

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat.
Good Advice to those who Contemplate
Going to the Mines in the Spring.

LAWRENCE, E. T., Nov. 25, 1858.

In a former communication I endeavored to give you some satisfactory explanation of the unfavorable reports that had been circulated in regard to the gold mines of the South Platte. Subsequent, and almost daily developments, have made any further such explanations useless. Since my writing, several persons have arrived from Salt Lake and other points, confirming what I have said, and bringing even better reports. Last Friday several more of the Lawrence Company arrived in this place—Messrs. Edward French, W. N. Smith, F. G. Cobb, and some others. They bring large quantities of gold with them, and report that the miners are doing better than when I left. Their report is ten days later than mine. One "mess" with whom I was well acquainted, had made from \$7 to \$10 each, every day since I left. Others are doing even better than that, and all are doing better than at my dates. There is no further question as to the richness of the mines, and in the opinion of the most experienced of our men, we have not yet found the average yield which the country will afford. Sections of the country are known to be richer than the one in which they are now at work, but they cannot be completed till spring. The miners are entirely East of the mountains, and near the base of a spur of the principal range. A party will be formed to follow up the streams beyond the place where they emerge from the mountains and into the "parks." Here the main deposits of gold undoubtedly are, as the gold workers call it, "rounder," the further up we go. I would here remark that I was mainly induced to take the journey to the mountains by the personal of an article published in the Democrat in the spring of 1857, and another in the New York Herald about the same date, in regard to the existence of gold in the mountains, and I have recently noticed another article in regard to the resources of the San Juan range. I know the range very well, and shall explore it next season. In this way alone will the country be fully developed. Let the journals publish such information as they can acquire, and let the men who go to the mountains go with a determination to drive through at all hazards, and something will be accomplished. Men who are apt to become discouraged by small obstacles will do well to stay at home. It is now an established fact, that men of nerve can acquire a fortune if they will. The papers of the Leavenworth and Kansas City are wrangling about the comparative advantages of those two places as outfitting posts. In reality, it makes but little difference to the emigrant at which place he procures his outfit. I suppose prices are about the same at the two places, and the little matter of thirty or forty miles travel is not much in a journey of 600 miles. Let fortune seekers come on, and purchase their outfit wherever they can get it, and be on their way as early as the grass is up in the spring. Last spring the grass would support stock as early as the 10th of April. After leaving the Missouri river the grass will grow better every day by the Arkansas route, which is by far the best route, except for Iowa and Nebraska emigrants. Let those who can afford it take mules, and as the next best thing take oxen. American horses are of but very little account, they are not able to endure the rigors of the plains. A due regard for safety will induce the formation, as far as possible, of companies, and these should not be less than thirty men. Of course no sane man will think of undertaking the journey until spring, and before that time information will be collected in some tangible form. W. B. PARSONS.

Why will you delay purchasing a bottle of Dr. Hall's Balsam, when by its use your dry hacking cough becomes loose, the corrupted matter which accumulates in and oppresses the Lungs is easily expectorated, while the tonic properties of the medicine keep up the strength under the most purulent discharge. Combined, as it is, in a skillful and scientific manner by a regular educated Physician, the preparation of which we are speaking, becomes almost irresistible.

For sale by N. B. Hollister and A. Huntington, in Dowagiac, and by agents in every town in the county.

See advertisement.

DYSPEPSIA.—There are but few who do not at some time experience the unpleasant effect of temporary indigestion, such as a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness in the stomach, foul tongue, bitterness in the mouth, nausea, sick headache, &c., &c. All such feelings, are evidence of approaching dyspepsia, which should always be checked and cured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are known to be an infallible remedy for such complaints. To this thousands will testify who have tried them and proved the facts. Hostetter's Bitters are for sale by our principal druggists, and dealers generally.

The late terrible crimes in three of our principal cities—the attempted parricide, fratricide, and wholesale murder in New York; the brutal and cowardly stabbing of a courtizan in Cincinnati; and the suffocation of a man jealous of one mistress and the suicide of a rival mistress, in Philadelphia—are sad evidences of the improper training of our young men. In each of those revolting cases the criminal actors had barely entered upon the legal term of manhood, and the devil which prompted them was Rum?—*Louisville Journal.*

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—Mr. Baily, of Nemaha, introduced into the House on the 25th ult., a bill prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territory of Nebraska, after the 1st of January 1859. It was referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report on the 3d inst. The nature of the report we have yet to learn.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC,
Thursday Morning, November 25, 1858.

Proclamation.

In conformity to a well-established custom, I have thought proper to designate, and I hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God.
On that day I earnestly invite the good people of this State to assemble in their several places of worship, and make a public and grateful acknowledgment of the goodness of Divine Providence, which has brought us safely through another year with blessings and mercies innumerable. Let us be thankful for propitious seasons, in which the fruits of the earth have been abundantly gathered to supply our wants; for peace and tranquility; for the tolerance of free thought and free discussion; for the unobscured and which animates our people to educate and enlighten, and thus elevate and improve all classes; for the love of liberty and the desire to perpetuate free institutions which prevail; for the serious thought which so many have given to the duties they owe their Maker and their fellow men, and which has prompted the resolution "to justly love mercy and walk humbly before God." And let us earnestly implore a continuance of the blessings which have been showered so abundantly upon our favored land.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the Capitol in Lansing, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

By the Governor,
JOHN McKEON, Secretary of State.

A New Move.—The South not yet Satisfied.

The position assumed by Senator Douglas, during the late contest in Illinois, while attempting to reconcile his endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, with the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, when it became apparent that both could not occupy the same platform, has excited in the slave-holders a new train of thought, and they have come to the conclusion that there is a flaw in the great conspiracy against freedom. Douglas held that, although the Dred Scott decision virtually opened the doors of the Territories to slavery, yet the right thus secured to the slaveholder was a barren one, from the fact, that slave property, to be valuable, must have the protection of the local law, and that slaveholders were dependent upon the territorial legislature for such law, and that if the legislature was anti-slavery, it could refuse to pass such a law. When this doctrine was promulgated by the anti-Leocompton portion of the Democracy, and heralded far and wide by the advocates of popular sovereignty, it at once became evident to the slave-holders that there was a screw loose somewhere. That the repeal of the compromise of 1820, the specious doctrine of popular sovereignty, the enactments of the Border Ruffian legislature, and finally the Dred Scott decision had not made it actually certain that the free Territories could be converted into slave States, or even made safe slave territories. Here, then was a dilemma. What should be done? In this emergency it became evident that there was a necessity for a slave code to protect slavery after it was once introduced into the territories. In the advocacy of such a code, two classes of opinion found expression. One side, represented by the Washington Union, concluded that it was the duty of the Territorial legislature to pass a slave code. But there are a great many duties which are never enforced, and never can be, and hence when this question assumed a practical importance, it was very readily seen that if a Territorial legislature refused to pass such a code, that would be an end of it. There could be no way of compelling them. The Union was hampered by its adhesion to popular sovereignty, slim as that was. The Government organ soon appreciated its dilemma, and hence a few days since published an article repudiating the whole doctrine of popular sovereignty. It "utterly negatives the idea that there is any original jurisdiction or legislative authority in the territory," and asserts "that all authority therein is derivative, coming from without, and not in its inhabitants or tribunal." And says:
"Thus we have explored the source of the dogma of squatter sovereignty and tracing the progress of each territory of this Union, we have seen that dogma negated in every act of its history. We have seen that sovereignty in the Territory cannot come from the individual squatter. We have seen that it does come from, and does reside in, during every hour of the existence of the Territory, a different antagonistic source; that is to say, from and in Congress representing the Union at large, under the federal constitution."
We regard with unspeakable contempt all efforts to prove that the Nebraska-Kansas act, or any other territorial act ever passed by Congress contains a *scintilla* of this doctrine, or gives a wink or blink of countenance to it. It has seemed to us that to assert that the dogma, is recognized in any word of the act is as preposterous as to assert that fire is ice, or black is white."
After putting forth these views repudiating "squatter sovereignty," the Union copied the article which we give below, from the Richmond Enquirer, and fully endorsed it.
On the other hand, the Richmond Enquirer, early favored the enactment by Congress of a federal slave code for the territories, and particularly found the necessity for such a code in the exposition by Senator Douglas above

referred to. And the Enquirer holds that a code to protect slavery in the Territories must be passed. Congress must interfere. You cannot, they admit, compel the people of a Territory to pass laws to protect an institution they detest, but it must be protected, at all events. Hence Congress must interfere, although the party have pretended that the policy of non-intervention is their prime principle. If there is any necessity for a code to protect slavery when the body of the people are opposed to it, a slave code must be passed by Congress to protect it. Hence, popular sovereignty, even when exercised in the most remote and indirect manner, must be repudiated. A code to protect slavery in the territories must be passed. The next candidate for the Presidency must be pledged to sustain such a code. The Democratic party must endorse it, fully, unequivocally. Even Douglas must accept it as the *dicta* of the Southern leaders, if he wishes to secure the co-operation of the South. And he must not only accept it, but he must use his skill and firmness to carry the slave code bill through Congress; as he had in 1854 carried through the Kansas-Nebraska bill. If he does not do this, the Enquirer says as plain as can be, that he need not look for support from the South. In its issue of the 11th inst. it holds the following decided and positive language on the subject of a code:

"But while counseling unity and harmony, Virginia is not unmindful of the great questions that are yet unsettled with regard to slavery in the Territories. Virginia sees, that though the Constitution recognizes, and the Supreme Court confirms the right to carry slaves into a territory, yet she also remembers what Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in Illinois, that this right may be rendered null and void by the non-action of the Territorial Legislature. While Virginia recognizes no power that can compel a Territorial Legislature to enact these laws necessary to protect the constitutional right of Slaveholders yet she does hold that Congress has the right, and is in duty bound to protect slavery in the Territories, until the people of a Territory, when on the eve of forming a State government, may decide the question finally for the future State."

This question is one above the platforms of parties, and must be met and decided, constitutionally in favor of protection, or unconstitutionally against it. It cannot, and must not be compromised; if the Cincinnati platform does not provide for this question, it must be made to meet this issue.

This question of protection to slavery in the Territories will have to be met, and the South will demand her constitutional rights; these rights are recognized in the Constitution, asserted in the Kansas Nebraska bill, admitted by the Cincinnati Platform, and have been sanctioned and adjudicated by the Supreme Court, and with this array of authority, the South will demand the legislation necessary to render valid the rights so amply recognized by the party, the country, the Congress, the Supreme Court and the Constitution.

The right to reclaim fugitive slaves was given by the Constitution; and the Northern States refused to legislate for the practical enforcement of this Constitutional right, and Congress was compelled to provide the legislation necessary to the usefulness of this provision. So is it with regard to slavery in the territories. There is no power to coerce a Territorial legislature to do its constitutional duty, and Congress must supply the legislation withheld by the delinquent territory."

DEDICATION.—The Odd Fellows dedicated their new Hall, in Niles, on Saturday evening of last week. At the close of the dedicatory services, an able and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, most Worthy Past Grand, Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and one of the best working members of the fraternity. Of which the Enquirer says: The address was in itself a lesson to every brother worthy of being treasured up as rich inheritance, while to the world it shadowed forth the beauties, duties, and responsibilities of a membership in this Fraternal Brotherhood, which is worthy of the attention of every one, who would aid in advancing the well-being, socially, intellectually and morally, of our race—and will, we doubt not, be the means of increasing the interest already manifested in this community, in favor of the prosperity of the Odd Fellows organization.

Illinois.
The official returns show that Senator Douglas is in a minority in Illinois of 9,116. The entire vote of the State is 252,722, being a Republican gain of nearly thirty thousand over the Fremont vote of 1856. The Republican majority in State ticket is 4,025, and on Congressmen 4,144. The Administration vote is only 6,091. Mr. Douglas should in justice shape his course to accord with the popular sentiment of his State. The Press and Tribune notes the fact that the Republicans have held all the counties that they carried for Fremont, and have in addition carried some counties which went for Buchanan in 1856. Though seemingly overcome, the Republicans of Illinois are victorious.

Township Treasurer's Tax receipts for sale at this office.

The Anti-Leocomptones.

The Anti-Leocompton portion of the Democracy says the Toledo Blade, appears to be somewhat in the fix of a man who drew an elephant in a lottery. The question as to what he should do with his prize at once became a serious one. Forney and other prominent democrats labored hard in the recent contest to defeat all members of their party who professed allegiance to the administration—in short, they denounced, condemned and waged war upon all who put their faith in the only really recognized head of the party. And through the assistance thus rendered, the Republicans were victorious in many districts where otherwise they could have had no hope. And now having thus struck down their own household and brought it to the feet of their opponents—having destroyed the harmony and the power of the democratic party, and placed themselves in an attitude of the importance of which it is somewhat difficult to define, they are beginning to look around to see where they are, and what is to be done. If by their course, and the victory gained in Illinois, they can present evidence of strength sufficient to induce a union of the party upon their platform—if they can sink Buchanan, and draw his followers over to themselves there may be hope for them.

Can they do this—can they compel the submission of that faction of the party which holds in its hands all the spoils and the power of this vast Government, and lead it to bow at the feet of a set of leaders who have exhausted their private means in securing the single victory which now so cheers them? We grant the Administration may not be so powerful—especially in the North in the number of its vassals, as the seceding portion of its original constituents, but it is powerful in the might which money makes, and possesses no scruples that will prevent any use of that power which may be necessary to secure its ends.

Thus situated we regard the Democracy as occupying a very critical position. Unless it can unite its diverse elements its power is gone, never to return. We presume the political doctors will at once set about to heal it, and we shall watch the process, with much the same feeling that we should regard an attempt to re-adjust a broken wooden leg.

The Douglas Jubilee.
The Douglasites celebrated his minority victory in Chicago, on Thursday evening of last week, according to the programme. All the office-hunters from different parts of the State, who believe Douglas is to be the next Leocompton candidate for President, were on hand ready to crawl in the dust at their master's feet. Any number of glorification speeches were made, one of which was by Douglas himself, in which he claimed the result of the election in Illinois as a triumph of "the great principles of popular sovereignty." Considering that there is a majority in the State against him upon the State ticket, though he has secured a majority of the members of the Legislature by an iniquitous apportionment, this is about as cool a specimen of impudence as even Douglas has ever exhibited.

A SOUND RESOLUTION.—Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Minnesota Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

The Evening Journal asks: "Can our readers guess the author of this resolution? They might try a year to do so, and miss the man all the time. James Buchanan wrote it, voted for it, and published it over his own signature, as one of the Committee, in 1820! To use the same language now is "treason."

STREMBOT DISASTERS.—From the report of the St. Louis Steamboat Inspectors to Capt. Ross, Supervising Inspector of that district, we learn that the number of steamers lost on the western rivers, during the past year, by fire, sinking, and otherwise, amounted to 33. The whole number of lives lost by these disasters was 206, of whom 140 were passengers and 56 crew. The loss of property amounted to over \$1,000,000. The value of the boats destroyed was \$411,600; and the value of the several cargoes destroyed and lost was \$635,300.

SENATOR FROM THE UPPER PENINSULA.—The official canvass shows the election of William E. Dickenson, Republican, by a majority of 593 over J. A. T. Wendell, Democrat. William E. Warner appears to be elected Representative from the Chippewa, Marquette and Schoolcraft district, by a majority of 230. Only four votes are reported for Harvey, his opponent, no returns being sent in from any but Chippewa county.

There is a town in Pennsylvania called "Young Womans-town." What a denude of a place it must be for the "fellers."

Red Wing, Minnesota.

Dear Republican.—Since my last from Chicago, I have rambled but little—consequently have but little to write about. I have been sick—have had the shakes; but the glorious result of our late elections has placed me up on my feet again, and I am here. Speaking of the election brings to mind a ruse practiced upon our German population in some sections up here just before election. It is well known that our sturdy Dutch settlers are a liberty loving people, hating slavery and its debasing influences as they hate tyranny and oppression in any form; and are always on the side of right and freedom, whenever these are in question, and they are correctly informed. For this reason they are naturally Republican in sentiment; and out here were going for the Republican ticket pretty generally; when all at once the hue-and-cry of know-nothingism was charged upon our candidates. A newspaper in Dutch was passed round by German hirelings—hired by Democratic demagogues, by the promise of some little town office at the next spring election, containing statements that the Republican candidates were know-nothings. "And what do know-nothings know something about?" asked the astonished Dutchmen. "Why, they know nothing about nobody but Americans," was the reply. "They won't allow old countrymen to vote, nor hold office." And the paper was opened; and sure enough, there it was, all printed in Dutch, together with a "True picture of the whole thing." The know-nothing lodge, the candidates entering with dark lanterns, and in the act of taking the very oath to exclude all foreigners from office; and not to be allowed to vote until they had resided in the country twenty-one years. The bait took! In some districts where this disgraceful trick was practiced, almost the entire German vote was changed. Among the crowd listening to the recital of this "capital joke," as it was called, I observed a tall specimen of African humanity, with eyes wide open and a broad grin occasionally enlivening his countenance. "Well," said he, when the laugh and the hisses occasioned by the relation of this political joke had subsided: "I know nothing too—let em vote dat know-suffing, de Irish bog trotter—Dutchman dat can't speak nor read our language, de French, Spanish, Italian, all de same—never vote where dey cum from—let em all vote here—case why? 'Em white. But nigger who always live here, can read and write, and knows suffing bout de government, he shouldnt vote nowhow—case why? He aint de right culler, and don't know nuffing; but yer couldnt take dis darky down, dat ar way now how." The shout that went up at the conclusion of this harangue gave to Pompey the weight of the argument entirely. Modern Democracy is going up Salt River here—I shall start down to-morrow.

As ever thine, T. T.

FRAUDS IN THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

The testimony in the contested election case in the St. Louis district of Missouri, is now being heard before Judge H. A. Clover. Witnesses under oath testify to large numbers of votes cast in the several wards and precincts by non-residents, by unnaturalized persons and minors. Others voted more than once; and upon the poll-book there are hundreds of names of persons who do not and never did reside in the city.

The Sugar Crop in Louisiana is still growing, awaiting only a frost to check its further growth, and to sweeten it. It is said that the present crop is the best ever grown in that State, and there are no fears entertained of its safety, as it is too late in the season to apprehend danger. The sugar mills are all ready to receive the crop when harvested. So much for sugar. It will be cheaper beyond a doubt.

GOLD IN ARIZONA.—Mr. Austin, the conductor of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road commission, writes of a new discovery of gold in Arizona. The diggings are near Fort Yuma, and the miners who had gone to them were taking out from \$5 to \$25 per day, the gold being in lumps and not small particles.

Congress meets this year on the 6th of December, being one week from next Monday. The House meets in its new Hall, the Senate in the old one. This being the short session, will terminate on the 4th of March, next.

The Lafayette Courier states that the Monday morning train from Chicago to that city, was "snowed up" between Francisville and Michigan City and considerably delayed.

On the 15th inst., at Detroit \$120,000 of the retired notes of the Macomb County Bank, were burnt by order of the Court. About \$40,000 of the issues of the bank are yet in circulation.

News and other Paragraphs.

R. H. Chilton, a cotton broker, committed suicide at New Orleans, Thursday.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has become a permanent resident of Kansas, and is spoken of for United States Senator.

The proprietor of the Courier des Etats Unis has been arrested on a charge of publishing lottery advertisements.

A woman in Pittsburgh administered laudanum in mistake for perogorie to her twin babes, two months old, killing them both.

The President is said since the elections to be as implacable as ever, and very naturally; he has more cause to make him so.

In Paducah, Ky., a young married lady aged 13 years, says a local paper, was recently delivered of a child weighing 14 pounds.

SUGAR IN IOWA.—In two or three counties in Iowa, sufficient molasses is made from the sorghum cane to supply the home demand.

The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men of which the State of New York claims to furnish 500,000.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—In the town of Fremont, Saginaw county, not a Slave party vote was cast at the late election—all Republican.

Three men fell from the tubbing of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal Wednesday. One man was killed and the others were much injured.

DIVORCE CASES.—The Courts of Indiana have now before them over a thousand divorce cases. Nearly four-fifths are from other States.

The object of Senator Broderick in crossing the plains on his way to Washington is said to be to inspect a route for the Pacific Railroad.

Charles Thompson, the son of Judge Thompson, has been convicted of manslaughter, at Terre Haute, Indiana, and sentenced to the county jail for one year.

It is stated that in Massachusetts about one half of the voters stand away from the polls. The "stay-at-homes" are estimated by the Boston Courier at 17,000.

The Goulds are worse. Mr. Gouldy and the servant girls were not expected to live Thursday night. Mrs. Gouldy and the boys exhibited no change.

CRIME IN KENT COUNTY.—There have been one hundred and eighty-five commitments for crime to the jail of Kent county, from January 1st to October 13th.

The city of Jeddo is said to be without exception the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 people.

The Times' Washington letter says Mr. Buchanan is now for peace and harmony. The reason of this is that his squad has grown too small to take the field for a contest.

A bill was introduced into the Georgia Legislature on the 5th inst., providing for the repeal of the clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the importation of Africans.

W. E. Dodge of New York is now sustaining, from his private resources, twenty-five young men in the Union Theological Seminary, at a cost of from \$160 to \$200 a year each.

Gov. Denver has resumed his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Meantime a seventh gubernatorial victim is wanted in Kansas. Where is the gallant Democratic Curtis ready to leap into the chasm?

The Charleston Mercury says that if its editor was in Congress, he would treat all the Democrats who backed down from the English bill as "dishonest and disgraced men." Perhaps they wouldn't care much if he did.

TERRIBLE FATALITY.—The city of Tampa, Florida, has been almost depopulated by the ravages of the yellow fever and by the flight of the alarmed citizens. The Peninsular says the town wears the appearance of a churchyard.

It is stated that the Baptist Churches in New York City, have offered Spurgeon, the great Star preacher \$10,000, and his expenses, if he will consent to make a six months tour in this country. He is getting a little out of fashion in England, and may come.

OLD COINS.—A rare collection of seventy-seven U. S. cents, of ancient date, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday for the sum of \$218.65. One Washington cent of 1702, of extreme rare die, brought \$28.60. Nineteen pieces sold for \$106.03.

It is evident that Congress must adopt a tariff on imports. The revenue for the last quarter is \$6,000,000 less than during the corresponding period last year, and the imports for the past year have fallen more than \$100,000,000 below Secretary Cobb's estimate.

The last rail has been laid on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and it is expected that the road will be opened on the 29th of this month.

The Forthcoming Message.

The New York Courier & Enquirer has the following speculations as to the probable character of Mr. Buchanan's forthcoming Message:

Looking to Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, there exists, we think, some just cause for anxiety in regard to the forthcoming Presidential Message. When James E. Polk was President, Mr. Buchanan was his Secretary of State, and the Mexican war was deliberately "got up," for the purpose of securing Polk's re-election. Was or was not that measure the work of James Buchanan? Certain it is, that he remained in Mr. Polk's Cabinet to the last; and if he did not counsel that proceeding, he certainly countenanced it. True, the Mexican war did not re-elect Mr. Polk, and did elect Gen. Taylor; but that Mr. Buchanan says, was the fault of Mr. Van Buren and his son John, and their foolish free soil notions; but as they have both been persuaded to abandon their professed principles, and the son has publicly been made to disgrace and humble himself as few men ever consented to do before, Buchanan reasons that there is nothing to apprehend from such another escapade, and that the scheme may again be resorted to, with some little prospect of success. Accordingly we find the N. Y. Herald, and other special organs of the Executive, since the late elections but not previously, foreshadowing the prospects of a difficulty with both England and France, growing out of the Central American question! This looks ominous; and we advise the people to be prepared for an attempt on the part of the President to get up a difficulty with those great Powers, if practicable.

Then again, a difficulty with Spain is spoken of, as quite possible if not probable. In short, the country must be prepared for a war-like message; but such a document need not cause any alarm. Neither England nor France, desire any difficulty with the United States; and knowing as they now do, how utterly without friends or sympathy, is the Executive, they will not take offence at anything he does which can be disregarded without dishonor. And while Congress is in session, there will be no danger of a collision however much desired. Let the message be as bellicose as it may, it will excite no other feeling but contempt on either side of the Atlantic.

Another feature of the Message, will be its tariff recommendations. Not because Mr. Buchanan believes in a Protective Tariff—being pledged up to the hilt to free trade—but because he has been told that thus Pennsylvania may be won back. The South, however, demur; and in consequence, we hear of Cabinet difficulties and the probability of Mr. Cobb's leaving the Treasury to give place to a Northern Tariff Democrat! What will the South say to this? "Aye, there's the rub;" and the great effort of the Northern Democracy now is, to convince the President that the South will be compelled to submit on the plea of absolute necessity.

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