DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

A FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

For some time past, a report has been going the rounds of the newspapers, and found its way into our own columns, to the effect that the widow and family of the late gallant Gen. WORTH were reduced to such indigent circumstances as to make it necessary for them to pawn the sword of the General in order to obtain the necessaries of life. The report turns out to be a silly hoax. A relative of the family in this city, Mr. HALLNAN, feeling an interest in the matter, sought information by letter from a friend in New York, who informs him that the family "are living in fine style in Albany, with an income of about $3,000 per annum" and every thing about them comfortable.

The writer further says: "No such destitution would for a moment be permitted by our people. We have just erected a monument to this city to his memory—a granite shaft fifty feet high, at an expense of over $20,000, and we certainly would not do that and let the family want."

Papers that have published the original rumor, will please publish this correction.

"THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD."

Mr. L. P. WILLIAMS has issued, at Nashville, the first number of the *Southern Homestead*, a weekly agricultural and family journal. The agricultural portion is edited by practical farmers, the horticultural department by a practical horticulturist and pomologist, while the literary and family departments are under the charge of that gifted authoress and poetess, Mrs. L. VIRGINIA FRENCH. The *Homestead* is most beautifully printed in quarto form at the low price of $2 per year.

MEMPHIS TRADE.—Since the projection of our railroad system, with almost every rail laid down, the trade of Memphis has felt an expansive impulse. During last week our worthy friend on Front Row, Mr. D. H. TOWNSEND, sold a bill of groceries for Abingdon, Va., and we heard previously of a similar bill by Messrs. GAYES & WOOD, for Knoxville, East Tennessee. It has been ascertained that such articles as sugar and molasses can be obtained here, not only cheaper, but purer and fresher than anywhere on the Atlantic seaboard. When the Chattanooga and Cleveland and the East Tennessee and Virginia roads shall be completed, a hogshead of fresh Louisiana sugar, or a barrel of molasses, can be delivered anywhere in East Tennessee or Western Virginia from this place, at as low, if not lower rates, than from any of the Atlantic ports. With the proper enterprise on the part of our grocery merchants, there can be no doubt but that a large trade may be brought here from that section of the Union.

☞ We publish this morning letters from three of the members of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, in response to invitations to attend the great meeting of the Democracy at Philadelphia. It is gratifying to know that on a question so interesting and important as is the Kansas question, the Cabinet is a unit and sustain heartily the views of the President. We will publish the remaining letters in our paper to-morrow.

LAPIO.

LONGEVITY IN PROVIDENCE.—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* contains the names of ninety-five persons of seventy years and upwards who have died in that city during the past year. The oldest person was PATRICK DONNELLY, aged *one hundred and three years*. Of the whole number 67, or about two-thirds, were females. Another exemplification of the truth of the assertion that a larger number of females than males live to an advanced age.

MR. POGH'S BILL.—The following are the leading features in the bill introduced into the Senate on the 4th inst., providing for the admission of Kansas:

"The bill provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the constitution adopted at Lecompton, November 7, 1857, with the boundaries defined in the pacification bill of the last Congress, and upon two fundamental conditions.

"The first condition is that the seventh article of the constitution, relative to slavery, shall be submitted to a separate and direct vote, 'Yes' or 'No,' of the qualified electors, on the 21st of April, 1858, at which time the State officers, the Legislature, and the Congressmen shall be chosen. The returns of this election to be made to the Governor of the Territory instead of the President of the convention, and the election so declared to be in the 'affirmative' to be in force on the 7th of November.

"The second fundamental condition is that the constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people, through their Legislature, at any time, to call a convention for the purpose of altering, amending or abolishing their form of government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"The President is required to admit the State by proclamation as soon as the election of April 7th shall have transpired.

"The ordinance of the Lecompton Convention, relative to the grants of public lands, is rejected, and in its stead, the same articles of compact are offered to the first Legislature of Kansas, for acceptance or rejection, as in the case of other new States."

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—Relative to the election which took place in Kansas on the 4 h inst., for state officers, the St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th says:

"From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday evening, who left Leavenworth City at 12 o'clock of Monday last, we learn that the election was going on very quietly. There was a very considerable crowd in the town and around the polls, both sides being represented. Two tickets for State officers were being voted for, and a third party were voting for the constitution alone, but as the election was by ballot nothing could be known of the probable result. Troops were stationed in the neighborhood of the city, but it was not supposed that they would be called upon to preserve order.

At Delaware City the polls were closed, but the result was not known. A good many Missourians were said to be in the Territory, but they took no part in the election.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig*, of the 8th inst., says:

"Up to Tuesday night 800 feet of iron had been laid down on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, north from this place. And on the 1st of this month the track-layers crossed the State line (in the direction) with a mile to spare."

The same paper gives the following as the result of the recent municipal election in Jackson:

"R. J. Hays, Mayor; J. C. Green, Recorder; J. W. Norwood, Constable. Aldermen—First Ward, P. D. W Cooper and Thos. Clark; Second Ward, D. D. Bennett and John Chester; Third Ward, William Alexander and A. T. Pegues; Fourth Ward, Jas. Hughes and J. R. Chappell."

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

[Prepared for the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1858.—Mr. Pugh's bill for the admission of Kansas is premature, as the people of the Territory have not yet officially applied for admission. When the Lecompton Constitution does come officially before Congress for adoption, there will be produced against it the joint resolutions of the late Kansas Legislature, remonstrating against its adoption, and recommending the Topeka convention, and the returns of the tri partite election to be held this day—provided such returns show a different result from that of the election held on the 21st ult., and, as we are informed, affidavits and certificates tending to show the irregularity and illegality of the Lecompton Constitution. There are destined to be three parties in Congress on the Kansas question when it comes up officially; the Administration party, in favor of adopting the Lecompton Constitution, under some *flagrant and material irregularity and illegality* in its issue; the Douglas party, in favor of putting the constitution, and passing an enabling act for the formation of another, and the Republican party, ultra, in favor of adopting the Topeka Constitution. It is to be hoped that the two parties nearest right will compromise and unite, so as to save the country from an interminable and useless controversy.

UTAH.

The Delegate from Utah states that he has neither to say in regard to the Warren resolution until he hears the report of the committee to which he has been referred, only, that he cannot see what the acts of a Federal Governor of a Territory have to do with the representative of the people in Congress. In regard to the question of Mormon rebellion, he says he thinks it is hard that a people that have gone a thousand miles beyond the borders of civilization, and make the desert to blossom as a rose by their privation and industry, cannot have the choice of their federal officers, at least as long as they remain isolated from and out of the protection of the rest of the nation. At the same time, he says that he has no doubt but that if Governor Young, who is now a British subject, that is without an army with him, he would be cordially received, both by the people and Governor Young, and cheerfully installed into office. The delay on the Administration on this subject is simply that the difficulties being settled on United States Territory, and having already manifested some impulsiveness of United States Government, the sooner they are taught to know where they are, and to understand and respect the laws of the country in which they live, the better for themselves and the country at large.

THE NICARAGUAN AFFAIR

We speak knowingly when we say that Commodore Paulding will not be censured, nor even reprimanded for his conduct in the arrest of Walker and his men. The sentiment of the Administration is, that although Commodore Paulding's instructions did not literally extend to the soil of Nicaragua, still, when the unlawful expedition had organized his vigilance upon the high seas, he was but following up the spirit of his instructions in arresting the expedition on foreign soil when he could do so without interfering with the peace of the Government of such soil, and especially, when by so doing, he was but relieving such Government of a hostile expedition from our country, to the great benefit and delight of the people.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

COL. COOKE AT FORT BRIDGER—NO BATTLE—THE HORSES OF THE EXPEDITION NEARLY ALL LOST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

FORT KEARNY, N. T. December 31, 1857.

Having for some time past been a reader of your paper, I observe that you publish a portion of your columns to news from the "Far West," and as the public are particularly interested in knowing the condition of our troops en route for Utah, I take the liberty of giving you the latest news I am in possession of in regard to them.

On the 28th of November, Col. Johnston was at Fort Bridger, at which place he had established his headquarters. Col. Cooke, with six companies Second Dragoons, arrived that morning, having lost many of his animals, and the remainder were unfit for service. From Laramie to Salt Lake there is no grass, (the Mormons having burnt it in advance of the troops,) consequently all the animals belonging to the expedition were very poor when winter set in, and it is reported that they are dying at the rate of some one hundred daily. There can be no doubt but that when spring opens Col. Johnston will be so much crippled that he will be compelled to await the arrival of fresh animals, and other supplies, before he will be able to commence active operations. That the expedition is a failure for this year, cannot be questioned; and when we reflect upon the matter and see what an immense amount of public property must be lost, as well as the condition of the troops, on short rations, and living in tents in a country where the snow is usually very deep during the entire winter, (in November it was two feet deep,) it would seem that your predictions last summer were well grounded. That the Mormons intend to resist there can be no doubt, for they are fortifying the passes that lead to the city. They have released Jesse Jones, agent of Majors & Russell, who was taken prisoner by them some time since, and have sent him to Col. Johnston's camp. In passing through the different canons they blindfolded him, to prevent him from obtaining any knowledge of their movements. It is reported that Bill Hickman, who is one of the Danites, and a notorious scoundrel, has been killed by a mountain man named Baker. I am inclined to think it is his brother who was a prisoner in Col. Alexander's camp, as report says he was released a short time before.

Mr. Magraw of the Wagon Road Expedition, has volunteered under Col. Johnston—those of his party who would not do so were discharged. So this expedition is broken up without accomplishing any thing, save what has been done by Leader, Chief Engineer, and his assistants. Mr. Magraw having had some difficulty with his Engineers, they, as well as the Disbursing Agent, left him, and have gone to the States.

A few nights since, a party of Cheyenne Indians attacked some Pawnees, who were occupying an old mail house within a few hundred yards of the post, which occasioned some little excitement in the garrison. The command promptly turned out, and a detachment was sent to patrol, but the night was so dark that no Indians could be discovered. Some doubt was felt, at first, as to the fact of the Cheyennes having made this attack, but next morning moccasin tracks, (without doubt Cheyenne,) were discovered, which settled the matter. The bold attack upon the part of the Cheyennes was from the following circumstances, viz: Three Pawnees had stolen some horses from the Cheyennes, were pursued and the animals recovered. In the encounter the Cheyennes had one man killed, (supposed to be a Chief,) and another severely, if not mortally wounded. The Pawnees escaped without loss, and came immediately to the Fort where they had been some days, before this attack was made on them; which fact was, no doubt, known to the Cheyennes, and their object was to surprise them and get a scalp or two in revenge for the loss of their comrades. An attack upon the Post was evidently not designed by them.

We are enjoying delightful weather at present, and as the contrast is so great, to the weather experienced last winter, we do not fail to appreciate it, and devoutly wish for its continuance during the whole winter.

LAPIO.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 8.]

The weekly averages of the banks of this city show a general expansion of the movement. Every item has increased. The volume of general business being still much contracted, the increase in the discount line is not large, the entire expansion since the last of November having been only three millions, and the aggregate is only a few hundred thousand greater than when the specie reserve was twenty millions less. At this time last year the banks were carrying a line of loans of over one hundred and nine millions, with but little over eleven millions of specie. The specie reserve to-day exceeds twenty-eight millions and a half, the largest average live ever shown, and with a rising average. The accumulation of capital here, it appears, is still going on, as the deposit line shows a considerable increase mainly resulting from the last arrival of California gold. The loans of the banks would doubtless show a more rapid expansion, if the legitimate wants of the business world were larger, but the unwillingness of responsible parties to enter into new operations, and make new paper, confines the banks almost entirely to the mere renewal of their daily receipts, and to the renewal of maturing bills receivable. No important renewal of activity can be looked for at present. That must follow the slow movement of returning confidence to the channels of trade and commerce.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks December 26 and January 2:

	Dec 26	Jan 2	
Loans	$97,932,005	$ 98,549,703	Inc...$ 617,698
Specie	27,142,099	28,261,948	Inc... 1,119,849
Circulation	4,092,787	4,092,487	Dec... 300
Deposits	76,129,587	76,633,284	Inc... 2,503,697
Undrawn deposits	23,908,270	25,034,367	Inc... 1,124,097
Specie to liabilities	22 per ct.	23 per ct.	Inc... 1 per ct.

The actions to day are that the drain of specie by the *Persia* will be rather less than was anticipated, say $1 600 000 to $1,800,000. The shipments will be larger than the mercantile needs for remittance, as a considerable amount will go forward for interest and dividends owned abroad. The coin which has been lent to Southern and Western banks to reenforce their vaults preparatory to their annual statements, begins to return to us.

From the same journal of same date we clip this information respecting the money market in New York and elsewhere:

There is no variance of consequence to note in money matters. The supply on call and short time is very abundant at from 5 to 7 per cent. Rates of discount at the private banking houses continue at from 7 to 9 per cent. for strictly first class paper, which is seldom offered outside of the banks, and from 10 to 15 for signatures of very good quality, coming to almost "gilt-edged" in point of classification. It is difficult for capitalists to employ their surplus means at even low rates of interest in Boston, and a satisfactory stamp, and the great bulk of recent accumulations is therefore unemployed, and is becoming about as much a source of anxiety and perplexity to its proprietors as before it had been gathered from the various channels of business. Until trade revives with vigor to furnish an outlet for this really troublesome, if not useless, heap of idle capital, we are threatened with a plethora of money almost as uncomfortable to a portion of the community as its previous scarcity. New York and Boston hold more specie than ever before, the former city greatly beyond any precedent. England and France are following in the same direction, and Germany begins also to manifest signs of the same money dyspepsia. If we may use a homely comparison, and over the continent of Europe, treading upon heels of panic and bankruptcy, comes the accumulation of money at the great hearts of commerce, whose pulsations cease under the weight of prostrate credits and utter prostration in all branches of trade.

Mr. Sebastiaille's Circular, by the *Niagara*, says of American securities:

The market for American securities in London has been very quiet during the past week. Illinois shares continue much depressed, owing to the operation of the tax bills for which are falling due on the English holders. The market has also been adversely affected by the pressure on the stockholders of a further large advance to the company, which is felt by many of stockholders as an unfounded drain upon their resources. Many parties, however, still anticipate future calls by taking the new bonds; but the continued demand for capital has damped the ardor of the sanguine, and forced many other parties to sell a portion of their stock, which closes heavy at 14 to 15 discount. The Erie Loan negotiation makes slow progress, owing chiefly to the fears as to the real character of Mr. Drew's mortgages in the hearings upon the bonds proposed to be issued, and on the previous mortgage issues. The fear that if the whole amount needed to pay off Mr. Drew be not raised, that the new bonds are only subject to his mortgage, causes very subscriptions to the new bonds to be conditioned upon other subscribing. The recent decision of Mr. Justice McLean, in the case of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, has also operated to cause a feeling that no particular advantage is particularly to be derived from any form of legal obligation. There is, therefore, a tendency to avoid any further investments in aid of embarrassed companies, but to confine them to securities of roads whose income provide a guaranty that no doubt need be entertained of the permanent payment of the stipulated interest.

The Tribune has the following in reference to the *Niagara's* news:

The mails of the *Niagara* reached us yesterday, and a careful examination of our files of British journals only confirms the views we have lately had to express with regard to the probable course of the crisis in England. The London money market is decidedly improving; that is to say, we see no immediate prospect of the Bank of England; the demand for discount at the Bank is decreasing; first-class paper may be discounted in Lombard street at 9½ to 92 per cent; the public funds are firm, and the share market participates to some degree in this improvement. This agreeable aspect of things is, however, badly impaired by great failures, recurring every two or three days in London; by daily dispatches, and messengers of provincial disasters; and by the thunder of the Thunderer Times, more frequent than ever against the general and helpless corruption of the British mercantile classes. In fact, the comparative coolness with which unexceptionable paper is discounted, seems to be more than balanced by the growing difficulty of finding paper which can pass as unexceptionable. Consequently, we are told in the London money articles of the latest date, that at Threadneedle street the applications are extremely limited, and that at Lombard street but little business is doing. Still, as the supply on the part of the Bank and the discount houses is increasing—while the pressure upon them, the demand on the part of their customers, is decreasing—the money market must be said to be comparatively easy. Nevertheless, the Bank of England Directors have not yet dared to lower the rate of discount, convinced, as it would appear, that the renewal of the monetary crisis is not a question of days, but of percentages, and that, consequently, as the rate of discount sinks, the monetary crisis is sure to rise again.

Opinions of the Members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet on the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas.

LETTER FROM HON. LEWIS CASS

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: My public duties will prevent me from joining the numerous assemblage which on Monday evening will meet in your city to endorse the first annual message of James Buchanan, who is more entitled to the kind consideration of a Pennsylvania meeting, as he was transferred by the American people from that faithful State, which blunts as all together, to the Presidency of this great confederation. Especially is it your declared object to endorse that part of the message which recommends "the speedy admission of Kansas as a State under a Constitution formed in pursuance of lawful authority." I thank you for remembering me among those to be united upon this occasion; and though I cannot be with you, yet I shall regard your proceedings with deep interest, and with the firm conviction that a welcome plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," will be pronounced by one voice by the assembled thousands, and will be borne to the remotest parts of the Republic, and find the response in the hearts of the American Democracy. Such a judgment of approval is due to your eminent fellow-citizen, not less for his past services and his present position, than for his efforts to maintain at this time the true principles of self-government. While his policy has been condemned, his motives have not been arraigned; but he may well appeal in his justification to the efficient services of a long life in our country, to the path which offers him no reward he would accept at the expiration of his Constitutional term of office, but the confidence and gratitude of his country, and the approbation of his own conscience.

It is good for the American people to come together in times of doubt and difficulty. Our fathers did so in the more trying scenes through which they passed, and may our sons do so whenever, should these evil days come, it shows them, from which no people can be wholly exempt. These great convocations of the intelligence and patriotism of the country are the tribunals to judge public men and measures, and approve or condemn as circumstances may justify, and their judgment is rendered more effectual by imposing numbers, by free discussion and by the nature of their proceedings. The admission of Kansas into the Union upon the principles advocated in the meeting is one of those great questions which appeal at once to the reason and patriotism of our countrymen, and may well challenge your deliberation and action. The addition of another member to our confederacy is an event of vast magnitude, fulfillment of the promises of the past, and a pledge of the glories of the future. And it is likewise a peaceable and effectual remedy for evils to which our system of government is exposed. As long as a Territorial government exists, the majority it embraces will feel the effect of external influence in important questions, and efforts to control them will be continually made, whatever perils may be in the way of interference. Such now is the condition of Kansas, and no just and patriotic man can contemplate that condition without serious apprehension.

By the mercy of God, rather than by our own wisdom or forbearance, we have thus far escaped the last sectional controversy, which, when it comes, may bring with it the destruction of this fair fabric of political freedom. But we have a security against this danger, if we can consent to abandon this fearful controversy and adopt it, and that is the admission of Kansas into the Union under a constitution formed in pursuance of lawful authority as prominently put forward in the message. Pass a law for the conversion of the Territory into a State, and you say at once to the dangerous and conflicting elements, "Peace, be still." The storm will be upon children, the parents of the country, whether domestic or political, will be regulated by the people of the country, and but a few brief months will pass away before peace and quiet will be restored, and this alarming conflict terminate as other of the son of forbearance it would inculcate. This is precisely the view taken of the subject by the President, and I trust gentlemen, I do not doubt indeed, that the same view will be taken by patriotic citizens to be assembled together in sight of the Hall of Independence, to deliberate upon the condition of the country and to pass judgment upon the course of the Chief Magistrate.

LEWIS CASS.

TO GEORGE PLITT, Esq., and others, committee, Philadelphia.

LETTER FROM THE HON. HOWELL COBB.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it will not be in my power to be present at your proposed meeting on Monday next. It would give me sincere pleasure to unite with you in endorsing the message of the President, especially that part of it recommending the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, under a constitution formed in pursuance of lawful authority." You have rightly construed the message. The policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas is the legitimate result of the principles upon which Mr. Buchanan was elected. In recognizing the legality of the Lecompton Convention, and recommending the admission of Kansas as a State in the Union, in conformity to the action of the Convention, the President has given to the country the assurance of his wise and fixed purpose to carry out in good faith the great principle incorporated into the Kansas bill of allowing the people of Kansas to decide the question of slavery for themselves and in their own way. He has carefully abstained from the exercise of any influence either directly or indirectly to make Kansas a free or slave State; his whole policy has been characterized with an earnest desire to leave the people thereof "perfectly free to form their own domestic institutions in their own way." You meet to respond to and endorse this policy, and in so doing you only reiterate the principles of the Democratic party, as contained in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and everywhere maintained by the Democracy of the Union.

Kansas has been the fruitful source of exciting issues. Political parties and public men have fallen in the contest. They were found unequal to the occasion, and have passed away to make room for other organizations and other men. The Democratic party alone has stood firm and unharmed amidst the general wreck. The reason is as simple as it is suggestive. In the first hour of the contest we announced the principles upon which our party stood, and adhering to them in every phase of the question, our progress has been as steady as our ultimate triumph was certain.

The disturbing cause was the question of slavery in Kansas. Apart from this there was no difficulty and no excitement. The principle adopted by the Democratic party was that the people decide it for themselves and in their own way. This course was so manifestly just and right that it commanded the confidence of the country, and Mr Buchanan have been elected to the Presidency to carry it out in good faith. Among the many issues made by the opposition was the question—"how is the will of the majority in Kansas to be ascertained?" The people of the Democratic party had been from the beginning, that the people of Kansas must make known their will in the mode and manner prescribed by law. How else could it be ascertained? The argument was irresistible, and the opposition had struggled to excite the public mind of the country against a principle so clear, and indeed so essential to the very existence of government. The Democratic party recognized the legality of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The opposition declared against it on the ground that it violated the will of the majority. The issue was made before the country, and the people decided in the election of Mr. Buchanan in favor of the Democratic party and the law. At every stage of the Kansas question this issue has arrived, and just as often as it has been presented, has the Democratic party taken a position on the side of the law. Upon this rock it has planted itself, and all the storms of Black Republicanism have failed to prevail against it.

The Abolitionists of Kansas endeavored to justify their refusal to vote by a false appeal to a great principle, which they vainly sought to prostitute to their unholy purposes. Their contempt for the will of the majority was only equalled by their disregard of the law. With all their professions on this subject, they now refuse to vote when the opportunity is fully and fairly presented of ascertaining the real will of the majority in accordance with the provisions of law. No settlement of the question is acceptable to them unless it is made in defiance of law, and at the cost of anarchy and bloodshed. The pretext has been spurned when resorted to by them, and it certainly derives no additional strength from the fact that it has found new advocates and defenders.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas thus recognized by the Democratic party, submitted to the people the question, shall there be a convention to form a State constitution? The people at the polls decided that such a convention should be called. In conformity to their decision the Legislature called the convention, and the delegates were elected in accordance with the provisions of law, the opposition declaring at each step that "the will of the majority was disregarded," and the Democratic party adhering firmly to its impregnable position of "standing by the law." The Lecompton Convention has adopted a constitution and submitted to a vote of the people the slavery clause. The opposition renew the old clamor about "the will of the majority," which again resounded to by the Democratic party, by bolting up the Constitution and the law. Whatever there may have been in this pretext heretofore, the action of the Lecompton Constitution in submitting the slavery question to a vote of all the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory, has swept from the opposition the last vestige for complaint. The opportunity was presented on the 21st inst., to all the *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas, of deciding for themselves whether Kansas should be a free or slave State.

If the Black Republicans of Kansas refuse to vote, and seek by all the means in their power to prevent others from participating in the election, they are threatening to the peace of the country, and the consequences may be on them. If they trample upon the law and spurn the ballot-box, they will find a firm and unharmed amidst the general wreck. The reason is as simple as it is suggestive. In the first hour of the contest we announced the principles upon which our party stood, and adhering to them in every phase of the question, our progress has been as steady as our ultimate triumph was certain.

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