

From the Detroit Advertiser.
A Rich Political Record!
Vices of the Douglas Candidate for
Vice-President on Popular Sovereignty.—Michigan Democrats, read
and reflect.

We give in another place this morning, overwhelming proof that Douglas himself, and the Rump Convention which nominated him, have slaughtered and cast off as an unprofitable humping, the great doctrine which has been claimed to constitute the distinctive feature of that impotent faction of the late Democratic party. We also prove by the record, that the principle was never endorsed by the party—not even in the Cincinnati platform. And now we will present another item of proof equally convincing, that the Douglas faction have been basely hypocritical in their professions of attachment to this doctrine. It is to be found in the record of their candidate for Vice-President, the renowned Herschel V. Johnson. This we find in the Toledo Blade, which copies it from the Southern and Advertiser, a Douglas paper published at Rome, Ga., an authority, therefore, that cannot be disputed. The paper in question contains the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention held at Milledgeville, June 4th, called to take action in regard to the secession of most of the Georgia delegates at Charleston. It seems that a Business Committee of twenty-four was appointed, of which Herschel V. Johnson was one. This Committee disagreed as to the propriety of appointing new delegates to Baltimore, the friends of the seceders opposing, and a few who preferred to see Douglas elected to a dissolution of the party, favored that step; and the consequence was, that two reports were presented, a majority one by twenty members of the Committee, and a minority one by four members, which latter division included Herschel V. Johnson, who, as Chairman, introduced the minority report.

The two reports were discussed by various persons, Mr. Johnson defending his, and Howell Cobb Secretary of the Treasury, acting as pacificator. The latter gentleman stated there was "no difference in the principles" enunciated in both the majority and minority reports. There were only two minor differences; one was, that the majority report endorsed the secession from the Charleston Convention, while the minority neither endorsed nor commended [ensured] the action of the Georgia delegates there."

The result was, that a majority report was adopted by a vote of 299 to 41, when the minority, under the lead of Mr. Johnson, seceded, and organized another convention and appointed the bogus delegates who, representing one-eighth of the Democrats of Georgia, were admitted into the Baltimore Convention by Douglas's friends, to an equality with the representatives of the other seven-eighths of the party.

The following is the report presented to the regular convention by Mr. Johnson:

MINORITY REPORT.
Resolved, That we re-affirm the Cincinnati platform, with the following additional propositions:
1st. That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property of any kind, in the organized Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, slave property stands on the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the General Government, NOR ANY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, can destroy or impair the right to slave property in the common territories, any more than the right to any other description of property; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in the territories, stand upon the same equal and broad Constitutional basis, and subject to like principles of recognition and protection in the LEGISLATIVE, judicial, and executive departments of the Government.

2d. That we will support any man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, for the Presidency, who holds the principles set forth in the foregoing proposition, and who will give them his endorsement, and that we will not ourselves bound to support any man, who may be the nominee, who entertains principles inconsistent with those set forth in the above proposition; or who denies that slave property in the territories does stand on equal footing, and on the same Constitutional basis of other descriptions of property.

In view of the fact that a large majority of the delegates from Georgia felt it to be their duty to withdraw from the late Democratic Convention, thereby depriving this State of her vote therein according to the decision of said Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention will appoint twenty delegates—ten from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District—to represent the Democratic party of Georgia, in the adjourned Convention at Baltimore on the 18th inst., and that said delegates be and they are here instructed to present the foregoing proposition, and ask their adoption by the National Democratic Convention.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
THOS. P. SAFFORD,
H. K. McCAY,
H. COLVARD.

We call the especial attention of those Democrats in Michigan who are honestly devoted to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, to this remarkable record of their candidate for Vice-President. It is substantially the doctrine embodied in the Baltimore Rump Convention, but stripped of all disguise. Here is no attempt to conceal what is meant as in the Baltimore resolutions. The language is plain and intelligible to the simplest comprehension. But the meaning is the same. It is the platform upon which Douglas now stands in its naked simplicity.

American horse railroads are being introduced into Athens, Greece.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DO WAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, July 12, 1860.

Republican National Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.

HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, of Kalamazoo Co.

REFUGIUS HOSMER, of Ingham Co.

DISTRICTS.

1st Dist.—GEORGE W. LEE, of Livingston Co.

2d Dist.—EDWIN DORSEY, of Monroe Co.

3d Dist.—H. HAYDEN, of Van Buren Co.

4th Dist.—A. COBURN, of Ontonagon Co.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson.

FOR DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

JAMES BIRNEY, of Bay.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

JOHN OWEN, of Wayne.

FOR AGENT GENERAL.

LANGFORD G. BERRY, of Lenawee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAMES B. PORTER, of Allegan.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CHARLES UPSON, of Branch.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

SAMUEL S. LACEY, of Calhoun.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. M. GREGORY, of Washtenaw.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EDWIN WILLETS, of Monroe.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 2d DISTRICT.

FERNANDO C. BEAMAN, of Lenawee County.

Cass County Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Cass County are requested to meet by delegates, at the Court House, in the village of Cassopolis, on THURSDAY, THE 16th DAY OF AUGUST next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, for the following offices: A Senator to represent the 17th Senatorial District in the State Legislature; Judge of Probate; Sheriff; Register of Deeds; County Treasurer; County Clerk; Prosecuting Attorney; County Surveyor; Circuit Court Commissioner; and two Congressmen; and also, to transact any other business which may properly come before the Convention.

Each township in the County will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty voters, and one for a fraction of eleven or more.

By order of the County Central Committee.

CHAS. W. CLISBEE, Chairman.

Dated, July 10, 1860.

Mr. Greeley's Letter.

We publish on our first page, the famous private letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Mr. Seward, and about which so much has been said since the Chicago Convention. In our opinion there is nothing in the letter discreditable to the author, or which should compromise him in the least. It is perhaps well known that many citizens of New York have often asserted that a man as uncompromising and bold as what Mr. Greeley proved himself in attempting to reform abuses, would be useful in office; and that he did not decline the use of his name when thus proposed by his friends, cannot, we think, be considered a very heinous crime, nor one that should be constructed to his disadvantage, especially as he gave his influence and his abilities to the party as energetically as ever; and when we take into consideration the position of the parties at the time this letter was written we confess that we cannot perceive any very great injustice to Mr. Seward in it, nor can we look upon it as very disparaging to the character of Mr. Greeley, or which should weaken the great influence he wields as a political editor.

For some years prior to the time the letter was written he had been attached to the political fortune of Mr. Seward, and his distinguished services in that behalf he not unreasonably thought entitled him to more consideration than he received. His circumstances were such that he was in need of assistance, and it was not unnatural that he should have expected to receive some personal advantage through the success of Mr. Seward, in the dispensation of political favor. Mr. G. finally determined to detach himself from a service devoted to the promotion of individual ambition, and apply his energies wholly to the cause of his country; and his characteristic frankness led him to write a private letter to Mr. Seward, giving him notice of that determination, and assuring him that although he hoped he should never be found in opposition to him, he wished to be counted even, and should thereafter take such a course as he might deem best, "without reference to the past."

The publication of this letter shows Mr. Seward that whilst some of his friends may be reliable, their mistaken zeal in referring to such a document renders them very untrustworthy.

The letter appears in the Tribune of the 14th, appended to which is an article in explanation of some of the allusions therein made, concluding as follows:

"A single word of improvement to the young and ardent politicians who may read my letter and this comment, the moral I would inculcate is a true one, but none the less important. It is summed up in the Scriptural injunction—'Put not your trust in princes.' Men, even the best, are frail and mutable, while Principles are sure and eter-

nal. Be no man's man, but Truth's and your country's. You will be sorely tempted at times to take this or that great man for your oracle and guide—it is easy and tempting to lean, to follow, and to trust—but it is safer and wiser to look ever through your own eyes—to tread your own path—to trust implicitly in God alone. The atmosphere is a little warmer in some great man's castle, but the free air of heaven is ever so much purer and more bracing. My active political life may be said to have begun with Gov. Seward's appearance on the broader stage; for I edited my first political sheet ("The Constitution") in 1834, when he was first a candidate for Governor, and I very ardently labored in 1854 to secure his re-election to the Senate. Thenceforward, I have had no idol, but have acted without personal bias, as the highest public good has from time to time seemed to me to demand.

I have differed frankly with Gov. Seward on some financial points; but I think I have uttered more praise with less blame of him than of any other living statesman. I have been reminded of late that the Tribune has once or twice seemed to resent his treatment in the Senate of Rust's assault on me; but I certainly never alluded to that, and I am confident that the strictures instanced must have been published while I was absent from the city. The matter never seemed to me worth a paragraph. And I never in my life discharged a public duty in utter disregard of personal considerations. I did so at Chicago last month. I was no longer a devotee of Gov. Seward; but I was equally independent of all others; and if I had been swayed by feeling alone, I should have, for many reasons, preferred him to any of his competitors. Our personal intercourse, as well since as before my letter herewith published, had always been frank and kindly, and I was never insensible to his many good and great qualities, both of head and heart. But I did not and do not believe it advisable that he should be the Republican candidate for President; and I acted in full accordance with my deliberate convictions. Need I add that each subsequent day's developments have tended to strengthen my confidence that what I did was not only well meant but well done."

HORACE GREELEY.

Oregon Election.

The Republicans and anti-Lecompton Democrats have elected a decided majority to the Legislature of Oregon, which is to choose two U. S. Senators in place of Gen. Lane and "Delusion" Smith.

For Congress the contest has been close and the result is doubtful. Official and reported returns have been received from Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Umpqua, Lane, Benton, Linn, Marion, Washington, and Barrell counties. In all these 1,030 votes for the Democratic candidate for Congress, and 1,033 votes for the Republican. The counties yet to be heard from gave last year 752 Democratic votes, and 600 Republicans.

Material changes have taken place this year in counties heard from, some showing Republican gains on last year, and others Republican losses. Consequently both parties are hopeful of securing the member of Congress this year.

What's the Difference?

Can any Democrat tell us the practical difference between Judicial intervention and Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the territories, except that the former fastens it upon them much more certainly than the other. The Supreme Court may declare a law of Congress regulating the question unconstitutional. But Congress has no power to disturb or set aside a decision of the Supreme Court. A slave code, therefore, might be only temporary, but a decision of the Court declaring the existence of slavery in the territories, would be eternal! The latter is Douglasism; the former is Breckinridgeism.

Now Mr. Republican, we put this question to you, give us a plain yes, or no: Is not the Supreme Court of the United States the only tribunal to finally determine questions arising under the Constitution?—Cassopolis Democrat.

We unhesitatingly answer NO. Hundreds of questions may arise under the Constitution over which the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction whatever. Were the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions, it would place us under the despotism of oligarchy and the judges themselves would soon become despots. If the Democrat wishes to argue this subject with us, we are ready.

POPULATION OF JACKSON.—The Citizen publishes the returns of the census in Jackson. The population is 5,340. In 1850 the population of the village was 2,163: showing a gain of 2,977 in ten years, or 13 per cent. per annum. In 1855, the State census showing an increase in five years of 2,014, or about 14 per cent. per annum.

BRECKINRIDGE IN WISCONSIN.—The Madison Argus & Democrat, Beaver Dam Democrat, Waukesha Democrat, Manitowish Herald and Milwaukee See Bote support the Breckinridge ticket.

The Daily Milwaukee Enquirer a Breckinridge sheet, is to be issued on and after the 10th, under the control of A. G. Ellis and A. P. Swineford.

Hamilton Engine and the Tournament.

The reporter for the Detroit Advertiser in giving an account of the recent firemen's tournament, speaks as follows of the throwing of Hamilton Engine of this village:

The distance was formally announced at 281 ft 7 in., but there was a material difference of opinion among the judges as to the spot where the stream terminated; and before this could be settled the stakes at the other end of the line had been removed, leaving the question in a state of uncertainty. It was finally settled by a vote of eight to six, allowing to the Dowagiac machine a throw of 266 ft 9 in., admitting the possibility of its being greater.

We can only account for the above by supposing that at the time Hamilton company made their throw the reporter was not on the ground, and in the excitement consequent upon the great distance made, he was wrongly informed; at all events the above is not a true statement of the case. Let us see. By the rules of the tournament each company were allowed 15 minutes in which to place their engine and make their throw. But in case any company should burst their hose, five minutes longer was allowed.

This was the case with our engine, her hose bursting on the first trial, of course entitling us to the extra five minutes. New hose being procured, the company succeeded in making two more throws, when the judges supposing the time to be up, commenced measuring, and had nearly finished, when the company, having yet nearly five minutes, taking advantage of the wind, made their 4th and big throw, made of the judges at the time being near the nozzle or pipe; and from their subsequent action, it is reasonable to suppose they did not see where the stream actually did strike. But it can be proven that the water went not only some four feet beyond where the judges commenced measuring, but that it actually set a lady and gentleman sitting in a buggy outside of the ropes.

Upon measuring this throw it was found that it had attained the hitherto unheard of distance of 281 feet 7 inches, which was formally announced, instead of informally as the Advertiser has it, and these figures placed upon the bulletin board, where they could be seen by every one present, and there they stood until evening. A queer informal announcement truly.

We have thus been particular in giving a history of the different throws made by our engine, as the first attempt to rule her out was on the ground that the company had played over their time, and it was not until after the time-keeper had decided the company to have had over two minutes spare time when they left the platform, that the claim was set up that the stakes had been moved. Now supposing this to have been the case, it was not claimed they were moved more than a few inches, while they had more than four feet to spare. But we have the word of Mr. Wheeler, the gentleman whose duty it was to attend to the stakes, that they were not moved at all. This claim then amounts to nothing.

But the Advertiser says that eight out of the fourteen judges voted in favor of ruling out the last throw. Let us look for a moment and see what this amounts to. Six of the eight judges—among whom was the Chairman—were from Detroit; one from Jackson and one from Ypsilanti. Now we ask if it is not a little queer that six judges from different places, having no interest in the matter whatever, except that of seeing justice done, should have voted allowing Hamilton her full distance made, while the six from Detroit, having a very great interest in the matter, should have voted with such a similarity of purpose depriving us of our rights. We confess that to us it looks if there was something wrong about it. But this is not all. The Detroit judges not only voted as one, but the Chairman actually refused Mr. Hazlett, the judge from this village the privilege of introducing the stake-keeper to disprove the silly story about the moving of the stakes. Perhaps this was all fair and above board, but if it was, we confess they have a different way of looking at such things in Detroit, from what we have here.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW YORK.—The pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance on the Hudson river, having had its origin, probably, in the distillery stables in this city. At Vail's Gate, Orange county, no less than fifteen head of cattle have died within the last few days, and Mr. Jacob Storms, of Southeast, Putnam county, has lost seven cows within two weeks. Mr. Alanson Ager, of Carmel, lost five cows by introducing into the herd an animal which had been brought from New York where she had been confined for a long time in an underground stable; and Mr. Joshua Barnum within a short time lost fifteen head of cattle by turning them out to pasture from a two months' confinement in the hot stable under his barn.

"According to the Hartford Times the Connecticut Democratic papers generally refrain from raising the name of Mr. Douglas."

What does this mean? The Democrats out this way even claim that Mr. Douglas can carry Connecticut. Poor Douglas!

The Democracy of La Grange.

Mr. Editor:—The terrified and discordant Democracy of La Grange to-day have been holding what they intended should have been a grand jubilee on the occasion of raising what they called a liberty pole. And we admire the shaft that is raised until it seems to pierce the very heavens with the flag of the free thrown gallantly to the breeze. Yet when we see it raised by men who are voting to extend the barbarism of slavery over the virgin territory of the United States under such leaders as Breckinridge, and the sinking Douglas, we say within ourselves let it remain towering in grandeur in its own forest home rather than bring it forth to be polluted by the touch of those who will not endeavor to perpetuate free institutions, and the blessings of liberty of which that is an emblem.

Well, they wanted a grand Jubilee, but signally failed, unless the Bacchanalian feast which followed could be accounted as such. And it was edifying to the hearts of Republicans to behold the manner in which the Democrats who were deserting the sinking ship of false Democracy remained at home.

Every preparation was made to entertain all that might come, preparations both for the inner man and the ear of man, the last of which went no farther—never touched the heart.

About 10 o'clock a few stragglers began to arrive in town and continued until about the middle of the afternoon. When the speakers along with two or three loads from Dowagiac appeared, making a majority of those present. Preparations were immediately made for raising the pole which was upon the grounds, and in a short time it was under way. Then came the tug of war. A pole of liberty was hard for them to raise, for among that party were Breckinridge men and Douglas men; Slave Code men and Squatter Sovereignty men; Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery men, but all agreeing and believing that they with their candidates stood upon one and the same platform.

After much exertion it stood erect, ready to receive its colors at the mast head, which were now being brought forward. But here a new difficulty presented itself—the flag would not unfurl to the breeze. In vain did the aids of the redoubtable Gibbs lower it again and again, and after having held it at arms' length, hoist away, for no sooner did it raise above half mast than it would drop as before and hang lifelessly upon the cords as if ashamed that it was to serve under the so-called democratic party. As if it did not wish to show that engraven on its front was the name of Douglas alone. No Vice-President—none that they could find that would stand with such a political mill-stone. It was finally concluded to let it remain hoisted—even if it would not float. S. N. Gantt, Esq., then came forward and proposed three cheers for somebody, we did not hear who, which was promptly responded to by the greater part of the fifty (largest count) men and boys who composed the assemblage, after which he addressed them in his usual manner for about the space of fifteen minutes, after which he was followed by Mr. Scribner of Dowagiac. The amount of enthusiasm was very low notwithstanding the barrels of Whiskey that was on hand for the occasion, and of which a great deal was drunk. After the speeches came the supper with its bumpers and the breaking of glasses, when the party mostly dispersed, some to their homes, and some by the wayside unable to get home. One good democrat having become somewhat eloquent from the fact of having taken too much, mounted a stump and addressed the saw-logs around him until unable any longer to stand upon his platform he rolled off and remained hid until he was found by others who were in the same intemperate condition as himself.

Altogether it was an affair that made every respectable Democrat ashamed of the party to which he belonged, ashamed on account of the pole having been placed where, after the election, the top will be taken off and used for a tavern sign, the same as a former one, ashamed of the disgraceful language used in reference to negroes and the insults that were offered to free negroes who were passing, and ashamed of the drunkenness that seemed to hold sway during the latter part of the afternoon.

Respectable Democrats, can you not find better company than this in your party? If not, desert your drooping colors and join the Republican ranks where liberty is the watchword, and where the elevation of man is the principal object. I forgot to mention that there was but one affray in which the knife was brought out for use.

AN EYE WITNESS.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE.—The Oriental Ambassadors and their attendants sailed from New York on Friday last, homeward bound. No guests ever had a more magnificent reception than has been their's in this country.

Firemen's Tournament—Greatest Throwing on Record.—Hamilton No. 1 of this Village throws 281 feet and 7 inches.

The fourth annual Firemen's Tournament for the State of Michigan, was held in the city of Battle Creek on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The attendance at the Tournament was much larger than at any former one, and the proceedings show it to have surpassed all previous gatherings of the kind ever held in the United States, so far as regards throwing water a great distance is concerned. The different companies along the entire line of the Central road, and some in the Southern part of the State, have been for some time drilling for this Tournament, and much more interest has been manifested in the country towns than in any previous year. So far as regards numbers the Tournament may be set down as a complete success, and that it would have been so in other respects, we are confident were it not for an evident pre-concerted determination on the part of the Detroit judges to have the next Tournament held in that city, to which end their united action was put forth, and their course in this respect caused considerable feeling among the firemen of various portions of the State.

After the arrival of the different trains of cars, with the firemen and their apparatus, a procession was formed of the different companies and citizens of Battle Creek, headed by the Battle Creek Band, the champion Banner and the various prizes, which marched to the Tournament grounds, when a short but appropriate address was delivered by L. D. Dibble, Esq. After the address, the companies entering the contest on distance, proceeded to the selection of judges, when the crowd adjourned for dinner.

At the appointed time, after dinner, the different companies re-assembled on the grounds, and the contest on distance commenced. The rules for playing were, that each Engine should use two hundred feet of hose, with such extension on the breaks as the Company might desire. Fifteen minutes' time was allowed each company to place their Engine and make their throw unless in case of bursting hose when five minutes more was given. The following is the result of the throwing:

Phenix No. 5 Detroit,	2d class,	Feet. Inch.
Alert, Albion,	1st "	177 10 1/2
Hautmanek Spouters, Det.	2d "	157 9
Septuagint, Ypsilanti,	2d "	154 3
Burr Oak, Kalamazoo,	1st "	151 11
May Flower, 76, Detroit,	2d "	276 11
Hamilton, Dowagiac,	2d "	281 7

Allowed by the Judges 266 feet 9 inches, which would entitle this Engine to the second Prize. The facts in this case are noticed more fully elsewhere.

The remarkable "distance" attained by several of the machines was owing to the fortunate co-operation of the wind, which was high during the whole trial, but being variable happened to be more favorable during the working of the May Flower and the Hamilton.

At the conclusion of the exercises on Distance, it being tea time, the Judges on Quantity were appointed, and further business was postponed until Thursday morning, at eight o'clock.

The first thing in order on Thursday was the contest between the different Hose Companies. The entries were, Continental, of Detroit; Eagle, of Hillsdale; Defiance, of Niles; and a company from Jackson. Continental bore off the Prize (\$80) for the best equipped Company. Eagle, of Hillsdale, the Prize (\$40) for running eighty rods and reeling of four hundred feet of hose and coupling.

The throwing on quantity then commenced. The following is the result:

NAME.	BARRELS.
Neptune, Jackson,	46 1/2
Continental, Detroit,	50 1/2
Burr Oak, Kalamazoo,	50 3/4
Phenix, Detroit,	50 3/4
Defiance, Niles,	37 1/2
Alert, Hudson,	28
Protection, Jackson,	24 1/2
Wolverine, Detroit,	25 1/2
Deluge, Marshall,	25 1/2

At the conclusion of the exercises on Quantity, the companies adjourned to dinner.

After dinner the contest for the Banner commenced. Fourteen engines entered, but owing to the strong head wind coming up, about the time the Jackson engine got through playing, the following are the only engines that played, with the distance made by each:

The award of Prizes on Distance was as follows: Neptune, Detroit, First Prize in first class—Silver Trumpet; Liberty, Jackson, Second Prize in first class—Silver Trumpet; May Flower 76, Detroit, First Prize in second class—Silver Trumpet; Hamilton, Dowagiac, Second Prize in second class—Silver Trumpet.

Upon this prize being tendered to Hamilton Company, Mr. R. C. Denison, "in behalf of the company and of the firemen of Battle Creek, Jackson and Niles, who had assisted in this 'our maiden' effort," most respectfully declined accepting it, "believing that it was not what the company won, and, of course, what they thought they were entitled to." His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, by all present.

The Prizes on quantity were awarded as follows: Continental, Detroit, Prize in first class—Silver Trumpet; Neptune, Jackson, Prize in second class—Silver Trumpet; Protection, Jackson, Prize in third class—Silver Trumpet.

The beautiful Champion Banner was borne off in triumph by Liberty No. 3, of Jackson.

A procession was then formed, and by the light of torches all marched to the cars, where the work of loading the engines commenced. And thus ended the Tournament at Battle Creek, which upon the whole, was probably as satisfactory as could have been expected. But of one thing we are certain, all companies left with a highly favorable impression of the enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Battle Creek, and whatever dissatisfaction may exist in the minds of our boys in regard to the ruling of the judges, none but the most pleasant feelings are expressed in regard to the hospitality extended to them by the citizens and fire department of Battle Creek.

Gov. Seward Coming to Michigan—Letter from him.

From the Detroit Tribune, June 30.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Gov. Seward in Michigan—and that embraces the Republican party in the State—to be informed that he will at an early day in the present campaign, visit Michigan, and address the people on the political issues of the day. We give below a letter received from him on the subject, and invite the attention of every Republican in the State to its contents. It breathes that uniform personal magnanimity and devotion to the cause and its candidates which characterizes his life, and will be read with pleasure and profit by all who respect him. Let its admonitions be responded to by every Republican heart. Due notice of the time and place where Gov. Seward will address the people of Michigan will be given hereafter.

ALBANY, June 28, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter awakens sentiments which I will not undertake to express. My heart overflows with gratitude and affection to my friends and the whole Republican people of Michigan. To the full extent of my ability, their wishes shall always be to me as effective as a command. By-and-by, after some respite at home—from which I have been absent, except in a few stolen visits, eighteen months—I will meet you as you propose. But, in the meantime, do not let your Committee wait for me. Let them proceed to organize and concentrate the energies of the Republicans under the leadership of the worthy and distinguished candidates approved by the Convention at Chicago, assured that I should feel a calamity, and almost a reproach to myself throughout my remaining life, if any one of the band of loyal patriots, with whom I have acted so long, should fall back from his advanced position in the coming engagement, the first one, I am sure, of a long series of national triumphs of our righteous cause.

Very faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
J. W. TILMAN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The Charleston Mercury thus boldly tells the truth. It is a warning to office-seekers that they will do well to heed:

"A citizen of Boston can only be collector of the port on the condition of assisting the Democracy of the South against the common enemy. A citizen of New York or Cincinnati cannot be Postmaster, Judge of a United States Court or Marshal without embracing entirely and unrestrainedly the cause of the South, and acting in concert with the South in the approaching campaign; for those citizens can get nothing from their respective States."

DISASTER AT DETROIT.—We learn from the Detroit Advertiser that the tug boat A. S. Field exploded her boiler about half past eight o'clock last Friday evening, tearing the vessel to fragments, and instantly killing, as it is supposed, four or five persons and severely injuring three of the crew. Several persons on adjacent vessels and wharf were badly injured.

The editor of the New York Herald, who, a Democratic leader and organizer, such a powerful savior of the Democratic party during last three years, says now:

"We have no regrets, meantime, to press over the broken down Democracy. We congratulate the American people that this corrupt and demoralized party of juggling and swindling scoundrels, with practical vagabonds and rascals as its managers, has been broken to pieces from their wretched spoils."