

TERMS.
To city subscribers, six cents per week, pay-
able to the carrier.
To mail subscribers, three dollars and fifty
cents per annum, payable in advance.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Parson Brownlow is down on long prayers. In his last issue he says: "It is ridiculous to think of going to church two or three times on the Sabbath, and hear a man of ordinary talents preach, from one to two hours at a stretch, and begin and end the services with a prayer half as long as his sermon, and, if possible, more dry, lifeless, and uninteresting. Long sermons drive people away from church, or, which is the same, prevent them from going. Long prayers are unreasonable as well as unprofitable. We have been listening to sermons and prayers, for lo! these last forty years, and the result of our observations is, as a general thing, long sermons and prayers are delivered in a slow, stupid manner, and are full of circumlocution and vain repetitions. The effect, therefore, is to drive out of church the spirit of devotion, and to freeze to death every religious feeling. Our Saviour has given us a model for our sermons, in that inimitable sermon of his on the Mount. It has fifty been denominated 'an assemblage of doctrinal perfections.' It was delivered under two general heads—that of repentance towards God, and faith in Christ. Indeed, repentance was the text, and, in its discussion, he first pointed out its nature, and secondly its rewards. Our Saviour has also given us a model for our prayers. It consists of one sentence of introduction, seven short petitions, and a half dozen words of conclusion, and can be offered up by any one in a minute, by the watch. And yet, short as it is, it asks for every blessing that the individual, the church, and the world, needs.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. SCOTT.—The Century reports, that during nullification times General Scott was at Fort Moultrie, with a command of eight hundred men, and a full complement of officers. With a view to allay some natural anxiety in his own mind as to the fidelity of his officers, he sent for a Judge of the United States court, and addressed him, in their hearing, as follows: "Judge, I have long ago taken my oath of allegiance to the United States Government, but it occurs to me that in this extraordinary emergency I will do it again. There is no impropriety in it—and gentlemen," said he, turning to his officers, "it will not hurt any of us." The oath was then administered to every officer present; and the occasion was manifestly felt to be one of unusual solemnity.

APPEARANCE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The members sit with their hats on. The Clerk, clothed like an Episcopal clergyman, calls the roll. The message, in front of the Speaker's room, strikes his staff on the floor, crying out, "make way for the Speaker!" The Doorkeeper repeats it loudly with three heavy raps of his staff, and then the Speaker himself, clothed in a rich blue mazarine robe, marches up the aisle to his seat. The building in which the body meets is very old and inconvenient. The seats are old and bedewed with papers. The members are noisy and talkative, and, with their hats on, look more like a common political gathering than anything else.

A modern Othello is reported to have bewitched nearly half a dozen Deodemonas lately. They are all daughters of one family, and threaten to elope if the slightest opposition to the perpetual union with the Moor is made by *paterfamilias*. The names of the young damsels are Misses S. Carolina, Florida, Ally Bama, Miss Virginia, and Miss Georgia. The others, Miss Virginia, Miss Louisa Anna, Miss Soule, and Miss Mary Land, are in love with the fellow, but won't leave Uncle Sam's comfortable home on his account. They are sensible.—Commercial Advertiser.

FRENCH CURE FOR DYPHTHERIA.—Mix powdered borax and burnt alum in about equal parts, and dip a piece of soft linen or cotton cloth, saturated with water, in the compound, and rub the affected part three or four times daily. The end of the fore finger is the best, unless the sore is too deep in the throat. Make a gargle of burnt alum, borax powdered, coarse salt, and vinegar, which dilute with a little water, and add a little honey, and gargle the throat seven or eight times a day—the oftener the better—and a perfect cure may be relied on if the case is not too aggravated; if so, caustic must be used, and the gargle as before directed.

It would be well to take an emetic and some medicine to keep the bowels open.

INTERESTING TO DIVORCED WIVES.—The New York Court of Common Pleas, Judge Brady presiding, has decided, that in cases of divorce, the female side of the house must pay its own debts from the moment the decree of divorce is rendered. The case is that of Mrs. Forrest, who resisted payment of a claim for dry goods amounting to \$562, on the ground that she was then the wife of Mr. Forrest, the question turning upon the point of appeal from the decree of divorce still pending. The court decided that the appeal was only for the purpose of settling the question of alimony.

A correspondent of the New York Sun writes that, while travelling in North Wales, he fell into conversation with a plump and comfortable looking Welsh woman, who, on learning that he was an American, inquired, with considerable curiosity, "What tribe do you belong to?" "To the tribe of Yankees," was his instant rejoinder. She nodded in a satisfied manner, and said "she had heard of them."

A RECEIPT IN FULL.—A German out West being required to give a receipt in full, after much mental effort, produced the following: "I sh. ful. I wants no more money. John Swackham, mer." This reminds us of a receipt once given by a hand (an Irishman) employed in the Advertiser office in Boston. When requested to write the receipt, he sat down and produced the following: "I've got the money. John Burke."

Ulfsher, Iceland, was lately the scene of a most remarkable mirage. Several ships were seen sailing through the air in a line, apparently some miles in extent. Some appeared at anchor, near a fortress built on a rock; others seemed to approach so near the coast that the spectators could see, through the clear atmosphere, the images of sailors at work in the rigging.

National Republican

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860. No. 19.

POTASH AND PEARLASH,
FOR sale by
CHARLES STOTT, Druggist,
No. 375 Penn. avenue, nearly opposite
nov 26—lawlm National Hotel.

CALL at LAMMOND'S, 484 Seventh street,
and buy your Toys cheap.
dec 17—3t KRISS KRINGLE.

D. KOLB'S BALSAMIC LUNG INVIGORATOR
A CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Affec-
tions of the Throat and Lungs. A trial
will make every one its friend, being agreeable
to take, and certain to cure. Price 50 cents.
For sale by Messrs. G. Iman, Stott, Clerk,
Wright, Nairn, Ford, Kidwell, Thompson, Ridge-
ly, Moore, Major, &c. nov 26

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE PEOPLE'S
CLOTHING STORE,
No. 406 Seventh street, near E.

I AM now offering my large stock of Clothing,
Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at re-
markably low prices, in order to decrease my
large stock.
N. B. All persons in want of Clothing and
Furnishing Goods will find it greatly to their
advantage to give me a call, as I am determined
to sell lower than any other house in town.
Don't forget the name and number.
J. H. SMITH, Clothier,
dec 7—1m 460 Seventh st., op. Post Office.

NEW MESS MACKEREL, &c., &c.
5 Barrels New No. 1 Mess Mackerel.
20 Barrels Large New No. 1 Mackerel.
100 Halves, Quarters, and Eighths Barrels New
Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
5,000 pounds Large Fat Codfish.
5000 lbs No. 1 Salmon.
25 kits No. 1 S. Iron.
50 boxes Scaled Herrings.
200 barrels No. 1 - t. John's Alewives.
200 barrels No. 1 Gibbed Herring.
For sale by E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth
and Seventh streets, opposite Bank
dec 15 of Washington.

B. SIEGEL,
391 Penn. av., between Four-
and-a-half and Sixth sts.,
(South side.)
Importer and wholesale dealer in
WINE, BRANDY, GIN, CORDIAL, &c.

DRUGGISTS, Grocers, and Liquor Dealers,
will find it to their advantage to give me
a call. I will sell the goods direct from the Custom
House at New York prices.
Old Cincinnati Rye Whisky always on hand,
with a choice assortment of Wines, Brandy,
Gins, Cordials &c. dec 3—3m

JOHN R. ELVANS,
309 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Ninth and Tenth streets,
DEALER IN
COACH AND CABINET HARDWARE,
BAR-IRON, STEEL, &c.
SIGN OF THE ARM AND HAMMER.
nov 26—1meod.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
Corner of Lud ana avenue and S cond street,
Washington, D. C.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Wood Engravings, and
Jobs of all kinds, Stereotyped to order. A
variety of Business Cuts on hand, for sale, cheap
for cash. C. W. MURRAY, Stereotyper.

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, \$3; 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
these 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 off-
set bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manu-
facturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from
the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540.
nov 26

TO HOUSEKEEPERS OF WASHINGTON,
GEORGETOWN, AND VICINITY.
WE invite the attention of housekeepers to
our very large and beautiful stock of
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware,
Which is now rendered complete in every depart-
ment by our recent importations.
We deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles,
as we have everything that is usually kept in
the China business, from rich decorated French
China Dinner and Tea Sets, to the ordinary
Earthen Ware; and, as we import the majority of
our goods, we are prepared to furnish the best
quality, either to the wholesale or retail trade,
as low as any of the importing houses of Balti-
more.
English and American Cutlery of superior
quality.
Also, Horn, Buck, and Cocus-handled Cutlery,
from the same factories.
Silver-plated Ware on fine alabaster, warranted.
A large stock of Coal Oil Lamps, numerous
patterns.
Parlor Lamp-shades and Chimneys.
Cut Glass Globes.
Hyacinth Glasses, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.
C. S. FOWLER & CO.,
dec 4—eo 504 Old Fellows' Hall, 7th street.

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 in-
stitution, 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 Constitu-
tion!"—Speech at Cincinnati, September 18, 1859.

"I hold myself under constitutional obliga-
tions to allow the people in all the States, with-
out interference, direct or indirect, to do ex-
actly 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 mat-
ter (slavery)."—Speech at Jonesborough, Ill.,
Sept. 16, 1858.

"While it (slavery) drives on in its state of
progress as it is now driving, and as it has
driven for the last five years, I have ventured
the opinion, and say to-day, that I 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 peace-
ful 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 agita-
tion (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 fur-
ther 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 for-
ward 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. Un-
derstand the sense in which he puts it—he as-
sumes 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 re-
moval."—Speech at Allon, Oct. 18, 1858.

"Let me say I have no prejudice against the
Southern people. They are just what we would
be in their situation. If slavery did not exist
among them they would not introduce it. If
it did not exist among us, we should not in-
stantly give it up. This I believe of the masses,
North and South. Doubtless there are indi-
viduals on both sides who would not hold slaves
under any circumstances; and others who
would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were
now out of existence. We know that some
Southern men do free their slaves, go North,
and become tip-top abolitionists; while some
Northern ones go South, and become most cruel
slave masters.

"When Southern people tell us they are no
more responsible for the origin of slavery than
we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is
said that the institution exists, and that it is
very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory
way, I can understand and appreciate the say-
ing. I surely will not blame them for not do-
ing what I should not know how to do myself.
If all earthly power were given me, I should
not know what to do, as to the existing institu-
tion. My first impulse would be to free all the
slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own
native land. But a moment's reflection would
convince me, that whatever of high hope (as I
think there is) there may be in this, in the long
run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they
were all landed there in a day, they would
perish in the next ten days; and there are not
surplus shipping and surplus money enough in
the world to carry them there in many times
ten days. What then? Free them all, and
keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite
certain that this better their condition? I
think I would not hold one in slavery at any
rate; yet the point is not clear enough to de-
nounce people upon. What next? Free them,
and make them politically and socially our
equals? My own feelings will not admit of
this; and if mine would, we will know that
those of the great mass of white people will not.
Whether this feeling accords with justice and
sound judgment, is not the sole question, if
indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feel-
ing, whether well or ill founded, cannot be
safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make
them equals. It does seem to me that sys-
tems of gradual emancipation might be adopt-
ed; but for that tardiness in this respect, I
will not undertake to judge our brethren of the
South.

"When they remind us of their constitutional
rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly,
but fully and fairly; and I would give them
any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugi-
tives, which should not, in its stringency, be
more likely to carry a free man into slavery
than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an

innocent one."—Speech at Ottawa, Ill., Aug.
21, 1858.

"Has anything ever threatened the existence
of this Union, save and except this very institu-
tion of slavery? What is it that we hold most
dear amongst us? Our own liberty and pros-
perity. What has ever threatened our liberty
and prosperity, save and except this institution
of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose
to improve the condition of things by enlarging
slavery—by spreading it out, and making it
bigger?"

"You may have a ven or cancer on your
body, and not be able to cut it out, lest you
bleed to death; but surely it is no way to cure
it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole
body. That is no proper way of treating what
you regard as a wound."—Speech at Allon, Oct.
15, 1858.

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself)
believe that the people of the Southern States
are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave
law. As the right is constitutional, I agree
that the legislation shall be granted to it, and
that not that we like the institution of slavery.
We profess to have no taste for running and
catching negroes; at least, I profess no taste
for that job at all. Why, then, do I yield sup-
port to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not
understand that the Constitution, which guaran-
tees that right, can be supported without it."
—Speech at Allon, Oct. 15, 1858.

"The real issue in this controversy—the one
pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on
the part of one class that looks upon the in-
stitution of slavery as a wrong, and of another
class that does not look upon it as a wrong.
The sentiment that contemplates the institution
of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the
sentiment of the Republican party. They look
upon it as being a moral, social, and political
wrong; and while they contemplate it as such,
they nevertheless have due regard for its actual
existence among us, and the difficulties of get-
ting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all
the constitutional obligations thrown about it.
Yet having a due regard for these, they desire
a policy in regard to it that looks to its not cre-
ating any more danger. They insist that it
should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong;
and one of the methods of treating it as a
wrong is to make provision that it shall grow
no larger. If there be a man among us who
does not think that the institution of slavery is
wrong in any of the aspects of which I have
spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be
with us. And if there be a man amongst us
who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to dis-
regard its actual presence among us, and the
difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a sat-
isfactory way, and to disregard the constitu-
tional obligations thrown about it, that man is
misplaced if he is on our platform."—Speech at
Allon, Oct. 15, 1858.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
Stabler's Expectorant.
Tyler's Syrup Gum Arabic.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Wistar's Cough Lozenges.
Wistar's Balm Wild Cherry.
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry.
Bryant's Pulmonic Wafer.
For sale by CHARLES STOTT,
No. 375 Pennsylvania avenue.
nov 26—lawlm

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public, Commissioner of the Court
of Claims and for the State of California,
and Attorney for business in the several Depart-
ments.

IS prepared to take Depositions for the Court
of Claims, and the Courts in the several States
and Territories; and also to act as Counsellor
and Attorney for business before the different
Departments of Government.
Deeds, Wills, and other Writings, prepared,
and Acknowledgments taken.
Office, 402 F street, next to Seventh street, op-
posite the Post Office and Patent Office.
dec 4—2aw3m

Paints, Oils, and Window Glass.

LEWIS'S pure White Lead.
L French Zinc, pure.
Sterling White Lead, in tins, at \$1 and \$2 each.
Lined Oil.
Turpentine, Litharge.
Chrome, Green and Yellow.
Ochre, Red and Yellow.
Red Lead, Fire-Proof Paint.
Window Glass, all sizes, and Patty.
For sale very low for cash, by
CHARLES STOTT,
nov 26—lawlm No. 375 Penn. avenue.

MRS. N. L. DONALDSON

BEGONS leave to inform the public of Wash-
ington that she has opened a PHOTOGRAPHIC
GALLERY, No. 18 Centre Market Space, Penn.
avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where
she is prepared to take Pictures of all sizes
and styles; Photographs and Stereotypes, with
neatness and dispatch; also, Copies from Da-
gerotypes and Pictures of all kinds, either in
clear or gloomy weather.
My rooms are conveniently situated—but one
short flight of stairs to Sitting Room—so that
aged or debilitated persons may sit for Pictures
with but little inconvenience. Photographs can
be forwarded to any part of the country by mail.
I guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may
favor me with their patronage.
Dec 4—3eod

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representa-
tives 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 prop-
riety and necessity of the organization and per-
petuation of the Republican party, and that the
causes which called it into existence are perma-
nent 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 pur-
suit 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 popu-
lation; 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 Demo-
cratic members without rebuke and with ap-
plause from their political associates; and we
denounce those threats of disunion, in case of
a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as de-
nying 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 do-
mestic institutions, according to its own judg-
ment 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 Adminis-
tration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions
in its measureless subservience to the exactions
of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced
in its desperate exertions to force the infamous
Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting peo-
ple of Kansas—in construing the personal re-
lationship between master and servant to involve
an unqualified property in persons—in its attempt-
ed enforcement every where, on land and sea, through
the intervention of Congress and of the Federal
courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely lo-
cal interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse
of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

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

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Consti-
tution 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 har-
mony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the
Territories 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, when-
ever such legislation is necessary, to maintain
this provision of the Constitution against all at-
tempts to violate it; and we deny the authority
of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of
any individual, to give legal existence to slav-
ery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of
the African slave trade, under the cover of our
national flag, aided by perversions of a 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 ex-
ecrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes by their Fed-
eral 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-in-
tervention 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 im-
mediately admitted as a State under the Consti-
tution 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 ad-
justment of these imposts as to encourage the de-
velopment of the industrial interests of the whole
country; and we commend that policy of national
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 inde-
pendence.

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 supplicants for public bounty; and
we demand the passage by Congress of the com-
plete and satisfactory homestead measure which
has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is op-
posed 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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| One square, three days..... | \$1.00 |
| One square, four days..... | 1.25 |
| One square, five days..... | 1.50 |
| One square, six days..... | 1.75 |
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| One square, three weeks..... | 3.50 |
| One square, one month..... | 4.00 |
| One square, three months..... | 10.00 |
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| One square, one year..... | 30.00 |

Every other day and once a week advertise-
ments, fifty per cent. advance on the above.
Inserted as reading matter, ten cents a line.
Church and other notices, and wants, twenty-
five cents for each insertion.
Ten lines or less constitute a square.

for river and harbor improvements of a national
character, required for the accommodation
and security of an existing commerce, are author-
ized by the Constitution and justified by an ob-
ligation 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 estab-
lished.

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 affirmative 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 geograph-
ical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriot-
ism and of duty to recognize no political prin-
ciple 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 de-
fend, separately and unitedly, these great prin-
ciples of public liberty and national safety
against all enemies, at home and abroad, be-
lieving thereby peace may once more be re-
stored 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, estab-
lish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, pro-
vide for the common defence, promote the gen-
eral welfare, and secure the blessings of lib-
erty to ourselves and our posterity.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the
Union, in Convention assembled, hereby de-
clare our affirmative of the resolutions unani-
mously 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 be-
tween the Atlantic and Pacific States; and
the Democratic party pledges such constitu-
tional government aid as will insure the construc-
tion 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 our-
selves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Leg-
islatures to defeat the faithful execution of the
fugitive slave law are hostile in character, sub-
versive of the Constitution, and revolutionary
in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the inter-
pretation of the Cincinnati platform, that,
during the existence of the Territorial Govern-
ments, 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 Govern-
ment.

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 citi-
zens of the United States have an equal right
to settle with their property in the Territories,
without their rights, either of person or prop-
erty, being destroyed or impaired by Congres-
sional 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 prop-
erty 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 com-
mences, 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 pro-
hibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in
favor of the acquisition of