

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM FOR 1860.

We agree with the New York Times, that it is quite too soon to tell who will be candidates for President in 1860.

"A great many important events may take place between this time and that. New issues may arise, and old candidates may take new positions upon them.

We may have submissions to foreign demands advised or made, we may have questions of Tariff, of Currency, of Public Expenditure and public honor presented to our public men and the country within the next two years, and men who may seem to be right and strong now, may prove to be wrong and weak then.

Nobody can tell what a year or a session of Congress, in our busy politics, may bring forth.

As matters stand now, as parties are at present arrayed, and upon the issues now before the country, we think it is very evident the Republican candidate will be Mr. SEWARD.

Why the Democracy will rally round is not so certain. It may be Beckendorf, or it may be Douglas, or it may be what the past tells us is not at all unlikely, an entirely new man—some one who has neither the taint of Leocompton nor anti-Leocompton attached to his skirts.

But whoever it is, it matters not; with the platform presented to us by Senator SEWARD and Senator BROWN as a candidate, the result will not be doubtful—the Democratic party will triumph.

But will Mr. SEWARD be the candidate of the Republicans in 1860? We think the result of the New York election has settled that question.

The refusal of the republicans to "fuse" with the Americans on a union state ticket, though the measure was earnestly advocated by thousands of reliable republicans, was a SEWARD triumph.

It said to the Americans, in so many words, we are now preparing for the great contest of 1860—if we unite with you, the victory will be a partnership victory, and hence will indicate nothing, while on the other hand, if we maintain our separate organization and achieve a victory, it is a proclamation to the world that we can carry the State in 1860 with whoever we nominate.

Way then that the refusal of the republicans to unite with the Americans in New York was a SEWARD triumph; the nomination of MORGAN was another; and his election must be considered by every unprejudiced politician as the most substantial triumph of all.

We know the Americans and that portion of the Republicans in the State of New York who are opposed to SEWARD try to look upon it in another light; but it is all in vain.

The victory achieved in New York on the 2d of this month is a SEWARD victory, and as certainly makes him the Republican candidate for President as the day of nomination arrives.

Chase, and Cameron, and Banks, and the other aspiring gentlemen of that ilk, may as well come down at once like Capt. Scott's men, for the battle has been fought and the chapter of victory rests upon the brow of the New York agitator.

Of course we make this prediction upon the supposition that the "nigger" question is to be kept upon until 1860 and left to the issue upon which the contest turns.

This being so, it may not be amiss to examine the platform upon which Mr. SEWARD proposes to stand at that time. We quote from his speech delivered at Rochester, New York, on the 25th ult.:

"Heretofore two systems have existed in different States, but side by side within the American Union."

"These antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision is inevitable."

"Should I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is a social evil, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether."

"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave holding nation, or entirely a free labor nation."

"Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become mere mercantile emporia, or else the rice fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

"It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessive attempts at compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great truth that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral."

"Starting at this saying may appear to you, fellow-citizens, it is by no means an original one."

Freeing upon this platform, the Detroit Free Press says it supposes it is of no use to argue with Mr. SEWARD—to tell him that this is not a consolidated government, but a confederacy of independent States—independent of each other, wholly and entirely, as regards their domestic institutions and concerns—at perfect liberty to establish this or that system of labor and to reject this or that system, just as they are at perfect liberty to establish this or that system of education, or this or that system of internal improvements, or this or that system of punishment of crime, without consultation with or leave of the Federal government or the other State governments.

We suppose it is of no use to tell Mr. SEWARD this, for it has been told to him a thousand times before and he would not see it.

There are none so blind as they who will not see, and Mr. SEWARD is of this class. He will not see because, if he should see, he would be left without occupation. The true theory of the government is in direct and unrelenting antagonism with the doctrine of Mr. SEWARD's Rochester speech.

The true theory of the government does not admit of the agitation about slavery which Mr. SEWARD seeks to promote. It is agitation at war with the separate rights of the States, and cannot live a moment longer than Mr. SEWARD and his party can perpetuate their false theory of government—their theory of Federal interference with the internal policy of the States.

The experience of the whole existence of the confederacy proves that slave labor in South Carolina and free labor in Pennsylvania are harmonious systems. The question does not rise to the dignity of a problem. South Carolina employs the labor that best suits her soil, climate and productions. Pennsylvania does the same.

What has this to do with their relations towards each other in the Federal government? Labor everywhere is a question of soil, climate, and production. That is employed which is the cheapest and most profitable. What sort of a system of government would be it wherein one State, or half the States, would dictate the kind of labor another State, or the other half of the States, should employ? What sort of a government would it be wherein South Carolina could dictate the internal economy of her production, or where Pennsylvania would dictate to South Carolina? Yet this is the government into which Mr. SEWARD would convert that of the United States.

Viewing as we do the recent result in New York, and the proceedings of the convention that

THE MOTTO WHICH PROMPTED THE PRESIDENT TO REPLY TO THE HON. J. SEWARD.

The motto which prompted the President to reply to the Hon. J. Seaward, upon the highly honorable appointment of Minister to Austria, has been sharply criticized, and ascribed to the Opposition press, as well as by one or two anti-administration papers professing to be Democratic. It is therefore gratifying to know that at least one political opponent is candid enough to interpret it aright, and generous enough to commend it, as is done in this handsome manner by the Washington correspondent of the North American, in his letter of the 2nd inst.:

"It is now understood here that Mr. Seaward will not start for his mission, until the action of the Senate upon the nomination, though he will sign his seat in the House, in order that the vacancy may be filled at once. This is a booming demand, inasmuch as the meeting of Congress is near at hand. Much has been said in regard to the motives which prompted this appointment, but there would seem to be but one fair interpretation for the act, which is, that the President designed to testify his personal estimation of the recipient, and to signify, at the same time, that in his defeat he endorsed the sympathies of those who were actually involved in the result. But, whatever opinion may be entertained, the President is certainly entitled to the credit of obeying a generous impulse, in extending so high a mark of his confidence and confidence to a friend, who had been stricken down in vindicating his personal cause and the policy of his Administration. And no one can deny that this expression was rendered the more grateful, as it was doubtless made the more grateful, by the prompt and handsome manner in which Mr. Buchanan tendered the mission, without suggestion from any quarter. There were those, to be sure, who thought, from the intimate relations which had long subsisted between the parties, that another position would have been offered, but Austria, Mexico and China were the only three points at the disposal of the President when the necessity arose for him to act, and he selected that which appeared to confer the highest personal distinction."

The Hon. J. Seaward resigned his seat in Congress on Monday last, November 1st, and on the same day formally accepted the commission recently tendered him by the President, as Minister to Austria. It is the desire of the Government that Mr. Jones should depart upon his mission as speedily as possible. But it is probable that his credentials will not be fully prepared until the first or middle of December.

In the event of his detention until the latter-named period, the action of the Senate can be had upon his appointment. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune—good authority in such a matter—says "no opposition to his confirmation is anticipated."

The Abolitionists are incessantly accusing the Democracy of being in favor of the extension of slavery, and yet we find that the State has been admitted into the Union since the admission of Texas, thirteen years ago, whilst two free States, California and Minnesota, have been admitted since 1850. Besides all the Territories are free. Kansas is free. Utah is free. Nevada is free. Oregon is free. What, then, becomes of the charge that we are the "pro-slavery Democracy?"

The Murder of Rigdon.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 11.

Police officer George W. Rigdon, the principal witness in the Gambrell trial, was last night brutally murdered in his own house, on Baltimore street, a few doors west of Pearl street, where his wife keeps a small dry goods store. The facts of the case are as follows: At 8 o'clock last evening he left the Western station house for his home, and was cautioned by Captain Linowearer not to go out, as threats had been made against his life on account of the testimony he had given in the case of Gambrell, to the effect that he should die on the gallows if he refused to testify. These threats had also reached the ears of the deceased, but he was unable to trace them to any direct source, and considered them as idle or drunken threats. On leaving the station house he proceeded directly to his home, and was in his sitting room, adjoining the store, talking to his wife, at the time of his death.

At the corner of the sitting room a small window opened into the yard, and Mr. Rigdon was standing leaning on the mantel piece, with his back to the window, which was about two feet distant. His wife was sitting on the other side of the room, and a little child, which had been picked up in the street, was sitting on the carpet at his feet. The assassin went up a small alley at the side of the house, and with a large bowie knife entered his right side and a heavy load of slugs entering his right side and causing instant death. He exclaimed only—"I am shot," and fell dead on the floor, having blood streaming from his forehead. A large bowie knife, which the deed was committed with, was left lying in the yard, immediately under the window.

Police officer John Cook was on the opposite side of Baltimore street, and hearing the report of the pistol started across to Mr. Rigdon's house, when a man came running out of the side alley with a revolver in his hand, and as officer Cook started to arrest him he fired twice at him, neither of which took effect. The officer immediately drew his revolver and started in pursuit, firing twice at the assassin as he ran up Baltimore street. On turning the corner of Pine street the assassin and the officer again exchanged shots without effect, and continued the race on to Penn street, when officer Cook succeeded in knocking him down with his pistol, and with the assistance of officers Jamison and Higgins, carried him to the station house. It proved to be Peter Corrie, a butcher, residing on the Heckston road, and an associate of Gambrell's.

The Next Congress.—The Washington States of Saturday contains the following predictions on the political complexion of the next Congress:

"The next Congress will be Democratic to a certainty. Our readers may rely on this as a fact."

"In the elections which have already taken place for members of Congress the position of the Democratic party is as follows:—Alabama, Convention, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, which elect eighty-six members. In the present House they stand as follows:

Dem. Rep. Amer.

67 7 12

And already elected 49 102

"In the States yet to elect 116 105

"The Democrats will, in all probability, gain six members from the South American in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland. Such a result will make the next Congress stand: Democrats 120, Republicans 111, South Americans 6, over all will give the Democrats a majority of three over all, and if the 4th district in Michigan has gone Democratic, as reported, the Democratic strength in the House will be 121, and a majority over all of five."

Since it has been determined at Louisville that it is useless to make any more pro-secessionary resolutions, the plan of picking up agents for the Journal of the city is of course a failure to overwork, and the demand for houses cannot be supplied.

Amelia Dutcher, who is probably the only female at the office of the Standard, is the wife of J. W. Dutcher, of Lisbon, Wis. He was formerly of Ohio. He was a member of the Legislature of that State, but is a lawyer by profession. He has a wife now living in Ohio. He was formerly a Methodist minister, and is a steady a secessionist.

One of our correspondents says that in some parts of the country great dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of an anti-republican as a deputy. It cannot be said to be large dissatisfaction, except at a heavy discount.

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