

Carl Herz on Douglas. The eloquent young German orator of Wisconsin lately visited Massachusetts, and made a splendid speech at Springfield, in which the inconsistencies of Senator Douglas were exposed in a masterly manner. The whole speech appears in the *Republican*, and the following is the concluding portion thereof:

"But one thing he (Douglas) does tell you: 'Do not care whether slavery be voted up or down.' There is then, a human heart that does not care! Sir, look over this broad land, where the struggle has raged for years and years; and across the two oceans, around the globe, to the point where the far West meets the far East; over the teeming countries where the cradle of mankind stood; and over the workshops of civilization in Europe, and those mysterious regions under the tropical sun, which have not emerged yet from the night of barbarism to the daylight of civilized life; and then tell me, how many hearts do you find, that do not tremble with mortal anguish, or exultant joy as the scales go up or down? Look over the history of the world from the time when infant mankind felt in its heart the first throbbings of aspiring dignity, down to our days when the rights of man have at last found a bold and powerful champion in a great and mighty republic—where is the page that is not spotted with blood and tears shed in that all-absorbing struggle? Where a chapter that does not tell the tale of jubilant triumph or heart-breaking distress, as the scales of freedom or slavery went up or down? (Loud applause.) But to-day, in the midst of the nineteenth century, in a republic whose programme was laid down in the Declaration of Independence, there comes a man to you, and tells you with cynic coolness, that he does not care! And because he does not care, he claims the confidence of his countrymen and the highest honors of the Republic! Because he does not care, he pretends to be the representative statesman of his age!

Sir, I always thought that he can be no true statesman whose ideas and conceptions are not founded upon profound moral convictions of right and wrong. (Applause.) What then shall we say of him, who boasting parades his indifference as a virtue? May we not drop the discussion about his statesmanship, and ask: What is he worth as a man? (Repeated cheers.) Yes, he mistakes the motive power which shapes the events of history. I find that in the life of free nations mere legal disquisitions never turned the tide of events, and mere constitutional constructions never determined the tendency of an age. The logic of things goes its steady way, immovable to eloquence and deaf to argument. It shapes and changes laws and constitutions according to its immutable rules, and those adverse to it will prove no effectual obstruction to its onward march. In times of great conflicts, the promptings and dictates of human conscience are more potent than all the inventive ingenuity of the human brain. The conscience of a free people, when once fairly ruling the action of the masses, will never fail to make new laws, when those existing are contrary to its tendency, or it will put its own construction upon those that are there. Your disquisitions and plausibilities may be used as weapons and stratagems in a fencing-match of contending parties, but powerless as they are before the conscience of men, posterity will remember them as mere secondary incidents of the battle of great principles, in which the strongest motive power of human nature were the true combatants.

There is the slavery question; not a mere occasional quarrel between two sections of country divided by a geographical line! not a mere contest between two economical interests for the preponderance; not a mere wrangle between two political parties for power and spoils, but the great struggle between the human conscience and a burning wrong, between advancing civilization and retreating barbarism, between two antagonistic systems of social organization. (Cheers.) In vain will our important mock-giants endeavor to make the test question of our age turn on a ridiculous logical quibble, or a paltry legal technicality (applause); in vain will they invent small dodges and call them "great principles!" in vain will they attempt to drag down the all-absorbing contest to the level of a mere pot-house quarrel between two rival candidates for a Presidential nomination. (Applause.) The wheel of progressing events will crush them to atoms as it has crushed so many abnormalities (cheers) and a future generation will perhaps read on Mr. Douglas's tomb-stone the inscription: "Here lies the queer sort of a statesman, who, when the great battle of slavery was fought, pretended to say that he did not care whether slavery be voted up or voted down." (Cheers.)

But as long as the moral vitality of this nation is not exhausted, Mr. Douglas and men like him will in vain endeavor to reduce the people to that disgusting state of moral indifference, which he himself is not ashamed to boast of. I solemnly protest that the American people is not to be measured by Douglas's low moral standard. However degraded some of our politicians may be, the progress of the struggle will show that the popular conscience is still alive, and that the people do care. (Long and continued applause.)

AN EXCITED CHRISTIAN.—The editor of the *Christian Banner*, a paper of the Baptist persuasion, published at Fredericksburg, Va., has the following mild remarks on the late vote of Hon. Henry Winter Davis for Mr. Pennington as Speaker:

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, March 22, 1860.

Republican State Convention.
A BUREAU OF STATE CONVENTIONS, to appoint twelve Delegates to represent this State in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, at Chicago, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, will be held in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The several counties will send two delegates for each representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and every organized county having no representative will be entitled to one delegate.

The following was adopted by the Republican State Convention, August 19th, 1858:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the appointment of any individual to represent any county in which he does not reside, should not be recognized in any future Conventions, and that the State Committee be instructed to make calls for future Conventions accordingly.

The counties of the Upper Peninsula are excepted from this resolution for this Convention.

E. C. WALKER,
J. W. TILMAN,
C. A. TROWBRIDGE,
Ex. Com. of Rep. State Cent'l Committee.
Detroit, Feb. 8th, 1860.

Republican Caucus.
The Republicans of La Grange Township are requested to meet at the Court House, in Cassopolis, on Saturday March 24th, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Township Officers for the ensuing year. Let every Republican attend.

By order of the Township Committee.
W. W. PECK, Chairman.

Wayne Republican Caucus.
The Republican electors of Wayne Township are requested to meet at the Wiggins School House, in Wayne, on Saturday, March 31st, 1860, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Township Officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Let every Republican be on hand.

By order of Township Committee.

Silver Creek Township Caucus.
The electors of Silver Creek Township are requested to meet at the American Hotel, on Friday, March 30th, to nominate Township Officers for the ensuing year. Let every Republican be on hand.

By order of the Committee.

Pokagon Republican Ticket.
For Supervisor,
DAVID H. WAGNER.
For Town Clerk,
FRANCIS J. MOSHER.
For Treasurer,
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Jr.
For Justice of the Peace,
UZZIEL PUTNAM, Jr.
For Commissioners of Highways,
CHARLES MICHAEL, (full term),
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
(full vacancy).
For School Inspectors,
JAMES H. EMMONS, (full term),
C. P. PRINDLE, (to fill vacancy).

For Constables,
EBENEZER M. TAYLOR,
OTIS REED,
DANIEL OYLER,
DENNIS BATES.

Township Elections.
One week from next Monday the voters of different townships in this county will be called upon to select the several township officers for the coming year, and as the time draws near, it becomes us to be awake to the importance of electing good, competent men—men who are not only honest and capable, but who are thoroughly and uncompromisingly Republican in sentiment. It is sometimes thought best to ignore party ties entirely in these primary elections, but at the present time we think it highly inexpedient to adopt such a course. We are on the eve of an exciting political contest. The enemy are already in the field, and will use every effort in their power to secure even these less important victories. Above all, let there be no compromises. Nominate sound Republicans, and then support them to a man. Remember that if the party is scattered, feeble, and broken in the township elections, it will require so much the greater effort to concentrate its forces for the November election. If it is united and firm now, it will tend to increase its strength then. If we will not nominate our best men and sacrifice to the good of the party selfish preferences, we can depend upon the election of a full Republican Board of Supervisors and the preparation will be made for a more glorious triumph in November.

Pokagon Township Ticket.
We this week give for the benefit of the Republicans of Pokagon Township, which is one of the closest in the county, the ticket nominated at the large and enthusiastic Republican caucus, held in Pokagon on Saturday last. The citizens here nominated are well known and highly respected throughout the entire community, as being well worthy of the trust about to be reposed in them by their fellow citizens. All we ask is for every Republican to do his whole duty at the polls, and then we are sure the ticket will be elected by a large and overwhelming majority. The ticket has our entire and hearty support and we trust that the Republicans throughout the township will not only vote the whole ticket, but induce their neighbors to do the same.

LAW FOR NEWSPAPERS.—A law permitting newspapers to put the time of the beginning and expiration of subscriptions on a printed slip, with the name of the subscriber, pasted on the exterior of the paper, has passed the House of Representatives.

Register! Register!
We again call upon Republicans in all the towns throughout the County to register their names. This must be done at once, and nothing but dividing the work into districts, and settling diligently about it in detail, will secure a full registration. Not one name should be left off in a vote lost. The law provides that after the year 1859, any qualified elector may call on the clerk, and write his name on a separate paper from the Register, and the board of registration, which is composed of the Supervisor, Clerk and Treasurer, after reviewing the same, may place the same on the Register, but the surest way is for every one to attend the meeting of the Board of Registration, and see to it personally. The Board is required to be in session at the Clerk's office, in each Township, from nine o'clock in the forenoon, to five o'clock P. M., to give every person who is a qualified elector, an opportunity to register his name. We hope every voter in this County will attend to this important duty immediately.

The County Convention.
The County Convention for the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, met at the Court House in Cassopolis, on Monday, was one of the largest and most harmonious bodies that it has ever been our good fortune to attend. While the greatest interest was manifested in the selection of Delegates to the State Convention, yet we are happy to state that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and augurs well for the glorious triumph that will be achieved by the Republicans in November next. The Delegates chosen were Gilman C. Jones and Emmons Buell from the first, and Henry Aldrich and Jefferson Osborn from the second District. While the delegates were left perfectly free and untrammelled so far as regards their action in the State Convention, it was hoped and expected that Wm. H. Seward would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The proceedings of the Convention will be found in another column.

At Dowagiac, a "black hole" of republicanism, the democrats elected their village marshal, two trustees, and very much reduced the aggregate republican vote.—National Democrat.
Will the Democrat inform us when the caucus was held, and who composed it, that nominated that "Democratic" ticket. As there were but two public caucuses called and held in this village at which candidates for village officers were nominated,—one of which was denominated "Union" and the other Republican,—we confess we are at a loss to determine where that "democratic" ticket came from. The nominee of the "Union" caucus for Marshal was F. J. Mosher, but when the tickets came from Cassopolis it was found that Mr. Mosher's name had been left off the ticket and Mr. Hanan's name inserted. As Mr. Hanan did not receive the nomination for Marshal from any caucus, it would afford us much pleasure to learn by whose authority such change was made. Please inform us, Mr. Democrat where that Union ticket was converted into a democratic one.

Death of Sir William Napier.
Sir William Napier, the historian, died in London on the 12th of February, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Castleton, Ireland, in 1785. At the age of fourteen he entered the army, and after a long military career was in 1851 advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He served with considerable distinction at the siege of Copenhagen, and in the battles of Salamanca, Seville, and Nioe. He was a brother of Sir Charles Napier, and was distinguished at all times for his devoted attachment to him, for whose official career he took every occasion to express the highest admiration. During the intervals of his military life he employed himself in literary labors, consisting chiefly of histories of the various wars in which he was engaged. His "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from 1807 to 1814," one of his best known works, was published in 1858. It was unpopular with the British public, on account of the favor with which it treated Napoleon, though they were forced to acknowledge the brilliant ability of the writer. Among his other works were "The Conquest of Seinde," "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier," and several works of fiction.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The *N. Y. Courier* learns from a satisfactory source in Paris, that the French Government was advised that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States. Everything was arranged but the price, about which there was some little difference of opinion. This may be true, but it is more likely not to be true.

Hon. K. S. Bingham, Hon. Z. Chandler and Hon. H. Waldron, will accept our thanks for speeches and other favors.

Cass County Republican Convention.
Pursuant to the call of the County Central Committee, the Republicans of Cass County met in Convention, at Cassopolis, on the 19th day of March, 1860, for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Detroit, on the 22d of May next, every town in the County being represented by regularly chosen delegates except Howard.

The Convention being called to order Hon. B. W. Schermerhorn, was on motion, elected Chairman, and Chas. W. Clisbee, Secretary. On motion, the chair appointed Dr. Garwood and G. C. Jones tellers. On motion, the chair appointed W. H. Campbell, E. Buel and E. Sutton, Committee on Credentials. The Convention adjourned until one o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention being called to order by the Chairman. The Committee on credentials reported a list of regularly chosen Delegates from all the towns in the County except Howard and that Mr. Russey be allowed to sit as a delegate from that town, which report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to choose by ballot, one delegate to the State Convention, from the second Representative District, whereupon the following result was had:

Henry Aldrich,	122
Jefferson Osborn,	1
G. C. Jones,	1
E. W. Reynolds,	1

Henry Aldrich was declared elected.

The Convention proceeded to choose a second Delegate from the same district, with the following result:

Jefferson Osborn,	77
George Meacham,	17
E. W. Reynolds,	3
Scattering,	8

Jefferson Osborn was declared elected.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of one delegate from the first Representative District with the following result:

Gilman C. Jones,	60
Emmons Buel,	53
U. Putnam,	3
Scattering,	4

Gilman C. Jones was declared elected.

The Convention then balloted for the fourth delegate with the following result:

Emmons Buel,	54
Franklin Brownell,	45
B. W. Schermerhorn,	4
Scattering,	7

Whereupon on motion of Franklin Brownell, Emmons Buel was elected.

The Franking Privilege.
We rejoice at the prospect now so flattering that the present Congress will repeal the abused and abusive franking privilege, enjoyed by members of Congress. We have long looked at a reform, in this particular, as one of the most needed in the Government, for the reason that it has led to some of the most gross abuses. To the franking privilege is traceable nearly all the immense jobs of printing, which have been such an enormous drain upon the public Treasury, and which has conferred only a very slight benefit upon the people. The recent investigation of the printing contracts of Congress has revealed the fact that contracts for useless work have been entered into at extravagant prices, allowing the public printing to realize a fortune yearly, but which, by the conditions of the contract, was to be expended, or a large share of it, for electioneering purposes. Thus, Wendell furnished the funds to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan in 1856. It was not his money though—it was the people's—but there was a semblance of a contract to enable them to draw the money from the Treasury—while the franking privilege and the plea of distributing the documents among the people was the excuse of Congress for authorizing the swindle.

A large part of the time of Congressmen is now taken up attending to politics instead of legislation. They must frank speeches to every constituent of their district, or somebody will be offended and oppose their re-election. The mail routes are loaded down with tons of this kind of matter to be destroyed by opposition postmasters or to be kicked about houses and torn up by children. This practice teaches the people to become literary beggars; instead of purchasing their information they beg it of their Senators and Representatives. It also injures the efficiency of the public press, not only in the way indicated above, but in another. If a publisher takes the trouble to print a long speech, not a small share of his readers are ready to scold about filling the paper with it, because Mr. so-and-so sent it to them from Washington some time ago.

If this privilege were cut off, our public newspapers would become much more valuable to the people, and would take more pains to select and print documents of a public character than now. While it will relieve the government of thousands of dollars of expense, annually—members of Congress of a vast burden, the people would fare as well and better than they do now in these respects.

There is but one objectionable feature in the bill now before the House. Our impression is that letters should go to and from Congressmen free, as now. This will be an advantage to all parties as allowing a more free interchange between representative and constituent, than if postage is demanded. But lop off the book and speech distribution business, the quicker the better for all parties and sections of the country.

Gerrit Smith Demanding Damages.
Gerrit Smith having recovered from his attack of insanity, has had read to him the manifesto of the New York Democratic Vigilant Association,—otherwise known as the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee,—in which he was charged with being connected with the Harper's Ferry affair, and also with the secret association for various bloody purposes in relation to slavery. The result is that Mr. Smith has instructed his counsel to bring suits against the Fifth Avenue gentlemen, for libel, laying his damages at \$50,000 in each case. It is hinted that the publishers of the manifesto may be sued also. Mr. Smith's son-in-law, in a letter to Mr. Watts Sherman, a leading member of the committee, inquires of that gentleman whether he and his associates persist in their libel, or will make the unqualified and ample retraction which the case calls for. The *Syracuse Journal* publishes the correspondence.

Burning Slaves Alive.
When Mr. Van Wyck, in the debate in the House last week, charged the South with the crime of burning slaves alive, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, denied the truth of the statement, and pronounced him a scoundrel and a liar for making it. Mr. Cartrell, of Georgia, also declared the allegation a falsehood and its author a slanderer. But it was strictly true, notwithstanding. The *New York Tribune* of Monday of last week publishes a list of eleven well authenticated cases of slave burning, all occurring within a few years, and nearly all taken from Southern papers. These eleven cases are only such as the editor of the *Tribune* was able to discover by a hasty examination of his files. If every outrage of this kind had been made public, the list would probably be swelled to hundreds. In view of these facts we think it not improbable that the public will come to the conclusion that Mr. Davis is the "liar and scoundrel," and Mr. Cartrell the "slanderer." They denied certain historical events, well known to every intelligent man, and insolently assailed a fellow member for stating these facts in retaliation for the real falsehood that New England was guilty of similar crimes in the days of Salem witchcraft.

Miscellaneous Items.
John Mitchell, the famous and useful agitator, has returned from France to this country.

There are 172 convicts at present in the Wisconsin State Prison, five of whom are females.

DEAD.—Martha, widow of Oliver Brown, killed at Harper's Ferry, died at North Elba on the 2d inst.

The cold weather is said to have killed most of the orange trees in Louisiana.

There were 509 deaths in New York city last week, against 481 during the preceding week. For the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, 434 and 515 were respectively reported.

There are at present eight hundred and ninety-seven convicts in the New York State Prison at Auburn—three more than ever before quartered at that institution.

The "grass widows," numbering seventy-one, who reside in and around Elkhart (Ind.) gave a ball last week, and invited their male friends. None but "grass widows" were allowed to participate in the festivities.

Speaker Pennington having left his quarters at Willard's, and taken a private house in Fifteenth street, gave his first levee Tuesday evening, which was very largely attended by the prominent men of all parties.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will soon present a claim of eighteen thousand dollars against the State of Virginia, for the transportation of troops to and from Harper's Ferry.

The scarlet fever is making sad havoc among the children in some parts of Ohio. In Steubenville, the death number from two to five daily, and already some two hundred children have succumbed to its deadly influence.

One of the counsel for the defendant in the famous Carstang vs. Shaw breach of promise case now on trial at St. Louis, says the defence rely upon proving the plaintiff to be "a woman wholly without character," and her sister, Mrs. Seaman, the principal witness, no better.

A large hotel, to be called the Clarion, is now being built at Saratoga Springs. It is located on Broadway, near to the new Spring. The ground including the new Spring, cost \$36,000, and with the building will involve an outlay of \$100,000. The owner of this property is a Mrs. Jones, the wife of a dentist of New York city.

A mistake respecting the sale of Washington Irving's residence, Sunnyside, is going the rounds of the newspapers. Sunnyside was left by the late Mr. Irving to his two nieces to be turned over after his death to a male relative bearing the name of Irving, which clause precludes all possibility of a sale, at least for a long time to come.

The stories about the approaching marriage of the Princess Alice of England seems to be finally and completely contradicted by the *London Court Journal*, which says that "there is not the slightest foundation for the announcement, copied from the Dutch papers, of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Orange with an illustrious Princess."

The work for laying the pedestal for the Clay Statue, in New Orleans, has been commenced. The corner-stone has been removed from the spot in which it was temporarily placed, and put in its permanent position, and now the work having been commenced, will go steadily on to completion, so as to enable the statue to be inaugurated on the 12th of April ensuing.

The street railroads in Cincinnati paid to the city in the month of February a *per capita* tax on the number of passengers carried of \$2,473,42. The total revenue to the city from the three street railroads chartered, has amounted since the commencement of their operations to \$9,600—a very snug sum saved to the tax-payers, and one that will constantly increase.

On Wednesday, the Africa sailed from New York for Liverpool. Among her passengers were John Morrissey and a lot of the "fancy," who go to see the great fight. The *N. Y. Times* says: "About five minutes previous to sailing, Mr. Morrissey received the sad intelligence by telegraph that his mother was dead. He remarked that he had the consolation of knowing that the last sad rites would be properly attended to."

The Ottawa rescue trials at Chicago have probably terminated. The jury, in the case of Joseph Stout, after being out forty-one hours, could not agree. Four of the twelve were for acquittal. The jury in the case of James Stout, having been out for thirty hours brought in a verdict of not guilty. The brothers King, also under indictments for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, have had a *not pros* entered in their favor. Out of the five persons indicted only one Mr. Hossack, has been convicted. This attempt of the democrats to make a little political capital, is a very sorry failure.

What Have they Gained.
When, six years ago, says the *Albany Journal*, Douglas's Nebraska Bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise was pending in Congress, Gov. Seward reminded the repealers that there was such a thing as re-enactment as well as repeal, as they in time would learn. The prediction was scooped, the idea that the proviso of Freedom would ever be restored, pronounced absurd.

The Kansas Legislature have now passed a Bill, over their Governor's Veto, which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That Slavery, or involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever abolished in this Territory.

Here it is, almost word for word, the repealed section of the Missouri Compromise, RE-ENACTED! Six years have been wasted in vain endeavoring by fraud, by force, by Federal power, by usurpation, to thrust Slavery into Kansas in defiance of a time-honored Compact; lives and property have been sacrificed, public money squandered, angry political contests aroused; and all for what? Can the introducer of the Nebraska Bill, can the endorser of it, can any living soul tell what they, or the South, or the Territory, or the nation, have gained by that stupendous political folly? The most that Douglas now has to say is to acknowledge in effect that he and his party were responsible for the whole series of dastardly outrages and cowardly crimes that have been committed in Kansas; that it was his intention and meaning of his Squatter Sovereignty measure to open Kansas to slavery, nay, to force it there. Now let us see if Congress will dare undertake to override the decision of the people of Kansas. "All men are created equal except niggers," say Douglas and Judge Taney. Let us see if the people of Kansas are also to be executed.

Destructive fire in Niles.—\$20,000 worth of Property Lost.

From the Niles Enquirer Extra, Friday, March 10th, 1860.

About one hour since, a fire broke out in the bakery of G. A. Colby & Co., on Main street, midway between Second and Third streets. It spread rapidly along Main, west to Second and east to the livery stable of T. Comins, and along Second to the North end of Mechanic's block, entirely consuming the store of Messrs. Colby & Co., Geo. Goodman's book store, in which was the office of the American Express Company, the store of W. F. Person, cigar store of Mr. Jaklin, the entire Mechanics' block, in which were the furniture stores of E. Mason and W. Hoagkin. A saloon, together with the office of J. Brown, and, we suppose, his valuable library, the most extensive in the country. This building was also occupied by several other smaller shops, the occupants of which are unknown to us. The millinery store of T. Fowler and the business office of T. Comins, was also burnt. The livery stable was saved by almost superhuman efforts. At this moment the fire appears to be subdued, and will not probably extend further. It is impossible at this moment to estimate the losses of the various parties, but it must be very large, and for the most part, we think, entirely uninsured.

Our firemen, and citizens generally were promptly on hand, and every exertion put forth to stay the fire on the limits described, which were crowned with success. Without any positive knowledge on the subject, we estimate the loss, over the insurance, at \$15,000.

P. S.—Since penning the above we learn that Mr. Person was insured for \$3,500, probably equal to his loss, and Mr. Fowler for \$800. Loss \$3,000. We hear, also, that the probability is that Mr. Brown's library is mostly saved in a damaged condition.

New Hampshire all Right.
The election of State officers and a legislature in New Hampshire took place yesterday, and a telegraphic despatch last night announces that the Republicans have carried the State "high and dry," there being a large Republican gain over last year. Leabod T. Goodwin is re-elected Governor.

The dispatch states that returns from 74 towns foot up for Goodwin 15,732, Cate 13,700. Representatives of the Legislature—109 Republicans and 30 Democrats elected. This Legislature will elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. Daniel Clark, whose term expires next March.

This is the first State election in 1860, and gives encouraging indications what the political fashions are to be this year.—*Chi. Journal*.

NEW FIRM.
CUMMINS, SEAMAN & CO.
HAVING become proprietors of the Stock of Goods recently owned by Wm. CARLIN, will continue to sell goods at the old stand, for CASH OR READY PAY, as cheap as they can be bought at any store in Dowagiac. The stock comprises everything usually kept in a first class RETAIL STORE.
WILLIAM CARLIN, Agent.
Dowagiac, March 10th, 1860.

NOTICE!
All persons indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are hereby requested to call and settle the same immediately, and thereby save cost.
WILLIAM CARLIN.
Dowagiac, March 10th, 1860. 25415-471

DRAFTS.
ON England, Ireland, France, and all parts of Germany, for sale by
H. B. DENMAN, Banker,
Dowagiac, Mich.