking the journey on which he then started was to endeavor to penetrate into Hungary, for the purpose of stirring up another revolution there. His protector, "aid and abettor" in this enterprise, was the Emperor of France, who a few years before regarded him as a seditious, bold and bad man. Truly, we live in a remarkable age, and strange events are transpiring around us.

In many respects Kossuth is a very remarkable, if not a great, man. He is certainly one of the most eloquent men now living, but we do not think he was intended by Nature to be the leader of a great popular movement. He wants that cool calculating judgment, that well balanced mind, without which no man can be either an able General or a profound Statesman. He is the man to raise the whirlwind, but not the man to ride on and guide it. We never had any faith in his professions of love for Liberty and the rights of man. While in this country, he did not travel unattended like a plain honest Republican despising display and ostentation. He was accompanied by a body guard of fierce-looking Magyars, and seemed to expect that everywhere due respect should be paid to him as the Governor of Hungary. His efforts during the present European War may do much towards assisting Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, in their efforts to break down the power of Austria, but he will leave Hungary as he found her—"Decayed in her glory, and sunk in her worth."

The last few days have been very warm even up here on the top of the Everlasting Alleghenies. How the inhabitants of the cities must have suffered from the heat! The greatest pleasure they can now enjoy, is that of going into the country for a few weeks, and forgetting for awhile all the cares, business and turmoils of the "dear old dismote town". To all such who are desirous of discovering a place where, during this parched season, they can enjoy themselves for a few weeks, we confidently recommend Ebensburg. Here even during the warmest day, they can enjoy the exquisite luxury of breathing pure and invigorating air, and have their cheeks fanned by a cool and invigorating breeze. Our Landlords are all gentlemanly and accommodating, and never fail in supplying their guests with all the luxuries which the season affords. The woods in the neighborhood of town are swarming with game and the "Trout Runs" a few miles from town offer superior inducements to the disciples of Walton. Our roads are also equal to any in the state.

A company of strolling Gipsies passed through this place on last Friday. They stepped in town for some time, and while the men endeavored to sell horses to several of our citizens, the women busied themselves in begging and telling fortunes. One of them, for the small sum of one dollar, informed a young lady with whom we are acquainted, that she would be married to the lord of her bosom's love in less than a year from that time, and that they would be blessed with twelve beautiful children! A pretty big fortune for one dollar, we think. The vagrant life of the Gipsies is apparently a hard one, but they are used to it, and are consequently happy and contented. All of them, we have no doubt, could cheerfully join in the song of Burns' "Jolly Beggars."

"What is tithing? what is treasure? What is reputation's care? If we lead a life of pleasure, 'Tis no matter how or where."

The Genesee Farmer.—The July number of this Periodical has been received, and is, as usual, filled with the best of reading matter for the Farmer. It is one of the best and cheapest Agricultural works published, and should be in the hands of every person engaged in Agriculture. We will supply any person wishing to subscribe for it at the following rates, viz: Five copies for \$1.00, or eight copies for \$1.50. Single copies, 25 cents for six months. We would like if a few of our Farmers around here would subscribe for it, as we are satisfied they would be well pleased with the work. Specimens may be seen at this office.

The Democracy of Vermont have nominated John G. Saxe, the witty and popular poet for Governor. As Vermont is the hot-bed of Abolitionism in the United States, we presume Mr. Saxe's chances of being elected are very slight. Some rhyming wag has got off the following, which is certainly not bad:

The Green Mountain Democrats—sprunky tho' few— As their governor, the name of John Saxe would invoke. To that funny man, sure, the position's not new. For, no doubt, he's been offer' hard run for a joke.

A man named George Painter died in Pittsburg last week from Tetanus or Lock Jaw, in consequence of injuries received by falling into an excavation on Duquesne Way in that city. He was a citizen of Forrest Co.

The Ticket.

We were asked the other day by a gentleman, if we intended taking the Democratic County Ticket down from the head of our columns. We promptly answered NO. The ticket was fairly nominated, and we are determined to do all in our power to promote its success. We think that it is entitled to the support of every Democrat in the County. At all events, it shall receive ours.

The Black Republican and Know Nothing County Convention assembled in this place yesterday. At the time of writing this, (Tuesday morning,) a number of delegates have arrived, and we observe that several of the candidates are very active in "bobbing around" among them, and seem to be exceedingly clever.

We will probably be able to obtain the ticket placed in nomination before we go to press. If so we will publish it.

P. S. The Convention organized at about half past two o'clock yesterday, by calling P. W. Hay to the Chair, and appointing the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. White township was not represented, and Loretto and Carrolltown were each represented by only one delegate. The Convention refused to admit the delegates from Wilmore. After disposing of preliminary business, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Senator. A. Kopeltz, Jacob M. Campbell and William H. Gardner were nominated. On motion of Mr. Swank, Mr. Campbell was allowed the privilege of making a statement to the Convention. In a few moments Mr. Campbell made his appearance and denied in strong and emphatic language, that he had ever entered into an arrangement to nominate L. W. Hall, of Blair County, in order to secure the nomination next year, of George S. King for Congress. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and on the second ballot, Jacob M. Campbell was declared nominated. The vote stood, Campbell, 80; Gardner, 22; Kopeltz, 2. On motion, Mr. Campbell was allowed the privilege of selecting his own Conferees. The following County Ticket was then nominated. Assembly, R. J. Proudfoot; Prothonotary, Howard J. Roberts; District Attorney, J. H. Campbell; Treasurer, David J. Jones; Commissioner, Elms C. McMillin; Poor House Director, J. S. Strayer; Coroner, James Purse; Auditor, Peter Kaylor, Jr., 3 years. F. Lytle, 2 years; County Surveyor, E. A. Vickroy.

The result is a brilliant victory for the George S. King wing of the opposition party in this County. Swank of the Tribune was a delegate from Johnstown, and seemed to be the only talking man and shrewd politician in the Convention.

On last Monday the "advance guard" of a drove of Cattle while passing through this place became suddenly frightened at some object which arrested their attention. They immediately took the "back track," and the panic soon spread throughout the entire drove. But for the promptness and energy of the drivers, the drove would have soon been unmanageable, and the stampede would have become general.

Our box of "Tobies" run out a day or two ago, and we were sighted around to see which of our friends would supply us with another box of the same kind, when to our surprise, in stepped Fred Kittell with the article so much desired. We would remind our friends that Fred has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits &c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms; give him a call.

The Odd Fellows' Casket and Review.—This is the title of a monthly periodical, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and designed to afford a medium of instruction and entertainment to the members of the Order. The number before us is filled with choice reading matter, and a fine steel Engraving. Price \$2 per year. Address Wm. Henry Smith, Editor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. George Hundley has recently enlarged his stock of Hardware, Stores, Farming utensils &c. As he is a judge of such articles he keeps none but the best for sale, and when he recommends an article you may rely on its being all that he represents it to be. His motto is, quick sales and small profits.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand the other day our esteemed friend, Mr. Timothy Brophy. He looks well—a strong proof that the climate of Blairsville agrees with him. It is not often that Dame Nature gets up a better man, and we sincerely hope his shadow may never grow less.

We have been requested to state that an office and solemn High Mass for Rev. Thomas McCullough, will be celebrated at the Summit on Tuesday July 19th at 9 o'clock A. M.

As many of Rev. Clergy and Laity as can attend are invited to be present.

We understand that a force of about two hundred hands will commence during the present week, the work of grading the route of the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad.—Shanties for lodging the hands have already been erected along the route.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the rumored insanity of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the celebrated novelist, is entirely unfounded.

We call the attention of our readers to the appointments of Dr. Hardman, which will be found in another column of this paper.

It is said that a formidable movement is going on in the south to nominate General Pierce for the Presidency.

The Late Battle.

The details of the battle on the Mincio, between the Allies and the Austrians, have not yet been received, but there can be no doubt that the Allies achieved a brilliant victory, and that the Austrians were compelled to retreat after extraordinarily heavy losses. The Emperor of France in a dispatch to the Empress says, "the enemy withdrew last night and that he slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria." The Allies took 7000 prisoners, 3 flags 30 cannon and the total loss of the Austrians is reported to be 35,000. The loss of the French is supposed to be about 12,000. The Austrians are said to be preparing for another battle under Gen. Hess, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Louis Napoleon published the following address to the Army after the battle.

CARRARA, June 25th.—Soldiers!—The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiasso, have recrossed the Mincio. You have bravely defended the honor of France. Soldiers! and the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione! In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there—the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannon, and 6000 prisoners.

The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain, for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.

The following is the Austrian official account of the battle:

VINENZA, June 25th.—The day before yesterday our right wing, composed of Puzolengo, Salferico, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Gualizzola and Castiglione, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 a. m. yesterday. Our left, under General Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chiasso.

In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Salferico. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The opponent of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

THREE DAYS LATER! ARRIVAL OF THE VIGO.

THE ALLIES ADVANCING.

THE AUSTRIANS RETREATING.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Johns, N. F., July 6.

The steamship Vigo passed here on Sunday with European dates to the 25th ult. three days later than received by steamer Vanderbilt, arrived at New York on Sunday.

Steamship City of Baltimore, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult., was crippled shortly after leaving port, by the breaking of her propeller. She put back to port and her passengers were transferred to the steamer Vigo, which took the place of the City of Baltimore, and sailed on Saturday the 25th.

The intelligence from the seat of war reports that no battle had occurred, but the allies were still advancing, and had occupied Lonato, Castiglione, and Montecchia, all of which had been abandoned by the Austrians, in their retreat to the Mincio.

The Emperor Napoleon was at the Allied head quarters.

The Austrian Government has declared, in the most formal manner, that the emblems attributed to Gen. Urban, in Count Cavour's proclamation, were entirely unfounded.

A sanguinary collision has occurred at Bruglia between the Papal troops and the inhabitants.

Prussia is moving her army upon the Rhine.

The Paris Bourse has declined.

STILL LATER! ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE.

St. Johns, N. F., July 6.

The steamship Adelaide has arrived at this port, from Galway on the 25th, bringing London and Liverpool advices of Saturday noon, received by telegraph.

The news is of a highly important character.

The Empress of France had received a telegram from Napoleon on Friday evening, announcing that a terrible battle had been fought, and the allied forces had achieved a great victory.

The entire Austrian Army had formed in line of battle, extending a distance of five leagues.

The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening.

The French captured a number of flags, pieces of cannon and prisoners.

A despatch from Vienna says a battle was progressing, but gives no details.

The previous accounts from the seat of war said the Austrian force on the Mincio was fully 280,000 strong; that the entire French force had passed Montecchia, and their reconnaissance was said to have advanced toward Peschiera, the northwest fortifications of the historic square.

Napoleon had demanded permission to march 30,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation of Prussia would not be acceptable to France, and Prussia would thereby be involved in the war.

It was also rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the meditated insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

The Swiss troops which were sent from Rome to suppress the rising at Perugia, had had a desperate encounter with the people, shooing them down indiscriminately.

VERY WARM.—The weather.

Crossing Niagara River on a Tight-Rope.

For some time paragraphs have appeared in the papers announcing that Mons Blondin, a gymnast formerly attached to the Ravel troupe would cross Niagara river, below the Falls, on a rope stretched from shore to shore. The New York Tribune gives a detailed account of the fool hardy adventure. After giving an account of Mons Blondin, in which are detailed some of the wonderful feats he has performed, and describing the arrangements made for the adventure, the account proceeds:

The morning broke bright and beautiful, a few hazy clouds were in the sky, just enough to hide the ardent rays of the sun, and there was a most refreshing breeze, and altogether the day was such that a better could not have been desired. At an early hour the crowd began to collect. Every train that arrived from every direction, brought its proportion of eager spectators, and every sort of vehicle that is indigenous to the Yankee land, seemed to be pressed into the service to convey their quota of people who were to compose the immense (for our provincial town) crowd of people who congregated here to witness this most daring of all fool hardy feats of modern times.

At precisely half past four o'clock, Mons. Blondin appeared in the pleasure ground, where the American end of the rope was fastened. There was a short tight-rope erected herein, upon which the daring Frenchman mounted and went through many of his most graceful and pleasing feats, to the great admiration of the spectators. He was dressed in a dress similar to the one frequently worn by acrobats and public gymnasts, viz, pink tights, buckskin moccasins, and spangled tunic of yellow silk; he was bareheaded, without even the fillet of white satin that is frequently worn.

At fifteen minutes past five he stepped upon the large rope, where he conversed a few minutes with his friends in the most cool and unconcerned manner, having apparently no more doubt of his successfully accomplishing this undertaking than he had of attempting it. As he stood for a minute on the rope, before stepping out, he addressed the crowd as follows:

"Gentlemen, any one who wishes to cross, I carry him on my back."

No one seemed disposed to accept the kind offer, and having joked a few minutes longer, he at last started on his perilous journey. He walked rapidly and firmly, as if he had been on a bridge, until he chose to stop and indulge in some gymnastic performances for a few minutes. He balanced himself on one leg, sat down and laid down on the rope at full length, then, recovering himself, he walked to the middle of the river, where he again stopped to accomplish yet another feat not down in the bill.

Here, standing on the rope, with as much indifference, as if it was a solid platform, he deliberately lowered a small line to the little steamboat, the "Maid of the Mist," that had steamed out to that point; to the line was attached a bottle of wine by the captain of the boat, and the bottle being drawn up by the adventurer, he opened it, and making a comprehensive bow to both crowds on the sides of the river, he drank the health of all present; then, throwing the bottle into the river, he walked on, stopping no more until he reached the Canada shore.

He was exactly nineteen minutes crossing the river, including stops. On his arrival on the Canada shore he cheerfully vociferously. He waited there about half an hour when he prepared to return. At 9:42 he stepped on the rope to commence his return passage. He rested but once, lying down on the rope for two minutes, and accomplishing the return trip in eight minutes.

As soon as he reached the shore the cheers and shouting were almost deafening. Mons. Blondin, having been permitted an instant for refreshment, was seized by the enthusiastic crowd, placed upon their shoulders, and borne about in triumph. He was then placed in a carriage and escorted through the principal streets of the village, the crowd cheering him on all sides, and cheering in the wildest manner. He did not appear very much exhausted, and manifested no more fear, or nervousness than any ungratified novice would at eating his breakfast.

This was accomplished one of the most daring and useless feats that even this fast age has ever witnessed.

From Kansas and the Gold Regions.

St. Louis, July 4.

The Leavenworth Times, of the 2d inst. published a communication from the gold regions, dated June 17th, which is considerably later than previous advices. Also a private letter from Horace Greeley, who says that there is no mistake about the existence of gold in paying quantities. During the last three days the working Deftrees, Barber & Shotwell's claim has produced \$1,700. Estimating the gold at \$18 per ounce, the rate of \$100 per day to a sluice is considered the fair average operations of other parties. It is calculated that five hundred sluices will be in operation by August 1st. New and rich discoveries are making every day, and large prospecting parties are being organized for a thorough examination of the mountain district as far as Medicine Bow on the north great basin. Great activity prevailed at Denver City where the effects of the late prostration had entirely disappeared. Discoveries of rich solid gold bearing quartz have been made. The express which left here today for the mines was crowded with passengers.

LEAVENWORTH, July 4.—The express from Denver City, with dates to the 22d ult., arrived here yesterday. A large conflagration is reported in the Pikes on the divide between Gregory's & Jackson's diggings, and twenty-five lives are reported to have been lost. The names of the unfortunate men have not been ascertained.

The Arizonian of the 16th ult. says that Capt. Stone's party had arrived at Fort Buchanan, having been driven out of Sonora by Governor Pesquiera. Capt Stone proceeds to Washington.

Considerable gold dust is awaiting shipment at Denver City, where specie is in great demand, to make purchases.

The revolt of the Opatá and Yaqui Indians was creating a great consternation among the inhabitants of Sonora. The Indians had defeated the Government troops in four engagements, and were marching on Guaymas. The foreign residents at Guaymas were taking refuge on board their national vessels. Sylvester Mowry had arrived at Lamerella.

Messrs. Wright and Howe.

We have never known more popular names made by any political organization than those of Messrs. Wright and Howe, candidates of the Democratic party for Governor and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth. Even our enemies that they are men of sterling worth, integrity, and do not pretend to doubt their admirable qualifications for a faithful intelligent discharge of the duties appertaining to the offices.

Our information from almost every part of the State, confirms us in the belief that Democracy (notwithstanding their unfortunate disagreement about a by-election issue) are a unit in the support of Messrs. Wright and Howe, and will receive the full party vote if we hold the October election.

In Lancaster county we can name friends at a distance, all is right. Unionism and anti-Lecomptonism are large in the general desire by our Democratic brethren to roll up a heavy vote for the candidates of the party.

The Black Republican candidates are not respectable men in their own eyes, and their political connections, but the majority of this county look upon the candidates as a little more worthy and respectable, and what is of equal importance they are the representatives of the being, of those great and fundamental principles which are considered essential to the prosperity and glory of our country.

We are now firmly of the belief that Democratic candidates will be triumphant sustained at the ballot-boxes, and the Republicanism in good old Pennsylvania. Let our friends everywhere take courage the flattering political prospects, which daily becoming more and more numerous, loomed up all around them—and passed unbroken front to the enemy from the election closes on the second Tuesday of October. The result of this election Pennsylvania will have an important influence on the Presidential campaign of next year, and that consideration of itself should induce every Democrat to do his duty faithfully and energetically in the present Lancaster Intelligencer.

Overland Mail.

St. Louis, July 4.—The Overland Mail, up to the 10th inst., was received by night. The Republicans nominated by the State, of Sacramento, Governor, Kennedy, of Santa Clara, Lieutenant Governor, E. D. Baker, of San Francisco, P. H. Sibley, of Placer, to Congress, business inactive. Capt. Simpson's expedition had reached Walker's line. The route traversed by Simpson was the distance from Camp Floyd to three hundred miles.

The Arizonian of the 16th ult. says that Stone's party arrived at Fort Buchanan having been driven out of Sonora by Governor Pesquiera. Stone proceeds to Washington. The revolt of the Opatá and Yaqui Indians creating great consternation. The Indians defeated the Government troops in four engagements, and were marching on Guaymas, when the foreign residents taking refuge on board of vessels. Sylvester Mowry arrived at Lamerella, Arrived the 19th of June, was recommissioned in dress by acclamation.

St. Louis, July 9.—The Overland Mail dates to the 11th has arrived. Political excitement prevails through the State. Weller will probably be nominated Governor by the Lecompton Democrats, and John Curry by the Anti-Lecomptonists.

Business was dull, and most of the staples had declined. Money was tight but the next shipment eastward will be favorable. The accounts from the mines are unfavorable.

The Legislature had adjourned until an election.

United States Senator, J. J. Smead, been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Washington Territory.

The shipment of gold dust at New York amounts to \$245,000, but not from the Frazer River mines are entirely unfavorable.

Crowds of emigrants are returning California, and many of them are returning to Oregon and Washington Territories.

Charles A. Angle is in jail at Washburn charged with embezzling ten or twenty thousand dollars from the Custom House place.

Hard to Please.

It is impossible for the present Administration to do anything pleasing to all the section grumblers. Having made up their minds to be in a bad humor, they are a perpetual and painful state of irritation. Their indignation at the fearful extravagance of the Administration is not exhausted. They discern that this Administration is directly to economy. The last Congress having adjourned without making the postal appropriations, through the objections of Mr. Crow and his Republican confederates in the House of Representatives, the Postmaster General has been obliged to curtail the expenses of the Department, and in doing so many of the routes have been discontinued, and others cut down to half service. No one has announced that it is the sign of a combined assault upon the Administration for its niggardly economy. No man would be a very easy matter to cost nothing, but in a Government, some luxury must be sacrificed if the most not forthcoming to support it. It is very inconvenient to do so, but the most one thing to talk of retrenchment, and er thing to feel its effects. If the Department had ample funds it would be easy matter to keep up all the existing routes—but as it has not, some must be cut. The Postmaster General has determined reducing the expenses of the Department and has adopted the only course by which it can be accomplished. The Opposition have demanding economy, and now they have it—and most rigidly applied—and the first to exclaim against it, so it is the spirit of Opposition.—Pat.

President Buchanan will be a candidate for re-election before the Convention.