

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted), at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Second street, and is delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week, mail subscribers at three dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

PRICE ONE CENT.

We find in the Buffalo Courier the following little poem, remarkable in its melody and construction. It would do no discredit to Edgar A. Poe in his best days.

I SIT ALONE.

Rainy is the sky! And the winds are blowing cool Over the splashing pool, The clayey ooze and the drowned grass, And lashing the lengths of rain, as they pass, Like scourges, against my window-glass,

With many a sigh and sigh, And here I sit alone, Though the world is a full, and a broad, and a deep.

With nothing but winds, to help me moan, And nothing but rain, to help me weep.

My heart, like that strange, Druidical stone, That is poised on a desolate cliff of Wales, In its native, midnight, unseen, and unknown,

Is rocked by passionate gales. But, of all my sorrows, it is the most sad, To keep sighing still, in this dreary tone: "I once had friends - I had - I had!"

Ah, heart! to think that this dark old house Once echoed with voice and steps more glad Than those of the cricket and the mouse!

My eyes are to be blinded, but full are my ears Of a melancholy sound of rain - Of a rain in upon the roof;

Till I dream that all moments which filled the train Of many and many departed years, Are hurried back at my soul's behest - On airy bridges I hear them cross.

Those numberless little tramping feet - Above me they go with a rapid beat, And my heart is overflowed with a sudden sweet;

Now - now to recover all its loss! Now - now - and I almost think to meet The old-time glances of laughing eyes, Till the loud wind wakes, with its startling sighs,

That here I sit alone, Though the world is a full, and a broad, and a deep.

With nothing but winds, to help me moan, And nothing but rain, to help me weep.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO SENATOR - You say the "North hates the South" and the "South hates the North." I doubt it; yes, I deny it. But if it is true, then that is the great reason why they should keep together! If they loved each other they could afford to separate, hating they cannot.

True love grows upon the separation of its objects, and hate breeds, feeds, and free upon it. Is this not true? Look at that wonderful "happy family" for an example. You see there, united in peace, nature of inborn mutual dread and hostility. Apparent good will and plenty marks their days, so long as they are members of the family. Think you if two of that family, instead with hate, should escape from the common group, or that all should separate, their forbearance would still continue? No! nature answers not reason answers no! Experience and judgment take up the echo and ring out the solemn warning, "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!"

The animosities of the few, the aspirations of the ambitious, the chagrin of the disappointed, the feelings of the injured, and the instincts of the powerful, all now held in salutary check under the common bond of this "happy family," will, as true as nature is to herself, when separation comes, break forth to contend and to devour. But it is not so. All is not love, but all is not hate, as the distinguished Senator tells us. If the earth should at this moment engulf all the politicians and mediocres of the country, there would still be left to us nearly our thirty millions of loving people.

C. O. P.

A MORNING CALL ON A MOORESS.

The visits of a European lady to a Moorsess are looked on by the latter as a kind of amusement, and welcomed with as much zest as children welcome the squeak of a Panch-and-Judy man.

The Moorish lady soon got tired of the comparative ennui of trying to understand and make themselves understood in turn, and proceeded to action. They first pulled you about and examine everything you have on. Next they direct you, if you will permit them, after their own fashion. A French lady, anxious to see to what lengths they would carry their investigations, determined to give herself up entirely to the caprices of a Moorish family on whom she was making a short morning call. They commenced by cutting her front hair short in a twinkling, and then, while one painted her eyebrows with cohob, a second dyed her finger nails with henna, and a third stuck little gold spangles over her face. To attempt to envelope her in Moorish habiliments was the next step, which, however, she resisted vigorously, anxious to save herself the trouble of that mysterious and illimitable "mitnah" during which ladies ask you so ruthlessly to wait while they are "putting their things on." And then they clapped their hands with the greatest glee at the droll appearance she cut. I need not say that she scarcely recognises her own face in the glass, nor I think would her nearest relative have known her at that moment. Cohob takes at least a week before it can be removed, while henna can only be eradicated as the nail grows out and is cut. The lady perceived at once, as she dolefully endeavored to put her doctored hair in shape, that a thick veil would be necessary until the effect of the masquerading had worn away with time. - The Corsair and his Conqueror.

CHINESE MODE OF PRESERVING WOMEN. - A letter from China says: "When the French troops entered the fortified village of Poching, they found that its inhabitants and defenders had evacuated it. In several houses were found large earthenware jars, nearly five feet high, placed in out-of-the-way corners, and filled with water. But on the surface of the water in one was seen a human foot, and on the jars being broken, the dead body of a woman was found in each. From the appearance of the bodies, the women could only have been dead a short time, and death must have been caused by being plunged headforemost into the water. It was afterwards ascertained that the inhabitants of the town had killed in this strange way such of their women as were not strong enough to support a long march, and might in consequence have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. Altogether, about one hundred dead bodies were found."

National Republican

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860. No. 12.

HENRY JANNEY, No. 348 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C., MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES.

HAS at all times a sufficient force of the most experienced hands to make promptly to order every variety of work in his line. He has on his shelves a very good supply of work of his own make. Also, a general supply of Northern work, direct from the Manufacturers, as well as from Auction, and assures the public that no house in this or any other city can supply, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at lower rates. Nov 26

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY. ICE CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crusts for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUSSELL'S, corner of Twelfth and F Streets, at the lowest prices. Nov 30-1m

GAS FIXTURES!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

THOSE who desire to select from new patterns, with the advantage of a reduction in prices, will call early and examine. We would also call the attention of persons about introducing gas into their dwellings to our increased facilities, and consequent low prices, for this branch of our trade. Inviting all who desire their work done promptly, and free from gas leakage, to call at 259 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side. J. W. THOMPSON & CO. Nov 26

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS. Bathing Sponges, Velvet Sponges, Bath Gloves. Brown Windsor Soap, Honey Soaps. Lubin's Soaps and Extracts. Genuine Glycerin Cologne, all sizes, wicks and plain bottles. Basin's Soaps and Extracts. Phalno's Soaps and Extracts. Ponds of all kinds. Hair Tonics, &c. With a full assortment of New Perfumery. Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes. Fresh Medicines, Pure Chemicals, &c. Just received at GILMAN'S New Drug Store, 350 Penn. Av. Congress, Empire, Saratoga, Bedford, Blue Lick, and White Sulphur Waters, always on hand, as above. Dec 3-3t

NOTICE! I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I adopted, six years ago, of selling HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for cash, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$2; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am constantly supplied with a very large stock of those fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75 - which I have been selling for many years - as well as the very best quality of Patent Leather GAITERS, at \$3.50. Fine French Calfskin Gaiters, from \$2 to \$2.50. Terms cash. No extra charge in order to offset bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540. Nov 26

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

- 1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).
3. The North British Review, (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).
These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain - Whig, Tory, and Radical - but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, per ann. - \$3
For any two of the four Reviews, " - 5
For any three of the four Reviews, " - 7
For all four of the Reviews, " - 8
For Blackwood's Magazine, " - 3
For Blackwood and one Review, " - 5
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " - 7
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " - 9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " - 10

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING. A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE. In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum. Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York. Nov 26

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support. In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the integrity of the Federal Union, against the machinations of those who would read it asunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found; when they come to realize that it is fairly forced upon them. We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we shall have the sympathy of an immense majority of the people of this District and vicinity.

It is not our design, however, to make the National Republican a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself. It will be published every afternoon, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Second Street. LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

Some Opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

SELECTED VERBATIM FROM HIS SPEECHES, AND PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION.

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. We must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or courts. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and courts - not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution." - Speech at Cincinnati, September 18, 1859.

"I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, without interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly - altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say - when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that matter (slavery)." - Speech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.

While it (slavery) drives on in its state of progress it is driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time, I have no doubt." - Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object." - Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

"I have intimated that I thought the agitation (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the further spread of it, and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction; and when I desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done. It is not true that our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. Understand the sense in which he puts it - he assumes that slavery is a rightful thing within itself - was introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The exact truth is, that they found the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty - the absolute impossibility of its immediate removal." - Speech at Altoona, Oct. 18, 1858.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations: First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Leecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas - in constraining the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons - in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly will alarm at the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogmas that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That while providing revenue for the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or applicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress

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Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and communications, intended for this paper, may be left at Adamson's periodical store, on Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office, where copies of the paper may also be had immediately on its issue.

Advertisements should be sent in before twelve o'clock, M., otherwise they may have to lie over a day.

Communications upon all subjects, particularly with reference to our city affairs, will receive respectful attention.

for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us, in their alliance and support.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM.

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter; and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third. That when the settlers of a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as will be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.