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☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

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☞ As organ of a party without principles is always in a most precarious condition. It holds the favor of its party by an exceedingly uncertain tenure. The Louisville Democrat exhibits a striking instance of the truth of this. Two years ago, it was the undisputed leader and controller of the Democratic public sentiment of Kentucky. One year ago, however, the editor took grounds against the atrocious outrage known as Lecompton, and straightway he lost his position. Proscribed by the Administration in all its branches, deserted by hundreds of incensed subscribers, and opposed by all the other Democratic editors of Kentucky and the South, he struggled on bravely but against apparently tremendous odds. The organship passed at once from him to another, and all the chances seemed to be that he would sink down in the fight, trodden by the red hoof of battle in the dust.

But another change came—came most unexpectedly to all. Squatter sovereignty, deprecated and scorned by the whole South in all past years as the most preposterous and loathsome of dogmas, was taken up last fall and advocated by a prominent Democratic politician of the North. The editor of the Democrat rushed at once to the support of the doctrine. At first, and for a considerable time, his lonely voice was the only sound heard in support it within the bounds of Kentucky. He stood alone like a blasted tree in a wide desert. He seemed to loom up, a warning beacon to all other Lecofoco pilgrims. But lo! the fickleness of political fortune! This recently desolate neighbor of ours is now again, as of old, the leader of the Kentucky Democracy. The most influential of the other Democratic editors in the State are rallying around the squatter-sovereignty standard which he bears aloft upon the roll of the State, and the Democracy's candidate for Governor gives his voice and the strength of his right arm to the cause. The Democrat is the undisputed organ of the Democratic party of the State, and, strangely enough, it has succeeded in making itself so by the advocacy of the abominable doctrine that the owners of slaves should not be protected in the Territories in the enjoyment of the rights of property adjudged by the highest judicial authority in the nation to belong to them. It looks organship by its advocacy of truth and justice and has regained it by the advocacy of the most miserable delusion ever sifted in a South ern atmosphere.

There is a political moral in these things, but we are not now in a mood to moralize it.

The editor of the Courier undertakes, with great alacrity to prove Congress has no power to protect Territorial property in the Territories for the last sixty-six years; and he actually shows that Congress never passed a fugitive slave law! There it is, it is true, now!—*Democrat.*

Well, sir, although we are no particular admirers of the Courier, we should like to know what you have to say in reply. You contend most vehemently that Congress ought not to intermeddle with the subject of slavery. You argue that it should on no account interpose to protect slaveholding emigrants to Territories in the enjoyment of what you admit to be their rights. But would Congress exercise greater power or a more doubtful power in passing laws to protect Southern men in the possession of slaves that haven't run away than it does in legislating to restore to them slaves that have run away? Doesn't Southern men as much right to demand Congressional interposition for the protection of property that they carry quietly with them to the Territories as they have to demand such interposition to restore to them property that has taken to its legs? Isn't it as imperative a duty of the National Legislature to pass laws to restrain the Territorial squatters that would despoil slave owners of their property as it is to legislate for the punishment of Northern slave-stealers?

Those Democratic leaders in Kentucky, who are crying aloud against all Congressional interference with slavery, know very well that the South would undertake to dissolve the Union if Congress, acting upon the principle of non interference, should repeal the fugitive slave law.

☞ The Democrat says that we once advised a President of the United States not to veto the Wilmot Proviso. It was always a doctrine of the old Whig party, to which we belonged, that the veto power should be exercised only to arrest an unconstitutional bill or a bill passed hastily and without due consideration. We said upon one occasion, and probably more than one, while earnestly opposing the Wilmot Proviso, that, if such a measure should pass through Congress, the Executive veto would do no good. We believed that the evil, done by the Congressional action, could not be undone or repaired by the exercise of the odious one-man power. And we remember to have repeatedly declared, that, if public feeling and sentiment at the North should ever become such as to carry a general Wilmot Proviso law through the two branches of the National Legislature, the South, instead of asking or awaiting the President's interposition for protection against the aggression, would promptly act for herself.

This may have been wrong, but most assuredly it was no advocacy of the Wilmot Proviso.

The Washington States was the pretended sale of the Union, now christened the Constitution, is a mere jumble—the sleight of the thimblerigger by which the unpracticed eye of the looker-on is cheated into belief.

Unquestionably you quote this remark of the Washington States because you believe it to be true. And unquestionably it is true. Nevertheless one of the basest participators and active agents in the sale, that is pronounced "a mere juggle, the sleight of a thimblerigger," was notoriously the President of the United States! And yet none of you Democratic editors, however much you may in your secret hearts scorn the old juggler and thimblerigger, have the moral courage to give that scorn public utterance. On the contrary, you encourage your party to endorse him, or at least you sustain your party in endorsing him, as a wise and faithful Chief Magistrate of the nation!

THE RUMORED CUBAN REVOLUTION.—The official Gazette of Havana, in its issue of April 10th, publishes an elaborate article contradicting and ridiculing the report that an expedition of filibusters from the United States has started or is about to start for the island of Cuba. It says that the people of the island are contented, prosperous, and devoutly loyal, and have for their defence an army of twenty thousand regulars and thirty thousand armed volunteers and a fleet of more than thirty vessels; that it is absurd to suppose that the filibusters, if they succeeded in effecting a landing, could accomplish anything but their own destruction.

☞ EX-GOV. Bowie of New York, who died at his residence in Schoharie county on Tuesday last, possessed great integrity of character without any commanding qualities of statesmanship. As Canal Commissioner of the State, he advocated the enlargement of the Erie Canal, but in 1843, when he was Governor, he yielded to party necessity and endorsed the Stop Policy. He loved his State, was truly a patriot, and belonged to the Old School of Democracy when it was led by giants, whose places are now usurped by dwarfs.

☞ Mr. Bell and Magoffin spoke at Munfords ville, Hart Co., on Saturday, to a large concourse of citizens. Great interest was manifested by the people in the contest, and they flocked in from all parts of Hart and the adjoining counties. A friend writes that "Bell came up to the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and we feel more confident now than before that he will be the next Governor of Kentucky."

☞ Mr. Jawett does not appear to be making very lively progress in the effections of his Congressional district. Mercer, Marion, Nelson, and Washington counties indorse the call for a convention and have appointed delegates to stand, for Hoss 11, Palmer 10, Jawett 8. uncertain 10. Mr. Jawett must be a little more lively among the "refugees" and Simon Pure Democrats, or he will find himself distanced at the first heat.

☞ We have Democratic authority—our readers may judge how reliable that is—for the assertion that Secretary Cobb gives the assurance that the Treasury receipts are far beyond the estimates, and that, as yet, he has not found it necessary to touch a dollar of the Treasury notes, authorized by the late law. What a country is ours, that all the bungling, mismanagement, and imbecility of the Treasury Department cannot arrest its swelling tide of commercial prosperity!

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A machine for making *gas* from the air we breathe is now on exhibition at Buffalo.—*Democrat.*

You are just such a machine yourself. The air you breathe you transform to words that are all gas. We shall have to exhibit you in competition with the Buffalo concern.

☞ A Tennessee paper says that the Hon. Charles Ready, having got into Congress by the help of conventions, is disposed to kick the ladder from under himself. He had better take care lest, in kicking at the ladder, he kicke the bucket.

☞ Much the best thing said by our friend Magoffin in his speech at Lebanon was his compliment to the Louisville Journal. Let him confine himself to praising us in his speeches, and we guess he will run pretty well.

☞ Loudon C. Bayless, Esq, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Tennessee, lately represented by Hon. A. G. Watkins.

☞ The Washington Union says that "Mr. Buchanan's position challenges public admiration." We do not learn whether public admiration is brave enough to accept the challenge.

☞ A Washington letter-writer says that Mr. Buchanan's joints are quite stiff from the effects of Democratic motion. "Tis a pity a little of the stiffness of his joints couldn't pass into his under lip.

☞ The Democracy used to claim to be the proslavery party, but they have now been sucked into squatter sovereignty, the Democratic party of the North, and Mr. Bell, in speaking of the Democratic party, protection of the rights of slaveholders in the Territories is "a constitutional duty," "a mere constitutional obligation" that cannot be prevented without the guilt of perjury—if that paper is honest in proclaiming that "the Democracy are welded to no man or set of men," that will substantially repudiate and disown any man that dares to take ground for practical squatter-sovereignty, let it at once direct its vengeful wrath against the Democratic candidate for Governor, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, the Democratic Vice President of the United States, and the rest of the prominent leaders of the Democracy. And let the Owensboro' Democrat and the Paducah Herald and the Cynthiana Age do the same. Will they? Dare they? Why should they not have both the will and the nerve? Do they not know, that, even if repudiated by the Democratic leaders in Kentucky, they will be sustained by the Democratic leaders farther South, who swear that they and their friends will sooner dissolve the Union than submit to such squatter-sovereignty as Brockenridge, Magoffin, & Co.?

☞ The Democracy of Kentucky are in a bad way, trying to hatch up the slavery question. They are in as bad a plight as the cooper who was troubled by the persistence of his customers in getting all their old barrels repaired without buying any new ones. He stood it all, until one day one of his friends sent in an old bang-hole to which he wanted a new barrel made. That's the fix of our neighbor of the Democrat. Magoffin sent him down from Lebanon an old bang-hole and wants him to stave and hoop it up, to hold water for the Gubernatorial campaign.

Hon. J. H. Jewett and Dr. R. C. Palmer, Democratic candidates for Congress in this district, were here on Tuesday last, mixing with the masses.—*Lebanon Democrat.*

It seems from this that the Democratic elite can, when necessary, step from their pedestals and come among the people.

☞ At the last dates from Iebow, the ladies and gentlemen of Mound City were making up a fishing party to go down and fish in the streets and avenues of lots of Cairo.

☞ The defeat of the British Ministry on the division on the Reform Bill, 330 to 291, does not involve its resignation. Lord Derby can either carry on the government until the opposition refuse to pass the revenue bills or carry a vote of want of confidence, or he can dissolve Parliament, appeal to the country, and bring a perfected Reform Bill before the new Commons. He has another course left, which is to resign; but as that is the very point his enemies desire to gain, we hardly think the sporting Premier will be jockeyed off the course; he won't pay forfeit, but will take his chance in the sweepstakes. There were 621 members in attendance on the vote, an unusually large number. The Philadelphia Press has been looking back into the divisions on the last Reform Bill to compare the attendance of members on former occasions and the present. Lord Grey's first Reform Bill was lost April 18, 1831, on Gen. Gascoyne's motion, by 229 to 291—total members voting, 590. The second Reform Bill, September 19, 1831, was carried by 345 to 236—total, 581. The third Reform Bill was carried, March 23, 1832, by 355 to 239—total, 594. In February, 1835, when the great trial of strength between Peel and the Liberals took place, on the election of Speaker, 612 members voted, and a few weeks after, when Peel was ousted by a hostile vote, 611 members divided. In September, 1841, when Lord Melbourne's Ministry were outvoted, 629 members were present; this attendance being larger than on the recent division. In 1846, when Peel carried Free Trade, 556 members voted.

The interest of the United States in the success of the Derby ministry proceeds from the fact that they have been friendly and conciliatory; while their principal opposers, Palmerston, Clarendon, and Russell, have been hostile, stubborn, and capricious in all their intercourse. Clarendon would probably be able to form a ministry; we do not think Palmerston could, for he is suspected of being too friendly to Gallic influences, and certainly disgraced his country by his subservience to the Emperor Louis Napoleon in the Orsini affair. It seems, however, to be understood that the Queen will support the Derby ministry in any course they propose to adopt. This would be but simple justice, for Derby took office Feb. 26, 1858, with a House of Commons, elected the previous year, under the auspices of his predecessor and rival, Palmerston. Indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, in his closing speech before the division, intimated that as the Queen, under these circumstances, had pressed Derby to take office, she could not refuse her assent to a general election, should he be defeated in the House of Commons, which when originally chosen was largely—more than two-thirds, if we remember—in the interests of Palmerston.

Since the above was written the Arabia's advices have confirmed the impression that Derby would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.—We have steady stated that W. J. H. Robinson, Deputy Sheriff of Marion county, Indiana, had left New Orleans on the 3. C. Fremont, having in his custody Jas. N. McKaskel, cashier of the People's Bank, Richmond, Indiana, who absconded last October, taking with him from $15,000 to $20,000 of the bank funds. Mr. R. reached this city last evening with his prisoner. The officers of the bank, learning that he had gone to Texas, employed Mr. Robinson to pursue him. Mr. Robinson left Indianapolis on the 6th of January, landed at Galveston on the 16th, and traveled through Texas until the 22d of March, when he came up with McKaskel at San Antonio.

Mr. Robinson traveled 2,500 miles in Texas, and his whole trip was over 5,000. He is considered as deserving very great credit for his sagacity and perseverance.

HOMICIDE IN MARION COUNTY.—We are informed by a gentleman from Hayesville that on Tuesday last Cicero Herrigan killed Thomas Hunley under the following circumstances: They had been involved in some difficulty about a fortnight since, and on Tuesday Herrigan came to Hayesville where there was a traveling show, and after the exhibition was ended he walked up to Hunley and shot him in the back without addressing a single word to him. Hunley died instantly, and Herrigan, mounting his horse, escaped and has not been arrested when our informant left the place. Herrigan is the person who killed an old man named Simpson some eight or nine years since.

☞ We make room with great pleasure in our paper to-day for the wise, thoughtful, and graceful letter of Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, to the Whig Committee of New York. Mr. Bates is beyond doubt among the very soundest and most enlightened of our living statesmen.

☞ Francis S. Key, the father of Philip Barton Key, wrote the "Star Spangled Banner." We hardly know which can be considered the more famous—the Star Spangled Banner of the father or the white pocket handkerchief of the son.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER—A JUDICIAN PRISON.—The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday has the following:

LAST Wednesday afternoon, Deputy U S. Marshal Manson arrested in Jamestown, Ky., just above Newport, William Mason, who is said to be one of a large gang of counterfeiters. He was taken before Judge Leslie, Judge Skillbeck for examination, and alleged that he was not ready for trial. So the case was continued till 2 o'clock yesterday. Early yesterday morning Charles Stone, Deputy Marshal of Jamestown, took Mason from the jail to be examined before Skillbeck. He was taken there and quitted. Mr. Helm, Sheriff of Campbell county, anticipating the discharge, had a warrant issued by Judge Boyd ready for him and rearrested him. Forthwith a writ of habeas corpus issued before Skillbeck, was served upon Sheriff Helm, who refused to obey it. He was attached for contempt and Mason was again discharged. Mason's friends gathered about him, and, being armed to the teeth, Sheriff Helm was compelled to beat a retreat and seek in Newport a sufficient force to hold the prisoner.

Deputy Marshal Manson was also arrested for contempt, we believe, and refusing to give bail was led away to jail. But he managed to escape and cross the river. He met the Sheriff at Newport, and together they left Newport last evening, to find Mason and arrest Skillbeck for failing in aiding a prisoner to escape, on a warrant issued by Judge Boyd. They had with them several armed and determined men. The result was, as we learned about 1 o'clock this morning from Mr. Manson, that Mason was *non est*, but that Skillbeck was ironed and in jail to await an examination for felony.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MUNFORDSVILLE, April 23, 1859.

To-day the candidates for Governor of our noble old Commonwealth met in this place to discuss the issues now before the people. Mr. Magoffin led off in a speech of one hour and a half long, consuming the greater part of his time in praise of the Democratic party. Mr. Bell followed in one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches I have ever listened to, in which he proved by documentary evidence the corruption and extravagance of the Democratic party. Mr. Bell is arousing the Opposition wherever he goes, while, on the other hand, the Democracy are disunited and anything like enthusiasm, but have fearful forebodings of defeat. The Opposition are sanguine in this race are truly bright and cheering. All that is necessary for entire success is for the people to come out and hear the candidates discuss the principles of the two parties as now presented to the voters of Kentucky.

I have been with them at every appointment from Lebanon to this place, and have watched carefully and closely the feelings of the people, and my cool observation the chances of success in this race, and my candid opinion is that Mr. Bell will be elected next Governor of Kentucky. Mr. Bell is sanguine of success.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

INTERESTING AND DISPASSIONATE REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

LETTER OF THE HON. EDWARD BATES, OF MISSOURI, TO THE NEW YORK WHIG COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24, 1859.

To Messrs J. Phillips Phoenix, Willis Blackstone, H. M. Rubinger, David J. Lilly, and R. R. Smith, Committee, New York:

SIRS: A short time ago I was favored with your note of the 7th inst., covering a resolution of the committee, to the effect that it is inexpedient for the Whigs of this date or agitate the negro question, but rather to turn the attention of the country to other subjects of general importance, such as our Foreign Relations, including the extension of territory; the Pacific Railroad for national purposes; the improvement of our Harbors, the navigation of our Rivers to facilitate Internal Commerce; the Industrial Interests of the country, and the best means of developing our own internal resources, our home trade, and home manufactures, and the spirit of fraternal feeling the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic.

As a private gentleman, opens a very wide field, in asking for my "opinion upon the subject, and my views as to the signs of the times. I shall, of course, draw my opinions from these matters, and speeches delivered by the thousand; and yet the argument seems so far from being exhausted, as it was at the beginning; and I take it for certain that you do not expect or desire me to discuss at large all or any of these interesting questions. Nor do I think my opinions upon all or most of them, is true—not the opinions of the or time that platform, but my own opinions—perhaps the more fixed and harder to be changed, because deliberately formed in the retirement of private life, far from the fire of exercise of official responsibility and from the perturbations of party strife. They are my own opinions, right or wrong.

As to the Negro question—I have always thought, and often declared in open and in private, that it is a prudential question, the agitation of which has never done good to any party, section, or class, and never can do so, unless it be accounted good to be hated by a majority of men, and exasperate the unreasonable jealousy of section, and by those had means foster and keep alive strife, and keep some fit men out. It is a sensitive question, into which a dispassionate reader of the Constitution cannot help be drawn answers. But when I see a man, at the south or the North, of mature age and some experience, permitting the question, after the sorrowful experience of the last few years, I can attribute his conduct to no higher motive than personal ambition or sectional pride.

As to the power of the General Government to protect the persons and properties, and advance the interests of the people, by laws, taxes, raising revenue and duties, building forts and arsenals, light-houses, mates and breakwaters, surveying the coasts and adjacent seas, improving rivers, lakes, and harbors, and making roads—I should be very sorry to doubt the existence of the power, or the duty to exercise it, whenever the constituted authorities have the means in their hands, and are convinced that its exercise is necessary to protect the country and advance the prosperity of the people.

In my own opinion, a government that has no power to protect the bar one of its country against winds and waves and human enemies, navigate rivers against sand, and rocks, nor to build roads for the transportation of armies and its mails and the commerce of its people, is a poor, limpsy government, and not at all such a government as our fathers thought they had made when they produced the constitution which was greeted by lively enthusiasm every where with acclaim loud and gratitude as a government free enough for all the ends of legal liberty, and strong enough for all the purposes of national and individual protection. A free people, if it be wise, will make a good constitution, but a constitution, however good in itself, did never make a free people. The people do not derive their rights from the Government, but the Government derives its powers from the people; and those powers are created for the mass, if not the only, purpose of protecting the rights of the people. Protection, then, if not the sole, is the chief end of government.

And it is for the ruling power to judge, in every instance, what kind and what degree of protection is needful—whether a Navy to guard our commerce not only around the world, or at army to defend the country against sudden invasion from without, or domestic invasion from within; or a tariff, to protect our home industry against the dangerous obtrusion of foreign labor and capital.

Of the existence of the power and duty of the Government to protect the people in their persons, their property, their industry, and their incomes, I have no doubt; but the time, the mode, and the measure of protection, being always questions of policy and prudence, must of necessity be left, in the wisdom and patriotism of those whose duty it is to make laws for the good government of the country. And with them I freely leave it as the safest, and, indeed, the only, constitutional depository of the power.

As to our foreign policy generally, I have but little to say. I am not much of a progressive, and am content to leave it where Washington placed it, upon that wise, virtuous, safe max m—"Peace with all nations; entangling alliance with none." The greedy and indiscriminate appetite for foreign acquisition, which makes us covet our neighbor's lands, and devise cunning schemes to get them, has little of my sympathy. I view it as a sort of political dietary, as dangerous to our body politic as gluttony is to the natural man—producing disease certainly, hastening death probably. The one of our politicians who are afflicted with this morbid appetite are wont to die the martyrs of Lost Iana and Florida as giving countenance to their inordinate desires. But the cases are wholly unlike in almost every particular. Louisiana was indispensable to our full and safe enjoyment of an immense region which was already owned, and its acquisition gave us the unquestioned control of that noble system of Mississippi waters, which has since so much to have made to be one and indivisible, and rounded off the map of the nation into one uniform and compacted whole. Nothing remained to make and designate our national plot but Florida, and that was desirable, less for its intrinsic value than because it would form a dangerous means of annoyance, in case of a war with a maritime power, surrounded as it is on three sides by the ocean, and touching three of our present States, with no barrier between. The population of Louisiana and Florida, when acquired, was very small compared with the large mass of the territory; and, living in contact with the States, were easily and quickly absorbed into and assimilated with the mass of our people. Those countries were acquired, moreover, in the most peaceful and friendly manner, and for a satisfactory consideration.

Now, without any right or necessity, it is hard to tell what we do not claim in all the continent south of us, and the adjacent islands. Cuba is to be the first fruit of our grasping enterprise, and that is to be gotten at all hazards, by peaceful purchase if we can, by war and conquest if we must. But Cuba is only an outpost to the Empire of Islands and continental countries that are to follow. Already, it has been lately declared (in debate in Congress) that thirty million bill that we must not only have Cuba, but all the islands from a case Florida to the Spanish Main, so as to surround the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and make them our "mare clausum," like the Mediterranean, in old times, when the Roman Emperor ruled both its shores, from the pillars of Hercules to the Hellespont. This claim, in its entire implication, of course, that we must own the continent that bounds our sea on the West, as well as the string of islands that incloses the East—that is, Mexico, Central America, and all South America, so far south at least as the Orinoco. In that wide compass of real and land there are a good many native governments and territories belonging to the strongest maritime powers, and a narrow continental isthmus, which we cannot, as well as England and France, are wont to call the *highway of nations.* To fulfil the grand conception and perfect our tropical empire, we must buy or conquer all the intervening countries and their mongrel populations. As to the buying them, it is not likely we shall have much money to spare, for our government has ceased to borrow money to pay its current expenses, and, as a prudent man, perhaps it would be prudent to pause and make some estimate of costs and contingencies, before we rush into war with all maritime Europe and half America.

I am not one of those who believe that the United States is not an independent and safe nation, because Cuba is not a part of it. On the contrary, I believe that we are quite capable of self defense, even if the Queen of the Antilles were a province of England, France, or Russia; and surely, while it remains an appendage of a comparatively feeble nation, Cuba has much more cause to fear us than we have to fear Cuba. In fact, gentlemen, I cannot help doubting the honesty of the cowardly argument by which we are urged to the acquisition of Cuba. If we had prospected her Western empire, for fear that she might use it to rob us, but suppose we could get, honestly and peaceably, the whole of that wonderful country—and I invite pilgrims from the Rio Grande to Orinoco, and from Trinidad to Cuba, and ask them, are there any more delicious and fertile gale of the world? Across the Isthmus, can we govern them safely and well? For the last few years, in the attempt to govern our home Territories of Kansas and Utah, we have not very well maintained the dignity and justice of the nation, and have endangered life and property of the subject people! Can we hope to do better with the various mixed race of Central and South America, and the mongrel of West India islands? Some of those countries have been trying for fifty years to establish republican government on no one single principle, but they have failed in every one, and yet there was no obstacle to complete success but their own ineptitude.

For my part I should be grieved to see my country become, like Rome, a conquering and dominant nation; for I think there is no more fatal or no example in history of remedies whose chief objects were glory and power, which did more to destroy the happiness and liberty of life in mankind. Such governments may grow great and famous, and dazzle and overawe the world, but they do it at a fearful price of their grandeur is the personal independence and individual freedom of their people. Still less am I inclined to be shocked at the idea of a "Republic of Mixed Race" in the original States," the various and mixed races amounting to, I know not how many millions which inhabit the continent and islands south of our present border. I am not willing to imoculate our body politic with the virus of their disease, political and social—disease which, with them, are chronic and hereditary, and with us would be sudden and fatal. Our country is, in fact, our weakness in the members.

Our country, as it is, in position, form, and size, is a wonder which posterity will dote above the wit of man. Large enough for our posterity, for centuries to come; all the adjacent islands, Cuba to be the first fruit of our gigantic enterprise, and that is to be gotten at all hazards, by peaceful purchase if we can, by war and conquest if we must. But Cuba is only an outpost to the Empire of Islands and continental countries that are to follow. Already, it has been lately declared (in debate in Congress) that thirty million bill that we must not only have Cuba, but all the islands from a case Florida to the Spanish Main, so as to surround the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and make them our "mare clausum," like the Mediterranean, in old times, when the Roman Emperor ruled both its shores, from the pillars of Hercules to the Hellespont. This claim, in its entire implication, of course, that we must own the continent that bounds our sea on the West, as well as the string of islands that incloses the East—that is, Mexico, Central America, and all South America, so far south at least as the Orinoco. In that wide compass of real and land there are a good many native governments and territories belonging to the strongest maritime powers, and a narrow continental isthmus, which we cannot, as well as England and France, are wont to call the *highway of nations.* To fulfil the grand conception and perfect our tropical empire, we must buy or conquer all the intervening countries and their mongrel populations. As to the buying them, it is not likely we shall have much money to spare, for our government has ceased to borrow money to pay its current expenses, and, as a prudent man, perhaps it would be prudent to pause and make some estimate of costs and contingencies, before we rush into war with all maritime Europe and half America.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle Co.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
ALFRED ALLEN, of Breckinridge.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.
AUDITOR.
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.
TREASURER.
DAUGHERTY WHITE, of Clay
REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.
JOHN B. HERNDON, of Mason.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
WM. F. EVANS, of Barren.
PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
DR. D. R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859.

☞ We had the good fortune to hear the debate at Elizabethtown last Tuesday between the rival candidates for the Governorship of Kentucky. And a very entertaining and admirable debate it was. It was most; it was a most instructive and telling one.

Mr. Magoffin, the Democratic candidate, is a manly, generous, and genial gentleman, a well-informed politician, and a fervent and fluent speaker. Nor is he by any means destitute of adroitness either in the selection of topics or in the handling of them. On the contrary, he exhibits a good deal of dexterity in both; quite as much as think as is perfectly consistent with the more sterling qualities which he undoubtedly possesses and which we cheerfully accord to him. He couldn't well be much more a pert without being a little too honest. Furthermore, he is lively, jocular, and funny. And sometimes he is irresistibly droll. On the whole, Mr. Magoffin makes a very respectable attempt to discharge the impracticable and impossible task which his party expects or professes to expect him to perform. He acquits himself with a considerable degree of credit; but, unfortunately, he doesn't acquit his party at all. Who could acquit such a party?

The opening of the discussion at Elizabethtown devolved on Mr. Magoffin. With every disposition to be complimentary to the gentleman we must say that his speech was not an argument so much as a panegyric or a string of panegyrics. It was an effort of almost pure glorification; vigorous and often eloquent, indeed, but, still, a sounding tide of eulogy. Mr. M glorified the office to which he aspires, glorified the pioneers of Kentucky, glorified the "brave men and beautiful women" who came after them and who now adorn the Commonwealth, glorified the new Constitution, glorified the party of which he is the candidate, glorified the President who is his party's representative and head, and glorified the Administration which is the President's especial handiwork. Its achieved nearly every sort of glorification, except *self glorification*; and candor compels us to say that he might have accomplished even that if the subject hadn't put it entirely out of his reach.

After consuming an hour and a half in filling up the outline we have here briefly sketched, in the course of which, however, he paid a most high and hearty and glowing tribute to the genius and worth of his competitor, Mr. Magoffin sat down. His speech (we were gratified to see or at least to think) was received not unfavorably by those in whose service it was certainly an earnest and well-meant effort. If, as respects pertinency and general force, it fell below the expectation of his friends, they suppressed the symptoms of chagrin; but we take it for granted that assemblies men they were satisfied. A party that staggers under such elos as at present are crushing the Democracy to the earth ought not to be too exacting of a public advocate, when it finds no fault to be rigorous or particular in estimating the strength and success of his effort. Mr. Magoffin did his best and his friends ought to have been satisfied if they were not. We hope they were.

But Joshua F. Bell was not. And he vindicated his dissatisfaction in a speech which for power and grace and felicity could be excelled only by himself. Exhibiting in a simple flash of pleasantry the utter and ludicrous irrelevancy of the great bulk of his competitor's speech, he proceeded at once, in a strain of stern yet winning eloquence, to arraign the Democratic party, as represented by the Administration at Washington, and glorified by its representative in this contest, for crimes and misdemeanors which match, if they do not overshadow, the blackest enormities that tarnish the annals of our country. Nothing could surpass the clearness and fullness with which Mr. Bell established these disgraceful malpractices or the skill and energy with which he pressed them home on his excellent but hapless antagonist. The course of his argument was resistless and its conclusions unanswerable. His points were impregnable. And the audience felt it and involuntarily acknowledged it. Mr. Bell triumphantly justified his condemnation of the party which Mr. Magoffin but glorified without defending. He, however, did not stop at this.

Having fixed a long list of actual atrocities on the Administration, and set forth their hideousness in the medium of an eloquence as clear as light itself, Mr. Bell turned suddenly upon those atrocious advocates of Slavery which contain within themselves as in a germ the source of immeasurable future evils and which the Administration or Mr. Magoffin or both have adopted.

Mr. B. demanded of his competitor to say whether or not he was in favor of the doctrine of the absolute and unrestrictable power of the majority which the President announced in his special Kansas message. He called on him to define his position with respect to the transfer of the war-making power to the President which figures so conspicuously in the foreign policy of the Administration. And, finally, he asked his Democratic rival to take bold and intelligible and explicit ground on the vital question of the protection of slave property by Congress in the Territories of the Union.

Putting these sharp, searching, decisive interrogations in the foreground, against the dark perspective of past and present misgivings which he had heaped in such lavish and revolting measure on the party of which Mr. Magoffin is the champion, Mr. Bell set the picture in the face of the assembled people, and left Mr Magoffin to face both.

Mr. Magoffin arose for a rejoinder of twenty minutes. To Mr. Bell's demand that he should take unmistakable ground on the question of squatter-sovereignty, he responded, explicitly enough, that he BELIEVED IN THE POWER AND DUTY OF CONGRESS TO PROTECT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, BUT THAT, NEVERTHELESS, ON THE SCORE OF POLICY, HE WAS AGAINST THE EXERCISE OF THE DUTY, AND IN FAVOR OF COMPLETE AND TOTAL NON-INTERVENTION. He thus rattled off a volley of side-splitting anecdotes and retired from the field, without even so much as alluding to either of the other weighty and momentous questions to which his competitor had with such directness of interrogation and such earnest impressiveness hammered his attention.

Mr. Bell's improvement of this magnificent opening was signalized by touches of eloquence which will never fade from the minds of that aroused and enraptured multitude. Its of course was brief, but he was great. The assemblage rose and dispersed in a perfect phrenzy of applause. The occasion so far as the cause of the Opposition is concerned, could not possibly have had a more telling, beautiful, and effective conclusion. Its significance was not to be mistaken. The hearts that gave forth such wild applause must have been struck by the arrow of conviction, even though some of them presently folded their wing above the dart.

We surely do not err in deeming a discussion such as this a most instructive and telling one. It is instructive, because it shows how much that is thoroughly damning may be established against the Administration, and how little that is pertinent can be said in defense of it, by the most ingenious and ardent of its appointed champions; it is telling, because it tells the truth most gloriously. And discussions such as this are occurring daily. Our respect for the patriotism and sagacity of the people do not permit us to doubt the issue. We do not doubt it.

We should not omit to add that Mr. Bell bore cheerful and cordial testimony to the great personal excellence of his competitor, as he always does, and that the debate at Elizabethtown, as elsewhere, was marked by the highest and most charming courtesy.

We cannot dismiss this hurried notice without asking the reader to look back at Mr. Magoffin's position on the question of squatter-sovereignty and to ponder it closely. There is in that position alone a mate but overpowering answer to everything which not only the tact and eloquence of Mr. Magoffin but even the fortunes of our politics can bring to his support. Nothing else is needed to rout and demolish him. The candidate who in this simple and loyal old Commonwealth adopts a position thus at war with the first principles of public morality and so palpably and inevitably fatal to the constitutional rights of the South is doomed, without looking further. We shall recur to this position hereafter.

POLITICS IN KANSAS.—The Hon. F. P. Stanton has written a letter upon the organization of political parties in Kansas. He declares that he cannot act with the Republicans, for with the Democrats he at present represented by the Administration. He believes not only that Kansas will be a free State, but that it *ought* to be, inasmuch as her climate, soil, and other characteristics render it certain that free labor will be much the most profitable and advantageous. Mr. Stanton thinks it would be wise for the people of Kansas to forego all participation in the contests of political parties, and devote their attention to the task of securing admission into the Union, with entire control of their domestic affairs and on terms of equality with the other States.

☞ The Charleston Mercury will emulate the fate of Portia, the wife of Brutus, and meet death by swallowing coals of fire. It exclaims, "what is the spirit of liberty? It is justice armed with resistance. Is it dead in the South? God forbid!" Some one else has said: "Liberty is the soul's right to breathe, and when it cannot take a long breath, lungs are girdled too tight." In this view of the case, the Mercury thinks itself compressed at the waist as tight as a modern belle.

Somebody must be done. The South-no Atlantic States and the Gulf States of the far North are all with her second, arraying themselves against us and our property and demanding protection. Where shall we find a leader? *Louisiana Courier.*

Oh, we suppose we shall have to write one for you if you are very hard run.

☞ In addition to the indications of success for the Opposition State ticket, there are ample evidences of as signal a revolution in the choice of members of the Legislature. Seventeen districts now represented by unmitigated Locofocos are almost certain to change, which will give us a decided majority in the Lower House and enable us to elect a good and true man to the United States Senate. There is scarcely a possibility of our losing two State Senators; which would give that Hotspur, Jo Lecofocism. In many districts the candidates for both Houses have been brought forward, and those upon our side are men of whom any community might well be proud. It is a very important point to make the very best selections for all such races, as, apart from the duty of placing men of sense and influence in our legislative halls to care for the interests of the State, it will add greatly to the strength of our own State and Congressional tickets. We do not intend to enumerate the different districts, but will call the attention of our friends in one to an immediate and active attempt to put in a timely member. In the McCracken and Ballard district, the Democratic candidate, Mr. Husband, is and has been an open avowed Emancipationist, and undoubtedly he supports all the "heresies" of the Douglas faction, which appears now to be in the ascendant in Kentucky. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been engendered against him, and it is the easiest matter in the world to defeat him. McCracken can give a larger Opposition majority than Ballard can give a Democratic, if our friends will only put their shoulders to the wheel. We are assured that the Locofocos in that section are crestfallen, and satisfied that the approaching disaster of their party is near at hand. Not only is there a schism in their ranks upon great national questions, but they cannot even unite upon a candidate for the State Senator, and Mr. Hucy, a renegade Know-Nothing, has now the track by nomination of two counties, and is determined to make the race, thereby insuring the success of our candidate, who, it is understood, will be Dr. J. M. Johnson, of Paducah. In Ballard county Oscar Turner resides, who is a gentleman of acknowledged talent and great oratorical powers. Mr. Husband, who is a candidate for Congress against Henry Burnett, is opposed to a convention at all, and will make the race at any rate. With all these divisions among our opponents it will be a crying shame and disgrace if our friends in that locality do not achieve the success which, under any circumstances, they have it in their power to do. Nominate some gentleman of integrity, popularity, and talent, and *make him* serve. He has no right to refuse when called upon to serve his country, and if it should be an inconvenience to leave his business in the winter it will be of short duration. This advice applies to all sections of the State. Select our best men and compel them to devote a small portion of their time to the patriotic duty of rescuing the country from vandalism and corruption. Men of proper principles dare not refuse when thus called upon.

☞ The California papers continue to talk quite angrily, because Congress refused to make appropriations for a Pacific railroad at its last session, and there are sometimes threats of secession muttered along the Pacific slope. Our young sisters over the mountains must not be petulant; they cannot expect papa to provide them all the comforts and elegancies of life, when his pocket book is contemptive and his money bags shrunk to skeletons. Their elder brothers and sisters will take care that they do not want; and as for pouting about the failure of a Pacific railroad bill, it is not worth a curl of their pretty lips or a frown on their sweet brows, for, as the Baltimore Clipper encouragingly tells them, a Pacific railroad is already begun and is slowly but surely stretching out its iron arms to connect the waters of the Gulf of California with those of the Mississippi. It is an enterprise altogether independent of the caprices of the Government. It is separate and distinct from all party influences and party projects. It relies for success upon individual enterprise and State munificence. It is already amply provided with means for its completion for more than two thirds of the whole distance. If the people of California are in earnest they will cease at once their clamor for Federal appropriations for the construction of railways to the Pacific, and give their best energies to the promotion of the Southern Pacific road which is already begun and which will be their surest and shortest and cheapest railroad communication with the Atlantic States, and will be certainly completed before another Atlantic and Pacific railroad can be fairly begun. So, California and her gold can dry their eyes and wait to see what Mr. Fowlkes is going to do for them.

☞ Josiah Randall, when presiding at a Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, the other day, introduced O Jennings Wise, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, as "the son of Governor Wise, of Virginia, the noble son of a noble sire, one who, though he had differed from the Democratic party in some things, yet had differed honestly and was conscientious in his course." Young Wise grown restive under this "compliment" and writes to Forney's Press explaining that he did not understand Mr. Randall to say that his father had "differed from the Democratic party, but only from the Lecompton wing of the Democracy and on the Lecompton question." He says, too, he was "well aware that the meeting was not a Lecompton meeting, but one open alike to Lecompton and anti-Lecompton men, who met together as members of the Democratic party, entitled to equal consideration, irrespective of differences as to the Lecompton question." Certainly, I was under the impression at the time that I was introduced to a meeting of the united Democracy of Philadelphia."

Wherein do Col. Forney and Senator Douglas differ in position from Governor Wise then? The former claim to be Democrats and entitled to equal consideration with all others, irrespective of differences as to the Lecompton question. So, too, our neighbor of the Louisville Democrat asserts his orthodoxy, despite his heretical opinions on squatter sovereignty.

We think the Douglas heresy of unfriendly legislation to slavery in Territories, by Territorial legislatures, is at all to protect the institution against the aggressions of Northern fanatics, is a fatal error. Republicans and an Abolition party. And the endorsement of it by the Democratic country, instead of making us feel disposed to back off the escriptive sectional party, emboldens us to do something still stronger and more expressive of our disgust at the doctrine. We have spoken, in the paper from the second Abolitionist and Black Republican of the North, for we know there are, but we are pursuing where to place one of these creatures when cloaked in a Democratic garb.—*Low. Courier.*

You say you are puzzled where to place one of these creatures when cloaked in a Democratic garb, but you are trying to place one of them in the office of Governor, another in that of Attorney General, and a third in Congress from the Second District. Tolerably indulgent to the "creatures"—are you not?

☞ If our friends in Virginia do not succeed in electing Goggin as Governor next month, we shall be greatly disappointed in the strength of a good cause. They are fighting gallantly and challenge our admiration for their zeal. But they have a stubborn foe and a heavy majority to contend against, and we can only avoid fears for the result, nor can we withhold our gratification at the glorious spirit which animates the Opposition.

☞ When Gen. Bowman issued the first number of the Washington Constitution upon the ruins of the Union, he announced: "The undersigned has become, *by purchase*, the absolute owner of the Washington Union." The Chicago Times wishes to know who has been *purchased*, the *undersigned* or the *Union!*

A St. Louis paper announces the startling fact that our "Minister of the Court" has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. "*Democrat.*"

If we had nobody to fight but you, neighbor, we should prefer throwing away the sword; the scabbard would do your business for you.

☞ It is said the old "confidence man" at Washington indulges a strong hope of getting the thirty millions at the next session of Congress. It goes to reflect that his notorious prototype got into the New York Penitentiary.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat says in a tone of evident complacency that a man with a blister on his back is above all cases of pecuniary circumstances. Well, we shall do him the favor to keep his back well blistered in these hard times.

Unsay is the head that wears a wig in a gale of wind. *Democrat.*

Then you had better fly to cover, old fellow, for the storm is rising.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

EXCITING NEWS FROM UTAH.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., March 21, 1859.

Believing that you and the readers of your paper would like to know something of the state of affairs in Utah, I take the liberty of enclosing to you a number of the "Valley Tan," established for your benefit, and delivered by the tired John Dredelbach to the Grand Jury of the Second Judicial District Court, now in session at Provo which will throw a little light on the subject. "Brigham is at his wits end." Every prediction he could speak much plainer if necessary. There is positive evidence of the fact of his complicity in the murders of Parrish and Potter, and also of many other crimes of a similar character committed by him but well known to almost every one in the Territory.

Parrish and Hickman have been some months in jail in this camp, and some of the prisoners to be heard upon the trial during the present session have been kept since their arrest in the most severe solitary confinement.

For the reasons mentioned in his charge to the jury that the Territorial Legislature has made no provision for securing and subpoenaing witnesses, Judge Cradlebaugh, appointed a committee of three to take charge of the prisoners during the session of the court, and the company of the 10th regiment of infantry, commanded by Capt. Henry Heth, was detached to Provo for that purpose.

The presence of these troops created such excitement among the citizens of Provo and the judge noticing it, and who evinced their belief, not in single one, but several occasions by attempting to blow some of the soldiers who were posted quarter by the throat, thought it necessary to have it greatly increased by the arrest of the Mayor of Provo, the Bishop of Springville, and other leading members of the "Church of Latter-Day Saints," who are known to have been engaged in some of the most atrocious murders ever committed in this miserable den of crime and corruption.

Some of the members of the Grand Jury, I believe, were removed on account of their complicity in some of the murder cases brought before them. While these men were on the bench no bill of indictment, except those against two Indians, Moses and Lowhickan, were found.

I believe it is the intention of the Judge to adjourn the court to this camp in a few days, and it is apprehended that the excited Mormons may attempt to rescue the prisoners under charge of the Grand Jury. If any attempt be made to prevent this, a command of eight companies of Infantry, a section (two pieces) of light Artillery, and twenty Dragoons, in all, about six hundred and fifty men, left here this morning, and will take post on Battle Creek, eight miles from Provo, and hold themselves in readiness to act as occasion may require. The command is under Brevet Major G. H. Crosman, Inspector General. He has been what instructions Major Paul has received; but if the Mormons have been as well as he is known in his army, they will be very careful not to assume a belligerent attitude towards his command.

If an attempt to rescue the prisoners be made, there will most certainly be a fight, though I have no idea that any thing of the kind will occur.

This statement of well known facts, I presume, is quite sufficient to convince your readers of the truth of the assertion that we are almost every inch a fight. It is quite true that we have had no mail from the States for three weeks, and there are now five. Express fare of ounce between this place and the South Pass are supposed to have caused the delay.

I will write again when Maj. Paul's command returns, and inform you of his actions.

Very truly yours, TRUTH.

CAMP TIPPANOOS, U. T., March 30, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In my letter of the 21st inst. I informed you of the movement, from Camp Floyd, of Major Paul's command, and gave you the reasons for that movement. On the evening of the 23d, that command arrived at and took post on the Timpanogos River, about five miles from Provo, which place it still occupies.

I also gave you the reason why, upon the application of Judge Cradlebaugh, Captain Heth's company was sent to Provo.

These movements were ordered by Gen. Johnson without consulting Governor Cumming, who, I believe, has upon all occasions endeavored to impress upon the Mormons the belief that he (Governor) and the people of Utah, and that no movement could be made except upon his requisition or by his authority, and, until now, the Mormons have fully believed this.

When the occupation by the troops of Provo and its vicinity became known to Gov. Cumming he became "exceedingly wroth," and promptly commanded Gen Johnson to withdraw the troops and "countermand the order" which promptly refused; whereupon the agrieved Governor published his views in a very lengthy and elaborate document, a copy of which I send you with this.

To those who know nothing of the circumstances of the case, the Governor's position, as set forth in his proclamation, might appear very plausible, but to all who are acquainted with those circumstances, and the state of affairs in this Territory, they are worse than no reasons at all. I will not say that the Governor is the scoundrel he has proved, willfully stated what is untrue, but that he made a few mistakes cannot be denied.

We will glance over his preamble. Par. 1st. Captain Heth's company is stationed at the court-house, as a "civil constable," upon the application of the judge, for the purpose of securing and subsisting prisoners, for which the Territorial Legislature has provided no means. Major Paul's command is not a little guard of the court-house.

Par. 2d. The presence of the troops has a tendency to terrify the inhabitants, because the greater portion of them are implicated in some of the most horrible murders and other acts of lawless violence committed, and they know that the troops will sustain the court in its proceedings, and those who are thus implicated are the only ones who are at all terrified. As for disturbing the peace of the Territory—that is simply nonsense—though I have no doubt that the reason assigned for the Mormons, Indians, and other high functionaries of the Church of Latter-Day Saints being greatly disturbed, is, that they are compelled to leave their snug, slives and comfortable quarters, and fly to the mountain ranges, in order to avoid being arrested for the bloodiest of their numerous atrocities. Many of the witnesses being intimidated by the presence of the troops, have concluded to go into the mountains, where their lives have been threatened by the Mormons to prevent them from giving their testimony, and, after giving their evidence, they are compelled to seek the protection of the military. As soon as it is ascertained that a man has testified against any Mormon, his life, property, &c., are taken from his house, and he dare not make any attempt to recover them. He is driven out into the mountains, and if any man was before the courts as a witness, not only were all his goods stolen, but he was run off, and he is as much in the life he sorts to leave the vicinity of the troops for any purpose, even to seek his stolen wife. Another man, after being his stolen, was driven from his house to his wife, although his house is but a few doors from the court-house, where I have been informed, he was compelled to go now a family must this camp which came from Provo to place themselves under the protection of the troops, for the reason that the son-in-law of the family has to be in Provo for testifying against a Mormon murderer. His goods were all stolen while he was at court. These are known to be facts.

The jurors do not appear to have been much intimidated, since they found bills against any of the Mormons who were brought before them, and against whom the most positive proof of murder was produced.

Par. 3d. This movement of troops was very properly made without consulting with the Governor. There is no law anything in the "statutes" of the Governor's instructions, cited by him, requiring any such consultation. When Commanders of Military Departments are compelled to consult the Governors of States and Territories in their departments concerning any movement of troops they may deem necessary, our army will no longer be a army.

Par. 4th. Gen. Johnson knew the absolute necessity of sending these troops to this place, and the request of the Governor that they should be removed was simply ridiculous.

We will now look at the "extract" of the Governor's instructions. The first duty of the extract reads: "It is your duty," &c. Without the presence of these troops, for the protection of all juries, &c., it would be impossible to have the laws faithfully executed, and, had the Governor's request for their removal been granted, he would have demanded the return of the law which he says it is his duty to see faithfully executed and this proclamation of the Governor has a decided tendency to disturb the peace and good order of the Territory. It seems clearly intended to oppose the Judge in the faithful discharge of his duties, and cannot more dissatisfactory to him as it was not evinced. The Governor, too, by his course in this matter, instead of supporting, by his influence, the judge, "in civil officers in the performance of their duties, has opposed them, and at a time, too, when the most astounding developments of the Mormon system of human butchery are being made.

Again in the second clause: "If these officers when thus engaged," &c. These officers are the proper persons to decide as to the necessity of calling for a posse comitatus. Judge Cradlebaugh saw the necessity of calling upon a posse to support him, and availed himself of the light granted him in his "instructions" to call to his aid such force as he deemed sufficient. Capt. Heth's company was first sent, and as there were just reasons to expect that he would be forcibly opposed, Major Paul's command was sent in strict subordination to the U. S. Judge and Marshal—was ordered to this place to be in readiness to support Captain H. in his arrest and custody.

The "instructions" continue: "If circumstances should lead you (the Governor) to believe," &c. "When you are authorized to call for such number of troops," &c., but as a posse comitatus, and while thus employed, are to be called out of the Governor, and are to act in conformity with the instructions he may give.

In these remarks the Governor intends to claim the right to direct the removal of this posse, called for by the Judge, but as the troops were not called out by the Governor, he has no right to give them any instructions or reason to believe that they will be removed at his request.

It is believed here that President Buchanan will disapprove of Gen. Johnston's course in this affair and uphold Judge Cradlebaugh, but the public will certainly sustain the former.

Judge Cradlebaugh is still engaged in examining witnesses in various murder cases. Many of the witnesses of the various towns are intimidated, but they cannot be found. It is hoped, and believed by many, that Brigham Young, the chief murderer, will soon be implicated in most of the murders, by the evidence of more than one witness.

Should his arrest be accomplished, it will be a fine lead to a fight. As for awake I think it will decide what is to be done. I will keep you posted. Very truly, yours, TRUTH.

P. S. A mistake occurred in my list. The Bishop of Springville was not arrested as I had not been informed. The Judge's charge was not correct in the paper I sent you. It will be republished in the proper form. I will send a correct copy. T.

BY ALFRED CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the company of the U. S. Infantry, under the command of Capt. Heth, is now stationed around the court house at Provo, where the Hon. John Cradlebaugh is now holding court, and which additional company is an infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, under the command of Major Paul, are stationed within right of the court house; and

Whereas, the presence of soldiers has a tendency not only to terrify the inhabitants and disturb the peace of the Territory, but also to subvert the ends of justice by causing the intimidation of witnesses and jurors; and

Whereas, this movement of troops has been made without consultation with me, and I believe, in opposition to both the letter and spirit of my instructions; and

Whereas, Gen. Johnston, commander of the military department of Utah, has refused my request to have removed the necessary orders for the removal of the above named troops

Now, therefore, I, Alfred Cumming, Governor of the Territory of Utah, do hereby punish this my solemn protest against the present military movement, and against all movements of troops, incompatible with the letter and spirit of the instructions received from the Secretary of War by my Government for my guidance while Governor of the Territory of Utah.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Great Salt Lake city, this twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

SEAL.

By the Governor: (Signed) ALFRED CUMMING.
(Signed) JOHN HARNEDY, Sec'y of State.

EXTRACT.

"It is your duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and to multiply the peace and good order of the Territory, and also to suppress any riots and outbreaks by the civil officers in the performance of their duties. If these officers, when thus engaged, are threatened, or if they have just reason to expect opposition, they have a right to call such portions of the posse comitatus as they may deem necessary. If circumstances should lead you to believe that the ordinary force at the disposal of civil officers will be insufficient to overcome any resistance that may be reasonably anticipated, then you are authorized to call for such number of troops as the occasion may require, who will act as a posse comitatus, and while thus employed they will be under the direction of the proper civil officers, and act in conformity with the instructions you may give as the chief civil magistrate of the Territory."

JUDGE CRADLEBAUGH'S DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

To-day make two weeks from the time you were impanelled. At that time the court was very particular to impress upon your minds the fact that it was desirous to expedite business as speedily as possible. The court took occasion to call your attention to the difficulties under which we had to labor. I told you the condition of the legislation, it told you of the fact that the legislature had not provided proper means to aid the court in bringing witnesses to punishment for crime, and that, under them, the legislation was of such a character as to embarrass the court in the discharge of its duties. I told you that it had even criminal jurisdiction to courts of their own creation, where, by the treaties, can exercise no such jurisdiction. This had caused the court to have Indians brought into such tribunals.

The court also called your attention to the fact that there had been in connection with this legislation an attempt by force within the first city to bring the United States courts into disrepute with the people. I, at that time, called your attention to the fact that Brigham Young, the late absent chief of the Territory, at the time had been a sworn officer of the government, sworn to see that the laws were executed, had taken occasion to denounce the courts as vile and corrupt; also, that he had taken occasion to denounce all attorneys and jurors of the court, and that this was done to prevent the proper administration of justice in the Territory.

You also felt it to be your duty to repel such slanders; that it owed it to the position it occupied, and to the members of the bar, who were looked upon as honorable men and, from the association with them, it felt it to be its duty to repel such slanders. It then came from what source they might. This was done for the purpose of shielding the difficulties that you and the court labor under in bringing criminals to justice.

Aside from this, the court took the unusual course of calling your attention to particular crimes. The horrible murders at the mountain meadows. It told you of the murder of young Jones and his mother, and of putting their bones to a river from and making that stream run blood. It told you of the murder of the Parrishes and Potters and Forsonsal, and many other of the countrymen. It took occasion to call manner for the purpose of calling your attention to those crimes. The fact that they had been committed is no longer a question.

The court has had occasion to issue bench warrants to arrest persons connected with the Parrish murder; has had them brought before it and examined. The testimony presents an unusual blood condition of affairs. It seems that the whole community are in some way implicated in this crime. Facts go to show it. There seems to be a combined effort on the part of the community to prevent the witnesses from the punishment due them for the murder they have committed.

I might call your attention to the fact that, when officers seek to arrest persons accused of crimes, they are not able to do so. The parties are screened and secreted by the community. Scarcely had the officers arrived in sight of the town of Springville, before a trumpet was sounded from the wall around the town. The doubt was for the purpose of giving the alarm. The officers were there to make arrests. The officers were in town but a short time; a trumpet sounds again from the wall, for the purpose of announcing that the officers were in town. The officers are screened; others are intimidated by persons in this community.

An officer of this court goes to Springville, meets the bishop of the town, asks him about a certain man for whom he has a writ—he having understood that he was there engaged in a camp meeting, which place he, the officer, goes to and finds at the time in sight, in the street. We have here a Bishop lying to prevent the service of a process of this court and aiding in preventing criminals being brought to punishment.

Such are the acts made to prevent the administration of justice in the courts. Officers are prevented from making arrests. They are thwarted upon all points when they seek to arrest those persons to be identified and brought to punishment.

The facts and conduct go to show that the community there do not desire to have criminals punished; it shows that the Parrishes and Potters were murdered by counsel; that it was done by authority. The testimony goes to show that the persons engaged in committing these murders are officers in that community. It shows that they have since been promoted for committing these bold outrages.

At the commencement of this term of court these persons were to be seventh wind about the streets with the bishops and other dignitaries, but now they are no to be found.

I say all the facts go to show that the outlaws are countenanced by officers in that town, and that there is a determination to cover up and to screen the offenders.

I have had sufficient it me to examine these cases more than two days ago you had all the testimony before you in the Parrish case, and for some cause you refuse to do anything.

Your duty is to find bills when there is sufficient testimony to satisfy you of the probability of the guilt of the party. The court has been patient with you; it has given you time; it has endeavored to be patient, that you might have ample opportunity to do your duty.

The court has no desire but to do its duty, to punish offenders, and enforce the law. It can have no other purpose or motive. It is the desire of this community that the law be fully and faithfully executed, and that high, notorious crimes shall be covered up. It will have to be done without the aid of this court. Should my power need desire such things they must send some other court to this territory who may prove to this Judge at Danbury, and be more subservient to justice.

The court regrets that such position persons hold, either civil or ecclesiastical, if they are guilty of crime. It will use its authority to bring the offenders to justice.

Its legislation has left it no means to support prisoners, no means of paying witnesses, and no means of the court. It could seem that the whole of the legislation of the Territory was to prevent the administration of justice. It was these considerations that induced the court to detain you to expedite the duties devolved upon you.

The court feels that it has discharged its duty. It has furnished you every facility for discharging yours. Will you make no report. In continuance you longer to service would be wrong; the public time or money would further be prostituted or sacrificed by it.

You are therefore discharged from further service.

The court will think of the property of venturing underground.

For your services upon Territorial business the Clerk will hand you his certificate; for the time you were engaged on United State's business the Marshal will pay you. It is expected that this Court is to be used by the community as a means of protecting the sacrilege of Gentiles, who and, and, unless this community will cease to be two murderers, such execution will not be realized. It will be used for no such purpose.

When the people come to their reason and manifest a disposition to punish their own high offenders, it will be time to enforce the law also for their protection. If this court cannot bring you to a proper sense of your duty it can at least turn the savages in record how you shun it.

DEATH OF M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.—The London Times announces the death of the distinguished author of Democracy in America; an event for which previous reports of his rapidly declining health had prepared us. The intelligence will be of melancholy interest to the multitudes in this country, who have read that capital production, and of personal regret to the survivors of those who appreciated the gratification of intercourse with him during his travels through the United States, no less than a quarter of a century ago.

Alexis Clerel de Tocqueville was a great grandson of the loyal and principle Malesherbes, and was born at Vernueil, July 29, 1805.

At the Kentucky Democrats that we have seen express much indignation at the course of the Louisville Courier in opposing the established Democratic doctrine of noninterventsion by Congress with slavery, and his advocacy of the principles professed on that subject by the Opposition.—*Cin. Enq.*

NORFOLK, April 26.

Mr. Letcher is quite ill and utterly unable to meet his appointments for discussion preparatory to the approaching Gubernatorial election.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

MESSRS. BRECKINRIDGE AND GUTHRIE.—The process of disintegration in the once harmonious Democracy is progressing with gratifying rapidity. The party has one great split into North and South on the tariff, internal improvement, and squatter-sovereignty. It has its unappeasable local quarrels among its own members in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, and Louisiana, and now Messrs. Breckinridge and Guthrie have caused a party split in Kentucky on the subject of squatter-sovereignty.

These gentlemen enjoy the reputation of being astute, very astute politicians. This step will be apt to bring their political sagacity and cunning into doubt and disrepute. When each thoroughly tenacious sectional party men thus venture to separate from the great body of their party in the South, they provoke inquiry into their motives. The inquiry presents little difficulty. They are both eager aspirants for a party nomination to the Presidency. In its three last conferences have been taken from the North, fairness equally with the principle of rotation requires that the next shall be taken from the South, where all the available strength is now located. California and Oregon are the only two Northern States that can be relied on for voting in favor of the party nominee. But though the Northern States will give this party so little aid in the electoral college, yet they have a vote in the convention according to their population, which gives them a large majority of the convention. The Northern Democracy are as unanimous in favor of the dogma of nonintervention or squatter-sovereignty as the Southern wing of the party are against it. These gentlemen have the sagacity to foresee an inevitable split of the party upon this slave line and its consequent destruction, unless the South accedes to squatter-sovereignty. Relying upon past experience, they believe that the party can be made to submit to anything rather than endure a party defeat. The mistake they make is in not remembering that the surrenders of local sectional interest and prejudice for the sake of the party have all come from the North. None of them have ever come from the South, nor are they at all likely to come from that quarter, especially in reference to any question bearing upon its great slave interest. That interest the South cherishes with a vigilant, jealous care, high above all party ties. Its position in reference to nonintervention has been irrevocably taken. In the recent debate in the Senate, the position was fixed by a fierce denunciation of the dogma from every Southern Democratic Senator. Some went so far as to declare that they would dissolve the Union rather than submit to nonintervention. With few exceptions, the whole Southern press has followed their lead.

Messrs. Breckinridge and Guthrie, though well aware of this, yet fancy that the South will be compelled to yield in convention, and allow the Northern majority to select the candidate from the South. To put themselves on vantage ground and draw to themselves Northern preference over all Southern competitors, they have induced the party candidates in this State and a portion of its press to advocate non-intervention. Here lies their mistake, and here their cunning will prove to be short-sighted. Their effort to split the Democracy of Kentucky on that subject so far from securing the nomination to one of them will be the very reason why they will be thrown out of the ring as even competitors. Those Southern leaders who have taken so much pains and gone so far to fire the South would refuse to yield, if for no other purpose, for that of defeating the personal scheme of these gentlemen. Should they be induced to yield for the sake of the party, they will take care to do so on the express condition that neither of these gentlemen shall benefit by their concession. In this way and by force of the two-thirds rule, they will dictate the nominee of the convention. For the sake of the concession the Northern delegates will permit them to select the candidate from the South, provided he is sufficiently dough faced to pledge himself to Northern principles. Besides, they will have to encounter the rivalry of at least twenty Southern competitors, every one of whom has equal pretension, and some of whom have superior pretension on the score of talent and qualification, whilst all of them have superior claims on the score of party service.

As to Mr. Breckinridge, who has been a sort of pet darling with the Southern wing of the party, pushing his promotion with such unprecedented rapidity, when they come to know the part he has taken in their betrayal by this attempted schism, they will turn upon him with an *et tu Brute*, which will prove that his attempt will neither be forgotten nor forgiven.

As to Mr. Guthrie, they view him as a sort of *nemo homo*, unknown to the party out of his own State, until by some lucky chance President Pierce took him by the hand and lifted him into a high place, and they will resent his attempt to dictate with scornful indignation. He has been deceived by his success in dictating to his party in Kentucky whilst struggling in a minority. He ought to have profited by the rebuke which his party gave him for his past dictation when it obtained a majority of our Legislature and when he proved to be the weakest of some half dozen competitors for a seat in the Senate. The Charleston convention will be a very different arena from any upon which he has yet tried his power of dictation. He will encounter there scores of men with strong wills and dictatorial tempers equal to his own—men who have for twenty years dictated to the whole party and who will themselves never submit to dictation—men who during all that time have been dragging the party after them upon doubtful issues. Now that they have planted themselves upon a new issue, the legality and justice of which are so clear, so indisputable that even the Southern Opposition unanimously concur with them, it is to be supposed that they will yield for the sake of promoting the political aspirations of such men as Messrs. Breckinridge and Guthrie?

The scheme is a futile one. It cannot succeed, and it will be found that no large portion of even the Democracy of Kentucky will agree to surrender in its pursuit an important principle necessary to the protection of Southern rights and interests. Will it not be laughable if before the election these two gentlemen, together with all the party candidates, should find themselves compelled to take the back track on non-intervention, and bow to the superior sagacity of those Democratic editors, who have adhered to the South and stood up manfully, regardless of their dictation, in support of Southern rights against unjust Northern assumption?

Should so very improbable an event occur as that of placing the nomination within the reach of these two scheming man, there would be for a bystander a most amusing contest between them as to which of the two should get the kick-off. If compelled to bet on either we should wager our dime on Breckinridge. His official position would give him great advantage in the struggle.

It will be seen from the report of the Gubernatorial debate at Lebanon, which we publish in another column, that the Hon. Beriah Magoffin proclaims the power and the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories while the Territorial state exists. We did not doubt that such would be his position when he was properly understood, or when he fully expressed his views. Of course, no other doctrine can be maintained in this State. The Black Republican heresy which opposes this sound Democratic doctrine would sweep away any politician in Kentucky.—*Lou. Courier.*

The Courier says the "debate at Lebanon," but we presume it means the debate at Elizabethtown, as we find the report of no other debate in the number from which we take this extract.

The impression which the Courier's language is adapted (we hope not designed) to make on those not acquainted with the facts is that M

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

DISUNION.—The following extract is taken from an editorial of the Louisville Democrat of last week, written to rebuke those Southern Democrats who advocate "intervention" and to warn against the probable consequences to cause from pressing that principle.

"They are blowing up a storm that will be beyond their control if the people do not put the lead of their condemnation upon it in time. *This is no child's play, gentlemen.* DISUNION IS NOT A MERE BUGBEAR — YOU ARE INSTITUTING TORAD WITH RAILROAD speed. If a little wisdom does not take the place of this sectional fever, then *it will prove true that a union of free and slave States is impossible.*"

To make that proof the Democrat, in a subsequent article, upon which we have already commented, expresses dismion as the true motive of the Southern Democratic Senators and press in refusing to yield up intervention as a propitiation to the North in salvation of the party. Our neighbor seems to have been slow to learn that those Southern Democratic leaders appreciate the smallest pro-slavery interest far above the greatest party advantage. In twenty years' rule they have never made the slightest concession on that subject, nor made the slightest step towards conciliation for the sake of party. So far from doing so, they have all along done everything they could to aid the abolitionists in keeping up and extending the agitation of the slave question. Witness their conduct in reference to Kansas. After having caused the political death of all but two or three of the Northern Representatives whom they compelled to vote with them on that subject, and after losing to the party all the Northern States except four, and after bringing the nation to the very brink of civil war, they relaxed none of the vigor of their abolitionistical intervention over the party. Instead of permitting the final Kansas bill to operate as a settlement of the question, to the great relief of the North-ern wing of their party and the great benefit of the nation, they took care that more should carry with it no such healing influence. By saying in that bill that Kansas had population enough to come in as a slave State, but not half enough to come in as a free State, they gratuitously, wantonly cast an insult and defiance at the North, which has already lost Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and with them the next Presidency. This effect they understood then just as well as they do now. They then fore did it with the express view of keeping up the slavery agitation, widening the breach between the sections and preparing the way for disunion.

The Washington Union, while still the organ of the President, had the unwonted candor to promulge it as undoubted fact, that there "is at the South a wide spread and desperate conspiracy to dissolve the Union." This charge met with no indignant denial in the South nor so far as we are aware has it even been contradicted by the Southern Democratic press. This acquiescence under the charge is sufficient proof of its verity. Did the charge need any further testimony, we have it in the frank avowal of our neighbor of the Democrat. He says "disunion is not a mere bugbear, yes are drifting toward it with railroad speed." This confession is the more important because it is well known that the disunionists at the South is altogether confined to the Democratic ranks, and our neighbor's native candor is unpossessed in giving such testimony.

Will the people of Kentucky and Tennessee continue to slumber in false security, when they warned that we are drifting toward disunion with railroad rapidity. They will surely rouse themselves to a vigilance and energy equal to the occasion. Knowing that their paramount political interests and their most cherished affection for their country are involved in the preservation of the Union they ought to take care to whom they will confide their destiny at such a juncture. They will not confide it to men who are connected by the strong ties of party affiliation to the very conspirators who are plotting disunion — conspirators who, from a mistaken view of the interests of their section and from settled hate of the Union, agree with Mr. Rhett, that all true Southern statesmanship consists in "making combinations and shaping events so as to bring about a speedy dissolution of the Union." These bad men have taken through the influence of party ties already obtained in various instances the aid of Democratic Representatives from Kentucky in shaping events to further their schemes. Whether this aid was willingly or unwittingly given, it equally shows that Democrats are not the proper men to be trusted upon such an occasion. While the Democratic party remains, as it now undoubtedly is, under the rule and guidance of disunionists, it has no just claims on the confidence of the Kentuckians and Tennesseans. The peril of disunion and the means for preventing it are the paramount subject for consideration during the present election campaign. All other topics, intrinsically important as many of them are, dwindle into comparative insignificance.

☞ The Owensboro Democrat refers to our comments on one of its recent articles as follows:

The Louisville Journal takes up our article of the 13th on the subject of slavery in the Territories. The Journal misconstrues and misrepresents our object. We do not think that Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of slavery in or out of the Territories; and all the protection that slavery can receive in the Territories is by the Courts. We leave it to the regulating and empowering the people of the Territory to form a Legislative body to legislate for the Territory; if that Legislative body should attempt, in the language of Judge Douglas, "to legislate unfriendly to slavery in the Territories," Congress can repeal their own act, and take from the Territory that power that Congress had extended to the Territory; in that view, Congress can extend incidental protection.

The Owensboro paper here denies that Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, affirming that the only protection which Congress can afford to slavery in a Territory is by the repeal of the organic act. We construed its article of the 13th ult. as affirming the right of Congress to protect slavery in a Territory by direct legislation, without disturbing the organic act. This is the construction of which it complains as a misconstruction. We submit the justice of its complaint to the public. In its article of the 13th ult., it said:

WE MAINTAIN THAT CONGRESS HAS THE RIGHT TO PROTECT THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, IT IS LEGISLATIVE, DOES NOT, AND AT THE SAME TIME DENY THAT CONGRESS HAS THE POWER TO ESTABLISH OR PROHIBIT.

* * * * * *

WE HOLD THAT ANY LAW PASSED BY A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, AND NOT AUTHORIZED BY ITS ORGANIC ACT, CAN BE ABROGATED AND NULLIFIED BY THE COURTS. OR CONTRARY TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE BY any judicial tribunal whatever, and this results from the relationship between the two bodies, the one being the creature of the other must necessarily assume a qualified extent at least dependent upon the creator.

* * * * * *

When it becomes to be an established policy that Congress, even when acted by a Territorial Legislature, can prohibit the introduction of slavery into a Territory, and by the operation of that principle virtually hand over all the rich and fertile territory we now possess to the Free States, to the exclusion of the South, then we my the days of this Union not only are but ought to be numbered, and the Southern people will then by force demand the recognition of those rights which as yet they have not asked, but which under the sanction of constitutional guarantees. Too long already has the equilibrium that existed between North and South at the beginning of our national existence been quietly and tamely submitted to; too much has been sacrificed and lost beyond the hope of reclamation; too severely has Southern forbearance been taxed to gratify the instincts of Northern aggrandizement to submit to such an odious principle as squatter-sovereignty or Congressional interference on the subject of slavery in the Territories beyond LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION.

Comment is unnecessary. The Owensboro chap may back down and back out and run away from this position as fast and as far as he pleases, but he can't conceal his retreat. The desertion is open and barefaced. It is ridiculous for one who has made such time on all-fours as he has been making within the last fortnight to pretend that he has been all the while standing erect and stiff. We hope the Owensboro editor is not an undiagnosed simpleton. He says we "misconstrue" his position. We rather think we understand both him and his position a little better than he understands either.

☞ Democracy is the great chameleon of political natural history, and the instincts and habits of the party are in strict conformity with those of the animal. Buchanan, the celebrated naturalist, says of the chameleon:

*It twist the two sides of the body, there seems a lack of symmetry. One eye may be looking away at toward, while the other is looking as directly backward. One may be spotted yellow, while the other is wide awake. And this kind of independence and amazing action applies to each side of the creature—to its limbs. It can not move because its limbs refuse to act in concert. Could the two sides unite and one another and agree on a jewelled course of action, it might always be awake or half awake. But it gains nothing by its unnatural independence; the two sides are like two horses that won't work in harness. It seems strange, with such a peculiarity, that an tree, or form, *Genus*, the creature should be able to make any progress. But so there is no law and for no one work, and so the insect tribe refuses to come to it, so they seem, in regard to all matters, to be the sport of difficulties, and to move in harness. The church is a potent and solemn.*

Look now at the analogy. There is no sympathy between the two sides of the Democracy—one looks forward to progress, the other casts lingering glances at the landmarks of the past; each portion is independent of the other and they can't act in concert; they won't work in the same harness or draw in the same team. But both sides are fed by one mouth, *the Federal Treasury*, and, under its influences, they sink their differences and move in harmony. Take any Locofoco, selected at random, and he will have all the specific marks of the native race. Give Mr. A guano any one of his limbs, and from it he could describe the whole tribe, just as the scale of a fish or the tooth of an animal leads the inductive philosopher to a knowledge of the complete anatomy of the perfect animal. Then look at the menagerie at feeding time, and see how their ravenous instincts teach them to gorge at the public treasury, and how, at the staunch distance, the gaunt chameleon, species Locofoco, assumes an air of happy languor in harmony with mankind, devoted to the Union, in love with itself, and beatific in its praises of Democracy.

☞ A correspondent at Hardstown, whose letter we publish to-day, says that Mr. Magoffin, in the discussion at that place last Wednesday, as is usual, "pitched into Prentice and the Journal." It is perhaps due to Mr. Magoffin that we should state, what we learned the other day from the best possible authority, that when he "pitches into Prentice and the Journal," an exercise for which he has an undoubted proclivity, it is very far from his purpose to attribute any peculiar "abolition tendencies" to either, but simply to put both in the same category with Mr. Bell and the rest of the Opposition in the South, as opposing the Democracy in common with the Republicans of the North. And we learned at the same time from the same unquestionable authority that Mr. Magoffin made this explanation publicly in one of his recent speeches.

☞ The new man at the bellows of the official organ has sound breath at the start, and we are therefore prepared to find Gen. Bowman engaged in an extensive puffing system through the Washington Constitution. By the way the editor of the States intimates that the General has been guilty of a "sly sarcasm" in calling the President's organ "The Constitution;" perhaps he has, but he is assured by far from any where he alleges that within the Opposition party is composed of a heterogeneous mass of irreconcilable elements, avowing the most antagonistic doctrines, the Democratic bond of union is a common faith and a common constitution. We defy the production of an instance where, in city, county, or State, the Democracy are not rent by dissensions, divided in faith, and most variously interpreting the requirements of the Constitution on the question of protecting slavery in the Territories and every other question except the public plunder. Such a representative is insignificance.

☞ The Courier, referring to non-intervention, says:

The misrepresentation of Kentucky sentiment on this subject, by the Louisville Democrat and its intermeddling trumpeter, the Cincinnati Enquirer, will soon be rectified.

Will it be? or would it be "rectified" by the election of Beriah Magoffin, the representative and champion of the policy advocated by "the Louisville Democrat, and its intermeddling trumpeter, the Cincinnati Enquirer?"

The Courier proposes to rectify a "misrepresentation of Kentucky sentiment" by elevating the leader of the "misrepresentation" to the first office in the State. Its views of rectifying in this particular are worthy of its sense of rectitude in general.

☞ The editor of the Memphis Enquirer says that a man should never attempt to kiss a lady's hand without knowing whether it would be agreeable to her. But pray how is he to ascertain whether it would be agreeable or not? Must he, as a preliminary or rather a *feeler*, squeeze her hand a little to see how she likes *that*? Or should he make a direct and formal proposition to her—my dear creature, please let me kiss your hand? Or should he gaze steadfastly into her eyes until he sees, written distinctly upon the retina, "please kiss me, sir"—or until she presents him with the little flower "*jump up and kiss me!*"

☞ Governor Medary, of Kansas, has reached his former home at Columbus on a visit. We think our old "hereditary enemy" has done credit to the President's sagacity in his appointment, and evinced much editorial tact in his official position, having survived longer on the hot waters of Border Ruffianism and Free State Rowdyism than any of his predecessors. He has not been bullied red yet, while those who went before him are at scarlet as shrimps or lobsters in a seething pot.

☞ The Memphis Bulletin responds to the suggestion of the Louisville Democrat to the pretended friends of Mr. Guthrie, that, if they expect him to be the nominee of the Charleston convention, they had better alter their tactics, by saying: "The Democrat is right. Guthrie's friends are putting him down faster than they are putting him up. If they keep on they will murder him. If they let him alone he will die a natural death."

☞ In respect to squatter-sovereignty, the Democrat lies on one side of the bed, and the Courier on the other. Mr. Magoffin has crept right in between the fair couple, and both are hugging desperately up to him at once, each jealous of his favors to the other. What a predicament for a poor man to be in!

☞ W. C. Anderson, Esq., opens the ball for the Congressional canvass in the Fourth district, at Liberty, to-day, and proceeds thence to Jamestown to fulfil his published appointments throughout the district.

☞ Messrs. Hiles & Bowdom, of Philadelphia, have just finished for our use a business envelope which is exceedingly neat, of the very best paper, and, what is of great importance, well supplied with adhesive matter for sealing securely. They can supply embossed or engraved patterns to any design, and their charges are very reasonable. We take pleasure in recommending them to all who are in want of an article which now has become as indispensable to every man of business as pen, ink, and paper. Should any firm need envel pes, we feel confident the good taste of the manufacturers will supply their wants satisfactorily, without the trouble of forwarding anything more than their names and business.

☞ In the following paragraph, one of our Democratic contemporaries hits t'other right between the eyes. Lord, what a scoldcloser!

"No Democrat can deny the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery against lawless legislation in the Territories, and they know it. April 26." "Is the oracle that speaks for everybody. Well, really, we feel bad about that. After we have quoted Magoffin, Bell, Preston, and others, we thought we had at least one Democrat to back us. But if the oracle speaks for everybody, we'll

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural

MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.—We see by the St. Louis papers that the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer $20,000 in premiums for the fourth annual fair to be held 26th September next, and invite competition from the whole Union. Among other liberal prizes are the following: For the best thoroughbred stallion $1000; for the best roadster stallion, in harness, $1000; for the best thoroughbred bull $1000. No entry fee required in any department, and the premiums to be paid in plate or coin at the option of the successful competitor.

☞ We copy the following from the Massachusetts Ploughman as embodying our views in regard to agricultural colleges. While we claim an equality for agriculture with other departments in the general government by the establishment of a purely agricultural and horticultural department for the collection and distribution of useful plants and seeds, the publication of facts in regard to our great national, internal life, we are satisfied that agricultural colleges, either national or State, will not "quit cost:"

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—A very intelligent correspondent, whose name we are not at liberty at present to give, writes as follows:

"I am not, as you know, in favor of agricultural colleges. They are not adapted to American customs, and the great body of farmers cannot be directly benefitted by them. I wish to see the farmers of my country well educated generally; to see them animated by a spirit of investigation; to see them giving their leisure to reading and conversation upon agriculture; and thus prepare themselves to make advances for their own account and to accept the truths of science and experience as they may be presented from time to time."

The manual labor system, as we have often said, is the only one which could stand any chance of success—and the objections to this are so numerous that our patriotic farmers will not adopt it.

So much depends on actual trial in the field—on practice and detail—that a professor must spend much of his time in the field, or his students, who were bred on a farm, would run ahead of him at every corner. The boy of fourteen would be able to answer more questions than the master of forty.

Some general principles may be taught to classes in schools. Some scientific problems may be explained. Chemistry as applied to farming may be studied in school rooms on rainy days, but no professor could hope to keep his young farmers on their seats in good summer weather.

He might teach them from the book how many parts the manure in a coward consisted of. He would give them a dozen hard names, not in common use, to store up in memory. He would charge them to be particular and not let the Ammonia fly off and be lost, for though this comes from the atmosphere and lodges on the manure heap, it must not have free action, lest it should fly away to some distant field or region and be lost. He therefore directs to keep the manure buried up deep both in the barn yard and field, lest it would not find its way to the roots of plants.

And now he asks a practical question on this all important subject, "the application of manures," and the first boy talks him down by telling him it cost more to carry and spread all his manure in a cornfield—that he does not think manure runs away in the mind that is called ammonia, but that it gathers more ammonia from the air than it loses. And he states the fact that his father has grown much the be ter corn where his manure was most slightly buried by means of a common harrow.

Now the teacher must stop and give up his long cherished idea in regard to the flights of ammonia from a cornfield—or he must give up the boy to the old farmer. The books and the experience of the best farmers do not agree; and who is to decide? Shall the ammonia be measured like the corn; or shall farmers have to lie on step by step as the farmers of England were by the great chemist, Liebig, without regard to actual facts.

Now if the study of chemistry fails to give much light to the practical farmer, the very head and front of this theoretical farming fails, and all farmers will demand better proofs of progress than they can get in the schools.

Teachers of chemistry are plenty enough, and the wonders developed in the study of that important science are not to be slighted. But their application to practical farming is another matter, and farmers are bound to be on their guard.

But who shall we find to teach the important business of holding plows, driving oxen, horses, and mules? Planting and harvesting the main crops? Tilling in its varied forms? Husking corn by hand, where each ear, from half a dozen acres, must be picked up singly and stripped of its husks. One hundred ears to a basket, and 600 baskets make 60, 000 ears to be handled singly. Who is to teach this kind of work?

Boys must be taught, but they incline to look up to the best husker. He can show them how to perform this important operation though he has no more education than our free common schools have furnished.

So in regard to milking cows and rearing young stock—how much can be acquired within the walls of a school or college to aid the boy in his progress from childhood.

Indeed nearly all that is of any value in farming is learned in the field and must be taught by men who have long been conversant with the business.

DAMP STABLES.—There is a valuable hint contained in the following experience of an extensive stock farmer writing to the Boston Cultivator:

When I first came to the farm which I now hold by purchase, I found the stable built under large trees and near a spring, and of a very unhealthy aspect. My horses were soon in poor condition, with long and rough coats and almost always lax in their bowels, nor could I get them up by extra food or lighter work; but I soon found that the moist air they were always sick. Their milk fell off, and their butter was poor and of a bad color and taste, and four of them slipped their calves before their time, and the spring following I moved their winter quarters in a worse state than I had ever seen them and two of them died from access on going to pasture. On inquiry, I found that the tenant who had held always been what the neighbors termed unfortunate in his horses and cattle, and from that cause more than any other he had not been able to make both ends meet. The truth flashed upon me in an instant, and in a very short time I was sure it has taken me to tell my story I had commenced pulling down the stable, the unhealthiness of which had been, I was convinced, the cause of all the evil and the loss, and it was no more than two days before there was not left one stone upon another of the whole fabric. I now set to work and erected a stable on higher ground, removed from the shade of trees, with a southern exposure, dry, airy, and cleanly, and from that day I have had neither sickness nor sorrow in my out-door household. My horses fare no less well and are always sleek and in good condition, and my cows are a credit to their keeper. Our butter brings two cents a pound more in the market, and for the last year our sales are more than double those of the number of cows and the same pasturage, and no more premature calves. Instead of watering my cattle as heretofore, at the spring under the tree, I sunk a well and put in a pump; and it is enough to see them in the yard for the summer, and another under shelter for the winter, my cattle slake their thirst without setting up their coats as they used to do after drinking at the hole under the tree. I was satisfied that if the water was warm they were accustomed to shake all over as if they were in a fit of ague after drinking their fill of this water; and so the bad aspect of the stable, I attributed to the sickness and misery which I have experienced among my cattle and horses.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

A PIECE OF HORTICULTURAL HISTORY; OR HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.—Concentration of attention on any particular object has ever been known to exert its force with greater influence than by embracing a variety, which only tends to weaken. In all the mechanical trades or professions, the man who is the rule rather than the exception; and all active combinations of men of capital is to perfect one particular branch of whatever they may enter upon. Nor is this confined to the manufacturer alone; the mere vendors in all centralised communities confine themselves pretty much to articles belonging to the same class. That, as affecting the lowest price at which any commodity can be sent to the market is remunerating prices, the principle admits of no dispute, few will question. Yet if applicable and practised in mechanical pursuits, analogy would lead us to look for it in others, and why not in horticulture and its twin sister agriculture. No doubt from sheer habit, where we find our fruit and forest trees, there we look to find our flower seeds; and it is not common conducive to supplying the wants of the million?

As one of the few instances of *specialities* to be met with in supplying horticultural wants, we instance the following. How it will succeed ultimately, time alone can discover:

In a retired and comparatively secluded village in one of the New England States, lived a man who followed the occupation of machinist in a factory, better known for fashioning the sword than the plowshare or pruning hook. From youth up, although chance applied this kind of employment as a means of gaining a livelihood, he was always noted for his fondness of the gardens and flowers, and took much delight in the cultivation, as an amateur, of such things usually grown in a small garden gained by industry.

In one ten years since, the wife of this mechanic chanced to see a plant of the original but beautiful *Verbena melindres*, and obtained a small slip, which she carried home with great exultation, and which by care was soon formed into a thriving plant. Week after week, and month after month passed, still no signs of flowers appeared on the new largely specimen; and many were the misgivings of the mechanic as to any good that could come out of such a species of vegetable existence as the plant so long and favorably spoken of by his wife.

As spring advanced, however, symptoms at last began to show themselves of its soon deciding its fate by actual flower. On a fair morning its rich flowers unfolded to the balmy influence of spring's warmth, taking captive the mechanic, who could not rest until he had others, said to be in existence, with different colored flowers.

Years passed on, until by a thorough passion, a goodly number of varieties were obtained, and a sort of low window or green-house was added to his dwelling, for the accommodation of the increasing numbers of Flora's treasures. So much interest did the collection create in the immediate neighborhood, that the idea occurred to the owner of turning them to some account, and yet ride his hobby. A sort of visionary dream flitted over his mind, of setting up as a Verbena raiser and grower as a means of a livelihood.

The idea of course was scouted by all the good people of the village, as one which could only end in failure. Not so, however, our hero; he had some shrewd inklings of its great adaptedness to the summer flower garden, and what was vastly to his purpose that such year a fresh supply would be required, simply because Jack Frost terminates their existence in the fall.

Some three years ago a green house was determined on for trial, sticking to his occupation for a time, until the thing was fairly got a going. A result of surprise only tended to confirm his conclusions: a second was entered upon with increased demands from the public, at the end of which time the verbena business was warranted the relinquishment of the other, and during the past season plants were sent into at least half the States of the Union and the Canadas—some three hundred varieties in his collection, many simply from old associations or for trial—some 20,000 plants prepared for the wants of the public—all of which vanished, and still more were demanded.

No other plant is sold from this establishment, and many will have recognized the owner to have been no other than Dexter Snow, "the Verbena man."—*Country Gentleman.*

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

YOUR ESTIMATION OF YOUR CALLING.—*Messrs. Editors:* There are those who look with disdain and contempt on a farmer's life; no matter for that, it is not worth the minding but when the farmers themselves, the yeomanry of New England, become vain weaklings, and feel ashamed of their vocation, there is evil indeed, for no man whose calling is dishonorable in his own estimation can accomplish half as much as though he pursued it in honest pride. We say then to the farmer, hold a high estimation of your pursuit. Not that it is an idle or easy robbing, and you are to make people believe it a substantial reality, nor that you are to bolster up a calling which is weak and low, but that you are to rank it where it belongs—amongst the first of pursuits—and not look up with inferiority to the man who goes through the world with soft hands, and perchance a softer head.

Perhaps you see no nobility in labor. Hard and homely toil, heaven's great ordinance for human improvement, the earth, an unsightly mass whereupon to labor, the mine delved by human hands, rough materials hewed in the dark forest, are but avenues of happiness. Human energy, perseverance, patience, and virtue, the exercise of which only bring the highest pleasure, are all dependent upon the necessity of labor with head and hands. Without these, mankind would become as ignoble and senseless as Asiatic voluptuaries, wallowing in animalism and the dregs of human depravity, enervated in mind, brutalized in body.

Learn then, ye farmers, how utterly contemptible are those who disdain to toil. We are coworkers with God; it is our province to develop the creation, to develop the utilizing capability of His works, to render deformity symmetrical, to make the waste and barren places bud and blossom as the rose.

Through a hard experience we know well all of despite a farmer's life, its toil and drudgery, so termed, learn after all, that its pleasures are the most solid and enduring. Its merits within the last few years have been learned and appreciated by many a perplexed and harrassed man in the world of finance. Let two men start together in life, one with agricultural and the other with a mercantile or professional pursuit; let each devote his energies to the chosen vocation, exercising the ability all needful discretion and judgment, and the reward of success is sure to crown the former than the other.

Many a farmer can exclaim like unto those who started with him in life; some allured by the hope of wealth in commercial pursuits, some beguiled by glittering renown and fame to be acquired, and others content to work in the fruitful and bountifully yielding earth. Some of his early acquaintances found a watery grave, there to sleep till the sea gives up its dead; some, worn out with repeated disappointment, struggles, and failures, lived, and that was all; and not a few, endowed with intellect and gifted with brilliant talents, lured by temptation, went down to dishonored and untimely graves. Some, chilled by the coldness and uncharitableness of an unfeeling world, baffled and tried beyond endurance, sought at last the only solace and abiding comfort, the hope of a better life beyond the grave; some in wisdom found the toils and struggles of agricultural life with determination and heroic bravery, and are at last surrounded with peace and plenty on their own domains, viewing with satisfaction the result of their own labors. Resting from toil in old age beneath the shade of trees of their own planting, they wait patiently and hopefully for the close of a well-planned and successful life.

"How blest is he, who ceases to be active here,
A tooth of labor with an age of ease;
Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
And seeks the hard to combat here to fly:
He onward moves to meet his better end,
A staple crowned beforehand with virtue's friend;
Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
While resignation gently closes the way;
And all his prospects brightening to the last,
His flame commences ere the world be past."

EDWD H. SHERMAN.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

TO MAKE MONEY WITH POULTRY.—I see so many discussions about the profits of poultry in your paper, that I induce you to insert the following, which, if faithfully put in practice, will give the desired results—viz, large profits:

The object is to have hens that will lay an egg a day every day in the year. Thus, if you begin with 300 hens, they must lay 300 eggs, or 25 dozen a day, or 9,125 dozen a year, which at 20 cents per dozen, will be $1,825 cash a year; the expenses on this will not exceed $600.

If a man has five or six acres of land, he can begin with 1,000 hens and about 80 or 100 roosters. He will have to inclose his land with board fences about six feet high; make the hen houses along that fence—seven or eight feet wide, eight or nine feet high in front, with doors and windows every fifteen or twenty feet—one or two roosting poles along the whole length back, so as to give every bird one foot square at least to roost—the nests can be put under the windows or back part of the house; there will be then sufficient space in the yard for a storm and feeding room to put them in stormy weather—the house in such weather being well supplied with clear water and ashes, lime and sand, for the hens to roll and dust themselves in.

The interior of the six acres will have to be divided in several divisions, which can be done with lath fences so as to keep the poultry in as many distinct groups as possible; as they will naturally root in the house, the groups by themselves also although it may be partitioned off for that purpose, and also well supplied with clear water every day, lime, ashes, and sand.

The way to make them lay every day is to feed them on nothing but cut raw meat, which may be of any kind—horse or dog or any other meat, worms, grasshoppers, or offal meat. They will then lay every day certain. No hens should be allowed to set. Any eggs that want to be hatched should be hatched by artificial means (an incubator) so as not to disturb the hens from laying.

In the choice of poultry discard all except good barn-yard fowls—Dominiques, Dorkings, and Spanish will do very well, and the common dung-hill fowl. These will prove the most profitable.

As above, a man with 1,000 hens will get 30,416½ dozens of eggs a year, worth, at 20 cents per dozen, $6,083 31; but in winter eggs will sometimes sell for one third to one-half more, and often double the price in summer.

Twenty to twenty-five acres will be sufficient to keep 100,000 hens; but then room should be had elsewhere to prepare the meat, the expense of which would be high, but the income would be large—almost fabulous, however true and certain.

Properly to estimate the expenses of feeding, will depend on how much meat can be procured. Near a large city it will be less than elsewhere, owing to the better supply of dead horses, so that in a measure the greater number of hens, the less the meat will almost; for there are any number of dead horses and dogs can be got, and even particularly a profit can be made on the dead horses, so that the meat would cost almost, and in many cases nothing: for the hides, the hoofs, the bones, the hair, and bones can be disposed of; the glue and Prussian blue manufacturers will buy the heads, hoofs, and joints; the tanners will buy the hides; the buttons makers will buy the large bones, collars will buy the small and flat bones for handles, or the rest of the bones can be sold to the bone dust makers for manure, &c., &c., or the gluten can be boiled and made into gelatine. Any quantity of meat can be prepared by chopping it fine, packing it into barrels with salt and pepper, and keeping it in a temperature a little above freezing, all the year round.

The hens at the rate of 100 to an acre and thrive uncommonly on it. Any one can thus graduate the income he is desirous to realize from any given number of hens.

No hens should be kept over four years. All at that age should be fed on grain for three weeks and then sold off.

I have yet the ball in motion, to keep it rolling. But everything is to be done, and all will come in time, with attention, due care, and perseverance. The profit with them, however, commence with the first day if properly put in execution and readiness.

F. A. NAUTS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

POULTRY—*Preparations for Spring*—It would be well to make some preparation for the accommodation of poultry. Many birds will soon begin to lay—early fresh eggs will certainly bring the highest price. A close observer says: "Beginners in keeping poultry are prone to suppose that the nest of a sitting hen should be made as hot and dry as possible. This is wrong. A hen, if left to herself, seeks a cool, sheltered place for her nest on the ground, it is rather damp and moist than dry. But dampness in houses where poultry are kept in the house, as in the present season, is to be avoided. There should be gravel, or some substitute such as the rubbish from an old building, broken bricks, and old mortar.

This floor should be spread with fresh straw every morning. This can easily be taken up, and with it all the manure made by the fowls. This tends to keep them healthy by keeping them clean. A flat box that will hold a good qu ntity of ashes, into which the hens can throw a handful of them and roll, pbor, should be provided for fowls, whether they are kept in the house or not. This will subtle them to keep themselves free from lice. Cleanliness is the great necessity for fowls. They may be fed over ro well, but if not afforded facilities for keeping themselves clean, they will not thrive.

Regular and moderate feeding is considered better than irregular and excessive feeding. Fowls are constantly within reach. "Give them only what they will run after, at regular time," is a maxim of the best poultry breeders, and to this we add: Recollect that six fowls well kept will afford more satisfaction and better returns than two dozen shifting for themselves, without room and without care.

Michigan Farmer.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT SHEEP AND WOOL.—*Mr. Editor:* Some time ago, in closing an article on wool and its prospects, you called on farmers in different localities to inform you of the condition of sheep in their respective places. As no one has responded from this section, I will give you the result of my observation. The next clip will be a light one, for the following reasons:

The winter has been a mild one; wool does not grow as rapidly in warm weather. What very few farmers have learned as yet that it is for their benefit to keep sheep in close quarters during winter, consequently there are a great many poor sheep about the country, unable to rise up in a without staggering. Sheep of this character can not be expected to yield the best results; besides, the reduced individuals, should they survive until shearing time, will have lost from 10 to 75 per cent. of their wool.

Men suppose such a winter as the past, that they keep their sheep cheaply, because they consume but little hay. But when they come to sum and figure the loss, he will come to the conclusion that it is a costly way of doing business.

There will be a loss of 15 per cent. in dead sheep, 20 per cent in the reduced weight of wool, a loss of 10 per cent. in wool shed from sheep's backs.

Besides a loss of 25 per cent. on the lambs that die because of the condition of the ewes.

Is there less demand for wool? Is it lower? and I think it is not over estimated. R. RANDALL.

Michigan Farmer.

☞ We have seen a letter from Jos. T. Ord, E q., Munday's Landing, Ky., a gentleman well known in Hiram McGehee for the cure of hog cholera and succeeded in every case. We would like to see this remedy in more general use. Let it be fully tested. If it proves what it is represented to be, a cure, what an amount of money is saved to the farmer in the preservation of his hogs from this disease.

Write to H. McGehee, Louisville, for information.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The intelligence by the steamer Tennessee of the threatened bombardment of Vera Cruz by the British is not believed here, for the reason that the claims of both the English and French governments were satisfactorily settled six months ago, and that on the 6th inst. Miramon was at Orizaba, which is 60 leagues from the city of Mexico. It is considered, impossible that he could have reached the latter on the 11th inst.

A private letter from a responsible source, dated at Bogota, has been received, stating that the Dog holders of bonds of the New Granadian government have demanded some substantial security for the payment of interest and ultimate redemption, and that the British government is assisting the demands. One of the propositions is for power to close the franchise of the Panama Railroad and assign them to the bondholders as reported.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that for some days past negotiations have been going on between the chiefs of the regular Democracy and those of the Douglas wing of the party, including Mr. Douglas himself, broadly foreshadowing the following Presidential programme:

1-4. The reunion of the two factions upon a compromise on the question of slavery in the Territories, which will leave the exclusive supervision of the subject to the Supreme Court, with the right of the Southern people to settle in the Territories with their slave property remaining as affirmed by the Dred Scott decision.

2d. Two Democratic Conventions in 1860. The work of the Charleston Convention to be limited to the reunion of the party upon a new platform The second Convention, in this event, will probably be fixed for September and in the city of New York. By that time the chiefs of the party will have discovered the most available candidate and the weak points on the enemy's lines.

MEMPHIS, April 27.

The Democratic convention at Somerville for the Tenth District nominated Wm. T. Avery for Representative to Congress.

Diamond Island For Sale.

THIS ISLAND is situated in Henderson county, Ky., 12 miles below the city of Henderson and 25 miles below Evansville, Ind., and owing to the circumnavigation of the river, is only about 12 miles from each place by land. It contains upwards of 1,300 acres and is surrounded by water at all seasons of the year. Not owning sufficient force to work this property up to its capacity, and wishing the means of buying, I have determined to sell it, and in doing so, an opportunity for plea ant and profitable farming and planting is offered that for the WORLD IS GIAN LENHED TO EQUAL.

At least 1,000 acres of the island is of the strongest alluvial, hardly equaled and not surpassed, by the best. It will produce from 75 to 100 bushels of corn and from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of tobacco to the acre, year after year, without change or rest, besides the heaviest crops of everything else produced in this climate, requiring strong soil. I have a small young orchard of peach and apple trees, a part of which will be bearing next year, and it is believed that, on account of the surrounding water this crop will never fail. I have cleared and under strong fence about 200 acres, and have deadened, now nearly dry enough to burn, about 300 acres more. On the farm there are about two miles of plank fence, stable room for 100 head of horses, mules, or cattle, with plain, comfortable buildings for overseer, tenants, smoke houses, cisterns, &c.

This property is well adapted to the raising of mules, cattle, and hogs, as the natural grasses are very fine, lasting from 8 to 9 months of the year, besides, during the winter, affording grazing equal to the best rye pasture. I have had ready for the market (grazed from 8 to 30 miles and horses, from 90 to 150 cattle, and have raised annually from 100 to 150 hogs, all of which have taken their subsistence mainly in the woods. Stock are, by the surrounding waters, prevented from leaving the island, and the stock of others in the surrounding country are for the same reason prevented from going to it. With such acres in cultivation all the stock necessary (and a surplus if desired) for working and maintainance of the property may be raised upon it, making it impossible to buy only farm tools and negro clothing to work and carry on the farm. I have plenty of hands to protect a large amount of stock, in any flood ever known in this vicinity. Without, if in the course of years to come, the proprietor of this property should get it all or nearly all in cultivation, he would not be more than ordinarily fortunate. Extent for his work stock, dispensing with foreign entirely. Firm for cultivation of corn and tobacco alone from five to eight hundred dollars to the acre annually may be made, by selling in the usual way in the home markets; with the advantage of raising stock, to use the drop, and with the large leafy tobacco grown upon this land, to use it satisfactorily, if the proprietor would distil his corn and stem his tobacco, then put up the whole in a superior article.

Upon this island negro property is comparatively safe, as there can be no going or coming without permission, and experience has shown that the bad example of other negroes or the bad advice of white men.

Also, the fact of the numerous packets passing this property, persons may at trifling expense go to or from it at almost any hour they desire.

For the truth of the same facts stated above, I would refer to the Hon. Archibald Dixon or Col. D. R. Burbank, on the island, or to persons well acquainted with this property and experienced in this river bottom farming.

For terms and particulars, apply to myself at this place, either by mail or otherwise. (T. A. A. Gordon, President of Southern Bank of Kentucky at Louisville.

GEO. M. PRIVET.

HENDERSON, KY., April, 1859. apr 22dawtw2m

THREE LADIES.

GRADUATES of an Eastern Normal School and experienced Teachers, desire situations in Kentucky. Are prepared to conduct a school and teach the higher English branches, including Music and French. Are at present teaching in Louisiana, but would prefer a more Northern locality. Two of them wish to be situated together. Address with terms, &c.,

MISS M. A. CLARK,
Greenwood, Caddo Parish, La.

apr23 d&w3t

$100—PROCLAMATION!

Wonderful Medical Cures by the Application of PROF. DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL! ON MAN AND BEAST.

To the Inhabitants of Philadelphia and Vicinity:

I PROPOSE to cure, almost instantaneously, individuals afflicted with Deafness, Headache, Neuralgia, Chills Fever, Acute, Rheumatism, and all Sores and Pains.

I propose to check and effectually dispate more ache and pain, and to accomplish nearer and more perfect equilibrium of the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time, the masses themselves being judge.

I do not propose to cure every disease, but all such as are curable by the combination of medical appliances My Electric Oil operates on chemical and electro principles, and is, therefore, applicable to the cure or natural restoration of any organic disorder arising from an improper circulation of Nervo-vital fluid.

I do not propose to pass on the merits of my remedies for daily measure, but to leave the matter—both well and sick—because, if these things are so, all are alike interested.

N. B. Please inform me of all failures to cure.

C. DeGRATH, Philadelphia,
Principal Office, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

RAYMOND & TYLER,
No. 74 Fourth street,
Agents for Louisville.

mar21 d&w&wnow

R. A. BALL, Louisville. Wm. MEADOCK, New York.

BELL & MURDOCK.

At their old stand, 558 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MURDOCK, BELL, & CO.,

43 Broad Street, New York, Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advance made on consignments to either house.

jan7 d&wtf

No. 489! No. 489!

MARKET ST.

MRS. C. SELLIGER,

No. 489 Market St.,

North Side, 2d door from the Corner of Third.

HAS just received a full and large stock of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, which she offers at the lowest cash prices.

Also, just received a complete assortment of WOOL CORSETS, called the

PICCOLOMINI BONNET.

☞ Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH, *Attorney at Law,*

HAS removed to Louisville and proposes to practice his profession in the City and Court of Appeals and the County of Jefferson.

☞ OFFICE between Fifth and Centre, on Jefferson street. apr3 d&m6w4

IRON RAILING AND HOUSE SMITHING WORKS,

H. J. MEAD & SON,
GREEN STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS of Burglar Proof Safes, Iron Railings, Jails, Verandahs, Balconies, Bank Vaults, Fire Proof Bank Doors, Shutters, Grates, &c.

Also, every variety of IRON WORK for Public or Private Buildings.

ORNAMENTAL ENCLOSURES for Cemetery Lots of new patterns—very substantial and elegant.

Also, all work in the HOUSE-SMITHING line done at the shortest notice and at prices as low as the lowest.

Persons building will find it advantageous to place them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Orders from the trade promptly attended to.

A BOOK OF PLANS sent on application by letter.

☞ Particular attention given to JAIL WORK and BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFES.

nov10 d&w1tf H. J. MEAD & SON.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN

JUVIN'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS, manufactured expressly for our retail trade, and purchased by ourselves with great care, to meet the wants of this community. DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,

April 23 d&w 3 Doors West of Fourth street, Between Market and Jefferson.

SUNDRIES.

200 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
200 do prime Millet seed;
200 do do Hemp Seed;
50 bbls White Seneca Potatoes;
50 do prime Texas Tecanse; for sale by

apr26 w2m6d PITKIN & BROTHER.

MURRELL & CO.,

Successors to Murrell, Tritz, & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 452 Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets,

jan1 d&w1y LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

Pages and 100 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs and Engravings—Price Only 25 Cents in Silver.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ☜

☞ A NEW and REVISED EDITION of 250 pages and 100 plates, Price 25 cents, on a Disease of a delicate and comprehensive Treatise on the Nature and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful Unions, modes of securing them—Impotence, Sterility and Infertile ones.—Impotence and removal—nervous debility, premature decay, and the diseases at once so simple, safe, and effectual, that failure is impossible—Rules for daily management—a chapter on Sophistorrhoea, with practical observations on a salve and a remedy for daily management—an essay on Gonorrhoea, with practical observations on a salve and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints, the evils resulting from empirical pretence, or bad advice—a medical commentaries on the diseases of females from infancy to old age—each case graphically illustrated by beautiful plates. It points out the remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the youth. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and also are conscious of having bartered the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled to. Price 25 cents per copy or five copies for one dollar. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States, by addressing Dr. Lockner (post paid), Albany, New York, enclosing 25 cents.

N. B. Those who prefer may consult Dr. LOCKNER upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

ADDRESS DR. M. R. LOCKNER, No. 81 Maiden Lane, or post-office box 679, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office open daily from A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 2 until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 56 Beaver street to No. 81 Maiden Lane Albany, N. Y. apr23 d&w1y

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, DATARRH, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

☞ *All of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring immediate relief."*—CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

"Invaluable to public speakers."—ZION'S HERALD.

"An excellent article."—NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON.

"Sure for relieving hoarseness to anything we have experienced which is saying much."—BOSTON ATLAS.

"A most admirable remedy."—BOSTON JOURNAL.

"Most effectual in allaying irritation."—E. LAWRIGHT.

"Efficacious, pleasant."—TRAVELLER

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

25c a box.

LUNAR LIGHT

THE PUREST, BEST, AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE WORLD EXCEPT THAT OF THE SUN.

THIS LIGHT is pronounced by all who have seen it to be equal to gas and is much cheaper than gas. The Lunar Light took the first premium at the 18st Mechanics' Fair, held in the City of Louisville. Premium Oil gives the light of 83 16 of Lard oil $1 40 of Whale Oil; $9 46 of burning Fluid, $11 20 of Candles. Half a pint burns 15 hours, costing about 5½ cents, giving a light equal to 15 wax candles. Lunar Oil is not explosive, has no disagreeable smell, and is not liable to smoke. Lamps suitable for all purposes.

Call and see for yourselves at No. 5 ASCOT TEMPLE, Fourth street.

GEO. BEATTY.

c23 d2w

☞ State and Country rights for sale.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Curd & Hord was dissolved on the 24th of April last by the death of Mr. Curd.

The undersigned has charge of the books and papers of the concern as well as those of Curd & Co. All persons indebted to either of the above firms will please call and settle the same immediately.

B. C. HORD,
Surviving Partner of Curd & Hord.

April 9, 1859. d&sim

THE undersigned, having sold out the stock of Greenville of Curd & Hord to John D. Hyer, Esq., late of Lexington, Ky., and Wm. Allen, late bookkeeper to Curd & Hord, takes great pleasure in recommending these gentlemen to the confidence and patronage of the customers of the old house and the business community generally.

Hence, Hyer & Allen have received the stock of goods a few doors north of the old stand, on Sixth street, near Main, where they will be pleased to see the old friends and others in want of Groceries, and will try to make them "feel at home."

B. C. HORD.

apr9 d&sim

Commissioner's Sale.

IN pursuance of a judgment rendered at the April term, 1859, of the Woodford Circuit Court, in the suit of E. D. Sayre against Willis Sayre, &c., &c.—

I, as Master Commissioner of said Court, will offer at public sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 11th day of May, 1859, A HOUSE AND LOT, mentioned in the pleadings as over Fourth street, situated in the county of Woodford and town of Midway, immediately on the railroad, and upon which is a superior Steam FLOUR-ING MILL, now in complete order.

I will sell said property on a credit of six twelve, and eighteen months, in equal payments, the purchaser to execute bond with good personal security, payable to the Commissioner and bearing interest from date.

GEO. T. COTTON, M. C. W. C. C.

INQUEST

UPON the body of an unknown man, caught in the River, about one mile above Salt river, in Jefferson county.

Verdict: Came to his death from cause unknown to us—supposed to have been drowned. Description—about five feet nine inches high, black hair, supposed to be 30 or 35 years of age had on two pair of pants, the outer pair brown, the other pair blue; had on two shirts, one white, the other blue; in the outer pair of pantaloons was a pocket-book containing seventy-five cents; around his body there was belted a pocket-book containing $47 48—forty-five dollars and fifty cents—had on a pair of shoes; his body very much decomposed; supposed to be a deck-hand on a steamboat.

WM. SHIVELY, J. P. J. C.

The person or persons entitled to the money can obtain the same by calling on me and satisfying me of their right. Mr residence is 7½ miles south of Louisville, on the Salt River Turnpike. apr21 d&w1w WM. SHIVELY.

J. T. THORNTON, 105 Fourth St.,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies that he has the largest stock of Goods in his line that he has ever imported, consisting in part of Embroidered Collars and Sleeves of every description; in sets and single; Cambric and Swiss in great variety; a large assortment of Irish Linens, Nainsooks, Cambrics, Jaconets, Swisses, Tarlatans, Illusions, Nainsooks, checked, striped, and plain; Corsets, Ribbons, Muscelin, Veils, Tarlatan, Hoopskirts, and Fans; also, a very large stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Handkerchiefs, black Lace Mantles, Points, Shawls, Berege and Silk Shawls, Embroidered Linen Bands and Sleeves.

Having purchased my goods before the goods, he is satisfied that he can and will sell them much cheaper than dry goods dealers. A call is earnestly solicited. apr7 w3

The Proof is Ready.

SEND us one dollar by mail, and for it we will send you the plain particulars of an entirely new and lucrative plan by which any person who has from $5 to $25 and lives any place in city, town, or county, can make wheat raised can easily double their capital twice per week, easily, safely, (*correctly if desired*), honorably, continually, at home, without any more skill than farmers use each day at the business. This is no sham; it is an independent, first class business. Give your address plainly and direct all letters thus:

H B. WARD & BROTHER,
Huntsville, Tennessee.

N. B. If you are afraid to trust us, send the price of the indicated voucher from your nearest justice of the peace. We are responsible for the performance of our promise. Two dollars if the information proves to be as above promised, otherwise not one cent. Our reputation is our capital, and you can try it the cheaply, and if it is not equal to our promise, you can keep your money. *We will in no case carry from the above terms.* apr21 d&w3t

HALE & BOWDOIN, COMMISSION Paper Dealers,

15 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINE Writing Papers, all kinds Envelopes, Envelope Blanks, Blue for Grocers, Pens, Inks, Blank Book Paper made to order

☞ Also, Printed or Illuminated Envelopes, Checks, and Bill-Heads furnished to order.

N. B. We refer, by permission, to the proprietors of this paper. apr27 w1m

$1,000 in Gold for Three Dollars.

L. D. SINE'S SECOND ART-UNION GIFT DISTRIBUTION!!

$20,000 IN VALUABLE PRIZES!

300 PRIZES IN AMERICAN GOLD!

IN PRIZES RANGING FROM $2 50 TO $1,000 EACH.

400 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $200 each—10 splendid Oil paintings and Engravings—Ladies' Garnet, Coral, Cameo, and plain Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings Sets, Ladies' Coral Bracelets; Genin' Diamond, Opal, and Garnet Pins; New York Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Knives, &c.; Sun Seal Rings; Goldstone and Locket Rings; Ladies' Regard and plain Gold Rings; Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Lockets, &c., &c., &c.

Whole Number of Prizes---1800.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 7,000.

Single Tickets $3; three Tickets $8; Six Tickets $15.

To be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday, May 14, 1859.

L. D. SINE would announce to the public that in addition to his regular Monthly Gift Enterprise, he will give his popular Second Art-Union Distribution on Saturday, 14th day of May next, on which occasion will be distributed the above Gold and Silver Prizes, valued at $20,000. Among the Gifts will be found:

Three Hundred Prizes in American Gold, ranging in from $2 50 to $1,000 each, as follows: Four Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $200 each; Beautiful Oil Paintings and Engravings, worth from $30 to $300 each; the remaining prizes consisting of Ladies' Breastpins and Ear-rings; Genin' Diamond Breastpin, Sleeve Buttons, Finger Rings, Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens, silver extension, &c.

The Drawing will be executed for Watches or Jewelry at the lowest cash prices, if desired, by the ticket-holder. All prizes drawn by persons not present will be forwarded to the ticket-holder within one week from the day of drawing, either by mail or express free of expense and at the risk of the proprietor. Persons attending the drawing themselves will stand the same chance as though they were absent, but if they decide to be there they can any one to attend for them, who resides in Cincinnati, or who may be on a visit to the city on the day of draw