

The House of Representatives Under the Next Apportionment.

A friend in this city hands us the subjoined table estimating the number of representatives which will be in Congress on the basis of the next apportionment, on and after 1863, for the ensuing ten years. It has been compiled with much care, and we think is nearly accurate, assuming the ratio of representation to be 120,000. The probable population of the States has been derived where attainable, from late census, and where not, estimated upon the Presidential vote of 1856. In 1789 the ratio of representation was 30,000, and the number of Representatives 65, the free States having a majority of 5. In 1791 the ratio was 33,000, the number of Representatives 103, and the free State majority 11. In 1803 the ratio was the same and the number of Representatives 134, free State majority 4. In 1813 the ratio was 35,000, number of Representatives 180, free State majority 24. In 1833 the ratio was 40,000, number of Representatives 213, free State majority 32. In 1843 the ratio was 47,700, number of members 240, free State majority 42. In 1843 the ratio was 70,000, number of members 223, free State majority 47. The present ratio of representation was established in 1853, and is 93,702, and the present number of members is 236. It will be seen that the free States in 1789 started with a majority of Representatives, which has steadily increased and is now 56. The number of representatives from the slave States, based upon the three-fifths clause of the constitution, is TWENTY—almost half as many as the free State majority, and almost one-fifth of the entire Northern representation. We have no means of knowing how this representation will stand under the new apportionment. We subjoin the table:

Table with 3 columns: State, Population, Representatives. Includes New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, New Jersey, South Carolina, Maryland.

It will be observed that the Northern States gain in the aggregate size of members and the Southern States lose size. The only States at the North which lose representatives are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island; each losing one, except Pennsylvania, which loses two. The Northern States which gain are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and California. The smallest gain is that of Ohio, one; the largest gain is Illinois, four; and the next Wisconsin, three. All the Southern States lose, except Missouri and Texas, the former of which gains two and the latter one; and Louisiana, Arkansas, Delaware and Florida, which are the same as under present ratio. The largest loss in any one Southern State is Virginia, which loses three. New Jersey and Minnesota at the North which loses representatives are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island; each losing one, except Pennsylvania, which loses two. The Northern States which gain are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and California. The smallest gain is that of Ohio, one; the largest gain is Illinois, four; and the next Wisconsin, three. All the Southern States lose, except Missouri and Texas, the former of which gains two and the latter one; and Louisiana, Arkansas, Delaware and Florida, which are the same as under present ratio.

Arrival of the Steamship Fulton.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 10. The U. S. mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Walter, from Havre and Southampton on the 30th ult., passed Cape Race yesterday.

She had 140 passengers for New York. She saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The principal feature of the Fulton's news are the important and interesting advices from India, containing a variety of successes on the part of the British.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee after being twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores, guns, powder, &c.

Serious disturbance had occurred in the Bombay presidency, where a political agent went with an escort and had been murdered by the rebels.

Oude was still in a state of rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for their safety.

Sir E. Lytton had defeated the rebels at Indragore, killing great numbers of them.

Gwallior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

ENGLAND.—A calamitous fire occurred in the London docks; damage to the amount of £150,000.

The Queen had paid a visit to the Levithan.

War steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America. Dr. Livingstone's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition was made to send clergyman to parliament. Wm. Raley, the horse trader, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamlin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the colonies. The transformation of sailing vessels into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

JONES & CAMPBELL, EDITORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, July 15th, 1858.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, will be held at the City of Detroit, on Thursday, August 19th next, at 12 o'clock M.

Each county will be entitled to two Delegates for each Senator and Representative in the State Legislature. Where two or more counties are united in one Senatorial District, the two counties having the largest population will each be entitled to one Senatorial Delegate.

Each organized county having no Representative, will be entitled to one Delegate.

J. M. EDMUNDS, M. H. MILES, EUGENE FENIGLE, J. J. NEWELL, W. W. MURPHY, MASH GIDDINGS, CHARLES T. GORHAM, R. E. TROWBRIDGE, JAMES SULLIVAN, State Central Committee.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cass County are requested to meet, by Delegates, at the Court House, in Cassopolis, on Saturday, the 14th Day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, at Detroit, on the 19th of August next; and also to appoint Delegates to attend the Congressional Convention of the Second Congressional District, when called.

By order of the County Committee, ANDREW J. SMITH, Ch'.

July 13th, 1858. P. S.—Hon. HENRY WALDRON is invited and expected to be present and address the meeting.

Nominations.

One of the most exciting as well as difficult duties which devolve upon the members of a political party, is the selection, from associates, to fill the public positions created by the Constitution and laws of the State. In former times it was the usual practice for the people to "call out," by letter or public signification of some kind, those who were desired as candidates. This was a good method, when there were fewer distinctive party lines drawn, and less difference of political opinion and policy between the people. But even this plan was objectionable, as it soon came to pass that designing and unworthy men proffered, in one way or another "calls," and finally the practice of "taking the stump" gave the people only the opportunity of selecting between two or three of the most self-sufficient, reckless and chattering politicians in the County or district. Lately the policy of caucus and convention has been introduced, and has been found, in the main, by far the more preferable mode of introducing party candidates to the masses of the people.

To this method, now so generally in vogue, there is but a single objection. There is a lack of interest, oftentimes, in attending the primary caucuses, and a too general disposition to submit to a system of "engineering" or "wire-working," that is far from an honest reflection of the real wishes of the people. Where this evil is remedied or avoided, we can see no possible objection to this system of party organization for the selection and presentation of candidates for public office. It is true a due regard should be had to an ample and perfect representation of all sections, *pro rata* to vote or population, so as to avoid one section exercising any undue influence upon the convention.

But in the nomination and presentation of candidates the greatest of all desiderata is to secure honest, faithful and capable men. No party can long stand that is controlled by selfishness or faction. Neither can any party continue to be successful that allows itself to be controlled by selfish, impudent and factious men. The great bond of principle which wraps up in party sentiment a mass of mind and men, calls for tender and honest care and treatment, and demands the sacrifice of personal animosities and piques, to the higher and nobler good of the whole.

Upon this principle it is conceded that partisans, who may chance to be disappointed in nominations, commit flagrant wrong to the party and the public by the practice of bolting, and, perhaps, defeating the fairly preferred and selected candidate of the party. This is the worst political crime that can be committed, justly regarded by all honorable men as more flagrant than an open and avowed renunciation of party ties and affinity, and going wholly over to the enemy. The excuses must be very strong indeed that will justify the "bolting" of a fair and regular nomination, and if not of the highest and most positive character, richly entitle the "bolter" to the most supreme political contempt.

The Republicans of this county will soon be called upon to take action and part in the nomination of candidates for State and County officers. It is important that they should present a united front, and poll every vote possible towards that anticipated thirty thousand majority for Freedom and Free States in November next. To do this, they must go into all their primary meetings and conventions with the single object of serving principle in view. We have nothing to sacrifice to men, to prejudice or to factious discontent. Our delegates to State, District and County Conventions should be men of

high character, staunch and tried fidelity, honest and upright in word and action and character, men in whom the people of their towns and districts repose perfect confidence, and there need be no fears for the character or capacity of their selections, or for the result of the verdict of the people. Let us commence at the root, and then there will be no need of fault-finding, of dissension, or threatening of marking or of bolting from any choice which such men may make.

The past career of the Republican party in Michigan, has been one of most brilliant victory and success; the result of candid and honest action, and the yielding of personal preferences and claims to the general welfare. By this means the Republicans have triumphed in every county of the lower Peninsula, but two, and rolled up a majority beyond all precedent or expectation. All this is the result of harmony, unity, concession and prudence in State, District and County nominations. The light of experience should not be lost to us in this respect—and if we shall be as fortunate in the future as in the past in selecting standard bearers, no fears can be entertained of the realization of our greatest expectations of success at the "idea of November."

The Ephemeral Idea.

It is one of the amusements of the pro-slavery Democratic press to call the platform of principles of the Republican party "ephemeral ideas." So, in the campaign of 1856, it was the practice of slaveocratic orators to style the immortal Declaration of the Fathers "a self evident lie," and "a mass of glittering generalities." It is needless to point to the propriety of such remark from such sources, as they are self evident prophecies, when bombasted under a flag mottoed for "Buchanan and Free Kansas," or dangling from a "popular sovereignty platform" along with the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle. It requires no sense or argument to establish the fact, that to a genuine pro-slavery Border Ruffian Buchanan, the idea of Freedom, Free Territories, Free Labor, and the conservation of good morals, common justice and enlightened humanity is "ephemeral." The argument is conclusive at once. But to the Republican, the honest and consistent, the humane and christian mind, the conclusion is equally plain and palpable, that "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers." And to such there is no fears for the winning of the stake in the great race for Humanity and Liberty.

The "Philadelphia platform," adopted two years ago, is still as fresh and palatable to the people as it was the day it was adopted and the chosen "Patfinder" installed as its representative. The hearts of the people are as firmly set, in condemnation, to-day, of the "twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery," and as anxious and determined to protect the Freedom of the Territories, as on that memorable day when the "second Declaration of Independence" was promulgated.

We notice that the Republican State Conventions of Maine, Vermont, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, still cling to "the ephemeral idea," and by all of them it has been reiterated with a clearness and distinctness that rings in the ears of the slaveocratic party the death knell of all their hopes. No side issues; no labellings of extravagance, untrue and stale; no dodging behind subterfuge and compromises has weakened their faith or drawn aside their vision. The great principle stands out clear and bold, "no more slave States," no more extension of the "peculiar institution"—the Territories of the States are hereafter to be the heir-loom to free white labor, and the policy of the government shall be the encouragement and protection of the rights of the people instead of the pretended claims and abstractions of a slaveholding oligarchy. This "ephemeral idea" is a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night that is guiding the sturdy freemen of the North to the consummation of the not long to be deferred victory that shall sweep away the last relic of the barbarous reign of the slave power from the government of our free and happy country.

County Convention.

We publish this week the call for a County Convention, to meet at the Court House in Cassopolis, on the 14th of August next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. It remains now for the Town Committees to issue their call for the holding of the primary meetings in the different towns in the County, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention, which we hope they will attend to at an early day.

We hope the Republicans throughout the County will take an interest in these primary meetings, when called, and see that they are largely attended, as by this means, a more thorough organization will be effected, and the best men sent to all the Conventions. It will be seen by reference to the call, that Hon. Henry Waldron has been invited, and is expected to be present and address the Convention.

Douglas' Reception at Chicago.

Mr. Douglas arrived in the city of Chicago on Friday evening last, and met with a grand reception. He arrived at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the special train sent out to meet him, and was received by a large concourse of people, comprising men of all sects, classes and opinions. A procession was formed, and the Senator was conducted to the Tremont House, where he delivered himself of quite a lengthy speech, reviewing his past political course, and promulgating his "platform," upon which he intends to stand and act during the campaign in the State of Illinois this fall.

He yowed that he was a good Democrat still, that he supported the Cincinnati platform, and that he differed with the Administration only upon the Lecompton question. He admitted the discrimination made between free and slave States in the English bill, and the fact of a bribe of 5,000,000 acres of land being offered to Kansas to come in as a slave State. The Republicans have contended all along that this was the case, for which they have been vilified and denounced by the locofoco press. Speaking of the English swindle Mr. Douglas remarked: "We did resist it, and resisted it successfully, until the attempt was abandoned. We forced them to refer that Constitution back to the people of Kansas, to be accepted or rejected as they should decide at an election which is fixed for the first Monday in August. It is true that the mode of reference, and the form of submission, were not such as I could sanction with my vote, for the reason that it discriminated between Free States and Slave States—providing that if they came in with the Lecompton Constitution they could be received with 35,000, but if they choose to demand another Constitution, more consistent with their sentiments and their feelings, they should not be received into the Union until they had 93,420 inhabitants."

It would seem that although he admits that the question submitted to the people of Kansas is nothing more nor less than whether they will or will not accept this bribe offered them, he announces his acquiescence to the measure, and contends that a great victory has been achieved over the Administration. Mr. Douglas stated that the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" gave the people of a Territory the right to vote upon the Constitution under which they might ask admission into the Union as a State; but he fully concurred with the President that the Constitution of the United States carries human slavery into all the Territories, and that the people of the Territories, while in their territorial capacity, cannot reject it, and that Congress has no control over the Territories in this respect, though it has in every other. Beautiful idea that, and fully sustains the announcement of the President, that Kansas-to-day is as much of a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.

He fully endorsed the Dred Scott decision, saying: "I have no warfare to make on the Supreme Court of the United States, either on account of that or any other decision which they have pronounced from that bench." He thus announced his adherence to that decision, and his concurrence in the doctrine that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.

We apprehend that Mr. Douglas will find that he is engaged in an uphill business in canvassing the State of Illinois endeavoring to crowd these ideas upon the minds of the intelligent people of that State. The Republicans are wide awake there, and are making a desperate effort to carry the State. Mr. Douglas can make up his mind to vacate his seat in the Senate, and retire to private life, after the 4th of March next. He is politically dead.

TELEGRAPHIC FLEET.—By the arrival of the Windsor Forest, at Quebec, we have what appears to be authentic intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraphic fleet. She reports having been in company with the Niagara and Agamemnon on the 29th of June, just about the time when it was intended to commence laying the cable. The weather was then heavy, which probably caused a delay in the work. It was fine on the 23d and the 24th, but from that time on to the 29th heavy, with south-west winds prevailing. There is some ground, therefore, for hoping that unavoidable delay, and not the absolute failure of the expedition, is the cause of the non-arrival of the Niagara.

OHIO STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Republican Convention met at Columbus on the 13th inst. The attendance was large, all the Counties in the State being fully represented. Great harmony and good feeling prevailed. The following ticket was nominated: For Supreme Judge, Wm. V. Peck; for Attorney, C. P. Wolcott; for Comptroller, Wm. B. Thrall; for Board of Public Works, John S. Martin.

Truth is stranger than fiction. Southern Democrat.

In the columns of Democratic papers it is a great deal stranger than fiction. Prairie.

A Trip to Illinois.

We last week enjoyed the pleasure of a trip to the western part of this beautiful State. We visited several places of importance while gone, but the principal part of our visit was confined to Knoxville, the county seat of Knox county. This is one of the finest grain-raising sections of the State, and we were sorry to note the partial failure of the wheat crop in that county. We saw many farmers cutting their winter wheat and raking it together, intending to feed it out to their stock without threshing it, it being entirely destroyed by the rust. Much of the early sown spring wheat is also very seriously injured. The corn crop promises very well, and looked much better than we had expected, from the accounts we had seen published concerning it. There is no prospect of there being any fruit through that section of country, on account of the late heavy hail and rain storms, with which they were visited, the destructive work of which we saw many instances.

The most of the towns through that portion of the State seem to have come to a stand still. Business is stagnant. No building of account is being done, merchants have no goods, mechanics but little work, capitalists no money, and we hear the complaint of "hard times" on every hand. Sheriff's sales are the order of the day, and Assignees' sales the order of the evening. The Deputy Sheriff of Knox county informed us that the number of Sheriff's sales in that county this year would probably reach 150.

The people nearly all think alike on politics in that county—the Republicans having but little opposition. We only heard of two or three Buchanan men and they were postmasters. The Douglas men, get them all out, would make but a poor show by the side of the Republican host. Knox county gave 1400 majority for Fremont in 1856, and will doubtless do as well, if not better, at the election this fall. So goes the battle in Illinois.

We wonder whether the leaving of the swamp-land advertisement for subscribers to call for a publication within the meaning of the statute. Have Messrs. Jones & Campbell looked at this matter? A tax sale advertisement would not be worth a copper if made in this way.—National Democrat.

We know of no law compelling publishers of newspapers to send their papers to subscribers by way of Uncle Sam's mail bags. Post offices are an institution of convenience, and men have their papers sent through the post office in order to bring them as near to their place of residence as possible, and thus save the trouble of going any farther after their mail matter than they are really obliged. But we think if a man chose to come to our office after a paper, even if he lived in the village of Edwardsburg, it would be his privilege, and we should consider him a subscriber, and that our paper was circulated there. The law for advertising the Swamp Lands, and also for advertising the Tax Sales, requires them to be advertised in "a paper printed and circulated in said county," &c., but we see nothing that says that said papers shall be mailed to subscribers to their different post offices in order to make the circulation of said paper legal. We think it is optional with publishers whether they choose to carry their papers to subscribers, or send them through the post office, or leave them at some convenient place for subscribers to call for them. If not, the numbers of a paper delivered by a carrier in the village where printed constitutes no part of its circulation. We think in our distribution of the supplements to our paper, we have fully complied with the law.

UNIFORM CURRENCY.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Times, states that an interesting report has been received by the Treasury Department from Professor Alexander, who is now in England, engaged in securing a uniform currency for the two countries, as authorized by the late Congress. He says the decimal currency will be agreed upon by the Commissioners. It will be recollected that the Act of Congress requires that there be no departure from the decimal system.

A REQUEST GRANTED.—The constituents of the epistolary Foley have "turned him loose" in his District, as he requested in that memorable letter, but not as he anticipated. They have nominated William S. Holman, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, for Congress, and Foley being loose will have ample time to ruminate over the uncertainties of Lecompton, and look after his land bribe in Nebraska.

BORROWED CAPITAL.—Gen. Jackson once said that those who "do business on borrowed capital ought to break." The Boston Atlas & Bee wonder what the old hero, if alive, would say of the present Federal Administration, which is doing business on borrowed capital to the tune of forty millions a year.

The Citizens Bank of Memphis, Tenn., closed on the 13th inst.

News and Other Paragraphs.

It is reported that the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, one of the great teachers of infidelity, has been converted.

Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has sold her residence at Dresden, and settled finally down in a villa near London.

A fire occurred at Fond du Lac, Wis., on the night of the 7th inst., which destroyed 16 buildings, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Leavenworth is the largest town in Kansas, and contains some 10,000 inhabitants. It has three daily newspapers—the Ledger Journal and Times.

The Albany papers announce the death of Powers L. Green, cashier of the Commercial Bank of that city. He expired on Friday morning.

Robert McMahon died suddenly at Ipswich on the 20th ult., after eating a few raw clams. The bivalves are frequently poisonous in hot weather.

Gough, the American temperance lecturer in England, obtained a verdict of five guineas against Dr. Lees for slander.

It is stated that Louis Napoleon has been preparing for possible contingencies, by making investments in England and the United States.

It is noted in the letters from Havana, that there is a great tendency to suicide among the coolies. The victims are very numerous.

During a thunder storm, Sunday evening, the house of James Post, Roslyn, L. I. was struck by lightning, killing one daughter and badly injuring another.

Geo. W. Harris, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is the author of the "Sut Lovengood Sketches," at present so popular with all lovers of the purely original humors.

A Pittsburg paper says that Vice President Breckenridge is preparing to enter the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency at the Charleston Convention.

An antidote to strychnine is said to be milk. The Baltimore American states that the life of a Newfoundland dog was saved by pouring milk down his throat after he had been poisoned.

Two million two hundred thousand of the new cents were coined at the Mint in May, and about four hundred thousand of the old ones were returned.

Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, the grand-daughter of Alexander Hamilton, has been appointed Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Association for the State of New York.

THAT CONVENTION.—The late Railroad Convention in Buffalo was a monster. Twenty-seven Companies were represented, involving a capital of two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

H. C. Gilbert, Commercial Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and the commercial reporter of the N. Y. Associated Press, was instantly killed on the 9th inst., by the falling of a scaffold at No. 14 Central Wharf.

SEVENTH YEAR FLOODS.—The western waters were very high in 1836 and 1837. Seven years after, in 1844, and in seven years again, in 1841, and then again in 1858, we have had great floods.

The American Express Company have just completed a new building on the corner of Jay and Hudson streets, New York, which cost \$200,000. It is 600 feet square, 6 stories high and made of Winchester marble.

From a statement prepared by the general Post-Office, it appears that 1,609 letters addressed to bogus lotteries and other spurious concerns since the 1st of April, have been returned to Washington, the cash inclosed in the same amounting to upwards of \$9,000.

It is reported that Breslin, the defaulting Treasurer of Ohio, now in Canada, is soon to make a full expose of the whole transaction, which will create a great fluttering in Ohio, as it will implicate the right parties in the transaction—not before known.

The editor of the Bath (Me.) Organ says that the premises of Mr. Givan, in Brunswick, have been struck by lightning twenty-seven times within the last fifteen years. It was on these premises that the pair of oxen was killed by lightning last week.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES.—Buffalo, in common with other large cities, shows a marked decrease in the number of names in the new directory. The Commercial says "the rural districts probably have larger populations, stagnation of affairs in the cities having the effect to induce workmen to seek labor in the country."

THE BUFFALO FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Annual Parade of the Buffalo Fire Department took place on the 8th inst. Nineteen different Companies were in the procession, and the papers all speak in praise of their appearance. After the Review, a trial of the Engines took place. The palm of superiority was closely contested, and two Companies claimed the victory—Nos. 5 and 11. The spectators, however, generally awarded No. 5.

Storming the Castle Walls.

The white man's party held a glorious Convention in St. Louis, and re-nominated F. P. Blair, Jr., for Congress, and a full County and Legislative ticket. Thus the cohorts of slavery are stormed within the walls of their own castle. Mr. Blair, on addressing the Convention, spoke confidently of ridding that State of the incubus of Slavery before the earth should make two more revolutions around the sun. The resolutions adopted by the convention were bold and emphatic as follows:

Resolved, That we reaffirm as the basis of our political faith the great Democratic doctrines promulgated by Mr. Jefferson—the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs and hostility to monopolies of labor, of land, and of every other description of monopoly—privilege or class legislation.

Resolved, That we denounce the present Federal Administration for its reckless profligacy and extravagance, the public expenditure exceeding that of any administration of the government from its foundation, whilst not one single dollar has been appropriated to improve Western rivers and harbors. We denounce the system of jobbing and speculation which prevails in every department, manifesting itself in such transactions as the fraudulent sale of Fort Snelling, and still more fraudulent purchase of Willett's Point, and the letting of enormous contracts to party favorites in violation of law.

Resolved, That we denounce the present administration for its abandonment of every principle of Democracy by the profession of which it attained to power—we denounce its contrivance, the Lecompton Constitution, which it has sought and is now seeking to force upon a reluctant people; we denounce the administration for violating the law of Congress on the subject of the overland mail, in order to propitiate their Southern masters by making that which was intended for a national road, a merely Southern and sectional one. We denounce the administration for its hostility to the West and all Western improvements, inasmuch as it has denied the West a fair share in the benefits of the government, in order to swell the profits of jobbers and plunderers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro equality and to all who favor negro equality, and to those who seek its accomplishment by compelling white men to work side by side with negro slaves.

Resolved, That we believe it to be for the best interests of Missouri that slavery should become extinct within her borders and the negroes removed beyond her limits. Give us Missouri for white men, and white men for Missouri.

Resolved, That we must deplore a National Legislature, which has been untrue to the laboring interests of the country—solicitous only for agitations gotten up by the politicians for their own personal elevation, and that we recognize as far more in accordance with the republican character of our government—that capacity as passport to office, rather than mere reckless partizan attachment—which shall consult home economy by abolishing tariff duties upon necessities of life—while now tax all consumers for the benefit of the few who monopolize their production—which shall encourage the improvement of our great rivers that bear the commerce of the West to the markets of the East, and shall also forthwith promote the construction of a central National highway to connect us with the Pacific States, and which shall introduce such reform into the disposition of public lands as will secure the soil to actual settlers free of charge, and wrest it from the hands of those who now speculate in the homes of the people and grow rich swindling pioneers.

GOV. BARRY IN LIMBO.—We understand that quite a ludicrous scene occurred in a Justice's Court at Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., one day last week; in fact, nothing less than the trial of ex-Gov. Barry, for the crime of horse stealing. It seems that the venerable ex-Governor was in the habit of appropriating any stray piece of flesh which might be found standing in front of his place of business, and using it for the very humane purpose of carrying his Excellency to dinner. But it so happened that upon the day in question he had "carried off" the horse of the stranger, who, not relishing this kind of proceeding, entered a complaint against the man, who *was* elected to Congress two years ago, and had him unconsciously hauled up before the "dispenser of justice." But upon examination into the circumstances of the case the Justice discharged his Excellency upon payment of costs, and—*the bye!*

We predict that the next time Gov. Barry wants to ride home to dinner he will ascertain whose horse he is going to use.—Coldwater Republican.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast table, in his pleasant chit-chat in the Atlantic for July, says:

"There are sweet voices among us, we all know, and voices not musical, it may be to those that hear them for the first time, yet sweeter to us than any we shall hear until we listen to some warbling angel in the overture to that eternity of blissful harmonies we hope to enjoy."

ACCIDENT—NINE MEN KILLED.—At Pottsville, Pa., on the 13th inst., nine men were instantly killed at Harper's mine, by the falling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

Hon. Judge Hackleman, of Rush, received the nomination for Congress, at the Republican Convention which met at Greensburgh, Ind., on the 12th inst.