



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

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S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents.

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The State Convention.

The next Democratic State Convention, will meet in Reading, on the 29th of February, and on its deliberations will, in all probability, depend their result of the approaching political struggle in this State. We are therefore not a little pleased at observing that the Democratic Press throughout the State is almost unanimous, in expressing the hope that it will be a united and harmonious body, and that its members will honestly do all in their power, to restore harmony and good feeling to the ranks of the party.

The Convention will have two important duties to perform. First that of placing in nomination a candidate for Governor; second the appointing of delegates to the Charleston Convention. For Governor, we could name a host of Democrats, any one of whom would make a popular candidate. We care not who the candidate may be, provided he is a statesman, a Democrat & an uncompromising enemy of sectional organizations.

The duty of selecting delegates to the Charleston Convention, will require both care and judgment for its proper discharge. The democracy of the Keystone State expect and demand, that they shall be represented in the National Convention by intelligent men & not by intellect pigmies; by patriots & not by demagogues, by democrats and not by abolitionists in disguise; by men who supported the State ticket last year, and not by men who then either directly or indirectly gave aid and comfort to the Black Republicans.

We presume the Convention will encounter but little difficulty in adopting a platform. It will probably be content with re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, and endorsing the National Administration. If the Cincinnati platform is to be enlarged, if new plank are to be inserted in it, if it is necessary to explain or construe more fully any of its doctrines, would it not be best to leave the doing so to the National Convention, composed of delegates from every State of the Union, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to Democratic principles? This we think would be the most proper and the most prudent course for the State Convention to pursue in this matter.

We firmly believe that the construction of the Cincinnati Platform by President Buchanan and Judge Black, as far as it relates to popular sovereignty is correct. We believe that the Territories are the property of the whole country, that they were purchased with the blood and treasure of the whole country, and not by the blood and treasure of any particular State or section of the Union. Therefore every American citizen has not only the right to emigrate to a territory whenever he sees proper to do so, but also the right to take his personal property with him, and hold and use it as his property there at least until the Territory is admitted into the Union as a State. If a citizen of Pennsylvania has the right to emigrate to a territory with his horses, and a citizen of Virginia has not the right to emigrate to the same territory with his slaves, the Virginian is not the equal of the Pennsylvanian under the Constitution, for the citizen of Virginia is

denied a right which the citizen of Pennsylvania enjoys. The States are sovereigns and equals, and their citizens as citizens of the United States are entitled to an equality of rights. Popular sovereignty as applied to the Territories means simply the right of the people of a territory when adopting a constitution previous to asking for admission into the Union, to decide in their "own way," what their domestic institutions shall be. It does not give the right to a few fanatical squatters, years before the Territory applies for admission as a State, to decide whether or not Slavery shall be permitted to exist within its limits.

It is well known that Senator Douglass has recently promulgated views, differing widely from the above, and it is said that an attempt will be made to incorporate his views into the Charleston Platform. We hope the members of the Convention will not allow such a suicidal act to be consummated. If they do, the National Democracy will reject the platform and the candidates who stand upon it, with the triple energy of their conscience, their principles and their patriotism.

The Democracy in 1856 fought and triumphed on the Cincinnati Platform. It was then broad enough for them and we believe it is broad enough for them still. If the Charleston Convention reaffirms that platform, and places Democrats on it for President and Vice President, it will render a brilliant Democratic victory next November certain.

State Legislature.

The House organized on the 3d inst., by electing W. C. A. Lawrence, of Dauphin County, Speaker. He is of course a Republican. He was Speaker last year, and was, we are informed, a very popular officer. The Democratic Members voted for Henry Dunlap of Philadelphia. On the next day E. H. Rouch was elected Chief Clerk, John Hall Assistant Clerk, John Pickings, L. Rogers, S. C. Slaymaker and Michael Wryand Transcribing Clerks, Joseph R. Marbous Scargant-at-arms. In the Senate Wm Francis of Venango (Rep.) was elected Speaker, Russel Errit of the Pittsburgh Gazette Chief Clerk, C. P. Ramsdell Assistant Clerk, E. Cannon, S. C. Lewis and G. W. Patton, Transcribing Clerks, G. M. Hall, Sergeant-at-arms. The House stands Democrats 34 Opposition 66, Senate Democrats 12, Opposition 21.—Opposition majority on joint ballot 41.

The Governor's Message was read in the Senate on last Wednesday. It is a well written State paper. The Governor states that the financial condition of the State is at present highly prosperous. Over one million of dollars of the principal of the public debt has been paid within the last year. He maintains that we are indebted for our present prosperity, to the sale the Public Improvements of the Commonwealth. He states that the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road is being rapidly completed. He gives a history of the difficulty between the Commonwealth and the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, with regard to the payment of the Tonnage Tax. He maintains that the tax is just, and that its payment should be enforced. The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools is referred to. The number of pupils in all the public schools of the State 634,651. The average salary of male Teachers \$24.36, and of Female \$17.79 per month. He is opposed to the repeal of the law creating the office of County Superintendent. He states that he cannot approve of any increase of banking capital under existing laws. If corporate privileges for banking purposes are needed, justice demands that such institutions, should be compelled to protect the community receiving its circulation, by requiring that ample security shall be given, for the redemption of its notes.

He refers to the Harper's Ferry difficulty, and says that it is gratifying to Pennsylvania to believe the citizens of this Commonwealth did not in any manner participate in that unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the parties were arrested within its jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered. He adds that, while entertaining no doubt that our Republican institutions which have been carried forward to their present exalted positions in the eye of the world, will continue to the latest generations, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to vigilantly guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail, let a spirit of harmony, good will and national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people everywhere, and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten the Union will assuredly pass away. Pennsylvania, as a central position, with three millions of freemen, enables her to say with emphasis to the plotters of treason on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed; that it shall, therefore, not be in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of a Union cemented and sanctified by the blood of patriotic fathers. At every sacrifice the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained; equal justice done to all, and these States united forever.

S. B. McCormick, Esq., passed through our town on last Monday on his way to visit the Common Schools in the Northern portion of this county. He very justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best County Superintendents in the State. During his term of office, he has labored zealously, honestly, and we think successfully, to carry out according to its true "intent and meaning" the system of education by common schools, in this county.

We are under obligations to R. J. Proudfoot, Esq., of the House and Col. L. W. Hall of the Senate, for important public documents.

Right negroes were recently tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Green county, for the murder of William Sealy Zimmerman, sometime in August last. The evidence made out a clear case of murder in the first degree, and although the charge of the Court bore strongly against the prisoners, the Jury acquitted two of them, and convicted the remaining six of manslaughter. The Washington Examiner says that the verdict gave much dissatisfaction, in Waynesburg, and a procession numbering about 200 persons, marched through the town the night following the conclusion of the trial, with music, banners, &c., and concluded proceedings of a rather boisterous character, by burning the Jury in effigy in front of the Jail. The impression among the people seems to have been, that if the prisoners had been white men, they would have been convicted of murder. The six convicted of manslaughter, were each sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of five years and nine months—the full extent of the law.

Right Revd. Bishop Neuman, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Philadelphia, fell dead suddenly, in a vine street in that city on last Friday afternoon. The Inquirer says this afflicting dispensation of Providence, in removing from his labors of religious usefulness, one alike respected, honored and beloved by the people under his charge and the community generally, will naturally excite a profound sensation of regret and sorrow.

The snow commenced disappearing rapidly on last Saturday morning, and the thaw still continues. Never mind, we'll have plenty of good sleighing before spring by her winning smiles, breaks the heart of old winter. At least we hope so.

Our neighbor of the Alleghenian promises to immortalize in verse the Turkey he devoured on New Year's day. It's a great pity that it hadn't been a Goose. He would doubtless have sung much more sweetly of a bird of his "own feather," than of a foreign one. Hope he won't hiss his own production.

One of the best places in "ye ancient village," to purchase good, cheap and fashionable Dry Goods, is the store of E. Hughes. His stock of Groceries is also large, and well selected, and will be sold cheap. Don't forget to drop in as you pass along.

An exchange says that there is just the same difference between Abolitionists, and Black Republicans, that there is between Tadpoles and Frogs.

We announce with regret, the death of Col. Wm. A. Todd, of Indiana. He died at his residence in that place on last Sunday, after a lingering illness. Col. Todd resided in this place during the years 1845 & 6. As a member of the Cambria Guards of this place, he faithfully served his country during the most trying period of the Mexican war. On his return home he located in the Borough of Indiana, his native place, and resumed the practice of the law. Being a well read lawyer, and an eloquent advocate, he soon acquired a lucrative practice, and his career promised to be a brilliant and useful one. We understand he leaves a wife and several children to mourn his early death.

THE FARMER AND GARDNER—The January number of this valuable and interesting Agricultural work is out of the table, and far surpasses all others that we have yet seen.—The present number is filled with the best of Agricultural articles, both interesting and useful, and we would recommend this work to our citizens generally, as we think they could not get a more useful work than the Farmer & Gardener. Price one dollar a year. Address, A. M. Spangler, No 633 Market Street, Philadelphia. A specimen number can be seen at this office.

The following table we copy from the last report of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of this State, which shows the amount of benefits paid out during the year ending on the 30th of September 1859.

Table with 2 columns: Benefit type and Amount. Includes: Am't paid for relief of Brothers, 884,945 69; of Widows, 5,429 78; Educating Orphans, 234 22; Burying the Dead, 20,566 99.

Total amount, 120,576 66. The following is the amount paid out by the Grand Encampment for the year ending September 30th 1859.

Table with 2 columns: Benefit type and Amount. Includes: Am't paid for relief of Patriars, \$10,494 87; of Widows, 565 86; Educating Orphans, 8 00; Burying the Dead, 1,755 00.

Total amount, \$12,823 73. Hon. Judge Mason, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the inventors of the country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has we learn associated himself with Munn & Co., at the Scientific American office, New York.

Some on a Hog—Our friend Foster of the "Arcade," killed a hog which weighed 384 1/2 lbs. Pretty good hog was he.

J. S. Clark, Ticket Agent of P. R. Road at Crescon, was in town on Monday.—He looks just like what he is—a gentleman and scholar.

No Speaker of Congress elected yet.—The Weather—at present is very pleasant—like Spring.

S. M. Clark & Jos. M. Thompson Esqrs., two of the stirring democracy of Indiana County, were in town yesterday. They were the editors of the Indiana "Messenger" during the campaign of 1856, and rendered good service in behalf of Buchanan and democracy. They are still true to their first love. A few more working democrats like them, would soon redeem Indiana county from the thrall of Abolitionism.

For the Democrat and Sentinel. MR. EDITOR:—Knowing the interest you take in the progress of the cause of education, I shall take the liberty of sending you a note of the exhibition held in the Hemlock School District, on Friday the 30th of December.

The room was neatly decorated, the pupils had, with much taste, got up a stage, string room and ante room, in a manner that reflected credit upon them.

The exercises commenced with a Dialogue, "Fashions," between Miss L. Kennedy and C. C. M'Gough, which passed off well. A Dialogue in which the celebrated "Mrs. Partington," personated by Miss Kennedy, figured, was capital. Another Dialogue, in which the "Rev. Mr. Sniffle and Lady" were represented by Master D. P. Kennedy and Miss E. P. Sharp, was also excellent. The Colloquy on "School Exhibitions" between Masters W. F. Moreland and D. P. Kennedy evinced much progress on the part of those engaged, as did also the "Queen of May" by Misses Trotter and Kennedy. The Chorus performance, "Mr. and Mrs. Bradley," given by the Teacher and Miss L. Kennedy, elicited much applause. The exercises were interspersed with speeches, songs, declamations, &c., &c. Not wishing to take up your room, I can only say that everything passed off well, and all did their duty. The best order and decorum prevailed, the very large audience gave the most careful and intelligent attention to the exhibition.

The teacher, Mr. M'Gough, at the winding up made a brief, but eloquent and pertinent address, which was received with much applause. Altogether the exhibition was a decided success, and the parents of the pupils had reason to congratulate themselves on the degree of proficiency in learning attained by their children, and are under a debt of gratitude to their accomplished preceptor, Mr. Wm. M'Gough.

Married.—By Rev. B. L. Agnew, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, the 31st inst., STEPHEN L. EVANS and Miss MOLLIE G., daughter of Hon. George S. King—all of Johnston.

It affords us not a little pleasure to make the above announcement. We have known Steve for years, and we are glad to learn that he has joined the happy army of Benedictus. May he and his bride enjoy a long and happy life, in ease and pleasure.

The President's Message. The press generally speak in terms of commendation of the conservative views of President Buchanan's Message. The New York Times (Opposition) closes a review of it by saying: "On the whole, then, this state paper must be pronounced a sensible document with more of sober truth, and less of party sophistry, than such productions usually considering the character of the times and the nature of the crisis at which it appears, singularly free from misrepresentations and clap-trap exaggerations. It does credit to the head and to the heart of its author; and in passing this eulogium upon it, we need hardly repress our anxious hope that his final message to the nation may record, with equal calmness and with happier confidence, the lifting of the clouds which now sadden the political sky, and cast their shadows alike upon the President and the people."

The Virginia Legislature having inquired of Gov. Wise the cost of suppressing the late invasion and hanging of the prisoners, he answers that the accounts are not in, and he will not be until his time expires; but the expenses will be very large, on account of the disorganized condition of the Virginia militia making it necessary for him to improvise a force for the occasion. A portion of the military guard he says, will be retained till after the two remaining prisoners, whom he pronounces the worst of the lot, are tried and executed.

Newspapers in the United States.—There are 3,364 newspapers published in the United States and Territories, of which 613 are in New York, 419 in Pennsylvania, 382 in Ohio, 221 in Illinois, and 219 in Massachusetts, leaving 1,510 for the rest of the States. It would be a curious piece of statistical information if we could discover how many persons read each one of those 3,364 newspapers, also what amount of reliable matter is published; say in miles; how many editors, sub-editors, reporters, or penny-a-liners, contribute to them, the opinions expressed about them, and as a climax to information, how many subscribers to each newspaper pay their subscription promptly.

Stamped Paper and Envelopes Combined.—This new patent is now in the hands of the Post Office Department with a view to examine into its merits and practicability. It consists of a sheet of paper of any size, the outside half sheet being shaped like the flap of an envelope, and when folded has the appearance of the ordinary envelope. The United States postage stamp is imprinted on the right hand corner. It frequently happens that in the hurry of business the usual envelope is torn off and thrown away, when, if the correspondent fails to postmark it on the inside, great inconvenience is experienced.—This new style is especially adapted to the convenience of business men generally.—Constitution.

There is a beautiful and touching custom observed by the people of France, when a funeral is passing. As the hearse moves slowly by, the men raise their hats and the women bow, in token of respect to the dead. A beautiful custom which should be everywhere observed.

A young lady appeared in male attire in Baltimore, and one of the editors says her disguise was so perfect that she might have passed for a man "had she been a little more modest."

Later from California. [By Overland Mail] JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 6.—The Overland Mail from San Francisco, on the 16th, arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon. The papers furnish the following summary of the news.

D. P. Belknap has been appointed administrator to the estate of the late Senator Broderick. Four hundred and fifty Indians had been captured in the Pitt river region. They arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ultimo, and were to be sent by the brig Jeanette to the Mendocino reservation, where all arrangements had been made for their reception.

General Totten arrived at San Francisco in the steamer Golden Age. It was understood that his mission is to report on the condition of the fortifications and military reservation on the Pacific coast.

F. L. Horn, a tobacco merchant at San Francisco, had failed, with liabilities amounting to \$15,000.

The Democratic press of California, were warmly discussing the claims of various parties to appointment as Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Administration Democrats appear disposed to postpone the calling of the State Convention, till after the choice of United States Senator had been made by the Legislature.

The new United States steamer Saginaw has made a successful trial trip. Judge Terry had been refused a mandamus to change his trial, for the killing of Senator Broderick, to the Fourth District Court. He had appealed to the Supreme Court.

Col. Fremont had obtained peaceable possession of all the mines adjusted to him.

THE WAR ON THE TEXAN BORDER. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The steamship Indianola has arrived at this port, bringing Brownsville advices to the 24 inst. The following intelligence is furnished: Cortinas, with 400 men, attacked and captured the city of Rio Grande, on the 20th of December, killing a number of the citizens.

A party of United States troops and Texas Rangers immediately started from Brownsville and attacked Cortinas's force. After a hard fight they retook the city, capturing Cortinas's guns.

In this engagement, sixty Mexicans and nine Americans were killed, and sixteen of the latter wounded. The list of the wounded includes the name of Capt. Fore, who gallantly led the attack.

After his defeat, Cortinas fled across the river. From Pike's Peak. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Jan. 6. The Denver City Express, with dates to the 28 ult., has arrived here, bringing \$15,000 in gold dust.

There is much dissatisfaction regarding the Provisional Government recently organized, and it was generally regarded as a failure.—The attempts to collect the taxes levied by the Legislature in the mining districts have been unsuccessful. There is a general want of confidence in its being adequate to afford the power and protection of government, and the people look to the speedy organization of territory by Congress as indispensable.

Mining was continued on a limited scale in the intervals of warm weather. Building was progressing rapidly in Denver City, but there is a great scarcity of the necessary materials.

Decrease of Mormons.—The Mormons, according to their own census, are decreasing in Utah. In 1856 they numbered thirty-eight thousand; in 1857 only thirty-one thousand and twenty-two, and in 1858 only about thirty thousand. They claim, however, that they are increasing in the country at large and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences. It is computed that there are thirty-two thousand in Great Britain and Ireland, and seven thousand on the Continent of Europe, besides some five thousand in Canada, four thousand in California, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number one hundred and twenty-six thousand. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil government as well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase.

How King George was used up.—A question statute of George the Third was created in New York city in 1770; but within five years it was taken down by the Revolutionary patriots and run into bullets with which four hundred of King George's soldiers were killed at a single occasion—the invasion of Connecticut by Governor Tryon. The statue yielded forty-two thousand bullets, which were cast in part by the wife and daughters of Oliver Wolcott, the patriotic Governor of Connecticut. It is safe to say, that the statue of the British monarch was the death of thousands of his red-coated soldiers whom he sent to invade America.

Extraordinary Telegraphing. There was sent on Tuesday over the wires of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph (Morse) lines, extending between this city and Pittsburgh, five hundred and seventy-eight private dispatches, over five thousand words of News for the Associated Press, and an entire copy of the President's Message, containing over fifteen thousand words, to the Pittsburgh Post, and all during the regular business hours of the day. The President's Message was transmitted, on two wires, in five hours and fifteen minutes. Two thousand and eighty-three words were transmitted by one operator—Mr. Zeigler—in an hour, Mr. Fleming, of Pittsburgh, taking it down by "the tick."

THE CENSUS. As it appears by the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the census of 1860 will be conducted under the law enacted in 1850.—An appropriation of one million dollars will be necessary to defray the expenses; and under the present arrangements the marshals will enter rigorously upon the performance of their duties on the 1st of June next.

"DON'T FAIL TO SEE SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers in another column.

Position of Mr. Breckenridge. The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman says: "It is true, as we know, that Mr. Breckenridge is not a candidate for the Presidency, and has encouraged no movement to bring about his nomination. What his friends intend to do in that regard, or what Democracy of the country may find in the high interests of the party and of the Union to do, is a question which may not be referred to the distinguished gentlemen for solution. It was announced in this paper, some months ago, and upon the very highest authority, that Mr. Breckenridge was not a candidate for the Charleston nomination, and was engaged in no movement to promote that result. The statement was made in good faith, and as far as we know, is as true now as when first published. Our object then was not to reconcile opposition to his election to the Senator to countenance anything like a bargain or understanding with those who sought by such representation of his position, to advance the political fortunes of another—it was a simple statement of facts, true at the time and true, rendered necessary by the effort to prevent prejudice against him. But that in no contingency will Mr. Breckenridge's friends advocate his nomination, or that the Democracy of the nation will in no event select him as their standard-bearer, are propositions which only future events can determine. We know of no purpose, however, and believe none exists with any of the friends of Mr. Breckenridge, to seek to press him upon the country by the united action of the party in Kentucky, either by resolutions of conventions or otherwise."

The year now passed away has been remarkable for the number of distinguished men who, in its course, have ceased their earthly labors. All countries and associations have contributed to swell the list of the departed. That prince of all modern scholars, the illustrious Humboldt, has been followed into the realms of infinite light by such a general, though humbler standard, as Professor Olmsted, Dr. Abbott and Horace Mann. History loses the immortal names of Italian, Prescott and Irving—the last being also an irreparable loss to general literature, which has likewise been deprived of DeQuincy, Leigh Hunt, Robert Walsh, and Lady Nugent. From political life have departed Prince Metternich, Richard Rush, and Senator Broderick. The law loses Rufus Choate and Counselor Phillips. The modern vanguard of engineering loses two of its brightest ornaments in Robert Stephenson and I. Brunel. Among other whose departure is to be regretted by the public may be mentioned Dr. Nicholas Dr. Keniall, divines Joseph Sturge and Sir James Mackintosh, philanthropists; T. K. Harvey, poet; Madame Bost singer, and Charles Leslie, painter.

Negro Insurrection at Bolivar, Mo. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The Missouri Democrat has the following dispatch from West saw, Mo.: About eleven o'clock Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shooting and throwing of stones on the public square. A large crowd soon congregated when it was found that some negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites had collected together, they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. The negroes threatened to burn the town before morning; vigilant watch was kept, however, and their attempts foiled. One negro was dangerously wounded by pistol shot. Several were captured and confined in jail. The citizens called a meeting and appointed a vigilance committee, who were taking active measures to discover the engaged in the riot. A mounted company are now scouring the woods. An owner of some of the rebellious slaves was wounded and only saved himself by flight. Some blacks have been very severely punished. Orat excitement prevails, and every man armed and prepared for a most serious attack. At latest advices, however, the excitement had somewhat subsided.

Saint John Brown. The act about which Wendell Phillips and the other orators make such ado, of Brown kissing a negro child on his way to the gallows is not to be true. The following extract from a private letter from the Western Reserve, Ohio, published in the Hartford Times is an illustration to the wicked heart and perverted head: "As John Brown has been compared to Jesus Christ, I will give you one fact in his history which will illustrate his character. He lived the last eight years before going to Kansas within eight miles of here, and I was informed the other day by a gentleman in this county, who lived in Hudson, eighteen years ago, and is a sternly sentenced man, and his four boys 30 days imprisonment in Akron jail, during a neighborhood, fences and haystacks. Brown had a lawsuit with a neighbor in reference to a piece of land, and the court decided against him, and to gratify his spiteful disposition he burned his neighbor's property. This is the man whom the Republican press compare to Washington." The Kansas aid of Freedom, speaking of his crimes of depredations, says: "The first article of reproach about Old John Brown was designed to caution Republicans against canonizing him. But they disregarded our urgent remonstrances, and the result, our articles are cited by Administration papers far and near. We regret that Republican journalists had made such consummate donkeys of themselves as to occupy the false position they do. When the Pottawattomie murder reached public ear the Free State party, as such, called a Convention at Ossawatimie and announced it in unmeasured terms. Republicans should have done the same in respect to the Harper's Ferry tragedy."

Republican Defeat Anticipated in 1860. Under the head of "Struggle of 1860," the New York Times discusses at length the condition of the Republican party. We quote: "At the risk of being denounced as crank and faint-hearted, we tell you we believe that these United States that we believe they are to be beaten, and we fear badly beaten. The presidential contest now opening, unless so organized in their several States, counties and townships or election districts, take comprehensive measures to place their views and objects so clearly and fully before the great body of their fellow-citizens as to secure thousands of votes that will outweigh an east against them. Let us be specific. The 'specific' part of the article is the following of the public lands.