



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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1860.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at our lowest terms.

James Webster.
General Newspaper Agent, S. W. Corner Third and Arch Streets, 2d story, Philadelphia, is duly authorized to contract for advertising and subscription for the DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL.

Cold Weather.—The weather has been intensely cold since last Friday. On Sunday morning the Thermometer stood 8 degrees below zero, and on Monday 5. But Tuesday gave us quite a change. Sleighing on all our roads is excellent. A large number of our citizens are now actively engaged in filling their ice houses with ice, procured from William's dam in the vicinity of town.

Our friend Mr. Wm. H. Meehling, paid our town a flying visit on last Friday. He is a whole souled gentleman, and one of the best business men in the Smoky city. He is one of the salesmen of the firm of William Carr & Co., Wholesale Grocers and dealers in all kinds of liquors, Liberty street Pittsburgh. It is among the best firms in that city.

The Pioneers of our county are fast disappearing from our midst. Mr. John McKinnis an "old settler" died at his residence between this place and Portage, on last Friday, in the 88th year of his age. He had the heart to make Cambria County his home, when the savage and wild beast were almost its only inhabitants. Like all his brother Pioneers, he was a modest and unassuming, but a good citizen.

Congress.—No business of importance has been transacted in the Senate. The House has not yet elected a speaker, and Heaven only knows when they will. The member from this district has not yet taken any part in the debates of the House, which shows that he is a very sensible man.

Hon. S. S. Blair will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents sent us.

A man named James G. Wilt, was thrown from a sleigh in the neighborhood of Chest Springs one day last week; his hands becoming entangled in the lines, he was dragged for a considerable distance, and a sharp snag run into his throat immediately below the lower jaw, fracturing the jaw-bone and lacerating his throat in a shocking manner. When picked up he was in an insensible condition, and bleeding profusely. He is still in a dangerous condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Large and Respectable.—The Procession of the Son's and Daughter's of Temperance, on last Saturday. The order in this place is evidently in a flourishing condition. A glance at the procession, however, was sufficient to show that Temperance in Ebensburg, has more Daughters than Sons. We presume their motto is:
"None but the temperate deserve the fair
And they who take a nip, our love can't share."

This has been a popular doctrine with the ladies for ages. If Modesty had not been in the habit of nipping too freely when a young man, he would not to-day be a gray haired disconsolate old bachelor.

Very sorry are we, that we received the invitation of our friend Major Thompson to dine with him yesterday, just after we had attended to the wants of the inner man at home. He will please accept our thanks for his very kind invitation. The Major is one of nature's own noblemen; and a Landlord as is a Landlord.

GENESSEE FARMER.—The January number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. It is a splendid number. There are forty-eight articles on various agricultural, and twelve on horticultural, subjects, besides many short articles. It is illustrated with twelve beautiful engravings. The Report of the principal Markets in the United States, England, and Canada, is very full and reliable. We have repeatedly commended the Genessee Farmer. It is the cheapest and one of the very best agricultural and horticultural journals published. Price only fifty cents a year! Now is the time to subscribe, at the commencement of a new volume. Send the five cents in three cent postage stamps. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

There will be no session of the Legislature in Indiana this winter. The constitution provides for biennial sessions, and the Legislature held its regular session last winter.

Our neighbors of the Alleghanian and Mountaineer, have recently been in the habit of occasionally regaling their readers with a little original poetry, and we confess we felt not a little mortified at not being able to keep up with our contemporaries in this department. But our "reproach is taken away" as by reference to the following brief poem will more fully and at large appear. Like a genuine poet, Romeo has adopted love for a theme. He is not the Romeo who made love to Madam Juliet, in Verona, but a modern Romeo, whose sweethearts name is — well we believe we won't tell it this time. Hear him!

For the Democrat and Sentinel.

A Cure For Love.
Two or three dears and two or three sweets,
Two or three dears and two or three treats,
Two or three serenades given as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure,
Two or three messages sent in one day,
Two or three times led out to a play,
Two or three soft speeches made by the way,
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love letters wrote all in rhyme,
Two or three months keeping strict to their rules,
Can never fail curing a couple of fools.

ROMEO.
Chest Springs, December 26, 1859.

Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of the "School Visitor," says:
"We have had ample opportunities to know that the entire faculty of the Iron City College is composed of competent and faithful instructors, that every inducement announced in the widely diffused advertisements of this institution, is promptly carried out in the course of study and discipline by which this college has won its present reputation."

Life of John Brown.—A Biography of this remarkable man is to be published at once, for the benefit of his family. The author is James Redpath, so prominent in Kansas annals, an intimate personal friend of Capt. Brown, and a spirited and graphic writer. He is probably better adapted for the task than any other person in the country. The work will contain an auto-biographical account of Capt. Brown's early life. It will be published by Thayer & Eldridge of Boston, Mass., and will be an elegant 12mo volume of 400 pages, with engravings, and will also contain a fine steel portrait of Brown. 20,000 copies are already subscribed for. Its sale will surpass that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We understand that the publishers are in want of Agents to circulate it in this section.

An Old Church.—A church near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia, is said to be the oldest in the United States. It was erected between the years 1530 and 1635, during the reign of Charles I. The brick, lime and timber, were imported from England; the timber is English oak, and was framed in that country.

Richard Randolph's Will.—Which dedicated all his property, amounting to \$75,000 to purchasing the freedom of the living Randolph slaves in Virginia, has been sustained. It was his own brother who labored to break the instrument, upon the ground that the testator was crazy. —Louisville Journal.

A burly Tennesseean, who had been made a Son Malta at New Albany, Ia., the other night, unable to "hold his oats broke from his tormentors, knocked the sentinel at the door senseless, bolted for a coffee-house, and swore he would whip any Son of Malta in the United States, and that he would whip any newspaper establishment that told of him.

At the Philadelphia Mint, last month, 3,000,000 of the nickel cent were coined. The Mint receives the Spanish coin in exchange at a rate which affords a large gain to the former.

Convicted of Libel.—Jas. F. Campbell, of the Blairsville Record, has been convicted of libeling Thos. S. Reid, of the Latrobe True Press.

The Scientific American announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years labor, and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only picks the feathers, but separates the long ones from the short ones while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour.

John W. Reelf.—This young Englishman who was connected with Brown in the preparations of the plan for invading Virginia, and who was named as Secretary of State under the proposed Brown Government, but wisely separated from the traitors before the invasion, has recently surrendered himself to the civil authorities of Texas. He is likely soon to come prominently before the public, as the Committee of the U. S. Senate on the Harper's Ferry raid find it necessary to have him before them, and have dispatched the Door-keeper of the Senate to Texas to summon and bring him to Washington to give testimony.

A Paris correspondent says of Napoleon, that he is by race an Italian, by birth a Dutchman, by school education a German, by military education a Swiss, by political studies an Englishman, and by his crown a Frenchman. It may be added that by his shrewdness he is a Yankee, and by treaty an Austrian.

When a man receives a periodical or newspaper weekly, and take great delight in reading them, but neglects to pay for them, we wonder if he has a soul or a gizzard.

The Forest Divorce Case.—In the case of Catherine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest, the Referee decides that Mrs. Forrest should be allowed \$1000 a year from the 10th of November, 1859, and that Mr. Forrest should place the mortgage on the Fonthill property in the hands of the United States Trust Company, as security for the payment of the allowance.

The President's Message.
The President sent his Annual Message to both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday. It displays the ability and patriotism which characterize all the productions of Mr. Buchanan's pen. It is a lengthy document, and we have not therefore room for it in our columns. We will however endeavor to lay before our readers an abstract of the most important subjects discussed in it. After a few appropriate introductory observations, the President says:—

Whilst it is the duty of the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outages, and terminate at least in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I cannot in any solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squallid scoriae of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subjects of domestic slavery, like every thing human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teaching. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive to the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect.

In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken" "at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States.

It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition re-

mained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union as they without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the late Congress.

He then proceeds to state that "all lawful means at my command have been employed and shall continue to be employed to execute the laws against the African slave trade." He discusses the subject at considerable length and with much ability. We will publish this portion of the message next week. He is still in favor of the acquisition of Cuba principally for the reason that its annexation to the United States, would close the world against the Slave trade, and it would then of course cease entirely.

The difficulty between this country and Great Britain, growing out of the adverse claims of the two Governments to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty, is fully explained. The difficulty has been so arranged that there is no longer any reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two Governments during the pendency of existing negotiations. Our relations with Mexico, are still in an unsettled state. A considerable portion of the message is occupied by a discussion of this important subject. The following extract concerning the Post Office Department will be read with interest.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work, and this without expense to Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty three States which not elect any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed, been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December. —less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th of September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of the fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to \$3,838,728, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to \$1,296,009. With the scanty means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency, which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, sending in the 31st December last.

In the mean time the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had no resources in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each one of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the U-

nited States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have been issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed \$96,680—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from conveying and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last-mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

An esteemed friend, has requested us to give the following well written article from the Uniontown "Genius of Liberty," a place in our columns. In complying with his request, we do not of course wish to be understood as declaring Mr. Dawson our first choice for Governor. It is true, we have long regarded him as one of the ablest and purest Statesmen Pennsylvania can boast of at the present time, and we do not believe there is a position in the gift of the American People which he is unworthy to fill. If placed in nomination by the State Convention for Governor, we certainly no doubt the Democracy of Cambria would cheerfully and unanimously ratify his nomination at the ballot box. But Gen. H. D. Foster of Westmoreland, is their first choice, and they sincerely hope that he will be the standard bearer of the party, in this State, during the approaching campaign. We know him well, and it is impossible to know him, and not admire his exalted intellect and stern unbending integrity. Like Mr. Dawson he is an upright, pure and independent Statesman, who has ever scorned to "crook the pliant hinges of the knee that might follow fawning." We believe his nomination would unite the party, and that he would be triumphantly elected. We are certain he is not odious to any wing or faction of the party. In 1857 he prevented the election of the ingrate Forney to the United States Senate; a circumstance sufficient of itself, to entitle him, to the lasting gratitude of the Democracy of this State. The "West" is entitled to the candidate, and if we cannot have Foster, we hope Dawson may be the nominee.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

Notwithstanding the Democratic State Convention will assemble in less than two months from this time, we hear but comparatively little said as to who is to be our standard-bearer for Governor. This we do not consider a bad omen, indicating, as we think it does, the true Democratic spirit of abstaining from too much personal feeling, and forestalling a determination of cordially acquiescing in the nomination. We have however, been gratified in observing in various sections of our State, an earnest sentiment in favor of Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, of this county, as the Democratic candidate. We are well aware of Mr. Dawson's disinclination to again entering the field of public life, but we regard him as eminently the man for the times, and sincerely hope that existing exigencies may induce him to forego, at least for a season, his fondness for private life and pursuits, and consent to the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial canvass.

We must have a strong man, in every sense of the term, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, inasmuch as on his success may depend the result of the Presidential election. We know of no man within the broad limits of Pennsylvania who would make a better candidate for Governor than JOHN L. DAWSON. He has, first, the local popularity which is essential to an acceptable candidate. As proof of this we need only refer to his vote when elected to Congress. When he beat the Hon. A. J. Ogles, a very popular man in this district, his majority in this county was over ONE THOUSAND, when his competitor was John L. Gow, Esq., one of the accomplished gentlemen in the State. This was saying "well done, thou good and faithful servant," in terms that could not be misunderstood or misinterpreted.

In addition to his home popularity, Mr. Dawson has the character, talents, and personal address to secure the respect of the opposition, and excite the enthusiasm of the Democracy wherever he may go in the capacity of a candidate. It has become a fixed usage for the candidates for Governor to take the stump. Mr. Dawson is admirably qualified for this duty. He has a fine personal appearance; a bold, original, and convincing eloquence; a quickness in debate, and a model courtesy and dignity of deportment, which render him at once a popular and effective speaker. His eloquent speeches, and efforts, otherwise when in Congress, in support of the Homestead bill, have given him a strong hold upon the affections of the masses, which tell largely in his favor in a warm political contest. It really appears to us, all things considered, that Mr. Dawson is the strongest man that could be started for Governor. His record is all right; and in short, there is nothing lacking, but every thing centered in him to make a successful candidate, and excellent Governor. For the good of the party, then, if for nothing else, we hope to see him nominated. Should he consent to be a candidate, and should the State Convention give him the nomination, the Pennsylvania Democracy will demolish the cohorts of Abolitionism, and gain a victory the glory of which will last forever.

The Jewish attendants upon the Green street synagogue, in New York, on Sunday last, subscribed \$4,000 for the relief of their brethren who had been driven from Morocco in consequence of the war with Spain.

We call the attention of our readers, to the new advertisements on our third page.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1860.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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McLane's Treaty with Mexico.

The important intelligence reaches us from New Orleans that Mr. McLane has returned from Mexico bearing with him a Treaty with the Liberal Government, which only awaits ratification here to be complete. The stipulations of the Treaty are the same as those of the draft published some months since. The right of the way across Tehuantepec, and from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Guaymas to Arizona, are guaranteed, with the right of the American Government to send troops to protect them, and to forward troops and munitions of war across the American merchandise passing from ocean to ocean to be free of duty; in consideration of which our Government is to pay Mexico \$4,000,000, one-half to go to the liquidation of claims. Forced loans are no longer to be practiced, and entire religious freedom is pledged. An appended convention gives the American Government power to intervene, by armed force, for the protection of its citizens, or to carry out the Treaty.

Would the South Profit by Disunion?—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer puts the question of profit and loss to the South, from disunion, in a very clear light. Himself a slaveholder, and "a sufferer as much by losses from proximity to Mason & Dixon's line, as any man south of it," he says: "Yet for all this I am utterly unable to see that we of the South will at all better ourselves by 'renouncing altogether' our connections with the North. Shall we be removed a hair's breadth further from the North? Shall we cease to hear the ravings of madmen or the delusions of fanaticism? Shall we, as aliens and foreigners, have a better claim upon the conservative element still existing at the North, than we now have as brethren and members of the same confederacy? Every one of these interrogatories must be answered in the negative."

"What, then, do we gain? Why, directly in the teeth of