The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1859.

Congress.

We have heard of no organization of the House, as yet. Our hope that the House would be organized without a protracted struggle, seems doomed to disappointment, as the Administration members, who think that inflammatory speeches can be made as well without a Speaker as with one, may delay the election for weeks longer. Yet we believe Mr. Sherman will be elected, if his friends remain firm in his support.

On Monday, a call was made for the eleventh ballot which was as follows: Sherman 112, Bocock 85, Boteler 21, scattering 12. Whole number of votes 230, necessary to a choice 116.

Mr. Bocock then said he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for Speaker in the hope that it would prove a rallying point for all opposed to what was termed the aggressive party. This hope had gradually grown dim and had become entirely extinguished. He then formally withdrew.

Mr. Moore, Ala., nominated Mr. Boteler, and proceeded to ballot with the following result.

Sherman 112, Boteler 29, Bocock 19, Miles Taylor 12, Phelps 16, and remainder scattering among various gentlemen.—Whole number 230, necessary to choice 116.

After considerable confusion was had another ballot was taken. Sherman 110, Boteler 31, Bocock 12, Barksdale 20, Miles Taylor 7. Whole number 220, necessary to a choice 114.

On Tuesday, after a call of the House, the 14th ballot was taken.

Whole number of votes, 223; necessary to a choice, 114; Sherman, 111; McClernand, 21; Boteler, 39; Barksdale, 15; scattering, 34.

15th Ballot—Whole number of votes, 226; necessary to a choice, 114; Sherman, 110; Boteler, 43; McClernand, 25; Barksdale, 10; scattering, 24.

16th Ballot—Whole number of votes 223; necessary to a choice, 112; Sherman, 109; Boteler, 38; McClernand, 28; remaining, scattering.

On two ballots, Mr. Sherman lacked but three votes of an election.

Mr. Mason's resolution of inquiry passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, all the Republican Senators voting for it. Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 32 nays, every Democratic Senator voting against it. This vote shows who desire to stifle investigation. Hon. B. F. Wade made an excellent speech upon Mr. Mason's resolution, which we shall endeavor to publish.

Suppression of Incendiary Documents.

The decision of Postmaster General Holt, that Southern postmasters have the right to suppress publications which they may deem "incendiary," would be considered singular law in any other civilized nation than this. It virtually excludes all Republican papers from the Southern mails, as the faithful officials will be sure to regard the expression of anti-slavery sentiments as calculated to produce insurrection among the slaves.—Upon this infamous and unwarrantable decision, the Albany *Evening Journal* remarks:

This is imposing very onerous duties upon these gentlemen, and rather dangerous powers. In the despotisms of the old world, the Censors of the Press are generally intelligent men; but a great many Post Masters at the South (and at the North, also as to that matter,) are profound blockheads. And yet they are to decide what should and what should not go through the mails! Extracts from the writings of Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson and Patrick Henry would be tabooed; and no man, who exercises his guaranteed right of freedom of speech, however mildly, in protest of wrong, is sure that his utterance can find conveyance south of the Potomac. The censorship of despotism is tolerable compared with that of our glorious Republic.

Horace Greeley writes as follows to the postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., who has notified him that he will not, in future, deliver the *Tribune* to its subscribers:

The subscribers to the *Tribune* in Lynchburg have paid for their papers; we have taken their money, and shall fairly and fully earn it, according to contract. If *they* direct us to send their papers to some other Post-Office, we shall obey the request; otherwise, we shall send them as originally ordered. If you or your masters choose to steal and destroy them, that is your affair—at all events, not ours; and if there is no law in Virginia to punish the larceny, so much the worse for her, and our plundered subscribers. If the Federal Administration, whereof you are the tool, after monopolizing the business of mail carrying, sees fit to become the accomplice and patron of mail-robbery, I suppose the outrage must be borne until more honest and less servile rulers can be put into places at Washington, or till the people can recover their natural right to carry each other's letters and printed matter, asking no odds of the Government.

A Thought for the Season.

The reign of Winter is upon us. The earth, so lately adorned with the verdure and beauty of Summer, is wrapped in a cold mantle of snow, and the solemn winds are sighing farewell to the departing year. When the mild sun of Spring woke the flowers to life, and when we saw them blooming in the light of Summer, we thought the earth was fair and beautiful; but, when the Summer hours were gone, and Autumn had come, with its chilling breath, we sighed to think that human pleasures are as fading as the rose.

But the same kind Hand that created and sustains nature, has made all seasons beautiful to those who appreciate their meaning. As the seasons, like our lives, are varied, so each has its appropriate use and its peculiar beauty. Were it not for Winter, we should never long for Spring, or rejoice in the mild reign of Summer. And, though the sky may look dark, the flowers be dead, and the storms rage about us, we shall always be glad, if we but keep a perpetual Summer in the heart!

☞The State Board of Equalization, now in session, have increased the return of Geauga County, ($15,80 per acre,) 10 per cent.

☞At the last accounts, the trial of Wm. H. Gibson was progressing at Columbus.

Who are the Traitors?

The Republican party is charged by its enemies with treason, because it purposes, in a peaceful and legitimate way, to restore the Government to the principles of its founders. Intelligent and candid men, even at the South, admit that it seeks not to subvert the Government, to destroy the Union, or to abolish Slavery by inciting the slaves to insurrection. Time and again have Republicans denied that their designs are revolutionary, and challenged their unscrupulous enemies to point out a single word or syllable in their political creed, to justify such an imputation. And yet the shameful falsehood is constantly reiterated by the Democratic press and Democratic orators.

How strongly does the conduct of the Republicans contrast with that of the Pro-slavery Democracy, in this respect! The latter, notwithstanding their absurd claim of nationality, are the only political party which now seriously threatens the Government or the Union. They are the disunionists, the disorganizers, and the *traitors*. To prove this, we need only quote the language of their own oracles. The Southern papers are filled with disunionism, and South Carolina and other Southern States are making active preparations for resistance, in anticipation of the election of a Republican President. Nearly every Southern man who has spoken in Congress, since the beginning of the present session, has uttered treasonable sentiments, and proclaimed treasonable designs, in the name of his constituents; while the Republican members have shown themselves to be true friends of the Constitution and the Union. We fear not the issue, come when it may; but we desire that the people should know who are, and who are not, responsible for it.

Hon. Wm. M. Corry, representative from Hamilton County in the Ohio Legislature in 1856, who paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan, at Wheatland, soon after his election to the Presidency, has published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a lengthy statement of what he saw and heard, while there and on his way. From this it appears that in 1856, Gov. Wise boldly proclaimed his determination, should Fremont be elected, to appeal to arms.—On his way, Mr. Corry met with Mr. Banks, (then editor of the Virginia *South Side Democrat*, and now of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,) who thus frankly disclosed the treasonable purposes of Gov. Wise and his confederates:

"There was another matter discussed on Mr. Banks' motion. He told us the the South would have dissolved the Union if Fremont had been elected President of the United States; that Governor Wise and the Virginia leaders were ready to take the field—march on Washington, depose the federal officers, take the treasury, archives, buildings, ground, &c., declare the confederation *de facto* overthrown, and the district to have reverted to Virginia, the purpose for which she had conveyed it having failed. He said the thing would have been easy. There were 30,000 men ready, 20,000 cavalry, sets of accoutrements, &c. That the public mind was sufficiently excited to overcome all domestic resistance, and that they could whip the North in the fight. He seemed to be perfectly cool and abstract in these declarations, and without doubt implicitly believed what he said."

Such was the treasonable attitude of Virginia toward the Federal Government, three years ago. If any one thinks her a moral loyal member of the Confederacy to-day, we advise him to consider well the language and conduct of her leading men, since the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. The following notice of a treasonable meeting of the Democracy of Berkley County, (which is in the Harper's Ferry Congressional District,) is taken from a Virginia paper:

"The democracy of Berkley county, Virginia, have held a meeting. Mr. Charles J. Faulkner, ex-member of Congress, presided, and in an able, conservative and national speech, thus showed the policy which Gov. Wise laid down in 1856:

"When that noble and gallant son of Virginia, Henry A. Wise, declared, as he did in October, 1856, that if Fremont should be elected HE WOULD SEIZE THE NATIONAL ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, how few would at that time have justified so bold and decided a measure? *It is the fortune of some great and gifted minds to see far in advance of their cotemporaries.* Should William A. Seward be elected in 1860, where is the man now in our midst *who would not call for the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia who would silently suffer that armory to pass under the control of such an executive head.*"

Gov. Wise purposed, in a certain emergency, to do the very thing for which John Brown was executed, under his authority! After all this testimony, (and more in abundance might be produced,) can there exist a doubt as to who are the traitors?

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.—Saint Ronan's Well forms the sixteenth weekly issue of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' cheap and popular edition of Waverly Novels for the Million. These celebrated novels are now being published at the rate of one a week, and the whole twenty six volumes can be had free of postage, by sending five dollars to the publishers. As all persons now have an opportunity here to secure his works, which has never before been offered, and which may never occur again, the present chance should be taken advantage of by all, who wish to procure these standard works of fiction, at such a comparatively low price.—Address all orders and remittances to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will receive immediate attention.

☞A Congress of the European Powers is to assemble at Paris, on the 5th of January. Lord Cowley is to represent England.

The End Consummated---Four more Executions in Virginia.

Green, Copeland, Cook and Coppie were executed at Charlestown, Va., on Friday last, for the part they bore in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a special dispatch from Harper's Ferry, giving a detailed account of the executions, various incidents of the day, &c., from which we make the following extracts:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Dec. 16.

LAST INTERVIEWS OF THE CONDEMNED WITH THEIR FRIENDS.

Cook since the visit of his sisters, Mrs. Crowley and Mrs. Stanton, on Tuesday last, has been very cheerful.

Their meeting was a very affectionate one. Their meeting of a brother who had been lost to them for years, under such circumstances, was of a character that baffles description. Governor Willard was present with them, and after they had spent some hours together, they parted.

Coppie was visited by several relatives during the week, and yesterday an uncle came on to whom will be given his body.

COOK AND COPPIE VAINLY ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, the two made an unsuccessful attempt to escape. Running between the window and the floor in their room, was a plank three and a half inches thick and twelve inches in width. They had loosed this plank so that they could remove it with ease, and replace it with the same facility. For several days, with the help of a Barlow knife and a screw from out their bedstead, they had been employed in removing the plaster and inside brick, so that on the night of the 15th, they had nothing to do but remove the outer bricks.

At the hour named, when no guard was near and the excitement of the day was over, the bricks were removed and an aperture made sufficiently large to admit of the egress of much larger men. Cook, with the use of his Barlow knife, which he converted into a saw, had removed the irons from his feet. One of the links of the chain of Coppie's irons was also cut, the rings still remaining on his limbs.

To avoid the rattling sound which would attend his walking, he had tied the piece of chain, which was hanging to one of the rings, to his leg with his handkerchief. Coppie got out first, feet foremost, and allowed himself to drop a distance of fourteen feet. Cook followed. The timbers of the scaffold on which Brown was hung were in the yard, and they were used for scaling the wall. Coppie ascended first, and stretched himself on the top of the wall. Cook then held his hat up over the wall to see if he would be noticed. A sentinel observed it as he attempted to elevate himself, the guard fired, but the ball missed its mark. The two prisoners then retreated into the yard towards the jail door. The alarm was given, and the jailor on entering the yard, seized them and reconveyed them to their room where they were heavily ironed to the floor.

The buoyant flow of spirits which they had exhibited now sank, and they appeared much depressed.

In the morning, they again became cheerful. Cook humbly begged the jailor's pardon, and said he freely and fully exonerated him from all complicity. Had it not been for the military guard, they would have undoubtedly escaped. Some of the citizens censure the jailor severely, while others think that his charitable feelings towards the prisoners, was his only fault.

He undoubtedly desired that the prisoners should spend their last hours by themselves, undisturbed even by the regular jail guard. His kindness, it is feared, has been his ruin.

A scaffold had been erected on the same spot which had witnessed the execution of Brown. Unlike the day of his execution, which was mild, with a genial sunshine, the heavens were overcast, the air raw and bitter, and ground covered with a slight snow.

EXECUTION OF THE NEGROES.

At twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the Commanding General, with his staff, departed for the field, and in a few minutes Green and Copeland, the negroes, with their arms pinioned, walked out of the jail. They were assisted into the wagon, and took their seats on their coffins.

The line of march was taken up, and the negroes, without speaking a word, proceeded to the scaffold, which they ascended at five minutes to 11 o'clock, with on unshaken step.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. G. North. The negroes bade each other good bye, Green expressing the hope that he would meet Copeland in Heaven. The white caps were drawn down, the ropes adjusted, and at precisely eleven o'clock, the trap was sprung and they were launched into eternity. They were on the scaffold five minutes. After hanging thirty minutes, they were pronounced dead, cut down, placed in their coffins, removed and buried.

THEIR BODIES DUG UP FOR DISSECTION.

They were allowed to remain in the ground but a few moments when they were taken up, and conveyed to Winchester.

COOK AND COPPIE.—The millitary returned to the jail and assumed their positions, while the Sheriff and Jailor entered the prison, and prepared the prisoners for execution. The Revs. Green North, Waugh and Lynch were in attendance administering religious consolation. Cook and Coppie were remarkably cheerful, apparently, not even as interested as the persons around them, in what was transpiring, and what was to transpire. While their arms were being pinioned they talked pleasantly, and walked without the slightest tremor from the jail. On reaching the pavement, Cook recognized a face, bowed, and said, "Remember me to all my friends at the Ferry."

COPPIE'S DESPAIR—SAD FEATURES OF HIS CASE.

After taking their seats in the wagon, the countenance of Coppie changed, his face wore a settled expression of despair. He looked wildly around the crowd, and his large eyes lighted up with an unnatural lustre. Many a heart sighed for him. Many of the community were anxious for a commutation of his sentence, which would certainly have been granted by the Legislature had it not been for a letter which appeared in the New York *Tribune*, addressed to Mrs. Brown, signed by Edwin Coppie, and written after the execution of Brown. That letter sealed his fate. Coppie denied having written the letter. It was written by Cook, and signed by him for Coppie. If was not read to Coppie, and written without his solicitation, and it is believed was an act of policy on the part of Cook to bind Coppie's destiny to his own. This morning, his youthful appearance, frank, open countenance and knowledge of the facts connected with the writing of the letter, which only transpired on yesterday, all tended to enlist sincere sympathy for the misguided boy. He, however, gave no evidence of dread. As the wagon, preceded by the military, and guarded on all sides by the same, proceeded to the field, Cook recognized many acquaintances.—He bowed his head to some, and spoke to others. As they entered the gate, he remarked to Coppie, "Ned, we are going together." Coppie replied by bowing his head. No other word was spoken.

HANGING OF COOK AND COPPIE.

On reaching the scaffold, they ascended with firmness, and on gaining the platform the Rev. Green North offered up a prayer of one minute's duration.

During this prayer both men stood without a tremor. Coppie had his eyes closed, and his lips moved as with prayer. When the divine had finished, the doomed men bade each other farewell, and as the white cap was drawn down, Cook addressed the sheriff with, "Now as quick as possible." The ministers and officers of the law then bade them farewell, and in another instant they were in the struggles of death. Both, however, died easily. There was a slight movement of the limbs and all was still. Both their necks were broken. They ascended the scaffold at nineteen minutes of one o'clock, and the trap was sprung at 15 minutes of one.—They were thus only four minutes on the scaffold.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODIES.

The bodies hung for 30 minutes, when the physicians stated that life had been extinct some minutes. They were then cut down and placed in their coffins.—Cook's relatives had sent from New York an elegant metallic one. Coppie's was of plain, black walnut, furnished by the undertaker, Mr. Ladler, who conveyed the two coffins to Harper's Ferry. Cook's was delivered to Adams & Co.'s Express.

It will be conveyed to his relatives in New York at three o'clock to morrow morning. Coppie was delivered over to his uncle, Joshua Coppie, of Salem, Ohio, and Thos. Winn, of Iowa, who will convey the remains to Iowa. He leaves this evening, and will bury the remains near his house.

Union Meetings at the North.

Whenever a great national crime has been, or is about to be consummated, a certain class of Northern men become seriously alarmed for the safety of the Union. Meetings are immediately called in our principal cities, to which all superannuated serviles are invited, for the purpose of *quieting* the country. Distinguished traitors like Edward Everett, who very likely has never uttered a manly sentiment that he has not since regretted, and the cotton merchants of New York and New England, are the prime movers in these Union Meetings. Any great commotion of the political elements is sure to bring such moral nonentities to the surface. Of all the characters who figure in our politics, they merit and receive the most profound contempt. Utterly impotent for good—not even proposing a remedy for existing evils which every sane man sees and realizes—serving only to blind and deceive the people, in regard to the issues before them—with one eye on the flag of our Union, and the other on the Almighty Dollar, they sing a gentle lullaby to the disturbed elements, which only a better reign than they propose to inaugurate, can ever still. Time was, when parties were more evenly balanced, and the question of Slavery was not the only question in our politics, that these men were useful to the South, and therefore tolerated; but that time has gone by, and the South does not now disguise its profound detestation of them. It knows that they are as powerless as they are hypocritical and selfish; and, like worn out, spavined nags, no longer fit for service, they are respectfully turned out to grass.

Great Union Meetings have recently been held in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. At the New York Meeting, which was attended by 30,000 people, Gen. Scott was nominated for the Presidency. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, in which the present threatening aspect of affairs was attributed to the "agitation" of the opponents of Slavery. The treasonable movements of the South were passed quietly over, or winked entirely out of sight.

In this connection, we must give the Southern opinion of these Union-Savers. The Charleston *Mercury* pictures the "Conservative" in the following style:

The difference between the "Conservatives" and the Republicans is just the difference between Lucifer and Satan. Lucifer is a very distingue looking individual of an indiscribable age, with a handsome face, brilliant black eyes, a heavy mustache, a sombrero hat, a Spanish cloak, and a rapier at his side. He is a courtly gentleman, and never indulges in loud talk and balderdash, and violence. He would reason with you, and conduct you most politely to the mansions of the unhappy forever. Satan is a loathsome brute, with contorted features, blear eyes, a black skin, a long, forked tail, and cloven feet. Satan would seize you in his claws, drive his forked tail through you, and drag you to ——, amid stenches of brimstone and sulphur.

The Baltimore *Patriot* (an organ of the South Americans) gives these gentlemen doughfaces their just deserts. It says:

"We perceive that the Loco-foco doughfaces in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, propose holding meetings for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of Loco-Foco disunionists in the South, at the recent exhibitions of foolish sentimentalism for John Brown, by a handful, here and there, of Abolition disunionists in those cities. If there be any character in the world that we have any contempt for, it is the dirt-eating doughface of the Free States. He has no real regard whatever for the South and its institution, and yet under the pretence of sympathy for them, he will proclaim himself our friend, keeping his eye steadily all the while upon the *pecuniary* benefit to be derived therefrom. He will do anything that Southern fire-eaters will require of him, even to licking the very dust off their shoes; and though these partisans are perfectly aware of his hypocrisy, yet strange to say, they affect to be gratified at the exhibition. Why is this? Because they hope thus to get his vote. This is the sum and substance of the whole operation, and what is more, its real object. The Loco-focos of the South demand the sacrifice, and the Loco-focos of the North are ready to make it.

"We want nothing to do with dough-face sentiment. The American party of Maryland know what they themselves think about Slavery, and they are willing that the people of other States shall have their opinion about it too. They do not hold that a difference of opinion, on this or any other subject, is sufficient to keep the opponents of Loco-Focoism apart in the great struggle of next Fall. Indeed, they believe the expulsion of the Loco Foco party from power will be sure to result in excluding the question of Slavery from politics entirely."

Trouble in Getting to Charlestown.

During the late military campaign in Virginia, both citizens and strangers were subjected to surveillance as humiliating to them as disgraceful to the Commonwealth. No tyrant, proclaiming himself dictator in a time of revolution, would be likely to institute more despotic rule than that of Gov. Wise, and the petty military officials under his command. The people of Charlestown literally groaned beneath the heavy burdens imposed upon them, during the weeks that their town was beleagured by the "army of occupation" sent there to guard the prisoners, and give the State a touch of military discipline.

Mrs. Brown, who went all the way to Charlestown to obtain a farewell interview with her condemned husband, was received by the "Chivalry" in a manner more imposing than courteous or humane. She was accompanied as far as Harper's Ferry, by two gentlemen and a Quaker lady, who were compelled to remain at that place, while she was escorted to Charlestown and back, by the military. Hon. John M. Ashley states that Gen. Taliaferro telegraphed to Harper's Ferry as follows:

"Detain Mrs. Brown at the Ferry, and the lady and gentleman accompanying her, until further orders. WATCH THEM."

Before her arrival at Charlestown, but two cannon were planted in front of the jail, but, at her approach, the number was increased to five. From eight hundred to a thousand armed men formed themselves into a hollow square, through which the carriage which contained the unhappy woman, was driven, on approaching the jail. Nor was she allowed to see her husband, until she had been subjected to a careful search.

Mr. Edgerton, member of Congress from the Summit District, was escorted out of Charlestown, in a most summary manner.

Hon. H. G. Blake, of Medina, started for Charlestown, and after proceeding as far as Harper's Ferry, reversed his course, because it was considered unsafe for him to go further. From Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, he was accompanied by Mr. Boteler, member of Congress from the Harper's Ferry District. We quote from letter to the Medina *Gazette*:

At Harper's Ferry we were introduced to Andrew Hunter, the Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, who also appeared to be a gentleman. Mr Hunter was informed of our purpose, and as we supposed made no objection to our going to Charlestown. We took our seat in the cars which were surrounded with soldiers, and supposed we were certain to see "Old Brown;" but how vain are human expectations. It was soon noised around that Oberlin was in "Blake's District," and that Blake himself was said to be very favorably inclined toward that institution. What a change now! Men can be seen talking together in a low whisper, and there seems to be commotion in the camp. One and another came to Mr. Boteler, and said to him, "you are assuming a great responsibility," "we should not like to answer for the consequences." Mr Blake, in the presence and hearing of the crowd said to Mr. Boteler, who very kindly assured him of his protection, that if his going to Charlestown would embarrass or compromise him in the least, that he would not go; Mr Boteler then said to him, that the excitement was so great, although he was willing to do all he could, he would advise him not to go, and that he would do so to his own brother under the same circumstances. Mr. Blake then withdrew from the cars and was escorted to the Washington train, under the care of Mr. Barber, who knows what belongs to a gentleman, and who never fails to act the gentleman.

LIFE OF JOHN BROWN.

A BIOGRAPHY

Of this remarkable man is to be published at once, *for the benefit of his family*. The Author is Jos. Redpath, so prominent in Kansas annals, an intimate personal friend of Capt. Brown, and a spirited and graphic writer. He is probably better adapted for the task than any other person in the country. The work will be published by Thayer & Eldridge of Boston, Mass., and will be an elegant 12mo volume of 400 pages, with engravings, and will also contain a fine steel portrait of Brown. We understand that the Publishers are in want of Agents to circulate it in this section.

The Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory for 1860.

The Publisher of the *Genesee Farmer* gets out, each year, a handsome little volume of 120 pages, expressly designed as a hand-book for the farmer and fruit-grower. We have received the volume for 1860. It is filled to overflowing with useful and interesting information—just such matter as the farmer and gardener needs. It is illustrated with *one hundred and seven* beautiful pictures of fruit, evergreens and deciduous trees, insects, pigeons, &c. The book is a *gem*, and would be an ornament to any farmer's library or parlor table. Among its contents we may mention treatises on the Planting and Management of Fruit Trees; on Insects Injurious and Beneficial to Farmers and Fruit-Growers; on Dwarf Trees—including Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries; on the American Black Raspberry; on the Composition of Fruits, Trees, &c.; on the Management and Varieties of Pigeons; on Planting Evergreens; on the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—Remedies, &c.;—on Ornamental Deciduous Trees; Domestic Recipes, &c., &c.

We would advise all of our readers, interested in the culture of the soil or the improvement of the country, to send for a copy. Price only twenty-five cents. The publisher will send it, *pre-paid* by return mail, on the receipt of twenty-five cents in three cent postage stamps. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Publisher of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, New York.

☞The Howard Association, of Philadelphia, still maintains its high reputation for prompt and thorough dealing, and continues its humane efforts for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and obstinate diseases.

See the new Advertisement.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 16th, 1859.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Our Slave Democracy, and easy friends of the Slave Democracy, are doing up their own business in their own way subject only to the constitution of said Slave Democracy. There was never a more desperate game attempted in the whole history our politics than the one now on the "boards" in this place. It discloses the complete, the abject and disreputable servility of the Free State servants to the Southern Slaveholders.

People in the country, will naturally ask the reason, "why all this delay?" To this it may be answered—"probably to enable said Democracy to advertise divers books which would not work themselves into consideration. It is said, but with what truth I cannot vouch, that Helper has already realized some thirty thousand dollars from his work, and never was there a more effectual outcry at any public auction, than the Pro-Slavery men have made of this pamphlet, book, or what not. The book is the scape-goat of the Democracy, to bear off the sin of obstructing the organization of the House. The Northern Democracy care nothing about it, nothing about its effects on the slaves, as they will never hear of it; but they do dread its effects on the non-slaveholders, who, were they educated and made to understand the bearing of slavery on their advancement in wealth and civilization, would speedily provide for its gradual and peaceful extinction.

But it is used as a rod over the heads of the Union men of the South, to terrify them into the support of their deadliest political enemies, the allied powers of the Free and Slave State Democracy.

But the threatened terrors held over the heads of the South Americans don't seem to have much effect on them. They come to Congress, ignorant of the existence of the dreadful scare-crow, and determined to act independently of Slave Democracy or "Black Republicans" and this dreadful attempted "stampede" of the South Americans has not had its desired effect, so far as can be at present discerned. It seems to me, so far as I, as a looker on, can discern, that effort at agitation in Congress has about had its day. The Harper's Ferry affair has been made the most of, and the Helper book has been most effectually used up, to the very pasteboard of its covers; but no one except a few aged gentlemen and others engaged in the Southern trade at Boston, Philladelphia and New York, seem to be agitated very severely about anything going on here.

Probably before this reaches you, the House will have organized, with Sherman as Speaker. It will, unless some crotchet gets into some member's head to shuffle it off for a few days. W.

More Southern Lynch Law.

The Waynesboro' (Ga.) *News* of Dec. 7th, states that a traveling agent for maps was reported by a negro to have been talking abolitionism to the slaves, when the master seized the agent and made the negroes hoist and hang him to a joist in their quarters, then dug a hole and buried him the same night.

The Sylvania (Ga.) *News* of the 7th reports that two book agents were treated to thirty-nine lashes each after the style of Russian executioners, by a planter in that vicinity, because they had visited his plantation and rendered themselves not only disagreeable by their volubility but suspicious by there conduct.

These are "our Southern brethren," whom we are asked to conciliate, in order to save the Union.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN ALL THROUGH.—The Leavenworth *Times* of the 12th says the official canvass of the late election for States officers is to be made on the 15th, and adds:

The entire vote will be comparatively small but the deficiencies are about the same in both parties, so that the Republican majority will be both large and decisive. Kansas is Republican all through, and it is idle to attempt to make her anything else. This fact has been so frequently and forcibly demonstrated that it needs no reiteration.

The next question that occurs is the disposition that Congress will make of our Constitution. It is our opinion that we shall be admitted without any serious opposition, and that ere many months Kansas will wheel into the confederacy of States, with every department of our Government in the hands and under the control of Republicans.

NON INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.—Under the heading of "Non-Intercourse with the North, the Richmond *Whig* of Thursday, publishes an editorial, from which the following is an extract:

"We cordially approve the idea of the formation of voluntary associations throughout Virginia and the South, bound together by a common pledge among themselves neither to eat, drink, wear, buy nor use any article whatsoever manufactured at or imported from the North.—Our fathers in the revolution made and carried out a similar pledge in regard to importations from the mother country, and thus evinced a patriotic self-denial which has no parallel in history. We of the South must imitate their glorious example, if we would not be longer tributary to those who are fast getting to be our worst enemies."

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Editorial Convention at Dayton, last year adjourned to meet at Tiffin on the 17th of January, 1860.

Tiffin, if we remember rightly, is located in Seneca county, somewhere near the head waters of the raging Scioto; has a Court House, Post-office, jail, blacksmith shop, *some* Churches, a couple of live editors, and lots of pretty women. We hope every good looking editor in the State will be on hand, for peradventure there will be a big time in Tiffin.—*Columbus Gazette.*

HOW LECOMPTON WAS'NT CARRIED.—Mr. Adrain stated bluntly in the House that the Administration wanted to buy his vote for Lecompton. It offered a foreign appointment for a near friend. Mr. Hickman intimated the same thing a few days before.—No doubt the other recusant democrats might also tell their tales. Thus we see the Executive not merely interfering with the legislative department of the Government, but trying to corrupt it, and to corrupt for one of the most disgraceful objects, *i. e.*, to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution they abhorred.

HANGED IN EFFIGY.—On Saturday morning Dec. 3, the court house yard at St. Louis, was graced bp a scaffold bearing effigies of Francis P. Blair, Joshua R. Giddings and John Brown. Early in the day, the effigies of Blair and Giddings were cut down, but that of Brown remained hanging till nearly noon. The indecent burlesque entirely failed to produce the expected impression, and only excited horror and disgust.

Stampede of the Southern Medical Students.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.

This morning the Southern students, who are attending lectures at the Medical Colleges in this city, held a meeting at the Assembly Building for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition to secede in a body from their schools and go to Colleges in Southern cities.

It appears that the officers of some of the Southern Medical Colleges have made overtures to the students attending the Colleges here for the purpose of inducing them to desert their schools and proceed to the institutions in the South.

A list of those who had determined on leaving the Colleges in this city to patronize the Southern institutions was read. It contained some 300 or 400 names.

Dr. Maguire made a motion that they leave in a body to-morrow nigh at 10 o'clock in a special train from the Baltimore depot, which was agreed to.

Jefferson College loses 200 and Pennsylvania University 100 students.

The proceedings were conducted throughout with great decorum and propriety. No exhibition of violent feeling was exhibited.

A large number will go to the Richmond Medical college.

Colored Children in Schools.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that children three-eighths African and five-eigths white blood, but who are distinctly colored, and generally treated and regarded as colored children by the community where they reside, are not as of right entitled to admission into the common schools, set apart under the act of March 14th, 1853, to provide for the organization, supervision and maintenance of Common Schools, for the instruction of white youths.

Justice Peck delivered the opinion of the Court, Justices Scott and Gholson concurring; Justice Sutliff the dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Brinkerhoff concurred.

Colored citizens are taxed on their property equally with whites for the support of common schools. The decision may be Ohio law, but it is not Christian equity.—*Leader.*

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—Since the organization of the Republican party, the following pro-slavery Senators have fallen in the "irrepressible conflict" and their places have been supplied by Republicans: Iowa, Jones and Dodge; Rhode Island, James and Allen; Michigan, Cass and Stuart; New Jersey, Wright: Connecticut, Toucey; Wisconsin, Dodge; Pennsylvania, Broadhead; Ohio, Pugh; Minnesota, Shields.

In 1855 the Republicans had only 18, Members in the U. S. Senate; on the 4th of March, 1861, they will have 27 Senators.—In the last Congress, the Democrats had 116 Members in the House, in the next they will have but 82 at most, and perhaps not that number. The pro-slavery Democrats affect to ridicule and ignore this "irrepressible conflict," which is scattering their leading men as chaff before the wind. Let them laugh on. By and by they who win can afford to laugh.—*Ex.*

A SPECIMEN OF A SLAVE STATE.—An exchange says: In regard to railroads, the State of Arkansas has permitted a slight innovation upon barbarism. A single road is dragging its slow length along from a point opposite Memphis toward Little Rock. Forty miles of it have been in operation for several months; the regular time of the passenger train in making that distance is six hours! There is no daily newspaper published in the State! There is no general system of free schools, and from one third to one half the white children are growing up in ignorance. So much for this debatable ground between civilization and barbarism.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We are glad to be informed that the mammoth Tubular Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal has been successfully opened.—Through freight trains from the West crossed over the bridge yesterday, the 13th inst. It is to be formally opened for passengers and traffic on the 19th inst. Thus a continuous line, without interruption or change of cars, is complete from Sarina to Portland, a distance of 1,092 miles, 876 miles of which is in Canada. This is the longest line, by many miles, under one management, and in connection with the Victoria Bridge, is the most stupendous enterprize of the kind on record.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Post-office Department states, for the information of editors, subscribers and postmasters, that the method of addressing newspapers to subscribers by attachment to each copy of the paper a printed slip containing, in addition to the name of the subscriber, the date when his subscription expires, and in some cases the amount due thereon, matter which is no part of the address, and is neither a bill nor a receipt, is a violation of the post-office laws, and subjects each copy so addressed to letter postage.

Death of Hon. Linn Boyd.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the Hon. Linn Boyd died at his residence in Kentucky, the day before yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Conway, Congressman elect from Kansas, had arrived there with the official copy of the Kansas Wyandott Constitution and will ask for the immediate admission of that Territory into the Union.

☞The loss of the Moorish force in the recent encounter with the Spanish encampment before Centa on the 30th of November, was 500 killed and 1500 wounded.

Our National Disorder—Dr. Roback's Cures.

The American stomach is a tormenting organ. It is generally out of order. The reason is obvious. The driving man of business has not time, or will not take time properly to masticate his food. He bolts it, and as bad habits are catching, all classes follow his example. Hence Dyspepsia, with all its complications—hence Indigestion, Liver complaint, and disorders of the Bowels, in all their various phases. Against these and a hundred other complaints, the Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, are waging an exterminating warfare. The success of these Medicines has been astonishing, even in an age of scientific miracles. They do not *alleviate*, they *extinguish* a disorder. The agony, the fever, the debility, the despondency, which characterize afflictions of the digestive and secretive organs, vanish under the influence of these preparations. The constitution itself seems to acquire new energy under their operation. See advertisement. 518w4