

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegates representing the people of the Territory of Oregon, in convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declaration:

First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the cause which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second: That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must all be preserved; and that we re-assert these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Third: That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.
Fourth: That the Union of the States has justly earned its unprecedented increase in population, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican Member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic Members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of the Government, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fifth: That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Sixth: That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its lawless subservience to the passions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unequalled property in person—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a gaudy people.

Seventh: That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored parties; while the re-ventrating developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Eighth: That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is a revolutionary in its tendency and a perversion of the peace and harmony of the country.

Ninth: That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of the Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Tenth: That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perverted judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Eleventh: That in the recent votes by the United States Senators of the admission of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Twelfth: That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Thirteenth: That while providing for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working-men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Fourteenth: That we protest against the sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fifteenth: That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship liberty accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Sixteenth: That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Seventeenth: That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto a daily freerail mail should be promptly established.

Eighteenth: Finally, having thus set forth our principles and views, we invite the cooperation of all citizens, whether differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in these affirmations and support.

We know that men's bosoms are as full of ambition as the women's are of cotton, and yet how many men of sense is it probable there are in the Union who would accept the Presidency of the United States if they could foreknow that they would have to go out of it at the end of one term as deeply loathed, and scorned, and execrated, as President Buchanan now is by the great mass of the people of the country!—*Lou. Jour.*

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VOL. VI.

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Douglas versus Popular Sovereignty.

Ed. ARGUS: As there are many Democrats who believe in popular sovereignty, or that the people of a Territory have the right to adopt or exclude slavery, and who regard Mr. Douglas as the embodiment of this principle, I feel disposed to examine his views, and see how far they are consistent with that doctrine. I understand him to agree essentially with the Administration and the Supreme Court, that slaves are like other property, and go into the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Thus far Douglas, the Administration, and the Supreme Court go together; but at this point Douglas branches off from the course taken by the other two, and holds that though a Territorial Legislature cannot pass a law directly excluding slavery, yet it may prohibit the same by not passing laws to protect it, or by unfriendly legislation. By unfriendly legislation, he means to say that slaves can be taxed so heavily as to render the institution unprofitable, and hence to virtually exclude it.

Now, admitting the doctrine that slaves go into the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, and upon which Douglas predicates his heresies, it requires no argument to show that the Legislature has no right to enact a law with the view to exclude by tax slaves or any other species of property. Suppose the Legislature should pass a law levying a tax of five per cent. on all property with the exception of horses, and believing the latter description of property obnoxious to the general welfare, should proceed to tax it at ten per cent. in order to make it unprofitable, and thus remove it. The individual then who had \$5,000 invested in horses would pay double the amount of tax of those of his neighbors who had the same amount invested in merchandise or other property. Would not any person so taxed naturally inquire what right the Legislature had to make this unjust discrimination—and if he applied to the courts for redress, there can be no doubt the court would declare such a law void, as being in conflict with the genius of the Constitution, which was ordained and established, not to oppress the people in the enjoyment of their property, but to protect and uphold them in it. The court might also declare that such a law conflicted with that clause of the Constitution which requires that taxes shall be uniform.

In regard to the opinion that slaves are considered as common property by the Constitution, and go into the Territories by virtue of that instrument, and yet may be excluded by non-legislation—the idea seems to me to be as fallacious as it is absurd. For it is fair to presume that the inhabitants of a Territory are as loyal to the Constitution and the Union as are those of the States, and if it be decided by the people of the United States that the doctrine of the Supreme Court is correct, it cannot be supposed that the people would deprive slaveholders of their conceded rights by constructing "underground railroads," or by lawless violence, however much they might detest the institution. In his various speeches and writings, Mr. Douglas seems to have tried hard to reconcile the opinion of the Supreme Court with the right of the Territories to do as they please with slavery, but he has failed, from the fact that they are irreconcilable. Ignoring the Scriptural injunction, "Ye cannot serve two masters," he has undertaken to straddle both horns of the dilemma, but his legs are too short, and next fall we shall witness the fact that he will go down between them. Inasmuch, then, as his popular sovereignty is all a cheat and a delusion, and he a bogus champion of it, there can be no good reason why genuine popular-sovereignty men should not support the Republican nominees at the coming election, for their principles, were they impartially carried out, would produce the same result as those of the Republican party—differing then only in regard to the means employed, which ought to have no consideration when compared with the momentous issues now pending before the American people. Although the Republicans have not been the avowed champions of "squatter sovereignty," it could be readily shown that they have been its only supporters in Congress from the birth of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to the present time. But as the true issues lie in the question whether the Constitution does or does not recognize slavery where it does not already exist, all those holding the negative of this proposition ought to support Mr. Lincoln, for it should be remembered that the people are makers not only of Presidents but also of Supreme Courts.

The arguments of the Southern Democracy are reasonable and logical enough, granting their premises to be correct, only they have not yet carried them to their logical conclusion; for it follows that if slaves are like other property, and entitled to the same protection, the people of a Territory, when they come to form a State

constitution, have no right to destroy an individual's property, or, in other words, to abolish slavery—and, by like reasoning, all State constitutions having a clause prohibiting slavery are unconstitutional, for they must all be "subject to the Constitution of the United States." It is scarcely necessary to remark that it requires only four years more of Democratic administration and another Dred Scott decision to bring their doctrines to their logical and final conclusion. A REPUBLICAN.

Destruction of Squirrels.

Ed. ARGUS: For once the sturdy farmers of this part of the State concluded to let all political contentions lie dormant, while they united in a war of extermination on the gray squirrels, which were disposed to collect rent from the farmers for their lands by drawing largely on them for wheat, oats, corn, &c., to the great annoyance of the farmers, who claim all they can raise. The farmers of this part of the country (some twenty in number) joined themselves together by an article of agreement agreeing to pay over to winners of premiums when the hunt should end the amount of wheat subscribed by each individual—the hunt to commence the 6th of April and end the 10th of August. One hundred and fifty bushels were subscribed. The contestants entered the field full of spirit and energy, determined to kill and scalp all the "pesky critters" they could. Politics were forgotten, and Democrats, Republicans, and K. N. s united together in the general melee. On the 10th of August the contestants met at the Liberty School House to count the scalps taken within the limits prescribed by the article, and to award the premiums to the lucky winners, each man bringing his number of scalps on a string to the place of meeting.

When the scalps were counted, there were found to be one thousand eight hundred and thirty six taken within a space of not more than four miles and a half each way. The premiums were distributed as follows: T. H. Small, 1st premium, 50 bushels of wheat, 356 scalps; D. W. Howard, 2d premium, 40 bushels, 250 scalps; Rice Dunbar, 3d prem., 30 bushels, 233 scalps; B. A. Leonard, 4th prem., 20 bushels, 184 scalps; Warren Cranston, 5th prem., 10 bushels, 180 scalps. The rest going minus any premiums, but confident they had done their country a service by killing all they could. In addition to the above, there were a great many killed by strychnine, blow-pipes, &c., that were not scalped—so it may be safely set down at about 3,500 squirrels destroyed in this small district. There has not been one fortieth part as much grain destroyed as there has been any year before for the last six years.

Yours, &c.,

W. R. D.

Extracts from the Louisville Journal.

The theory, which Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has spun in regard to the Tariff, is merely a Cobb-web—and just as airy as flimsy as those spun from the bellies of spiders.

A fire-eating editor appeals to us to analyze the resolutions of the Seceders' Convention and point out what is objectionable in them. A chemist may subject the poisonous drop from the fang of the rattlesnake to the severest analysis and find it yielding nothing but gum and water, yet he knows very well there's death in it.

Some surprise is expressed that so very weak and inexperienced a statesman should have been selected by the seceders as Joe Lane. But we should remember that he was the last of the litter of candidates and consequently bound to be a runt.

No rat chased by a bull terrier, no sparrow pursued by a hawk, no boy running from a wild Indian, was ever worse scared than the "Untried Democracy" is just at this time.

It is threatened in Mississippi that she will secede. She had better not. If she once get outside of the protection of the American flag, Great Britain will whip her and make her pay the Union bank bonds.

The Washington Constitution says there will be a ground-swell for Breckinridge and Lane in the West. Old Joe is himself a swell, and, if he is thrown into the political hopper, he will certainly be a ground swell.

All the Democratic editors are displaying roosters at the head of their papers. In almost every case the rooster, it must be confessed, looks as if he were on his dung-hill.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee says he sucked his Democracy from his mother's breast. Some Democrats sucked theirs from a bottle.

Restraint.—Joe Lane once exclaimed, "Damn conventions!" And now a convention has damned him.

If you are too timid to lay your hands on the girl or widow you are courting, she will think you are an unfeeling monster.

The secession or disunion maggot can never bore into an honest skull.

From China we learn that trade at Shanghai was suspended, and the rebels were investing Sonchong. As regards the war with England and France, it is added that the Chinese are resolved to fight.

Mr. Lincoln as an Orator.

That Mr. Lincoln was a poor boy, a flat-boatman, a rail-splitter, may be either much to his credit, or equally to his discredit. If from such beginnings the native force of a strong and honest intellect has borne him up to a position where he is the cynosure of a nation, then these early incidents are of value as illustrating the irrepressible greatness of his character. If, however, he has grown up to maturity preserving the manners and the habits of thought usually combined with such early associations, then he is so much the less fit for the positions he occupies. A humble boyhood is no merit, unless the man rises conspicuously above it in all the elements of moral and intellectual excellence. Mr. Lincoln may have been an accomplished rail-splitter once—but we have a right to demand that he should be an accomplished gentleman now.

And such we believe him to be. In the energetic State where he resides he is foremost among the active minds which naturally concentrate themselves in a young and prosperous commonwealth. Casting aside, for the moment, any question of his political opinions, his conservatism, or his radicalism, we wish to look over the evidences of the frame-work of his mind—whether or not it possesses those elements of greatness which are as necessary to his proposed position as political experience or fixedness of opinion.

We think no one can have read any of Mr. Lincoln's speeches without admiring the vigor of his rhetoric. In this he is at once the equal and the opposite of Mr. Everett. The latter excels in lengthy sentences of most musical flow. Each word is fitted and polished to a master's eye, and the general effect produced is that of a light, graceful, somewhat effeminate elegance. It is rather cloying than satisfying.

There is diffusion, not concentration, of ideas. Mr. Everett is like the Dutch school of painting, truthful to a fault, overlaid with detail, overcrowded with elaborate ornament; Mr. Lincoln belongs to another school. His style is broad and sketchy, accomplishing at a stroke that to which Mr. Everett devotes an hour, and gaining in force and expression all that is lost in minuteness of execution. Mr. Lincoln speaks in a few well chosen-words, which go far enough to say just what he means, but not so far as to commit him beyond his intention. *Terse* is the term which describes his language. It is eminently direct. It seems as if his opinions were so thoroughly elaborated in his mind that he necessarily takes the shortest route to their utterance. At times vehement, bursting forth in a stormy rush of invective or eulogy, it is also restrained by what seems a characteristic prudence. All the quotations segregated from his speeches by opponents with a view to prove his sectionalism or radicalism of view, are so modified, so brought within definable limits, that the advocates of his cause find it an easy task to justify his most positive affirmations.

Herein we may contrast him to Mr. Seward, who, in a less degree, is, like Mr. Everett, too much of a rhetorician. Mr. Seward affects startling expressions. He exaggerates the truth, and has often been compelled to waste much labor in the defense of some ultraism which was really no part of his creed, which was poured at white heat to catch the fancy and rivet the attention of his hearers of the moment.

Such was his "irrepressible conflict" idea. Lincoln had before spoken the obvious truth that in the present organization of our government, the question of the extension of slavery always has been and would be irrepressible, until it should be definitely settled by the entrance of the territories into the Union as States. Mr. Seward caught the phrase, said all that Lincoln had said before him, and a good deal more, going to the extravagant length of declaring that the maintenance of the domestic institutions of the several States was impossible, that the country must be all free or all slave, and in the latter contingency predicting a slave mart in New York or Boston. As explained away in his subsequent "Capital and Labor" speech, all this amounted to very little; but if it had not been said at first it would have been better for him and saved his friends a deal of ink-shed.

The reticence of Mr. Lincoln is a little peculiar as in a mind so earnest as his. He is evidently a believer. His nick-name of "Honest Old Abe" is derived from his entire and unreserved commitment to any course he has once avowed. But he knows when to stop. He has conservatism—another name for prudence—which holds him down in his most excited oratory to the strict limit of the truth, and prevents those excesses which are the crying sin of American speech-makers. From a mind informed by study, a head cool and steadfast, and a heart honest without discount, Mr. Lincoln draws an oratory which, while eloquent, manly, decisive, is still prudent, sagacious, and far-sighted, the wit which

lightens it is only an adjunct, thrown in to illustrate, not poured out to conceal the argument. And the qualities of the orator are those of the man. Statesmanship, in the better sense of the word, is the leading characteristic of the artistically excellent forensic efforts of Abraham Lincoln.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

The attack of the Druses on the Christians, at Damascus, was commenced on the evening of the 9th; several men were killed, and many women carried off. The French, Russian and Greek Ambassadors, took refuge in the house of Abdel Kadrud. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was undecided, and rather injurious than useful to the Christians. Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The allies of the Christians are redoubled, and Commissioners Derby and Norwich are expected with impatience.

Details to the 1st of July, say that it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged thirteen villages since the 29th of May, while from 7,500 to 8,000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom are wealthy men, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are homeless beggars, dependent on charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed 7,000 or 8,000 have been butchered in cold blood. The massacre at Damascus was not known at this date. A French vessel had been sent to Sakota, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages. The Austrian frigate "Buderty" had been ordered to proceed to Syria to cooperate with vessels of other powers.

HOW TO MAKE A "SENSATION" AS A POET.—Take a metre of your invention, the more irregular and unmusical the better. Take a subject nobody ever thought of before. Let it be as dark, dismal and chaotic as possible. Put but one person into the piece,—or rather fragments of a great many pieces. Let that person be yourself—variously represented as *I, ego, moi, me*. Now rave away like a bedlamite. Be profane, obscure, blasphemous—let it pass for sublimity. Eulogize yourself. Patronize the ocean. Prattle to the stars. Ridicule religion. sneer at virtue. Magnify "me." Run a muck at all that is sacred; and make yourself generally ridiculous. If you are not famous, for your pains, you will at least be infamous, which—to you—will be precisely the same thing.—*Boston Post.*

The editor of the New York Herald, who, as a Democratic leader and organ, has exerted such a powerful sway over the Democratic party during the last three years, says now:

"We have no regrets, meantime, to express over the broken down Democracy. We congratulate the American people that this corrupt and demoralized party of juggling and swindling spoliators, with political vagabonds and rascals as its managers, has at last been broken to pieces from their quarrels over the spoils."

SELLING LIQUOR TO DRUNKEN MEN A CRIME IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi has affirmed the validity of the law making it penal for retailers to sell no liquor to a drunken man, and declaring that the owner of the establishment is responsible for the act of the bar-keeper on his behalf.

A good law, and a correct decision. It would be well if such was the law in other States.

The Ex-President Tyler has declared through the press that he is for disunion in the event of the election of either Mr. Bell or Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Douglas to the Presidency, and that in either case he will fight for a funeral! He is particularly fierce against Mr. Bell. What right has he to think that there is any human creature whom the American people wouldn't endure as President when he remembers that for nearly four years they endured him?—*Louisville Journal.*

We believe it to be an undeniable fact that thousands in the community, looking over the foreign news, read with greater zest the most trifling paragraphs in relation to Heenan and Sayers than the accounts of the great triumphs of Garibaldi in Sicily. They take far deeper interest in the most insignificant details of the movements of a vulgar pair of boxers than they do in the conflicts for the glorious deliverance of an oppressed empire.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—The Paris Siecle has commenced publishing the life of Garibaldi, by Alexander Damas. In the first chapter, which treats of his family and birth, it is stated that the hero of Sicily was born at Nice, in 1807, in the same room in which Massena, one of the heroes of France, first drew breath.

THE EARL OF WORCESTER'S STEAM ENGINE.—It is stated that the grave of the Earl Worcester, who was buried in the time of Henry VIII., is to be opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains the model of a steam engine invented by him and buried with him.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measure) one insertion..... \$ 3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 20 00
Business cards one year..... 20 00
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

Jobs Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

Hickman Scores Douglas for his Treatment of Broderick.

Hon. John Hickman, in a speech made in Philadelphia lately, administered the following scathing rebuke to Douglas for his treatment of the lamented Broderick. It is as true in the facts which it embodies as it is eloquent in its diction:

"Mr Douglas's term of office, said Mr. Hickman, was now approaching its close. It is not unlikely that a desire for re-election, and a knowledge of the conviction forced upon his State by the examination aimed to, induced him to look with different eyes upon Kansas, and created an anxiety on his part to take up the cause of her robbed and wretched people. I can not certainly say how this may have been; I only state a sudden and miraculous change came over him, and for a while he seemed to glory in the name of 'rebel.' He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution with seeming seriousness, and then announced his determination to vote for the greater iniquity, the 'English bill.' It was then the honored and heroic Harris, who now sleeps in death, shed tears of anguish and gave utterance to his despair. Over this, again, the veil has been carefully and closely drawn by the guardians of Mr. Douglas's fame. His admirers have acted wisely, as it prevented, doubtless, many unpleasant surmises and suggestions. To that boldest, and truest, and greatest of all the warriors in the battle for right, David C. Broderick, is Mr. Douglas indebted for his rescue from a whirlpool which would certainly have engulfed him—from a stain which would have obliterated his heroism in connection with the cause to which he has so ostentatiously professed to devote himself. I withhold the words in which the scathing rebuke was clothed. And yet this noblest and most self-sacrificing of men, Mr. Douglas's protector, the martyr to truth, who in the fullness of his heart and on his dying couch exclaimed, 'They have killed me, they have murdered me, because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt Administration,' upon his return home, and in the hour of his sternest trial, when fighting, like Spartacus, upon his bended knees, against the pensioned hordes of the present dynasty, at the time when he had a right to expect all possible aid from the man whose interest he had made his own, found all the sympathies of Douglas extended to his opponents, and himself treated as an enemy and an outcast. If we would respect the memory of Broderick, we can never support Douglas; it would be a mark of baseness and servility. If ever there was a true son of the North, infinitely broken in spirit, and who had reason to exclaim, 'Save me from my friend,' that man was David C. Broderick. Had Stephen A. Douglas but discharged the duty he secretly owed him, he would have gained a victory for freedom in California, and would to-day, in my opinion, be living in the land, and acknowledged as one of the foremost men in the Republic. He laid down his life to attest his sincerity; many who professed to love him, will, in wild revel and reckless exultation, utter the name of him who could not find time or opportunity to speak a word in eulogy over the grave of the departed votary. Inscribe the name Broderick in fiery characters upon your banners—he was your champion—and you at least can afford to do him justice. He rests in peace on the heights of the proud city of the Pacific, where no ingratitude can longer wound him, relieved from the warfare between heartless factions, and where his ashes will remain an eternal memento of his faith, and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of a downtrodden humanity."

Mr. Hickman, as the above extract sufficiently indicates, has entirely abandoned the cause of the Little Giant. He is now a thorough going, out and out Republican, and is about to take the stump in Pennsylvania to advocate the Republican cause.—It is believed that Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, will soon follow in Hickman's footsteps.

Garibaldi receives from the Austrian and Roman newspapers opposed to him the titles of 'monster in human shape,' 'Antichrist,' 'bandit,' 'professional rebel,' 'pirate,' 'adventurer,' &c.; while the papers of Sardinia and the Romagna call him the 'heroic son of Italy,' 'the genius of Italy,' 'the redeemer of Italy,' and the 'archangel Gabriel in human shape on earth.' The official Neapolitan journal at the beginning of the rebellion said:

"The monster in human shape, Garibaldi by name, has had the audacity to attack, at the head of a band of murderers, the dominions of his Majesty the King of Naples. It is needless to add that measures are taken by the government to capture him, when he will be justly punished for his rash and lawless undertaking."

But in a later issue, after Garibaldi's victory at Palermo, its tone was changed thus: "The commander-in-chief of the King's troops in Sicily has signed a capitulation with his Excellency General Garibaldi at Palermo."

Southern Senators have fallen into an ugly habit of denouncing poor men and those who "labor in the sweat of their brow." Senator Hammond pronounced them "the mussels of human society." Senator Wigfall in his spirited manner denounced them as "criminals," and Senator Green calls them "poor, infamous scoundrels" and "lazzaroni." If these are to be regarded as the sentiments of the Democratic party, announced through its leaders, it is high time that such a disgraceful organization were broken up.—*Lou. Jour.*

The report that John J. Crittenden intended to support Breckinridge has been disproved, and he will, before the election, give Bell and Everett an active support.

Prentice Knew