

In happiness of climate, adapted to productions of special value; in exhaustless motive power distributed throughout its space; in natural highways, by more than fifty navigable rivers, never closed by the rigors of winter, and in a stretch of coast along ocean and gulf, indented by hospitable harbors—the whole presenting incomparable advantages for that true civilization where agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, both domestic and foreign, blend—in all these respects the Slave States excel the Free States, whose climate is often churlish, whose motive power is less various, whose navigable rivers are fewer, and often sealed by ice, and whose coast, while less in extent and with fewer harbors, is often perilous from storm and cold.

Address of the People's State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

To the People of Pennsylvania: We are about to enter another National struggle, the issue of which must tell decisively for the weal or woe of our country.

The so-called Democratic party has been in power for nearly eight years, and the fruits of its policy are now felt in a prostrate industry, a paralyzed Commerce and a bankrupt Treasury, and a large and steadily increasing National Debt. The domestic peace and harmony that witnessed the restoration of the party now in power, have been wantonly exchanged for sectional discord and fraternal strife; and even the sacred landmarks of the Constitution have been blotted out, in the systematic effort of the Government to spread the blight of Slavery over Free Territory, in defiance of the popular will.

Corruption has gained undisputed mastery in almost every department of power, and stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the Government; and shameless profligacy has given us National bankruptcy at home and National dishonor abroad.

The time has come when a thorough Reform is unmistakably demanded by the people. In this great work, Pennsylvania must, as ever, be potential. Always loyal in the last degree, to the maintenance of the National Union, and to the compromises of the Constitution, and faithful to the Supremacy of the laws, her people have no warfare to wage upon the rights of sister States. They will maintain those rights inviolate with the same fidelity that they defend their own.

Our Free Labor is the basis of our wealth, our prosperity, our greatness. It has trusted and appealed in vain to the party in power to protect it. Its confidence has been betrayed, its interests even sacrificed. Our untold millions of slumbering wealth, and our unemployed and unrequited Labor, are swift witnesses to the suicidal policy that has impoverished us.

The studied purpose of the National Administration has been to sectionalize the government and give boundless dominion to a system that has dishonored and lessened Free Industry wherever its desultory steps have gone.

Against this fatal sectionalism the friends of a diversified and prosperous Industry have protested without avail.—Nothing but a radical change of administration can give reasonable promise of respect for the great Industrial interests of our State, and redress from the endless evils flowing from the faithlessness of the government.

The Territories of the great West teem with beauty and richness. There, with free homes, our sturdy sons would rear up new empires to pour forth their boundless wealth, and add to the prosperity and true greatness of our boasted Republic. They have escaped the withering blight of servile labor thus far only by degrading the whole power of two Democratic Administrations, and leaving a history crowned with the blood of our brethren.

Failing to subdue them by force, the strong arms that are there scattering the rich fruits of peaceful and enlightened industry, the Constitution itself has been assailed, and its sacred aims perverted, to sectionalize the nation. The startling declaration is now made, through its official exponents, that the Constitution must defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of its authors, and carry servile labor, under its own broad shield, into every territory in the Union.

To restore the government to its original purity; to redeem it from its fatal hostility to the interests of free labor; from the corruption, the profligacy, and the sectionalism, which have marked the party in power, are the great purposes of the People's party in Pennsylvania. To this patriotic end, we invoke the co-operation of all who desire to join in a common cause, to inaugurate a liberal, just and faithful government.

Our standard bearers fitly represent the vital issues involved in the struggle. They command the unbounded confidence of friends, and the respect of foes. Even partisan malice is impotent to assail them. That Abraham Lincoln, the nominee for President, is spotless in both public and private life, and that he is "honest and capable," is confessed as with one voice by his countrymen. His well-earned national fame, the offspring of no fortuitous circumstances, points to him as the "coming man" who will administer the government frugally and faithfully, and restore the Republic to domestic tranquility, to prosperity, and to honor. To these great measures of Reform, is Hannibal Hamlin, our candidate for Vice President, as is shown by his long and illustrious public career in the coun-

Andrew G. Curtin, our nominee for Governor, has given a life-time of earnest unflinching effort to the interests of Free Labor. He has advocated in every contest, with all his matchless power, the true principles of Government, as declared by the Convention that placed him before the people. Measured by the highest standard, he is faithful and qualified. He will be in the front of the battle, bearing our standard aloft, and defending its cause. We have but to join him in his efforts with a zeal worthy of our principles, and he will lead us to a decisive victory in October.

Whether our opponents will enter the contest united or undivided, our duties and dangers will be the same. In any event, the triumph of the right will be armed with the spirit of desperation.—Resisted with all the power and corrupt appliances of the government, they will leave no means untried, no effort unemploy, to perpetuate their ascendancy.—Although rent asunder with intestine feuds, antagonized North and South by irreconcilable differences of principle, and bleeding from wounds inflicted within their own household—yet, there is one common bond of union which will rally their discordant forces when all else fails—that is, "the cohesive force of public plunder."

Our cause is worthy of an earnest united effort. Our languishing industry, our homeless laborers, our bankrupt treasury, our national tranquility, and national honor demand it. With early, systematic and thorough organization, by which the truth can be disseminated in every section of the State, we cannot fail to triumph. Let the efforts of our friends be thus directed without delay, and in whatever shape, and under whatever flag, our opponents may determine to meet us, the voice of the Keystone State will give a decisive victory to our cause, alike in State and National struggles.

A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman.
PEOPLE'S STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Philada. June 7, 1860.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, June 28, 1860.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican Ticket—1860.

FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
Senatorial: JAMES POLLOCK,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
Representative:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Edward G. Knight. | 14. Ulysses Mercur. |
| 2. Robert P. King. | 15. George Bressler. |
| 3. Henry Bumm. | 16. A. B. Sharp. |
| 4. Robert M. Foust. | 17. Daniel O. Gahr. |
| 5. Nathan Hills. | 18. Samuel Calvin. |
| 6. John M. Broomall. | 19. Edgar Cowan. |
| 7. James W. Fuller. | 20. Wm. McKenhan. |
| 8. Levi B. Smith. | 21. J. M. Kirkpatrick. |
| 9. Francis W. Christ. | 22. James Kerr. |
| 10. David Mumma, Jr. | 23. Richard P. Roberts. |
| 11. David Taggart. | 24. Henry Southern. |
| 12. Thomas R. Hull. | 25. John Grier. |
| 13. F. B. Penniman. | |

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Republican County Convention

The Republican Electors in the several election districts of Potter County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, on FRIDAY THE 27th DAY OF JULY next, to choose Three Delegates from each district to meet in Convention at COUDERSPORT, on THURSDAY, the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1860, to select candidates for County offices.

The Townships at their primary meetings are requested to instruct their delegates in regard to the propriety of adopting the apportionment system of representation in County Conventions.

The following Committees of vigilance have been appointed in their respective Townships, and are requested to act promptly and vigorously; to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given, in order that every district may be represented in the Convention.

A. O. TAGGART,
Chairman of Co. Ex. Com.
Coudersport, June 20, 1860.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

- Allegheny—A. G. Presho, G. W. G. Judd, S. M. Mills.
Abbott—David Conway, Joseph Schwarzenbach, N. B. Subr.
Bingham—G. Colvin, I. B. Carpenter, Walter Leonard.
Clara—Sala Stevens, John L. Brooks, Samuel Wakely.
Coudersport—P. A. Stebbens, Jr., Z. J. Thompson, Eli Rees.
Eualia—O. J. Spafford, Morris Leat, Lyman Nelson.
Genesee—J. C. Cavanaugh, Stephen Hurd, Andrew Killin.
Harrison—J. T. Sanford, Austin Sweetland, S. H. Deabe.
Hebron—E. H. Bishop, H. M. Rathborne, Sylvester Greenman.
Hector—Matthew Wilkinson, Jr., Wm. T. Leach, Jr., Joseph Sunderlin, Jr.
Homer—Jacob Peet, A. U. Crosby, Wm. B. Ayres.
Jackson—Rufus Thompson, David Crowell, Keating—Plumy Harris, Jason Lewis, Harlow Dingel.
Oswayo—Jerome Cheesbro, Eleazer Lyman, N. H. Rice.
Pleasant Valley—D. P. Roberts, Matthew McDowell, N. P. Fluent.
Portage—Wm. L. Essign, H. F. Sizer, Edward Ruff.
Pike—S. H. Martin, John Carriel, John Metzger.
Ronlet—Seneca Pomeroy, E. H. Burt, C. Knowlton.
Summit—R. H. Mason, Merrick Jackson, Alfred Ayres.

Sweden—Edwin Lyman, M. Ostrander, J. W. Bird.
Sylvania—E. O. Austin, Pardon Haskins, Robert Young.
Sharon—R. L. Nichols, I. F. Barnes, John Voorhies.
Stewardson—Henry Andreson, Leroy Crittenden, J. L. Clark.
Ulryses—O. A. Lewis, E. Hacket, D. Whipple.
Wharton—George Barclay, John Bensey, Nathan Bailey.
West Branch—Seth Conable, Ernest Crippen, James Bunnel.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION.—In setting up the call for the Republican Co. Convention, the compositor made a serious mistake, which escaped our observation until the entire edition was worked off and mostly distributed. The primary meetings were called for the 27th of August, 25 days after the Convention is to meet, instead of the 27th of July, six days before. The error was so gross and apparent that nobody can well fail to comprehend it. We make the proper correction this week.

The President, it is said, is preparing a message to send to the House, declaring that the resolutions of censure (noticed elsewhere), are unconstitutional and impertinent. There is a Hickman in the field, he should remember.

Already eight journals in the State of Missouri support Lincoln and Hamlin. This is encouraging to the friends of Freedom everywhere. Missouri will go for Lincoln and Hamlin for emancipation and free labor. Mark that.

Congress adjourned on Monday, after a session of seven months—the Senate having killed every important measure passed by the House, and the President killing everything that the Senate done. This is Democratic exercise of political power.

The Titusville Gazette and Oil Creek Reporter, after a suspension of several weeks, has been revived with C. M. Allen (if we are not mistaken, formerly of Cadiz, Ohio, Sentinel), and Rev. Geo. H. Hammer (the Presbyterian clergyman at Titusville), as editors and publishers. It is much better printed as well as conducted, and we hope will continue to improve. Here's our best.

We publish another extract from Mr. Sumner's speech this week, exhibiting the barbarism of Slavery in all its heinous proportions. In our next issue we will make another extract which will exhibit its influence upon agriculture and commerce as compared with Free Labor. We hope everybody will read these excellent extracts as we publish them. The next one will be full of very interesting statistics.

The Address of the Republican State Central Committee will be found in another column. It is able and to the point—its brevity being a good mark in its favor, enabling its general circulation through the press of the State, and insuring it many readers who have been deterred from reading former ones, more celebrated for their length and breadth than for their depth. We hope Mr. McClure's excellent example in this respect will be emulated in future.

The Hon. John Schwartz, Member of Congress from the Berks district in this State, died at Washington City on the evening of the 20th inst. Mr. Schwartz was elected as an anti-Lecompton democrat, by the aid of the Republicans, over J. Glancy Jones, the friend and tool of the Administration. He was highly esteemed, both in and out of Congress, as a man of unflinching integrity, persevering devotion to what he conceived to be right, as well as to the interests of his constituents. In the House his energies were pronounced by Messrs. Campbell, McPherson, Grow, Stevens and Florence of Pa., and Mr. Maynard, of Tenn; in the Senate by Messrs. Cameron, Sumner and Seward. The usual committee for interment was appointed, and his remains were taken home to Reading for burial.

In closing a brief obituary of Judge Galbraith, the Erie Observer, thus notices his last and characteristic words: Judge G's. last hours were peaceful and he died without a struggle. His last words were characteristic. Turning to one of his attendants, he said—"On account of the illness of the Judge, the Court will adjourn until the 11th of July. Mr. M— adjourn the Court." Soon after, when his physician arrived, he recognized him by a motion of the head, then closed his eyes, and went to sleep like an infant. We who have known him long and intimately, close our hasty obituary by saying "Peace to the Upright Judge, the Public-Spirited Citizen, to the Good Man!"

We notice that candidates to fill the vacancy on the Bench are rapidly "coming out" in Judge G's. district. Among the names mentioned on the Republican side are those of S. P. Johnson of Warren, C. Kelso and J. P. Vincent of Erie,

and the friends of Hon. D. Derickson of Crawford, the present assistant law Judge, will urge his name with a view to the abolishment of the seat, he now holds.—We are in favor of putting S. P. Johnson in the seat, although, as an outsider, we have no right to interfere. Johnson was "sided out" for a Judge, and will do honor to the Bench if placed there. Besides, Warren has never had a resident Judge, and ought to have the honor unanimously granted to her this time.—There will be no doubt of the election of the Republican nominee.

No Paper Next Week—Plain Talk.

We have concluded to give all hands a respite of one week, in order that we may all be enabled to get up our enthusiasm to a patriotic pitch for the Fourth of July, which comes off next Wednesday. We do not offer this reason as an apology, for we do not owe many of our readers an apology—most of them, on the contrary, being in debt to us; we only state the fact so that the paying readers may not wonder at the non-appearance of the JOURNAL next week.

We hope to issue our next paper to a largely increased list of subscribers. We have published the paper for nearly four years entirely from its own income; and we are becoming weary of laboring for wages at which a day-laborer would turn up his nose. Three hundred of the 1200 Republicans of Potter County subscribe for the JOURNAL, and many of those ask us to discount the price while they offer us farm produce at their own prices. A number of Democrats take the paper from necessity, and we send a moderately large list out of the county. We cannot devote our energies to the interests of Potter County much longer unless we are better remunerated for them. We would be sorry to discontinue the JOURNAL in the very beginning of a Presidential campaign; but necessity will compel it unless our subscription list is nearly doubled within the next three weeks. It can be done with a little effort if every one interested in the matter will make that little effort, in the true spirit. Stand by us and we will stand by you, Republicans of Potter County. Let the National Anniversary and the days adjacent thereto be rendered joyous to us while it adds to your welfare, by our receiving 200 or 300 new subscribers—accompanied by the money, of course.

Democratic Harmony—Two Tickets Nominated.

The harmony of the democratic party has been fully demonstrated at Baltimore in confirmation of its harmonious transactions at Charleston. They are so well convinced of their strength that they have concluded to run one ticket against the Constitution and Union at the South, and one against the Republicans at the North, in order that these parties might not be too badly beaten. After a struggle of nearly a week to convince the people that they were an inharmonious set of men, and failing to succeed by talk and fist-fights, they at last separated into two nearly equal parts, and the smaller portion, headed by President Cushing, left for another hall. About 180 out of the 330 delegates remained in the theatre and concluded the farce which had until Saturday drawn a full house, by nominating Stephen A. Douglas unanimously on the third ballot for President, and on the first ballot unanimously nominating Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama, for Vice President.

The other party, 105 in number, and representing 20 States, went to the Maryland Institute, and after electing Caleb Cushing (late lessee and manager of the theatrical company,) President, adopted the Charleston Seceders' platform, and then nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Ky., for President on the first ballot, (two ballots the advantage of Douglas,) and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President. Thus completely establishing, demonstrating, endorsing and exemplifying the entire harmony of the party.

The Presidential tickets before the people of this country at the present time are five in number, as follows:—Republican—Abraham Lincoln for President, Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President; Constitutional Union—John Bell for President, Edward Everett for Vice; Squatter-Sovereignty Democrats—Stephen A. Douglas for President, Benjamin Fitzpatrick for Vice; States-Rights Democrats—John C. Breckenridge for President, Joseph Lane for Vice; Know-Nothing—Samuel Houston for President, nobody as yet for Vice.

Over all these tickets the first named has the prestige of harmony and principles; the second named has no principles and is divided by the Bell and Houston factions; the other two, nominated last Saturday, are merely the results of a personal and factional warfare, and bearing no political force or merit. The upshot of the whole matter now is that the Republicans are certain of success in November, and the Slave-power destroyed forever. Let all the people rejoice, and all the nations of the earth be comforted and strengthened by the glad tidings. The Douglasites are trying to be enthusiastic in some of the northern cities, but their effort reminds one of a person trying to be merry over the jumping toothache.

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The President and Cabinet Censured.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Wednesday of last week, passed such resolutions of condemnation of the President and Secretary of the Navy, if done in a British Parliament, would have compelled the Queen's Ministers to retire from office; but here the representative men of "the Democratic party" in high position "know a trick worth two of that," and are not to be driven from their snug berths by any expression of censure until they have ended their terms and drawn all their salaries. The Committee on Expenditure in the Navy-Department recently made a report, concluding with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 22, 1858, with William C. N. Swift, for the delivery of like-oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy, of the patronage in the Navy yards among members of Congress, was a destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of the board of engineers to report upon proposals, for constructing machinery for the United States, the said Martin at that time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

On taking up these resolutions, Mr. Boccock, of Va., made a lame attempt to oppose them, on the ground that the House had no right to pass judgment on the conduct of the administration. He was so effectively replied to by Mr. Sherman, and by Mr. Hutton, of Tenn., that the "Democratic" forces were scattered like sheep without a shepherd. The corruptions and abuses referred to in the resolutions were so patent and monstrous that the members of the House belonging to that party were compelled, many of them, for very shame's sake, to avoid the vote, and the resolutions were passed by a majority of almost two-thirds—about 120 to 60—all the Republicans, Southern Americans and a number of Anti-Lecompton Democrats voting for them, and the administration left in a position of almost pitiable weakness by the desertion of its own professed political adherents.

The Hon. Edward Bates and the Chicago Nominations.

We make the following extracts from a recent able letter written by Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri, to O. H. Brown of Ill., in which he gives his reasons for supporting the nominees of the Chicago Convention. We have selected the following extracts as expressive not only of his chief reasons, but also his determination with regard to participation in the canvass:—

"To me it is plain that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties; and, between them, I prefer the latter.

"The Democratic party, by the long possession and abuse of power, has grown wanton and reckless; has corrupted itself and perverted the principles of the Government; has set itself openly against the great home interests of the people, by neglecting to protect and keep in order the highways and depots of commerce; and even now is urging a measure in Congress to abdicate the constitutional power and duty to regulate commerce among the States, and to grant to the States the discretionary power to levy tonnage duties upon all our commerce, under the pretense of improving harbors, rivers, and lakes; has changed the status of the negro slave by making him no longer mere property, but a politician, an antagonist power in the State, a power to which all other powers are required to yield, under penalty of a dissolution of the Union; has directed its energies to the gratification of its lusts of foreign domain, as manifested in its persistent efforts to seize upon tropical regions, not because those countries and their incongruous people are necessary, or even desirable, to be incorporated into our nation, but for the mere purpose of making slave States, in order to advance the political power of the party in the Senate and in the choice of the President, so as effectually to transfer the chief powers of the Government from the many to the few; has in various instances endangered the equality of the coordinate branches of the Government, by urgent efforts to enlarge the powers of the Executive at the expense of the Legislative Department; has attempted to discredit and degrade the Judiciary, by affecting to make it, at first, the arbiter of party quarrels, to become soon and

inevitably the passive register of party quarrels, if not all these particular grievances; and the Republican party (judging of the Democratic party) to be the exact opposite of my preference of the one party over the other. And that alone would be a good reason, if I had no other good reason for supporting Mr. Lincoln against any other man who may be put forward by the Democratic party, as the exponent of its principles and the agent to work out, in practice, its evil policies.

"I give my opinion freely in favor of Lincoln, and I hope that, for the good of my country, he may be elected. But I do not mean to take any active part in the canvass. For many years past I have aspired to no political office; and, in view of the mad excitement which some of the country, and the general disruption and disorder of parties and the elements which compose them, I am more than ever attached to my private life. I cannot distinguish myself from the life-long duty to watch the conduct of men in power, and to remark, far as a mere private man may, the progress of official corruption, which for several years past has sadly marred and defiled the fair fabric of our Government. "If Mr. Lincoln should be elected, and in as a new man at the head of a nation never before in power, he may render a great service to his country, which no Democrat could render. He can march straight forward in the discharge of his high duties, and only by his own good judgment and purposes, without any necessity to temporize with established abuses, to wink at the iniquities of old party friends, or to unduly discard the bad official habits that have grown up under the misgovernment of Democratic predecessors. In short, he can be an honest and bold reformer on existing cheaper terms than any Democratic President can be—for, in proceeding in the good way of cleansing and purifying the administrative departments, he will have no occasion to touch the vices, assail the interests, or thwart the ambition of his political friends."

Translated from the Pittsburg Courier for the Potter Journal.

The Party Polemic.

Anybody who reads the newspapers and is not accustomed to our elections must think that we are giving, by our votes, the highest offices in the country to the worst scoundrels and rascals ever could think of; because the candidates are treated by the press, the stage speakers and the one-horse politicians with the meanest of language, which must fill the stranger's heart with disgust. This begins to be the case now in the Presidential campaign. Hardly a Lincoln nominated when democratic papers burst upon him in the most shameful way. It is said he got a pair of boots on account of the United States, &c. The public is fed in abundance with lies and even the grossest falsehoods.

The candidate of a party is the representative of the party, which by its principles distinguishes itself from another, and therefore should it be a campaign of the principles and not of the man; though we make allowance to every man who is able to prove that a candidate does not entertain the principles avowed. In such cases it would be a great blessing to the party, but in the case of persons who it is nothing but absurd.

That Lincoln made his living by his labor is truly worthy of praise; but rail-splitting is not the quality for a present statesman; therefore we wish our Republican friends would throw away small, laughable matters overboard, and let the opposite parties spend their time therewith. We will not ask how tall big the democratic nominee is—whether if he be a shoemaker or a carpenter, or how far he is a good one. No! we want to deal with the politician, the statesman, the party and its platform. We think it our duty to show the principles of our opposition just as they are, and meaning is given to them, and while the candidates is the embodiment of the or not; and, to defend our platform and principles with true Republican justice and freedom, the only way to uphold the dignity and integrity of our party. And this is what we believe to be real party polemics.

Democratic Explosion.

At last the explosion has happened and the Democratic party is hopelessly and irreconcilably broken in pieces. The Douglas men would not yield to the demands of the South. The New-York delegation in the Convention counts its ranks men of eminent commercial genius disposed to trade—caring for nothing else in fact; but here was a case where trade was impossible. They could neither buy nor sell; on the one hand stood the North West, not only threatening them with punishment should they abandon Douglas, but ready to coalesce with the extreme South in case of need for that purpose. On the other hand were the monarchs of the South, threatening secession and every other sort of mischief should Douglas be nominated. Under these circumstances, the New-Yorkers finally adheer to Douglas; and, as soon as this determination was manifested, the Secession began. We are now to have two Democratic tickets—Douglas the candidate of the Northern part of the party, and D. S. Dickerson or Gen. Lane for Southern consanguinity.

The Bell and Everett men in this city profess to have an assurance that the Richmond Convention will nominate their favorites. But when that event happens we hope they will let us know.—N. Y. Tribune, Saturday.

A DISPATCH says that Mr. Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster, is out at Pike's Peak, engaged in the business of quarantining. Though the story is pretty well told, yet there is no doubt it is an utter fabrication.—Tribune, 22d.