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BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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Select Poetry.



TOUCH NOT THAT BOWL.

Star, stay thy hand, touch not that bowl,
It has an adder's sting,
To ruin to th' immortal soul,
Th' ill will want and misery bring.
Whist health is bounding through thy veins,
And youth's high hopes are thine;
Whist peace within thy bosom reigns,
Look not upon the wine.
The wine-cup like a serpent blinds
And charms its victim's eyes,
Till chained beneath its power, he finds
A demon in disguise;
Shouldst thou its fair allurements pass,
As poison from their drink;
Remember that a single glass
May prove a fatal drink!
'Twill rob thee of an honored name,
Destroy thy sense of right,
And o'er the high born dreams of fame,
'Twill cast a withering blight;
'Twill sear the heart and steal thy brain,
'Twill cloud life's prospects fair,
And drag thee bound in slavish chains,
To madness and despair.
'Twill brand upon thy open brow
The drunkard's hated name,
Till those who fondly love thee now,
Will pass thee by in shame;
Then stay thy hand, touch not that bowl,
Nor bow before its surin,
Whist honor dwells within thy soul,
Take not the sparkling wine.

PROCEEDINGS

Democratic State Convention.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONVENTION.]

HALL OF THE HOUSE,

HARRISBURG, March 2d, 1857.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The day and the hour having arrived for the meeting of the representatives of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and in fulfillment of the duty devolved upon the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, I beg, before proceeding to the immediate work of organization, to say a few words. Less than two years ago, the Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in this hall, and through their regularly chosen delegates, placed in nomination the distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan, as their candidate for the Presidency. That was a body of rare ability and character. Its proceedings, so harmonious, so emphatic, and so enthusiastic, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart in every State; and when the Cincinnati Convention subsequently assembled, the choice of old Democratic Pennsylvania became also the choice of the Democracy of the Union. We won that nomination, gentlemen, because we presented a statesman of ripe experience and ability, and because we evaded no issue, and shirked no responsibility. Our ground was boldly taken, and was profoundly national, orthodox and constitutional. In the great struggle which ensued, every true Democrat, every true national Whig, acted like a hero; and after the victory was won, our proud boast was that old Pennsylvania not only had the triumphant column, but shielded and saved the federal Union. Gentlemen, everything in this memorable fight told us and taught us the value, first of sound principles, and afterwards of Democratic usage; for how can the one be carried into successful operation if regular nominations are to be openly disregarded, and sacred usages allowed to grow into disuse? Gentlemen, you have some most important duties to discharge. Give us good nominations for Governor and for State Officers, assert great principles without fear, declare your unfaltering faith in your organization, and you will crown your labors with the happiest auspices, and open a new era of radical and honest ascendancy of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Our immortal creed is never so strong in the hearts of the people, as when it is boldly defended and honestly represented. Our most ardent, first feeling should be fidelity to this creed. It is a holy duty for a Democrat to be true to it at all times, and under whatever circumstances of doubt or of gloom. In this spirit we have been victorious in the past, and by observing it we can alone be respected in the future. I now await your nomination for chairman of the Democratic State Convention. [Great applause.]

Mr. Cessna moved that the list of delegates be called over, and that those present answer to their names, which motion was agreed to, and the delegates appeared and took their seats.
Mr. Plumer moved that the chairman appoint one person from each Senatorial District to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.
Mr. Cessna moved to amend the motion by providing that the delegates from each Senatorial district select the members of the Committee.
The amendment and the original motion were discussed by Messrs. Plumer, Cessna, McDowell, Carrigan, Schnabel and others, when the amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.
Mr. Shannon moved that the Convention proceed to decide the contested seats from the 11th and 17th Senatorial districts, which motion was agreed to.
Mr. Sanson moved that each contestant be

permitted to occupy fifteen minutes in addressing the Convention, either in person or by proxy, in explanation of his case, which was agreed to.

The first case considered was that of Mr. Anderson, of York county, who contested the seat of Mr. Smyser.

Mr. Anderson proceeded to state that he was the regular Senatorial delegate from York county, and presented the proceedings of the County Convention which appointed him in substantiation of his claim, which proceedings were read.

Mr. McKinney, seconded by Mr. McDowell, moved that Mr. Anderson be admitted to a seat in this Convention.

Mr. Smyser, in reply to Mr. Anderson, said, that he appeared here under peculiar circumstances: that he had stood in this hall, with peculiar feelings, during the election of a United States Senator, last January. He remembered the indignation with which the intelligence had been received in York county, that the Democracy had been betrayed by one of its representatives, who had sold himself to the enemies of the Democratic party, and joined with the Republicans in the election of General Cameron. He then presented the following document signed by sixty-eight out of the seventy-eight delegates in the county convention, addressed to the State Convention, in explanation of his position, together with the proceedings of a county meeting in York county. The document was read, as follows:

To the Democratic State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 2d of March, 1857:

The undersigned delegates to the last Democratic County Convention, (which appointed delegates to the State Convention) do fully and heartily concur in, and approve of, the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democracy of York county, at the public meeting held in the borough of York, on Saturday, January 17, 1857, which resolutions condemn the course of the traitor Samuel Manear, in the recent Senatorial election, and revoke the appointment of James M. Anderson as the Senatorial Delegate from York county to your Convention. We also fully and entirely approve of the appointment of Major Charles M. Smyser, as the Senatorial delegate, in place of said James M. Anderson.

The following resolutions adopted by the county meeting of York county were also read: Resolved, That the open boast of James M. Anderson, of Carroll township, that he had the entire control of Manear, and yet refused to exert his influence to save the party from betrayal, although at Harrisburg, has forfeited the confidence of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of York county, now assembled in county meeting, hereby revoke the appointment of James M. Anderson, as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, which assembles on the 2d of March next, and appoint Major Charles M. Smyser, of York borough, in his stead.

A similar paper also addressed to the State Convention, signed by 36 out of the 40 members of the Democratic county committee, appointed by the county convention, which appointed James M. Anderson, was also read, concurring in the appointment of Mr. Smyser, and revoking that of Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Anderson replied by saying that the convention had heard the charge against him, and he thought it but fair that he should explain. He said that in the meeting referred to, which had revoked his appointment, not a word had been said against him, nor was it known that any charges were to be made against him, until the resolutions were read. He pronounced the charges made against him in the resolutions as false, and the men who made them as malicious falsifiers. He said that the statement which he had published explained everything, but the newspapers of York county had, with two exceptions, refused to publish it. He asked that that statement be read, which was done. (The statement is too long to be inserted here.)

Mr. Smyser presented a letter from Henry C. Stroman, Chairman of the committee on resolutions in the meeting referred to, in York county, in reply to the statement of Mr. Anderson, which was read.

The question then being upon the motion to admit Mr. Anderson as Senatorial delegate.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend by inserting the name of Mr. Smyser as the Senatorial delegate, instead of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. McDowell proceeded to address the Convention on the motion at some length, in defence of Mr. Anderson's position.

Mr. Schnabel said that there was but one sovereignty in this country, and that sovereignty was the people. Mr. Anderson stood here alone—sixty-eight out of the seventy-eight living delegates who had appointed him, now repudiated him, and he was here without a constituency. He believed that no man had a right to force himself into a representative position in this country, and he carried his belief so far that he would say Manear had no right to represent York county in this House. He, (Manear,) had betrayed that county, and his action ought not bind its people. He had nothing to say against Mr. Anderson personally, but the people of York county did not want him to represent them in this Convention. That fact was apparent. He was sorry that he had consumed so much of the time of the Convention in replying to the case stated by the gentleman from Blair, (Mr. McDowell.) It was bringing out a whole park of artillery to shoot a louse.

The amendment admitting Mr. Smyser was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization having returned, the Convention was called to order.

Mr. James, of Warren, chairman of the committee, then announced, as President, for the permanent organization of the Convention, Col. Philip Johnson, of Northampton.

Mr. Johnson, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Unexpectedly called upon to preside over your deliberations, I have first to thank you for the honor, for such I, in truth, esteem it.

To be a delegate from Northampton, humbly representing in part the Democracy of that good old county upon the floor of this Convention, was the height of my ambition. But at the time when the Democratic party occupies the proud position she now occupies before the nation and the world—upon the very eve of the inauguration of a Pennsylvania President, elected by the Pennsylvania Democracy, assisted, of course, by the Democracy of other States, to be called, as I am, without any action of my own, as you all know, to preside over a Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I regard as an honor for which I am unable to get words adequate to express my most sincere and heartfelt thanks; and I am forced to believe, gentlemen, that this high compliment was intended by you more for the stern Democracy of my good old county, than any personal merit of my own.

The important business to be transacted by this Convention, renders my position in a high degree responsible and delicate. In the discharge of the duties of that position I shall have to claim, at your hands, that indulgence to which you are entitled, and which you would have the chair extend toward you. I will not undertake to enlarge upon the importance of our duties, for the reason that since I have mingled among you I have been made fully aware that all of you feel as deeply that responsibility as I do, and that you need no exhortations from me. I shall discharge the duties your party has imposed upon me to the best of my ability; and as I am aware that many of you are anxious to get through with the business of the Convention, so soon we leave the favorite son of Pennsylvania to the Presidential chair, I will detain you no longer. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

On motion, the President was directed to appoint a committee of seven to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned until half past two o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The President called the Convention to order at half-past two o'clock.

The Chairman announced the following committee on resolutions.

Messrs. Shannon, Buckalew, Workman, Westcott, Carrigan, Shriver and Boushall.

GOVERNOR.

Mr. McDowell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates to be balloted for nomination for Governor.

Mr. Whallon moved to add Judges of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, which was adopted, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

The nominations were then made.

Evening Session.

The President called the Convention to order at 8 o'clock.

The Convention proceeded to the fifteenth ballot, with the following result:

Packer,	had	47	votes.
Witte,	"	40	"
Black,	"	32	"
Hopkins,	"	14	"

Before proceeding to the sixteenth ballot, Mr. Cessna moved that in each succeeding ballot after two, the lowest candidate upon the list should be dropped, and so on until the nomination is made.

Mr. Whallon objected to this motion. It was departing from the established usages of the party.

Mr. Cessna said he did not know that he should vote for the motion himself. He made it for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion from the members of the Convention. It was but right that the lungs of the Secretaries should rest and those of the members be exercised. If the motion was adopted, one of the prominent candidates must be nominated, and he thought this was right. One of these deserved a nomination, and two or three ballots more would, under the motion, decide who should be the Democratic nominee. There was no hard feeling existing, and he wanted none to exist. Any one of these men would, he thought, be acceptable to the party, and a nomination ought to be made. If, however, the Convention were not ready for the motion yet, he would withdraw it for the present, but he wanted to hear further from his colleagues.

Mr. Whallon opposed the motion.

Mr. McDowell moved to amend by inserting after the "10th" ballot instead of the "2d."

Mr. Lindsay moved to postpone the motion, with the amendment, for the present, which was agreed to.

24th BALLOT.

Gen. Packer,	had	68	votes.
Wm. B. Witte,	"	51	votes.
Samuel W. Black,	"	14	votes.

Mr. Packer having received a majority of all the votes was declared to be nominated; when his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

SUPREME JUDGE.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge.

2d BALLOT.

Hon. Ellis Lewis,	had	73	votes.
Hon. Wm. Strong,	"	47	votes.
Hon. S. Hepburn,	"	12	votes.

The nomination of Judge Lewis was then unanimously confirmed.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner.

2d BALLOT.

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,	had	88	votes.
Hon. David Lary,	"	32	votes.
Joseph Clark, Esq.,	"	4	votes.

On motion the nomination of Mr. Strickland was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Cessna the communication

relative to Judge Lewis was ordered to be read and printed in the proceeding of the Convention as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 29, 1857.

Gideon D. Westcott, and others, Delegates from Philadelphia to State Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, members of the bar of Philadelphia, address you as delegates to the Convention which meets at Harrisburg on the second of March, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Bench, on the expiration of Judge Lewis's term. We wish to be understood as writing this letter with no reference, direct or indirect, to party politics, but from a sense of duty to the public and the cause of the administration of the law in which, as professional men, we are deeply interested. We are desirous that Judge Lewis should be renominated by his political friends. Since he has been known to us as a Judge, he has commanded respect by his learning and ability, and conciliated the regard of us all by his uniform courtesy and kindness of deportment. This, we believe, the unanimous sentiment of this bar. His nomination and election will give general satisfaction from these personal considerations alone.

But there are others of still greater import which we take the liberty of suggesting to you. The instability of an elective judiciary can only be corrected by the proof that a reelection can always be commanded by good conduct; and that the people will not change their Judges merely for the sake of change. In the case of the first vacancy which occurred by rotation on the bench, the incumbent was without dissent renominated, and without difficulty re-elected. This was the case of Judge Black, whose original term was the shortest, being but for three years. Judge Lewis's term of six years is now expiring, and we shall be much gratified, if by his political friends at least the same rule can apply to him.

In thus addressing you, we earnestly disclaim any intention to intrude our counsel on you, or the Convention of which you are a member. With the party you represent, some of us have long connection. But as citizens and lawyers, we feel we are doing an act of simple justice to a most meritorious public officer, by bringing this matter to your view.

Signed by sixty Lawyers, which comprise nearly the entire Bar of Philadelphia.

Second Day.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1857.

The President called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the President, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

Mr. Shannon, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That, as representatives of the great party founded by Mr. Jefferson, we salute our political brethren of the other States with congratulations upon the auspicious and just result of the recent Presidential election, achieved by our united efforts and sacrifices, (with the aid of patriotic men heretofore attached to other political bodies,) and necessary, as we believe, to the honor and prosperity of our common country, and the continuance amongst us of the blessings of good government.

Resolved, That the course of recent political action in the American Union has clearly shown the usefulness and necessity of our party, as a great conservative organization, able to resist and put down extreme and impracticable theories of government and social order; to preserve the Constitutional compact between the States from loose and dangerous constructions, as well as open violation; to hold in check the passions of the country when directed by local excitement or other cause, against fundamental points of our political system, and to preserve to ourselves, and to those who come after us, the rich and invaluable legacy of free and well-ordered institutions established by our fathers.

Resolved, That to the existence and efficiency of our party, adherence to its rules and usages is essential, and that right reason and experience prove that without such adherence, division, disaster and defeat are inevitable; all departures, therefore, from our party laws, in State or local action, are to be deprecated and resisted as evidently fraught with elements of danger, injury and eventual destruction.

Resolved, That on behalf of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in addition to the re-affirmance of our past principles and policy, we announce as rules for our future action, the limitation of public expenditures to moderate and necessary outlays; the sparing and careful grants of corporate power; the enactment of laws in obedience to public opinion, rather than in advance or in contempt of it; occasional and prudent amendments of the Constitution as experience may demonstrate them to be necessary to the welfare and protection of the people; the encouragement of virtue and intelligence as the main supports of our political system; the rigid accountability of public servants, and the cultivation of just amicable relations with our sister States, without subservience to the passions or policy of any of them, but with a frank concession of the constitutional and equal rights of each. These are grounds upon which, as heretofore, we propose to maintain the character of our Commonwealth, as a free, powerful and illustrious member of the American Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people the candidates nominated by this Convention as men of character and experience, well qualified for the posts to which they have been respectively named, in the full assurance that if elected, they will discharge their official duties with intelligence, fidelity and success.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party and the country upon the triumphant election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and that in view of the whole political history of Mr. Buchanan, rendered memorable by his steady and patriotic adherence to the Constitution and to the maxims of its fathers, we, the representatives of the Democratic party of the State, in full Convention assembled, do most confidently pledge to our brethren of the Union, a wise, conservative and constitutional administration of the government, under the guidance of the first Pennsylvania President.

Resolved, That in the late proceedings which resulted in the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, the opposition to our party openly and shamelessly exhibited their lack of high principles of honor, their contempt for the known sentiments of the people, and their utter disregard of the character of the State; and, together with the three apostates from our own party, by whose aid the result was accomplished, should be everywhere denounced by all men of virtue and honor.

Mr. Schnabel moved that the resolutions, as read, be adopted.

Mr. Cessna moved to amend by adding the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Col. John W. Forney for the ability, energy and consummate tact exhibited by him in the discharge of the onerous duties which devolved upon him, in the late political struggle, as Chairman of our State Central Committee; and although defeated for United States Senator by the basest treachery, he still occupies an eminent position in the great heart of the Keystone Democracy.

Mr. Hunter said he hoped the resolutions, as reported by the Committee, would be adopted, and Mr. Cessna's amendment be acted upon alone.

The amendment of Mr. Cessna was agreed to, and the resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cessna then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Committee be, and it hereby is, empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Democratic ticket, and make any nominations which may become necessary by the death or resignation of any of our present candidates.

Mr. Cessna said that he did this to ascertain the opinion of the Convention upon a contingency which might arise.

Mr. Clover moved to amend by adding that in case of a vacancy upon the ticket, the State committee have the right to re-assemble the State Convention to fill such vacancy.

Mr. James said he considered this motion unnecessary. The State Committee now had the right proposed to be granted to it. He, therefore, moved to postpone the motion and amendment for the present.

Mr. Cessna opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Shannon spoke in opposition to the original motion.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. James, Sturgeon, Schnabel and Smyser, when the motion to postpone.

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Mr. Cessna then withdrew the motion.

The Committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor here entered the Hall, and

Mr. McDowell said: Mr. President: In behalf of the Committee, I have the honor to present to you, and to this Convention, Gen. Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Packer then said:

Mr. President and members of the Convention:—For me to say to you and through you to the people whom you represent, that I am grateful for the high honor conferred upon me, would be but a small evidence of my gratitude. To be selected under any circumstances as the candidate of the Democratic party is an honor, but it is peculiarly so to me now, when I have been brought in contact with some of the most distinguished men in the Commonwealth, and your kind partiality has selected me over them.

But, gentlemen, the distinction which I feel most is that I am chosen to bear the standard of Democracy. That banner is one that I love and revere. It bears inscribed upon it the cardinal principles of our party and our country: Liberty and equality. It is the standard of freedom, and beneath its broad folds every man may rest in security, and serve his God according to the dictates of his conscience. That banner has waved through many a hard fought contest, and it has never yet been dishonored; and, gentlemen, my efforts shall always be given to its support.

We have just elevated a Pennsylvanian to the highest office in the world, and to-morrow he enters upon the discharge of his official duties. Shall the burning shame be fixed upon Pennsylvania, next fall, that it failed to sustain, triumphantly, his administration? No, gentlemen, I do not believe our State can be swerved from her proud position. For myself, I shall go into this contest with all my heart, and labor ardently and untiringly for the success of the great Democratic party.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

Mr. Clover offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the next State Convention for the nomination of State officers for 1858, meet on the 4th day of July, 1858.

Mr. Rambo moved to amend by inserting Philadelphia as the place of meeting.

Mr. Buckalew moved to postpone the resolution for the present, which was agreed to.

Mr. Schnabel, was loudly called upon to address the Convention, but he declined, and promised the Convention that he would visit every district represented upon the floor during the coming campaign.

Mr. Buckalew was also enthusiastically called

ed upon but excused himself from speaking. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Negroes in Africa.

The Boston Post says—We are permitted to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the U. States Navy to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a distinguished Senator from one of the New England States. The letter is written from aboard the U. S. ship St. Louis, and dated Oct. 15, 1856, at "Little Fish Bay, West Coast of Africa."

"There is very little variety upon this coast. 'Niggers!' slaves! 'niggers!' is the cry. This town is like most other places upon the coast, made up of a few people, called white, and a crowd, a mass of miserable, filthy, worthless, indolent (niggers) natives. If Charles Sumner, Jack Hale, or any other sensible man wishes or is willing to be permanently cured of his meek philanthropy and sickly sentimentality in regard to the universal negro race he has only to take a six months cruise upon the coast of Africa. If that will not cure him, and convince him that his sympathy for the three and a half millions of the happiest negroes on the face of the earth is misplaced, then I have only to say, he is past hope and past cure.

"As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in one thousand upon the coast of Africa who is as well off, morally, physically, or socially, as the worst abused slave in the United States. Slavery here is slavery indeed, and of the most horrible kind. Cruelty practiced here by black slave owners, is heart-rending to witness. Some chiefs (black) own thousands—they sell or kill them at pleasure. Ninety-nine of every hundred negroes, slaves or free, even in towns would gladly exchange their condition with the meanest, most ill-treated slave in the Union. It is impossible to picture the miserable condition of the native African upon his own soil. Civilization, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is indeed so perfectly absurd, that it does not admit of a thought. The combined efforts of a million competent, honest, industrious, persevering philanthropists, with millions of money yearly expended to the best possible advantage for a million of years, would not develop one hundred native Africans who would be of any account to the world at large. So much for 'niggers.' Having seen our negroes at home in our Southern States, and having seen them here, I regard the institution as it exists there as a benign, nay, heavenly institution, and our Southern brethren deserve the thanks of the whole Christian world, for having ameliorated, in such striking contrast with their brethren here, three and a half millions of negroes.

You may imagine that, although never a Democrat, I play for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the democratic party is right."

The English papers have accounts from Norway, which give a painful picture of the suffering of the inhabitants of Lapland and Finmark, bordering on the North Cape of Norway. Owing to a failure of the crops, the inhabitants are in a state of starvation.

Hundreds are dying daily, and the living are compelled to subsist as they best can, on the bark of trees, ground and cooked with oats. In order to alleviate these sufferings, charitable committees have been organized on the opposite coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia, to collect contributions in kind, such as corn, flour, vegetables and spirits, which will be conveyed to them across the ice in sledges. As an addition to the suffering of these poor creatures, the cold is of a severity rarely experienced even in these ice-bound countries."

Ravenous Wolves.—We find the following in the Kevok (Lova) Post of the 25th ult:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday, from Sioux City, that the wolves in the river counties have been driven to such straits by the snow and cold weather, that they have become so ravenous as to destroy horses and cattle to a considerable extent, and that they have often attacked persons. On the evening of the 5th inst., a son and daughter of Mrs. Stockdale, left their residence, on a fork of the Little Sioux River, in Woodbury, to attend a party at a neighbor's about two miles distant, and have not since been heard of. On the morning of the 4th, the bereaved parents sent to Southon for assistance, and searched the neighborhood around them, and as no traces of the lost ones had been found, the conclusion is that they had been attacked by the wolves, and devoured. A gentleman from Wisconsin, who visited Iowa lately