WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPUBLICANISM IN VIRGINIA.

The following articles from the Wheeling *Intelligencer* demonstrate the fact that the Republican party has a permanent organization in the Old Dominion and a voice in her councils. Mr. Caldwell, the State Senator from the Senatorial district which embraces Wheeling, is not only a Republican, but a member of the National Republican Committee. It will be seen that he stands out boldly as a Republican.

We also call attention to the significant rebuke which the *Intelligencer*, a Virginia paper, gives to a Northern abettor of Slavery and the Slave Power. We will add to what the Wheeling paper says on this subject, that but for Northern doughfaced apologists for Slavery, the Republican party would have an organized existence in every State in the Union. It is these Northern apostates to Freedom who sustain and uphold the reign of terror in the South.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Serenade to Senator Caldwell by the German Republicans of the City.

Towards the close of last week, a deputation of our German citizens signified to Senator Caldwell that it would afford them great pleasure to attest their warm appreciation of the official stand which he had recently taken in behalf of the principles of the Republican party, through the medium of a complimentary musical serenade. Senator Caldwell, in reply, assured them that their complimentary proffer was very gratifying to him, and that, on any evening that might be convenient to them, it would be his pleasure to have them visit his house. Accordingly, on Saturday evening last, about nine o'clock, Professor Weber, with his singing choir, and one of the German bands, together with numerous others, Germans and Americans, went out in hacks, wagons, and buggies, to the residence of Senator Caldwell, on the National Road, three and a half miles east of the city. Mr. Caldwell, with a number of his personal friends, came out from his residence, met the delegation at his gate, and warmly welcomed them to the hospitalities of his home.

After a song from the choir and a tune from the band, Professor Weber, on behalf of the Germans, proceeded, in some well-timed and some handsomely expressed words, to explain to Senator Caldwell the moving motive of the Germans, whom he represented, in coming out to compliment him with this serenade. He and his fellow Germans were desirous of expressing to Senator Caldwell their joy and the great gratification which it gave them to learn of the honorable position which had been recently tendered him, and which still more honorably and manfully he had accepted, in the ranks of "the great Republican party." The Germans, for whom he (Professor Weber) spoke, were attached to the great principles of that party, and it gave them both courage and pleasure to welcome to their lead the same man who in other times and under other circumstances they had often delighted to honor with their confidence and their votes.

Senator Caldwell, after very appropriately acknowledging the honor which had been done in this little unostentatious but heartfelt demonstration, said that it would be impossible for him not to feel a lively interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the German masses, both in the city of Wheeling and elsewhere. No man had ever had better friends than the Germans had been to him. He had from the very first, and often since he had begun a public career, been indebted to their sympathy and their votes for the honors which he had enjoyed. It did therefore, this evening, give him a real and rather an unusual pleasure to hear from them assurances that their friendship for him, and their confidence in him, has not abated, but increased, by reason of the step which he had taken. No wonder, said he, that you Germans and other laboring men feel an interest in the progress and in the final ascendency of the principles of the Republican party. It is emphatically the party of the white laboring men of this country. While the Democratic party is the favorite party of the aristocratic element in our Government; while it promotes the interests and follows the dicta of the oligarchical body of Southern slaveholders, to the prejudice of the interests of free white working men, the Republican party has made the interests of our working men, of our small producers in the soil and in the workshops, its fundamental basis. It was a puzzle to him how any man who wrought with his hands, and who valued the dignity of the sweat of his brow, could waver in his choice between the principles of the two parties. Free labor never could be honorable, never could command that respect to which it was entitled, while ever it was discriminated against, as between it and slave labor. Whenever it was degraded to the level of compulsory slave labor, or as it had been by the Democratic party, subordinated, it must partake of the degradation of slave labor. Every man ought to be able to see this. The great principles of the Republican party were the same that Henry Clay had contended for in his lifetime, viz: encouragement to the labors of free white working men, whether tillers of soil, mechanics, or manufacturers. So plain were these facts becoming in the eyes of the people, and so tired were they now of the disasters and prostrations which have been brought upon the industrial interests of the country, through the principles of the Democratic party, that they were about to rise up in their strength and hurl their oppressors from the places which they so unworthily occupied.

We do not pretend to give more than a mere outline of Senator Caldwell's remarks. They were listened to attentively, and frequently and loudly applauded by his hearers. After its conclusion, all persons were invited into his house, where a most bountiful collation, consisting of the choicest delicacies of the season, had been tastefully spread, through the agency of his accomplished lady. The whole occasion was creditable to all concerned.

As the feasting and general enjoyment were in progress, Mr. E. Norton, who was present, extended a cordial invitation to the company to adjourn to his residence, and there continue the social programme of the evening. This was done, and the band, to the stirring air of the Marseillaise, took up the line of march. On arriving at Mr. Norton's, Professor Weber turned to the Germans, and in their own language explained to them the position which Mr. Norton had and still occupied in regard to the great iron interests of the city and country. He, in a happy and complimentary analogy, linked those traits of character which had enabled Mr. Norton from small beginnings to rise to his present commanding position, to those material iron elements in which, from a boy, he had been used to deal. Turning to Mr. Norton, Prof. Weber formally introduced him to his fellow Germans. Mr. Norton, in reply to Prof. Weber, warmly welcomed him and his friends to his house, after which he turned to the notice of those elements of labor and laboring success with which Prof. Weber had so happily identified him. Mr. Norton said that it was his chief pride, and it was his greatest satisfaction, that whatever he was that was worthy of remark or attention, had been achieved by his own hands and head, through the free principles of our American Constitution. The question of the dignity of free white labor was a practical one with him. It was not a theoretical or yet a "Bunkum" one. It was one which was as near and dear to him as his life, and before he would sacrifice aught of those convictions, in politics, which in his opinion were to save free labor from degradation in this country, he would give up life itself. He believed, as their distinguished Senator had said to them, that the principles of the Republican party were essentially promotive of the best interests of white working men—and it was their duty, as it was their privilege, to speak against and vote against any principles that would degrade them to the level of African slaves.

After Mr. Norton had finished his remarks, his guests were invited back into one of the spacious arbors with which his grounds are so handsomely adorned, where, as at Mr. Caldwell's, the handiwork and liberality of woman was again made manifest in the luxuries that overspread a large table. The glee of the occasion and the general run of enjoyment was kept up until about midnight, when, on that hour being announced by Prof. Weber, all parties took leave, well satisfied with the "feast of reason and flow of soul" that had characterized the whole evening.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

"We have reprinted in the *Express*, as a matter of news, the circular of the Republican National Committee. What just claim a party has to the adjective 'National,' whose limit is far less than one-half of the geographical surface of the Union, the Public can judge."—*N. Y. Express.*

Now, Mr. *Express*, will you please to allow us to ask you a question or two—one or two fair and rational queries—and which have often occurred to us on reading similar paragraphs to the one which we have quoted from you?

You say that the *geographical* limit of the Republican party is Mason and Dixon's line. We grant you that what you say is plausible. We admit that it is not recognised as an effective organization south of that line. And this assertion of yours, and our admission, leads us to ask you why and wherefore the Republican party is not what you insinuate, that it ought to be south of the line, in order to entitle it to the term *National*, viz: a controlling organization in one or more Southern States. Can you find no answer in your mind to such a question. Was not an answer, a full and sufficient answer, present to your thoughts when you wrote the above paragraph? It seems to us that there are some facts that could hardly have escaped suggestion in so fertile a mind, and amid so ready a run of general knowledge, as we candidly award to you. But as you seem to have overlooked them, we will venture in an humble way to call them up. First, then, we would ask you if it is at all a cause of reproach that the Republican party does not possess the electoral vote of a single Southern State? Do you consider that a principle, to be *national*, must wield power—that it must have the prestige of universality throughout a country, to make it worthy of acceptance, or to shield it from derision? Certainly, you cannot so think. You, as a paper, are chiefly known for your bitter and uncompromising hostility to the spread of Catholic influence in this country. And we only now remind you that you are so known, because we think that you will better appreciate the force of our remarks in this connection. You have, no doubt, read of a sect of Christians called the Albigenses, who were a powerful, prosperous, and religious people, inhabiting and almost exclusively occupying the South of France at one time. * * *

Now we wish to ask you, inasmuch as you have assumed to be, par excellence, the defender of the Protestant faith, and the stickler for *geographical* nationality, if you think these people were heretics because they occupied but a province or two in point of territory, and because they numbered many millions less than the adherents of the Pope, thoughout France. In other words, we want to ask you, does minority in numbers, or scantiness of territorial occupation, derogate from the soundness of men's religion or politics? Certainly you will not say that they do. And, if you will not say so, how do you excuse yourself, when day after day you sit in your office and pen and publish caricatures and flings on and at the Republican party, because it is weak and limited in the Southern States? You cannot certainly be oblivious of some of the reasons why it is so. You certainly remember that in the campaign of 1856, good men and good citizens of this State were driven away from the polls in the city of Norfolk—that likewise useful, intelligent, and law-abiding citizens of the city of Wheeling were ruffianly mobbed during a peaceful assemblage—that a most generous, philanthropic, and devoted citizen of Clarke county was expatriated, his family insulted, and his property plundered—that a learned, efficient, and harmless Professor in the University of North Carolina was degraded from his professorship and exiled from his State. And all for what? Because, and because only, that they professed the principles of the Republican party. In all the instances which we have cited, (and we could cite many more,) citizens were persecuted, put under public ban, threatened in their persons and property, just because of their conscientious belief and attachment to principles that were not in power, and were not popular therefore.

But, aside from all this, is it not a little singular for you, *Mr. Express*, who are one of the heads and shining lights of a party that possesses but the electoral vote of one State in this Union, and that a State distinguished for the rowdyism and blood-thirstiness that attend its political victories, to be reading lectures on nationality to a party that carried the electoral votes of eleven States of this Union in 1856, and that at this time makes you and yours, together with all the combinations which you have in prospect with the adherents of the present corrupt Administration, tremble in your boots, lest they, over all your heads, shall carry the solid electoral vote of a majority of these States?

Their nationality, indeed! Must they carry all the States? Does not a constitutional majority make them *national?* Do they themselves, of their own choice, limit their numbers by any geographical line? You talk as if they did. Do they not cordially invite you and all other men to join with them? Have they not many prominent and excellent men sympathizing with them, and bidding them "God speed" in the Southern States? Do they make war upon the institutions of any State, North or South? Do they not everywhere, and at all times, openly and avowedly proclaim the integrity and inviolability of all the institutions of all the States? Certainly they do. No one knows better than you do the rectitude and the entire constitutionality of their institutions. No one knows better that they go not one whit beyond the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic.

The time is at hand when you will think and print differently from what you do. Just as sure as the 4th of November, 1860, comes round, the Republican party, or those who will carry out all they contend for, will succeed to the place now occupied by the "last of the Bourbons." When they shall have so succeeded, and when they shall have vacated, cleansed, and renovated the high and low places of the Government, and put in order anew all its machinery, then you, as numberless others of their disparagers, will be willing to recognise them as *national*.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON—ITS GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT.

The New York *Express* has a letter from a Washington correspondent, who, until recently, has been absent from the national capital for nearly two years. The writer is delighted with its growth and improvement, and says:

"It grows as Western towns grow, as Eastern towns have grown, and, in the fact alone that it is the capital of the country, it is destined to be one of the largest interior towns of the nation. Washington to-day, compared to Washington twenty-two or three years gone by, has had a wonderful advancement. Its agriculture, its horticulture, its manufactures, all have kept pace with the best towns of the country; while the Government patronage and the distribution of places have increased almost beyond belief. Between the Patent and Post Office buildings, in the centre of the city, (two of the most substantial buildings in the world,) the new Treasury building at the west end, and the new Capitol buildings, there has been a very equal geographical distribution of favor. As improvements, they are each and all visited by hundreds daily, and by a class of persons who generally rank as tax-payers. Among this class, it is very rare, indeed, to hear one word of complaint against the vast expenditures of public money upon these enduring monuments of the solidity and growth of the Republic."

The writer, after finding fault with what he conceives to be the bad taste exhibited in the chief ornaments of the new House of Representatives, adds:

"The new Senate Chamber is, in all respects, superior to the Representatives' House, but, like it, suffers from too much gold and paint. Some of the committee rooms, too, are ridiculously excessive in their designs and colors. Young Italy may well laugh at Young America for consenting to the use of so much paint and gold. The room designed for the Vice President, however, is perfect, and the best taste has been displayed in its arrangement. It is grand in architecture, imposing in its length and height, and in all respects beautiful. The walls and ceiling are of solid marble, and, what is better, of American marble, that no country can surpass in purity or effect. It is almost worth a journey to the Capitol to see this room. It already has, however, several and too many splendid mirrors, and it is to be hoped there will not be added gilding or paint, to mar the harmony and simplicity which now distinguishes this room from all the rest. There are also some imposing and spacious entrances to the new halls, each with elegantly-carved pillars and marble ceilings, which add very much to the first effect.

"I cannot leave the Capitol, however, without expressing the intense admiration I feel for the splendid pieces of statuary designed and wrought by the gifted Crawford. I have seen them before, but behold them again with new delight. If 'the Genius of America'—which now temporarily adorns the grounds on the green in front of the old Capitol—and all the attendant illustrations of art and commerce, labor upon the sea and on the land, in the forest and in the work-shop, in the schools and in the laboratory, were intended to gratify the common mind of America, they also give pleasure to the most accomplished minds. Seeing in marble so much that is truly of the American type, and adding to them all the fine Revolutionary figures which recall the earliest and hardest struggles of our forefathers for liberty and independence, the whole group will not only be seen with delight, but treasured in every thoughtful memory with intense gratification. All honor, then, to the memory of Crawford, and ere long may Powers, Galt, Palmer, Stone, and the new lights that are every day springing up in our midst, share, in the new Capitol, in the glory which everywhere attends the name of their lamented and distinguished brother."

EMANCIPATED NEGROES TO BE RE-ENSLAVED.

It seems from the following article, which we find in a Mississippi newspaper, that a Mr. Samuel Martin emancipated his slaves by will, on condition that they were to be sent to Ohio, or some other free State. But the administrator was not permitted to execute the will of the testator, as would be the case in any civilized portion of the world, and the negroes have been seized and thrown into jail on a claim of the State that they have escheated. It seems that there is a general law which assigns escheats in the county to an institution called the Brashear Academy. The trustees of this institution, with a laudable desire to conserve the interests of learning, will employ the best counsel in the State to arrest the negroes in their unnatural desire to be free. We apprehend that it will not require the resources of learning and ingenuity attribnted to the late Rufus Choate, to accomplish their object. We are pleased, however, to infer, from the tone of the article, that a considerable portion of the community take sides with the negroes in their strange desire to lay aside the blessings of Slavery. No fact could more clearly demonstrate the perversity of human nature than this spontaneous outburst of popular indignation against what the people regard as an act of tyranny towards a few helpless negroes. If the Mississippians are unable to "conquer their prejudices" with the light of the Dred Scott decision and the daily teachings of the fire-eating orators and newspapers to help them, how in the name of common sense can we poor Free-Soilers and Abolitionists be expected to do so? Judge Taney, with one foot in the grave, decided that "black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect." The sentiment was applauded from Maine to Texas by the "National Democracy," and we supposed that Mississippi would be the last place in the Union where men would give practical evidence of being skeptical as to its truth. What is the world coming to?

From the Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille.

FIAT JUSTICIA—MARTIN NEGROES—IMPORTANT CASE.

The case of the Sam. Martin negroes has produced the liveliest excitement in our community. We however think that, on close examination, the large majority of our conscientious and intelligent citizens will be of our mind about the case.

We *all* agree that for the settlement of the matter of these negroes, there is but one principle to be pursued. What is that principle? It is *justice*—justice to all parties; justice to the community; justice to white, and justice to black; justice to our labor system; justice to *all*.

Who are the parties to the Sam. Martin case? They are Sam. Martin's estate, the negroes now in jail and claiming to be free, the State to whom they are claimed to escheat, and the Brashear Academy, for whose benefit the escheat will be.

As to Sam. Martin's estate, what is the duty of the administrator? Nothing is plainer. His duty is to see that *justice* is done to the estate. The administrator therefore would naturally take the advice of able counsel; and if the advice is that the negroes are not free, and belong to Sam. Martin's estate, it is but simple justice that the administrator should, with all honorable energy, claim what is justly due. Who can gainsay that? The law prescribes the administrator's duties. If he does his duty, his sworn duty, who can blame him?

The negroes now in jail, and claimed to be free, have rights in the matter.

As the case should be justly decided, the negroes have either the right to be free, or the *privilege* to be "slaves." Now, either these negroes have been legally freed, or they have not been. If they have been legally freed, if their deeds of manumission are correct, then, in God's name, let them be free, and either leave the State or exercise their *privilege*, should they wish to remain and return into "slavery." That is law; that is justice. Nobody can gainsay it. Why, then, any excitement? We will undertake to say, that when the case is tried, a jury of our country will return a just verdict. Let us, then, patiently wait. Let us excite no fanatic spirit. Let us not break open the jail, and turn loose a parcel of poor negroes, to be hastily driven out, to become starvelings and vagrants.

There is, however, in our humble judgment, no danger of anything more than animated discussion. That is right. The county *complimented* as the first in the State upon negro questions will honor the judiciary, and let the courts and juries do equal and exact justice to all. The State's duty is to have justice done itself. The District Attorney will therefore claim all that is justly due, and neither more nor less. The Trustees of the Academy are high-toned gentlemen. They have a duty to do; they, of course, will neither overdo nor underdo their duty. But they are not men to evade or flinch from duty; and as schools are, like churches, instruments for good in the hands of Providence, let the Trustees, like Christian gentlemen, give the school the benefit of the escheat, *if, in law*, the benefit is justly due. What all want is *justice*. Then let all parties quietly and fearlessly submit their claims to the tribunals of justice.

The Sam. Martin negroes are now in jail; that may be a hardship—undoubtedly it is. Let it, however, be noted as a stern fact, that in all countries, whites as well as blacks are liable to detention and imprisonment, before trial of their rights. More white men than negroes have been imprisoned in our jails until their rights could be tried. And, in this connection, let us reassert the formula of Henry Hughes, that "*negroes are sacred when their rights are to be tried.*"

But ought, or ought not, our free negroes to be expelled, and ought, or ought not, our courts, in cases of doubt, to lean in favor of emancipation? These questions now come home to us. Free negroes are not "economically subordinated;" and if negroes who are not subordinated are right and desirable, negroes who are "subordinated" are wrong, and not desirable. If subordination is just, non-subordination is unjust. *Slavery and Emancipation cannot both be right!* We are in favor of subordination, miscalled Slavery. As to Sam. Martin's negroes, any sympathy based upon the ground that freedom will be a boon to them, is what we detest. And, as we have asserted on the streets, as to them *individually*, whatever may be their rights, we certainly think they would be better off as slaves in Mississippi than free in Cincinnati. This is our view upon all cases of this character, and we do not refer it particularly to the present case. We are opposed to the freedom of negroes, and in favor of their *liberty*, because liberty is justice; and what is *liberty* but freedom inside of order? But is a free negro orderly? The statistics prove that the free negroes are, as a rule, drunkards, vagrants, thieves, beggars, and starvelings. Let the facts be faced. Let our people boldly take the ground that our negroes have *liberty*, because liberty is just so much freedom as is justly due, and no more; and who will say that any more freedom is justly due than our miscalled slaves enjoy? Jefferson Davis, when he lately declared Slavery to be a misnomer, took the high, safe ground. Let him, or, better still, let Gov. Brown, take that position in the Senate, and thus become a historic character. And if, in law, the courts now, as we fear, lean towards emancipation, let the Legislature of Mississippi correct the laws, and let justice to all be done.

After a calm and thoughtful consideration of this whole subject, and after being possessed of all the facts, these are our conclusions. Good, in the end, we honestly believe, will come from the discussion of the Sam. Martin negroes.

MORE FILIBUSTERING.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"I stated, a few weeks ago, that there was a secret association in existence in the United States, having for its object the conquest of Mexico; not to be annexed to the United States, but to be governed by the race conquering and getting possession of its Government; that this secret combination had its signs, pass-words, and cabalistic letters, like other secret societies.

"The information I then had was vague and indefinite; but the name, purpose, and the principal actor or master-spirit, of this society, are now made known. It is, 'The Knights of the Golden Circle,' George Bickley, President American K. G. C., (Knights of the Golden Circle.) A meeting was lately called and held at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., of this association, which sundry Southern gentlemen were invited to attend. This meeting, it is stated, was attended by about one hundred men, the doors being guarded by men in uniform; and it turns out that its object, as I stated, was to Americanize and Africanize Mexico; that is to say, that Americans shall take Mexico, and establish Slavery there, and open the slave trade. Bickley is represented to be a fire-eater, disunionist, and one of the many thousand restless spirits who desire to live without labor, to be a hero of some kind, and a *ruler* by the grace of powder, and not by the voice of the people, though professing to be a *Democrat*. So long as that class of the American people who have the most at stake in the country—the *solid* men, the business men, the intelligent men, the moral, upright men, and the Christian men—will not take an active part in giving character to, and controlling the Government of, the country, they may be assured that just such restless, depraved, reckless, mischief-making spirits, as well as demagogues of all kinds, will step in and occupy positions which should be occupied only by worthy, upright men."

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CHASE.

On the 16th inst., Governor Chase addressed a meeting of the citizens of Union county, Ohio. We copy the following from his speech relating to the Slavery and Homestead questions:

"He did not believe in the theory that a majority and the right to make of any man or woman a slave forever. States had the right to legislate on their own affairs, and this was the sovereignty which our fathers, dying, bequeathed to us. The people also had the right to elect their own officers, but, to show the insincerity of the professions of the so-called Democratic Legislature of last winter that, body appointed a board with power to appoint police commissioners for the city of Cincinnati! That was Popular Sovereignty!

"Forcible allusion was made to the canal legislation of last winter, and that precious body placed before the people in no enviable light. No honest Democrat could look into these various transactions and defend them. The people's money should be protected, but the present sub-treasury was a fraud and a failure. If the Republican legislation upon this subject had been adopted by the Democrats when they came into power, every single dollar of the defalcation would have been safe. This sub-treasury required no security for money deposited with county treasurers—not a single bond for security. The law taxed people to pay premiums on bank notes. They had in the vaults of the Treasury—*bank notes;* for their taxes the law required them to pay *specie*. They had *promised to pay;* and the bankers were the sub-treasury.

"The Democrats had searched the Republican record, but found no evidence of recklessness. But what did they find? Why, that the Republican Legislature had passed laws to protect the liberties of the people of Ohio. 'If you want negroes caught, you must catch them yourself,' said the Republican enactment. 'We did not build jails and keep them open for you to put your slaves in, with our criminals. And what did the Democratic Legislature do? They made haste to repeal these laws, which exempted our people from the miserable business of negro catching.

"The Governor would not have the Slavery question shut out every other interest of the country, yet he knew perfectly well that it had assumed great and important proportions. He would say here, to-day, that nothing would satisfy the slave power short of the spread of Slavery throughout all free States. The right of transit was claimed by slave-owners with perfect confidence, though there was no reason why they might not prolong their stay indefinitely within the borders of the State.

"The Supreme Court has already decided, that in all our broad domain there was not outside of the free States a single foot of free soil; what might we not look for next? During the last Presidential campaign, no single Democrat was found in Ohio who believed that Slavery existed in any of the Territories—now, how was it? Judge Ranney's letter of '48 received a complimentary airing, as being a very excellent Republican document, though long since repudiated by its author. The unsettled Lemon case was referred to, as being certain to result in a decision establishing Slavery in every free State. It was for the men of Ohio to say whether they wanted coffled slaves to be driven through their State, insulting their free labor. 'A little,' said the Legislature of last winter. They said as much as they could say, by repealing the law.

"There were many noble Southerners who looked with loathing and scorn upon this miserable, cringing set. The question has always been forced upon us by the slave oligarchy, and they had dug the political graves of some of the first men of the country. Mr. Pugh had said that all they wanted was non-intervention, 'subject to the Constitution;' Mr. Douglas said he was going to insist that there should be no more protection for slaves in the Territories than for *other property!* The slaves were there, but it was by 'non-intervention.' The man who fell among thieves was left to perish by those who passed by on the other side, on this same principle of non-intervention. The priest and the Levite were Democratic non-interventionists, according to the Cincinnati platform! Non-intervention—it was a sham. 'I am,' said the Governor, 'for intervention with wrong wherever the Constitution of my country permits it. I will maintain free labor, and I will never, never seek to shield myself by any party dodge. We leave the Southern States to do what they will with their institutions at home, and we propose to do the same. We dislike their Slavery, though we do not propose to interfere with them; but in all our broad Territories, over which the Western sun is now shining so benignantly, in the name of our country and our God, let us see to it that there Liberty be maintained.'

"There is one other matter to which I wish to call your attention. I refer to the Homestead question. The Republican party stand upon the principle of the Homestead bill. We believe it is to the interest of the country to have free homes. We believe that settlers should have an opportunity to take up the public lands, with or without price. The country should look to the wealth produced by the party taking up the land, and not to the original purchase money he might be able to pay. What did the Democratic party do at Washington? In solid phalanx, they voted against the bill. Of what benefit is it that the Democratic party have spoken in favor of it? The people want votes and acts, not words.

"I have laid before you what I believe to be facts, and I submit them to your judgment: and in asking your honest decision upon what I have said, I believe I pay you a higher compliment than I could otherwise possibly do. Take these facts into serious consideration, and vote as your consciences and judgments dictate. The battle will not be to the careless and unwatchful—it will be to the vigilant and active. You have something to do besides electing your own local ticket. You will have to assist in fighting the battle throughout the Union. Then take these things to heart, and not merely see that those present exercise the right of suffrage, but see that every man who can vote is brought to the polls, and that the protest of this State be more significant and more emphatic than it has ever been.

"I thank you for the generous support you have given me, and pledge you that side by side I will stand with you in this great battle of Freedom until it is won. I now take my leave of you."

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER UPON MR. DOUGLAS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* discusses the magazine article of Mr. Douglas at considerable length, and while its manner is courteous and kind, it declares that the position of Mr. Douglas is more obnoxious and dangerous to the South than that of Senator Seward. After giving praise to the Illinois Senator for his opposition to the Lecompton fraud, it proceeds as follows:

"Since then, we have found Mr. Douglas venturing upon another field of discussion, on the merits of which we are obliged to separate from him, indeed to stand in uncompromising difference, on a point also involving the question of State equality and the entire Slavery question, in the phase which it has finally assumed. As explained with sufficient explicitness in his last publication, the position asserted by Mr. Douglas now is, that the residents of a Territory may rightfully and legally, through the action of a Territorial Legislature, exclude the introduction of slave property into a Territory, or abrogate the right to hold slaves already introduced; and that neither the Congress, the Executive, nor the Judiciary of the United States can rightfully intervene to protect slave property from such hostile action of mere Territorial authorities.

"As we have already repeatedly urged upon the attention of our readers, this doctrine is even more practically and effectively subversive of the constitutional rights of slaveholders, than is the doctrine maintained by Mr. Seward and his adherents of the Black Republican party. Mr. Seward holds that Congress may rightfully exclude slave property from the Territories. Mr. Douglas contends that this power resides in the local authorities of each Territory.

"So far, then, as the great question of principle involved is concerned, there is no material difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward. Both deny the inalienable right of the citizens of each State to enjoy, on territory common to all the States, every species of property which any citizen may lawfully hold within the limits of any one of the Sates. Mr. Seward attributes the power to abrogate this right to a great Federal legislative body, where the attempt would be met with the strenuous opposition of a full body of Southern representatives, whose action and deliberation are constant subjects of watchful attention and jealous comment to the whole people of the Union. Mr. Douglas attributes the same power to isolated and obscure local authorities, among whom the slaveholders of the Union may be altogether excluded even from partial representation, whose members and constituencies are comparatively irresponsible.

"Certainly, Mr. Douglas's doctrine is equally obnoxious in theory with that of Mr. Seward, and much more easily reduced to practical adoption.

"Even here, however, we are careful to avoid all injustice to Mr. Douglas. When he partially announced his views on this question, during the last session of Congress, we erroneously regarded them as the expression of a new conviction. Further inquiry satisfies us that the distinguished Senator has, for the last nine years, manifested a certain degree of consistent adherence to the same doctrine which he now so explicitly advocates.

"In his speech in the Senate in 1850, and in his subsequent speech delivered at Chicago, during the agitation of the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, Mr. Douglas expressed substantially the same theoretical opinion contained in his last publication.

"It is true that this theoretical consistency is much impaired by the action of the Senator from Illinois. By his course with regard to Utah, by the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, regulating the most minute details of the internal government of the Territories—nay, if we are not mistaken, by his own motion, made in the Senate, to repeal certain Pro-Slavery acts of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas—Mr. Douglas has directly denied his own theoretical opinion, that Congress cannot intervene to correct a Territorial Legislature in matters appertaining to the internal government of a Territory. These matters we will discuss more fully in a subsequent article. We do not refer to them for the purpose of trumping up the vulgar charge of dishonest inconsistency, so frequently hurled at prominent statesmen. We only desire to notice the undeniable fact, that however sincere Mr. Douglas may be in the formation and advocacy of his theory, it is so palpably unsound that he has not even been able to conform his own political conduct to its dictates.

"A similar reason, doubtless, must be referred to, to explain the manifest inferiority of Mr. Douglas's last publication, to the really able State papers and discourses of which he is the distinguished author. This last production bears no stamp of eminent statesmanship. It is crude, illogical, and deficient in precision. We are obliged to look to the middle, and not to the end, to discover its real intent, for the conclusion which it apparently announces is a mere generality, which leaves the point of controversy altogether undecided."

The *Enquirer* complains that Mr. Douglas's essay is copyrighted, and insists that it should be disseminated broadcast over the country, and particularly over the South, for the following reasons:

"His essay is nothing less than an invasion of their most vital domestic and political interests—a direct denial of their constitutional rights. It is their right, then, to be fully advised—to be enabled to read at once for themselves. We urgently insist that the embargo now laid on public information shall be promptly removed."

The *Enquirer* concludes its first assault upon Mr. Douglas as follows:

"This is the doctrine of Mr. Douglas's essay, fully expressed. So far as the practical interests of the South are concerned, it is much worse doctrine than that of Mr. Seward. The Democracy of Virginia steadfastly refuse to yield to either. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to say that we would prefer immediate and unconditional submission to Mr. Douglas's doctrine, to that policy of time-serving 'compromise,' which would result in the same thing, and which adds duplicity of interpretation to abject submission, by first admitting the constitutional rights of the South, and then contemptuously deriding them as 'dead doctrines' and 'barren abstractions.' *No man in Virginia can be found bold enough, now, to advocate Mr. Douglas's doctrine through the press or on the hustings.* No. The faction which we have to contravene dares not recommend to the Democracy of Virginia an open renunciation of their constitutional rights. This voice, which whispers disorganization in our midst, only suggests that we shall *ignore* our rights; that we shall stoop to the posture of a conquered people, and still maintain the empty semblance of political consideration, by clinging to the skirts of Free-Soilism, feebly protesting an agreement to disagree with dictates which it, nevertheless, imposes upon our obedience.

"*Let Mr. Douglas's last essay be published to the people of the South, and not one Southern State will consent to yield him a single vote at Charleston.* The only danger now is, that 'compromise' men may slip in, here and there, by sufferance, to misrepresent the will of scattered constituencies—thus creating a division among Southern delegates, to result in an entire dismemberment of the Democratic party."

Mr. Beecher, the well-known H. W., says—"Travelling is very much like eating crabs. You have much shell, many claws, and little meat. But to read of travels is to have your crabs served up to you, without the trouble of opening or extracting." He is in the country, and tells his *Independent* readers that—

"It may be of some comfort to you to know that birds are nearly through their song season. It is only in maidenhood and marriage that they sing. Like many other pretty creatures upon whose musical education great pains have been bestowed, birds, after they go to housekeeping, and have children to bring up, forget to play much, and quite neglect all their accomplishments. The dear little sparrow—the song sparrow—is an exception. This little homely bird sings right through the year, in green leaf, yellow leaf, and sear leaf."

STOP! STOP! STOP!

5,000 RECEIPTS sold within the last year. The celebrated Recipe for Preserving Eggs fresh for two years will be sent post paid to any address on the receipt of $1. Address
JOSHUA WEAVER & CO.,
660 Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York, publish this day:

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.
A Novel. By MISS MULOCH,
Author of "John Halifax, Gentlemen," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," "The Head of the Family," "Avillion," "Agatha's Husband," "A Hero," &c.

☞ Sent post paid to any part of the United States on receipt of 50 cents. 660

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
Long known as the Casparis House, Washington, D. C.,
FOR RENT OR LEASE.

A rare opportunity for a competent person to embark in a very profitable business,
OR FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO SECURE A MOST DESIRABLE CLUB-HOUSE.

THIS excellent establishment is most eligibly situated within one hundred yards of the United States Capitol, being the nearest building of the kind to the two Houses of Congress. Members of Congress have taken rooms every year, and have bestowed the highest praise upon its convenience and healthy location. The proprietor, having been engaged for many years in the hotel business, had it built a few years ago under his own supervision, and it is therefore furnished throughout with all the necessary appliances requisite in a first class hotel. It contains forty airy rooms, including the finest bar-room of any hotel in the city, with an excellent wine cellar attached; a Billiard room, for two tables: Bowling-saloon, with two alleys; and a Pistol and Rifle Gallery 120 feet long; a fine Kitchen, with superior Range, and a Dining room which will comfortably seat 175 persons. Bells for all the rooms, Gas throughout the house. Also Water, together with several Bath-rooms, for warm, cold, or shower-baths. A Stable, Chicken house, and numerous other out-buildings, with a good garden, are attached to the premises.

None but responsible persons need apply, and to such terms will be made very easy, and possession given immediately. Application should be made without delay, as Members of Congress and others who intend to remain in Washington during the coming long session generally engage apartments early in the Fall. Address
JAMES CASPARIS,
660 Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTENTS.
TROPICAL JOURNEYINGS.—PANAMA.
Illustrated by Twenty-one Engravings.
A FOREST STORY.—THE ADIRONDACK WOODS AND WATERS. By T. Addison Richards. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
SOMETHING ABOUT DIAMONDS.
Illustrated by Twenty-seven Engravings.
A RAINY DAY. AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY.
MAUD ELBERT'S LOVE MATCH.
THE MEETING BY THE HEMLOCKS.
OUR HOUSES.
A HOMELY SONG OF TOIL.
THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.—POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES. By Stephen A. Douglas.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Thackeray.
Illustrations—Flat Rebellion—Warrington Manor—Two Head-Pieces.
Chapter LXXXIV. In which Harry submits to the common lot.
Chapter LXXXV. Inveni Portum.
Chapter LXXXVI. At Home.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.
Illustrations.—Equestrian Costume—Cloak.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies, in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of instructive matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the creation and dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London, 1859.*

Unquestionably it is the best sustained work of the kind in the language; that is to say, in the world. The splendid monthly essays from the Editor's Table are above price. The present number is equal to any yet issued, and there is no reason to doubt a long career of prosperity to the work.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.*

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year	$3 00
Two Copies for One Year	5 00
Three or more Copies for One Year (each)	2 00

And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of TEN SUBSCRIBERS.
Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4 00.
The postage upon "HARPER'S MAGAZINE" must be paid at the Office where it is received. The Postage is Thirty-six Cents a year.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
660 Franklin Square, New York.

PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY,
EDITOR OF "THE NATIONAL ERA."

A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY, drawn by D'Avignon, from an original photograph by McClees, is just published by C. H. BRAINARD, No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston.
Price One Dollar; on receipt of which sum, it will be sent, *free of postage*, to any part of the United States. Size of the print 19 by 24 inches.
Uniform with the above, and furnished on the same terms, portraits of Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Sherman, and John P. Hale.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A splendid portrait of
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
By D'Avignon, from an original daguerreotype.
"It looks the poet, the maker, and the seer, as he appears in his best and truest aspect."—*Atlas and Bee.*
Address
CHARLES H. BRAINARD,
655 7 Tremont Row, Boston.

W. G. SNETHEN,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.
"STAND UP FOR JESUS!"

The brief ballad thus entitled (occasioned by the death of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng,) and which has been so widely circulated by the daily and weekly press, and in other forms, is about to be republished by T. H. Stockton, 1,400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in a handsome duodecimo volume of 48 pages, variously and beautifully illustrated. It will contain—
NOTES.—Biblical, Liturgical, and Personal; compiled by the author of the Ballad.
NINE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
Engraved by Van Ingen & Snyder, (Engravers of Kane's Arctic Explorations,) from drawings by G. G. White; including Portraits of Rev. D. A. TYNG and Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, with Interior Views of Concert Hall, Jayne's Hall &c., and
Three Original Pieces of Music,
to which the Ballad has been set, by Messrs. Emerson of Boston, Bradbury of New York, and Bower of Philadelphia.
A few ADDITIONAL POEMS by the same author (an Evangelical Minister,) will be included—chiefly lyrical.
The work is electrotyped, and will be issued in the neatest possible style, in hope of a large demand, with results of great usefulness. It is especially adapted to youth, to Young Men's Christian Associations, Bible Classes, Sunday and other Schools, Church and Home uses, presents to friends abroad, &c.—being conveniently sent by mail.
It is now nearly ready, and may be ordered at once. Orders supplied as received. No copies sent on sale.

BOARDING.
MRS. MARY N. WILSON will furnish Boarding and Lodging, at No. 325 Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Browns' Hotel. 623

RIGHT KIND OF ATTRACTION.
TRACT EDITION
OF STOCKTON'S PERIODICAL NEW TESTAMENT,
JUST OUT! ALL COMPLETE!
27 Books, making 1176 pages, for 75 cents.

BESIDES the ILLUSTRATED EDITION, (50 cents a number, or $5 in whole,) Mr. Stockton has just issued a CHEAP TRACT EDITION of the New Testament, for universal separate distribution and use; containing, it is believed, the Best Copy of the Authorized Version in the language, in Paragraph Form; without Head Lines, but with Marginal Renderings. Each of the 27 Books by itself, with its own Titlepage, Text, and Index, complete; making in all, 1026 pages of Text, with 150 pages of Index, or 1176 pages in whole. Printed on $5 paper, from long-primer type, with leaded, open lines—all as plain and readable as can be. Price 75 cents for the 27 Books; or 35 cents for any selection of 500 pages. Sent by mail, Post Free.

Books.	Pages.	Prices.	Books.	Pages.	Prices.
Matthew,	130	8 cts.	I Timothy,	20	1 cts
Mark,	84	6 "	II Timothy,	20	1 "
Luke,	141	8 "	Titus,	10	½ "
John,	105	7 "	Philemon,	8	½ "
Acts,	137	8 "	Hebrews,	64	4 "
Romans	63	4 "	James,	20	1 "
I Corinthians,	60	4 "	I Peter,	24	2 "
II Corinthians,	44	3 "	II Peter,	18	1 "
Galatians,	22	2 "	I John,	26	2 "
Ephesians,	25	2 "	II John,	6	½ "
Philippians,	18	1 "	III John,	6	½ "
Colossians,	18	1 "	Jude,	8	½ "
I Thessalonians	16	1 "	Revelation	74	5 "
II Thessalonians	9	½ "			

1176 pages for 75 cents.
Now ready, and for sale at
T. H. STOCKTON'S
Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office,
589 1400 Chestnut street, S. W. corner Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.
THE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," compiled from the writings of eminent Southern men against Slavery. By Daniel R. Goodloe. First edition 15 cents per copy, free of postage. Second edition, enlarged by the addition of sixteen pages, and printed on fine paper, 25 cents.
L. CLEPHANE,
596 Washington City.

BOOK BINDING AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.
THE undersigned is prepared to estimate for book making in all its branches; including Printing, Stereotyping, and Binding, at prices as low as the lowest. By an improvement in Stereotyping, patented by William Blanchard, of this city, he is enabled to stereotype books, pamphlets, &c., as low as any in the country.
Address
GEORGE P. GOFF,
658 Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 26 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Maryland. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. 607

CURTIS & POST,
BALTIMORE, Md., Commission Merchants, for the sale of Country Produce and Merchandise generally, and Wholesale Dealers in Cheese, and Fish of all kinds, viz: Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, Herring, Codfish, &c.—in the various sized packages, from one to one thousand barrels. Orders respectfully solicited, which will be filled at lowest market rates, and to satisfaction as to quality. We will be pleased to refer to some of our many Western friends and patrons, on application by letter or otherwise. Consignments of Western Cheese also solicited. Warehouses, 43 South street and 41 Pratt street.

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 annum	$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.

OUR REPRINTS *versus* ECLECTICS, &c.
As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus virtually becoming copartners with them in the profits of the Reprints, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over *Eclectic* and other patchwork publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works, and pay nothing either to the Foreign Publishers or to us for the same. As to cheapness, nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; and by taking these works entire, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover, taking into consideration the style in which our Reprints are published, and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance sheets, our series will be found as cheap as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.
Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
627 No. 54 Gold street, New York.

BOOKS.
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND BROAD STREETS, next to La Pierre House.
Have you seen it?
Have you bought it?
Have you read it?

A good and beautiful gift—
FOR YOUR FAMILY,
FOR YOUR BIBLE CLASS,
FOR YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL,
FOR ALL YOUR YOUNG FRIENDS.
Comprising Bible, Creed, Prayers, Poetry, Pictures, and Music:
DYING CHARGE OF REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG.
A CHRISTIAN BALLAD.
Price: paper, 40 cents; plain cloth, 50 cents; cloth gilt, 68 cents. Sent post free, on receipt of price.

HEAR THE COMMON VOICE OF THE PRESS.
"Neatly and tastefully got up. Contents attractive in an eminent degree."—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*
"One of the neatest and most attractive little works ever issued."—*The Press.*
"A very pious well-written production, such as may be sung with propriety in any Christian family. The work is gotten up with admirable illustrations."—*Evening Bulletin.*
"It should be in every family in the land."—*Pennsylvanian.*
"It is a beautiful tribute to the lamented Tyng, the author of the charge, 'Stand up for Jesus,' and will be useful in rousing thousands to imitate his bright example."—*New York Observer.*
"May their presentation in this form assist in extending his dying charge, and fixing upon many minds the injunction, 'Stand up for Jesus!'"—*Christian Observer.*
"A graceful little volume, and very prettily got up. Each verse of the poem founded on the dying words of the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, is here illustrated with an appropriate engraving, and the poem is set to music. Other short pieces by the same author are added, and the whole forms a pleasant and agreeable volume."—*Presbyterian.*
"A beautiful memorial, pervaded by an excellent and evangelical spirit."—*American Presbyterian.*
"Will no doubt attract the attention of many of the friends and admirers of the late Dudley A. Tyng. We hope the author will be rewarded for his labor to celebrate the virtues of one so justly and generally mourned, and to one whom he appears to have been much attached."—*Banner of the Cross.*
"We cannot but admire this beautiful tribute to the Christian excellence of the departed Tyng, and trust that his 'good example,' and his dying charge, 'Stand up for Jesus,' may be steadfastly and widely followed by all who 'confess the faith of Christ crucified,' and all who are enrolled under the banner of his cross."—*New York Churchman.*
"Neat and attractive verses, illustrated by a series of appropriate engravings."—*Episcopal Recorder.*
"This very beautiful little work is now ready. It is handsomely illustrated, having for its frontispiece a very correct full-length portrait of the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng. It is sold at the very low price of fifty cents."—*Daily News.*
"A most beautiful little book, a real gem of a thing, a rich memento to the sainted and beloved young Tyng."—*Christian Chronicle.*
"The dying charge of the lamented Dudley A. Tyng is likely to immortalize him. Everywhere, in all the churches, it is echoed and re-echoed. It has inspired much devotional feeling, and the poem so appropriately illustrated in this little volume was one of the first fruits of that feeling. The volume contains some additional poems, of no less merit than the one named, and will be acceptable to readers of every denomination."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*
Great pains have been taken to prepare in all respects a handsome and useful book. Cash orders supplied as received. Address
T. H. STOCKTON,
616 1,400 Chestnut st., S. W. cor. Broad, Phila.

FOR THE CHILDREN!
GRACE GREENWOOD'S LITTLE PILGRIM
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERIODICAL FOR CHILDREN EXTANT!
"We say emphatically, that the *Little Pilgrim* is the best periodical for young people now published, at home or abroad, in the English language.—*The Press.*
A new volume will begin with the number for January 1859, in which will be commenced a story by MARY HOWITT, called
THE FAIRY GODMOTHER!
Also, a beautiful Italian story, called
Little Angelo and His White Mice,
By GRACE GREENWOOD herself. A host of other good things—Stories, Sketches, Poems, Child-sayings, &c., by numerous and brilliant authors; also, Rebusses, Puzzles, Charades, &c., will combine to make the new volume unusually attractive. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
TERMS.—ONLY FIFTY CENTS a year, *in advance.*
☞ Specimen copies, containing club rates, a list of Premiums, &c., will be sent free, to all who request them. Address, post paid always,
LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,
623 132 South Third street, Philadelphia, Penn.

A New and Enlarged Edition.
THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
A STATISTICAL VIEW
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.
By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn.
Compiled from Official Documents.
12mo. *Bound in cloth. Price 75 cents. Postage 12 cents.*

IF any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let them read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860, as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South, we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.
The able editor of the *Evening Transcript*, Boston, thus speaks of this work:
"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population, industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies."
L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association,
583 Washington, D. C.

GEORGE P. GOFF,
Book-binder, Paper-ruler, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Cor. Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington.

AZA ARNOLD,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Furnishes Drawings, Specifications, Caveats, procures Patents, and attends to all business usually done with the Patent Office. Having constant access to the models, drawings, and records, of the Office, procures copies of documents, and other information, when required. By long experience in the business and prompt attention, he is confident of giving general satisfaction.
Office, 441 Sixth street, Washington, D. C.
REFERENCES:
Hon. C. Mason, late Commissioner of Patents.
Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate.
Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate.
Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate.
Hon. John Sherman, M. C.
651

PASSPORTS.
HAVING been frequently requested by friends to obtain Government passports, the subscriber has decided to make this a portion of the business of his office. Five Dollars will be the charge for procuring a passport, and One Dollar in addition will be charged for obtaining the visé of a Foreign Minister. On receipt of the requisite fee, the necessary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be promptly forwarded by mail.
Attention is called to the subjoined extracts from an official circular. Office for Patents,
Z. C. ROBBINS.
OFFICE FOR PATENTS,
Washington, D. C., April, 1859.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August, 1857.
Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. Their best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States.
Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad, from the Diplomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment; inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of that character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.
Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities, or by Judicial or Municipal functionaries of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the act of Congress approved on the 18th of August last, it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such passports. 644

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
New Arrangement, with Greatly Improved Schedule. From Washington Direct to all Parts of the South and Southwest, via Potomac Steamers, and Richmond and Potomac Railroad Line.
TWO fast daily lines from Washington for the South and Southwest. Boats leave their berths, foot of Sixth street, at 6¼ A. M. and 7¼ P. M.
The Great Southern Mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44 miles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route;
Making certain connections to Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Va., Weldon, and Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Georgia, Montgomery, and Mobile, Ala., Direct to New Orleans, and all Southern Cities and Towns.
Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia, Tennessee, and East Tennessee Railroads, for the Southwest, to
Danville, Bristol, Dalton,
Chattanooga, Huntsville, Memphis,
Lynchburg, Knoxville, Atlanta,
Nashville, Grand Junction,
Montgomery, and New Orleans.
For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the Southern Ticket Office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Brown's Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of Sixth street.
633 GEORGE F. MATTINGLY, Ticket Agent.

J. BAUMGARTEN,
499 Seventh st., opposite Odd Fellows Hall.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ENGRAVER AND DESIGNER IN GENERAL Inventor and Manufacturer of the New Improved Seal Presses, Watch-case Engraver, Wood Engraver, Music Puncher, Stencil Cutter, Copper-plate Engraver, and Lithographer, is prepared to execute Engravings on any metal—on gold, silver, brass, copper, steel, &c., in a manner as workmanlike as by any other Establishment in the United States. The subscriber feels confident that all orders intrusted to him will give perfect satisfaction, or no charges made.
Seal Presses, Official Hand and Block Seals, Watch-case Engraver, Wood Engraver, Music Puncher, Stencil Cutter, Copperplate Engraver, Lithographer, &c. 618

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of Diseases originating in Biliary Derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.
NO one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in billious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or other mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection in the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to emigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from Disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all dealers in medicine everywhere. 631

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
A COMPOUND remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them, many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later, something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or anything else.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.
Prepared by
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Massachusetts.
Price $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
☞ Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Massachusetts. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere. 631