

and a change of slavery; and that a resolution of the United States should be as free as other men. It was there the people ascertained, for the first time, that the power to form and regulate institutions, conferred upon them by their organic act, and which Mr. Buchanan informed them had an especial reference to slavery, would confer sovereignty or deny it, just as its exercise might be congenial or uncongenial to slavery; that the people of a Territory were under a constitutional obligation to legislate for its benefit but could under no circumstances legislate against it; that a Territory was virtually a slave State; that popular sovereignty, which before an election was admitted to be alike in State and Territory, was a naked right and obligation to assist the South against the North in a contest between them, which was to end in the superiority of the one and the inferiority of the other; and that when a majority, deceived by artifice, would not consummate the dishonesty, it should be perfected by ruffian invasion, stuffed ballot boxes, and the bayonets of the Federal Army. These States will not be likely to overlook all this. When they shall do so, their future will be made up, and might as well be written out.

Unfortunately, it is not permitted us longer to doubt the existence of southern sectional schemes, and of the inefficiency of laws, treaties, and proprieties to restrain them. In the infancy and innocence of the Republic, the inhumanity, criminality, and impolicy of the slave trade were admitted and denounced under severe penalties; now, however, intelligence, character, influence, and wealth directed in its favor. Although the Constitution looked to its suppression after the year 1808, the statutes made in pursuance thereof are treated as unconstitutional, without any adjudication against them, and rewards offered to the depraved and venal to treat them as nullities. How this conduct may appear to others, I cannot say; but to my mind it looks to the destruction of Government, and comes with an exceedingly ill grace from a quarter appealing to a few in the North equally extreme in their notions, to love and abide by the law. Federal courts fail to punish the offenders, and he who all his life has breathed the air of freedom, and sworn to execute the laws, gives to them the strongest manifestations of his approbation and esteem. This movement, carrying with it as it does, the plainest admission that the South require additional labor to cultivate their lands; indeed, that their necessities in this respect are so overruling as to constrain them forcibly to subvert the very foundations of all safe government, does not restrain them from the significant absurdity of demanding for their slaves not merely the territory already belonging to the nation, but even Cuba, Central America, and Mexico. If the South have any reason for filling, encouraging and shielding the filibuster, which they are willing to declare, it is found unquestionably, in this pretense. This is, then, their position, and to the maintenance of which, as I infer, they mean, sooner or later to commit the Democratic party, and to have recognized by congressional action. It may be thus plainly stated: slaves are now so high in price, and lands so low, as to show a great demand for the former; and therefore the foreign slave trade must be renewed, and the laws abolishing it repealed. Then, again, slave territory must be added, to afford an outlet for surplus labor; and to acquire it, treaties must be broken down, the national honor tarnished, and the country, if needs be, embroiled in servile, civil, and foreign wars. Here, I presume, we are to look for that true conservative nationalism, which under the patronizing guidance of Presidents, Cabinets, and small officials, brands northern devotion to the Union, the Constitution, the laws, and the sound principles of Republican government, as sectional and unfriendly. Such demands must be resisted to the last. They can mean but one thing; and, unchecked, they can end but in one thing; unlimited slavery expansion and the subjection of the North.

Southern statesmen and politicians, resting upon the conclusion to force slavery into the mastery over freedom, the North is not only to be shackled, but weakened by starvation. Directing all their efforts to erect a line of slave battlements around the free States, we could scarcely expect them to strengthen our means of resistance, and consequently we must not be surprised to find all kindly and genial legislation denied us. Those who see nothing significant in the failure here, or in the Senate, of all the measures conducive to the interests of northern capital and labor, are invariably the least reflective of our people, and those who are most safely relied upon to make up the party conventions, and so to shape their faces as to receive a master's smile. The North ask but a fair share of the benefits of Government, and they will soon have it, in the only way by which it should be reached; by doing equal and exact justice, and by forcing others to follow their example. It is possible, I know that, mortified by defeat, those who drive us to this resolve may desire to follow the example of Sardanapalus, to fire the temple and perish in the flames; but we will save both it and them.

Sir, this discussion has been to me by no means a pleasant one; but the general charge of fanaticism so constantly thundered against the North, because of mere individual delinquencies, has become so nauseating that I have felt myself forced into it. I have stated my facts and drawn my conclusions. They

are true and legitimate, and I throw them before the country, desiring but an impartial judgment upon them. I criminate the accusers, and prove them guilty of the charge they themselves prefer. The South are the accusers, and sectionalism their accusation; and how can they explain away the circumstances I have arrayed against them—requiring the church to justify slavery; driving the North into an acquiescence in their demands, that the Union may be shielded; closing the doors against free States, until the capricious price fixed for their admission is paid; proselyting Presidents to southern schemes; using the enunciations of party for local and selfish purposes, by allowing or denying sovereignty to the people, as their interests may incline; disregarding the most sacred compacts and statutes, in reopening the slave trade and encouraging land piracy to build up slave States; and withholding all legislation favoring the growth and prosperity of the North? Certain it is, if the North ever entered the lists for sectional profit, they have been far outstripped in the race.

Mr. Chairman, you value highly, your title to American citizenship, because it is honorable. It has been made so by the national operations of the political system under which we live. Our Constitution was framed in liberty and justice; and until recently we have all revered it. Its humane principles, rather than soil the climate, have made us a great nation. It recognizes no birthright prerogatives, and disposes, as far as possible, of all artificial distinctions between men. It records no single selfish thought; on the contrary, its philanthropy is as broad as the earth. It has made our country a father to the fatherless, a refuge for the pursued and proscribed—the citadel of freedom. It has doubled our population, peopled new States, increased productive enterprise, vindicated its origin, and established the sacred character of its mission. As far as human forecast can discover, the only obstacle in the broad road of empire which Providence seems to have marked out for us, is the conflict of sectional institutions and interests. If this cannot be prevented, it certainly need not be encouraged. I have no right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the domestic establishments of my friend in South Carolina, and I deny his right to interfere with mine. We are both shielded by the same law. If mine have merits to recommend them above his, and power and influence beyond his, that is his ill fortune or his ill choice, and he must not quarrel with me on that account, much less contend that his shall be accepted. Early Christianity disturbed the business of Democracy, lessening the demand for silver shroines; but he was not justified on that account for insisting upon the worship of Diana. Each must be left to the people for their unrestricted acceptance or rejection, as advantage, convenience, or fancy may dictate. They will eventually dispose of all such difficulties, whether we will it or not.

It is popular power, sir, that has made us what we are; it will lead us on to a dazzling future. In the mean time, men will have night-mares, and awake to blissful realities; prophecies of disaster will be made and falsified; fall will fall and be restored; embarrassments will be interposed and brushed away. Even now, no ocean strand limits the force of our example. We have a written history without a parallel in the annals of our race. We have touched the disguises of tyranny as with the spear of Ithuriel. After six thousand years of unavailing effort, it was reserved for us to truthfully map and define the political attributes of man. In three quarters of a century we have advanced from a few feeble colonies to numerous and mighty States. From the wilderness we have carved out the fruitful fields, cultivated the products of all soils and climates, and fed starving millions. We have built more cities than Thebes had gates; invented steamboats and telegraphs; made railroads; opened mines; and, by the aid of the mechanical genius of our people, are on the eve of supplying the world with the fruits of our arts. We now stand in the front rank of earthly Powers—not as a nation of warriors, born to the work of death, but as a nation of men educated to the trades of life; not degenerated and loaded with chains, but in perfect stature and unfettered will. Shall all this be sacrificed to the weakness of the foolish, the aspirations of the selfish, or the machinations of the wicked? The public heart responds quickly to the mind: "Never! no, never!" and there is safety.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, May 31, 1860.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican Ticket—1860.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Put the Ball in Motion.

The next regular meeting of the Central Republican Club will be held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday evening, June 5th, at a quarter to eight o'clock. We invite all persons who prefer freedom to slavery to meet with us on that occasion and ratify the nominations made at Chicago. Republicans of Coudersport do you comprehend the vast importance of immediate action? It so, there will be no vacant seats in the Hall on Tuesday evening next. It is expected that DENNIS McGINNIS, of Genesee Township, will address the meeting.

JOHN S. MANN, Chair'n of Club.
H. J. OLMPSTED, Sec'y.

We heard a Douglas democrat say, a day or two since, that if Douglas was nominated he would vote for Lincoln. Our opinion is, that he will have to vote for Lincoln, as Douglas has no particular desire to run against a man that will beat him in his own strongholds—as well as every other place.

We have always supposed, that a political party without a single leading principle was an impossibility; but in these progressive times almost any scheme that men may undertake can be realized—this one among the rest. The "Constitutional Unionists" have solved the problem and nominated Bell and Everett to run for President without any particular object to run after except the offices and the hope of defeating the Republicans. They are going to try fighting a battle without any battle-ground. Everett, however, seems desirous of backing out, and letting Bell have the run to himself.

No traces of Isaac V. Fowler, the defaulting postmaster of New York city, have as yet been discovered, though the Government officers have been strenuously watching for evidences of his departure from the country. A personal friend of his in the N. Y. Leader, (his organ) gives some interesting accounts of his last night in the New York Hotel, by which it appears that he contemplated suicide in the event of his arrest, as he carried a pistol in his hand during the entire night. Marshal Rynders was in the hotel all the evening with a warrant for his arrest. Postmaster Fowler owes the Government \$155,000, and no doubt will owe a large share of it for some time to come.

We this week conclude one of the most patriotic speeches that has been made during the present Congress—that of the Hon. John Hickman of the Chester District. There is a grandeur in its diction that becomes its theme—an independence in its expression that gives it strength, and a severity in its rebuke that must have been felt even by so inebriate and heartless a man as James Buchanan. No one can read this speech and believe that John Lickman (who could not be bought by administration gold) will any longer walk outside the ranks of the Republican party—even out of personal regard for Douglas. We commend this speech to our readers generally, and particularly to such men as still attempt to justify modern democracy in the hope that it is possible for it to become renovated by another Presidential campaign. Such should read and ponder this speech.

The following was sent in for publication last week, but was received too late. It is worthy of consideration, having been written by an intelligent German of this County, and therefore we give it a place in this number of the JOURNAL.

For the Potter Journal.

The Germans at the Chicago Convention.

The German element at the North West is quite commanding in political affairs. With every pending election rises the question: "What do the Germans say?" and their voice is respected, because in their hands lies the balance of either party. The Democrats used them in all their triumphs, and this could be done easily enough, because the Germans are, as true Teutons, freedom loving. Democracy is, in their understanding and meaning, the best and cheapest, the most just and the wisest government which any people on earth can really enjoy; and therefore they went for years, cheerfully and faithfully, with their leaders to the ballot-box, which they considered as the highest tribunal, where the holy will of the people was decided. The Germans, generally, are divided in two columns, the "Grays" and the "Greens." The former are always willing to follow the Democracy—the "Greens," go with the Republicans.

The Germans in Convention at Chicago adopted unanimously the resolution to support only true Republican candidates, and to leave the party if any compromise man or Know Nothing should be nominated. The Missouri delegates tried Mr. Bates, but were defeated by Mr. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, and Dr. A. Doui, of Boston.

We find among the members of the different Committees the names of:—W. Marks and William T. Otto, of Ind.; Gustavus Koeler, Ex. Lieut. Gov. of Ill.; Carl Schurz, of Wis.; Charles M. Bernays, of Mo.; G. Meyer and J. Stranus, of Texas; J. T. Hatterscheidt, of Kansas; L. M. Derbitz, of Kentucky.

We think that their voice will be heard from port to port, and if "Old Abe" Lincoln is the people's choice, he must be supported with all our hearts.

J. Sch.

Our Misrepresentative at Charleston.

It is probable that if the Democracy of this Congressional district had selected their delegate to Charleston with a special view to having him misrepresent them there, they could not in the whole district have found a man who would or could have done so more entirely and flagrantly than did Mr. H. H. Dent, of Potter county, who was sent by them to the National Convention for an entirely different purpose, and in everything to do the very reverse of what he did do. By fair professions he succeeded in wheeling himself into the position of a delegate, when if his real sentiments—those he carried out at Charleston—had been known, he could not have mustered a corporal's guard of Democrats in

the district to favor his selection. Especially giving countenance to—and it is reported—the secession of the Southern delegates, we do not believe that he can find one real Democrat among his whole constituency who will sustain him. If Mr. Dent has any desire to maintain a political existence in this Congressional district, we advise him to make, when the convention meets again, the shortest possible tack from the fragmentary minority, with whom he acted throughout at Charleston, and get into the ranks of the friends of Judge Douglas just as quick as he can; or else resign, and give his district an opportunity to choose somebody who will honestly represent them at Baltimore.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

Mr. Dent but carried out the principles of his party; and in justice to him, we claim that he correctly represented the wishes of the remnant of the party now remaining in the north. Leading Democrats here openly endorse his course at Charleston. This winning of the *Gazette* is only the result of Mr. Dent's failure to support Douglas—which we are informed, he will never do, even if that gentleman be nominated at Baltimore. Had Douglas been nominated at Charleston before the Platform was adopted, the majority platform would have been adopted, and Mr. Douglas, the *Gazette*, and all of their stripe would have walked upon it in humble submission; and without a murmur. Mr. Dent is right and we honor him for the backbone (as well as the whale-bone) and honesty he exhibited at Charleston, by standing up for the true policy of his party.

A Prophecy and a Request.

There are a good many Republicans in this county who will be glad to see the following note from the incurruptible old hero of the Western Reserve. It does us good to turn from that large class who think because they are working Republicans therefore they ought to be rewarded with office, to that other class, of which the Hon. J. R. Giddings is the type, who work solely for the triumph of their principles. The former class are most contemptible, and a dead weight to the party. The latter class are the honored and revered of the land; and are the men who are leading us on to victory. The testimony and the prophecies of one of them is always eagerly listened to, for which reason we cut the following from the *Lee Post*:

Joshua R. Giddings spoke at a ratification meeting in Oberlin, Ohio, Tuesday evening. He said in the course of his remarks, referring to Mr. Lincoln, that while they were both in Congress they became intimately acquainted—boarding at the same house, and sitting opposite each other at meals; that he thought he knew the heart of Abraham Lincoln as well as any living man, and speaking from that knowledge, he believed that every beat of "honest Abe's" heart was a throbbing of sincerity and truth—in a word, that he is that noblest work of God—an honest man. He believed Lincoln's loyalty to Republican principles, and to the cause of freedom and humanity, was unquestionable and beyond suspicion.

After the nominations, many delegates who were going to visit the next President requested Mr. Giddings to write a letter to Mr. Lincoln. He consented, and immediately wrote a note, in substance as follows:

"DEAR LINCOLN: You're nominated. You will be elected. After your election, thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered. I, too, have my claims upon you. I have not worked for your nomination, nor for that of any other man. I have labored for the establishment of principles; and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them, 'Lincoln is an honest man.' All I ask of you in return for my services is, make my statement good throughout your Administration."
Yours, GIDDINGS."

The Ticket.

We last week hoisted the Republican flag for 1860, and gave a brief sketch of the men who are to lead us in the great battle of Freedom, and the platform upon which we are to meet the foe. We gave, also, some account of the enthusiastic reception with which the nominations were greeted by the people of the north. Since then, large and enthusiastic ratification meetings have been held in many of the larger cities and towns, and many are to be held during the present and next week. At all the meetings thus far held, there has been no evidence of displeasure at the selections; on the contrary "Honest Old Abe's" name has been greeted in a manner similar to that of the days of Tippecanoe. The fact that he is one of the people—who "can split rails or maul Democrats" is of itself enough to create the wildest enthusiasm in his behalf. The democratic press are already howling over Abe's plebeian antecedents—thereby clearly demonstrating the distaste of their party for the people, and that they court aristocratic wealth as a means of conquering plebeian wishes, buying votes with money rather than winning them by correct policy; while at the same time they claim to be the party of the People. But their principles and policy have been too well ventilated by the Covode investigation to need discussion here. All honest opponents of the present

National Administration can unite on the Republican ticket and platform without sacrificing either their conservatism or their nationphisy; while at the same time every true and honest Republican, of whatever antecedents, will find them full up to the standard of his principles; and the choice is eminently proper for the emergency of the nation. Energy, backbone and executive economy are demanded now to restore the nation to its political equilibrium, and these we have in the candidates now presented by the Chicago Convention. Growing up from among the people in the midst of pioneer life where the practice of those qualities become requisite even to safety and success in life, Abe Lincoln is preeminently fitted for the exigence of the nation; while the fact that Hannibal Hamlin renounced the corruptions of the Democratic party during their germinating process in 1854, then foreseeing the enormities they have already realized, gives his name a prestige that few candidates for the second office in the gift of the nation could have attained to. The elements of success and reform are in our ticket, and the signs of the times are that our country will realize the joint blessing thus promised through the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Vol. V. No. 32, June, 1859. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. \$3 per annum.

CONTENTS.—The Future of American Railways; In a Fog; The Grand Canal; The Humming-Bird; Chess; Spring-Song; Model Lodging-Houses in Boston; A Short Campaign on the Hudson; Thine; The Representative Art; Roba di Roma; Pythagoras; Glarian's Picture; Japan; The Vineyard-Saint; The Professor's Story; The Sphinx's Children; Reviews and Literary Notices; Note; Recent American Publications.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE: No. 533—American Edition Vol. L. No. 5: May, 1860. L. Scott & Co., re-publishers, 54 Gold Street, New York. \$3 per annum.

CONTENTS.—War and Progress in China; Manich and its School of Christian Art; Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land; Judicial Puzzles.—Elizabeth Canning; Wellington's Career.—Part II.; The Mill on the Floss; Narcissus; The Snowdrops; A Feuilleton; Switzerland and the French Annexation.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE: No. 124, June, 1860. Harper & Brothers, New York; \$3 a year.

CONTENTS.—A Summer in New England.—I. New Bedford; One Year Ago; Ancient Monuments in the United States; Insects Belonging to the Cotton Plant; The Century Plant; Sullivan's Island—A Ballad of South Carolina; Froth; The First Overland Trip to California; "He was always such a Fool"; Lovel the Widower; "Miserable Man that I am"; Only Words; Monthly Record of Current Events; Literary Notices; Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Our Foreign Bureau; Editor's Drawer; Phrenological Examinations; Fashions for June.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, No. 641, June, 1860. John A. Gray, New York; \$3 per annum.

CONTENTS.—The Poem of Mr. Piggeon; The Sleeping Maiden: A Fragment; A Day at Long Lake; Next May; or boyhoods slighted love; The Chamber of Art, Berlin; Baron Trenck and the Princess; The Shepard's Sabbath-Song; Remembrances; Lines: 'The Great Creator, God'; The Rector of Aberthony; The Kiss: A Bard's Thought; Rural Letter to a Cockney-Friend; Stanzas: A Garden Scene in Italy; A Day at Newstead Abbey; Visit to Annesley Hall; Lines: A Scene in Rome; Celob's Lament; Literary Notices; Editor's Table.

HUMBOLDT ON AN "AMERICAN INSTITUTION."—Macaulay's opinion of our "experiment" has excited much attention. In the newly published correspondence of Baron Humboldt we have the philosopher's views succinctly stated in the following passage:

"In the United States there has, it is true, arisen a great love for me, but the whole presents to my mind the sad spectacle of liberty reduced to a mere mechanism in the element of utility, exercising, ennobling or elevating influence upon mind and soul, which, after all, should be the aim of political liberty. Hence indifference on the subject of Slavery. But the United States are a Cartesian vortex, carrying everything with them, grading everything to a level of monotony."

With the Democratic party, regarding its success in 1860, Humboldt is not tender. He says:

"And the disaffected party which sells negro children, and distributes canes of honor, as the Russian Emperor does swords of honor, and Graefe's noses of honor—who would prove that all white workmen should rather be Slaves than free—have succeeded. What a crime!"

ORGAN EDITORIALS.—According to a telegraphic despatch from Washington, the proprietor of the Washington Constitution appeared before the Covode Committee, and testified that various articles in that paper "written after Mr. Schnable's evidence, several weeks ago, imputed perjury, had no reference to any one, but were general in their character and founded upon street rumors, bar-room reports, and the like. One of those articles reflected on the committee as conducting perjury."

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are rendered wretched by ailments which afflict in themselves and easily cured in time. Affliction of the liver, stomach, other organs concerned in digestion, most frequent. They naturally weaken and sufferer nervous, irritable and unable to rest, and relatives and friends are forced to the brink of their ill humor. The celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prove an efficient remedy for this evil, not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most acute cases of Indigestion, Diarrhea, Nervousness, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are loud in their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it so palatable, the taste that it may be used even as a beverage. Sold by all druggists.

New Advertisements.

EZRA STARK WEATHER, BLACKSMITH, would inform his former employers and the public generally that he has re-established a shop in the building formerly occupied by Bess, Kennels in Coudersport, where he will be pleased to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Shingles, and kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work. 1224.

D. E. OLMPSTED & CO. are paying the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR WOOL.

Administrators Notice. E. E. H. HOWE, late of Allegheny town, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, requested to make immediate payment, those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to ADALINE S. HOWE, R. W. DENTON, Allegheny, May 28, 1860.—36.

Divorce Notice. Joel Haskins, No. 45 Sept. Term, 1859, vs. ALICE S. HASKINS. Almina Haskins, J. A. Subpena and child, penna having been issued and returned, notice is hereby given to the Respondent to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas Potter county to be held on the 18th day of June, 1860, to answer the complaint of Libellant in this case. W. L. F. BURT, Sheriff Coudersport, May 18, 1860.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Potter County, to me directed, I will sell at public vendue or outcry, at Court House in Coudersport, on Tuesday, 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Rufus A. Freeman, Deceased, to-wit: A certain message or lot of land situate in the township of Jackson in the county aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Hemlock in the line of lot No. 8 of the allotment of the lands in Jackson township aforesaid, the west along north line of said lot, one hundred and six rods and two tenths of a rod, the north eighty rods; thence east along south line of lot No. 12 of the Adlum lands one hundred and six rods and two tenths of a rod to a Hemlock, thence south eighty rods to the place beginning; containing fifty-three acres and one tenth of an acre, and being lot No. 9 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in township of Jackson, ten acres of which improved. There is a small frame house on the lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third Cash hand; the balance in one and two years, cured by Judgment on the land. JERRY W. FREEMAN, Administrator. Clydes, April 19, 1860.

A NEW BOOK.

FROM THE GREAT GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT OF GEO. G. EVANS, PUBLISHER, No. 439 Chestnut St., Philad. THE LIFE OF GEN. SAMUEL HOUSTON. The Hunter, Warrior, Patriot, Texas Hero. The only authentic memoir of him ever published. One Volume, 16mo., cloth, 402 pages, with illustrations. Price \$1.75. And upon receipt of the price and 21 cents additional postage, a copy of the book, together with handsome present, worth from 50 cents to \$100, will be sent to any address in the United States.

Life of Samuel Houston. G. G. Evans, Philad. "There is no campaign in modern military history which for its extent, although attended with such disastrous results, ultimately ending in the liberty of the people, than that conducted by General Samuel Houston, during the years 1836-37 in the defence of the Americans then settled on the frontiers of Mexico. In a brief period with a small band of heroes he raised a mass, and illi armed and accoutred, the brilliant defence of the Alamo, was made glorious by the bloody massacre, perpetrated by the Mexicans. This unfortunate event which showed valuable lessons and glorious illustrations of the valor of our citizen soldiers, and of the genius of the Great G. G. and Hero, ought not to be forgotten or glanced over. It is believed that the campaign during the Texan war has no recorded full justice in the narratives which were published, the numerous merits of which were marred by serious errors. By comparing these various versions, and by consulting with those who played prominent parts in the event of our history, it is believed that the biography of the Texas Hero, which is a record of courageous details of military tactics, is as faithful and exact as it is practicable to render a narrative of this description.

The sole desire of the author has been to do full justice to American valor and patriotism, and to present truthful and vivid pictures of that memorable war, and of the conduct of the Great Chief who springing from the people, a frontier warrior, without science, and without experience in military affairs, was enabled through the smiles of Providence, by his sagacious heart, his sagacious intellect, and ardent patriotism, to repel, punish and nearly destroy some of the most mercenary soldiers who were ever sent forth by any power on earth. Ought such deeds be permitted to fade from the memories of a patriotic people? No! it is a reproach to the present generation, that there is not more spirit exercised by our government in defending the rights of our citizens and extending that protection to every true son of liberty. Address: GEORGE G. EVANS, Publisher, No. 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.