





## The Oxford Democrat

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## The Lights of Better Days.

One of the most alarming signs of the times is the disposition manifested to break away from the teachings of our forefathers. The men who raised their voices against the oppressions of the mother, and protested against the tyranny of George III.; the men who fought the battles of the revolution, and amid toil, sufferings and hardships, almost without a respite, waged a seven years' war for liberty, certainly knew something of the great principles for which they were contending. They were men of honest hearts, and sincerely devoted to the cause of freedom. In addition to this, they fully understood the great work they had undertaken, and for which they cheerfully sacrificed everything, but their honor. Neither were the patriots of the revolution ignorant men—far from it. A large majority of them were men of education and solid sense. They had made the theory of government a study. With no precedent to guide their counsels, after the war of independence was brought to a successful close, they undertook the labor of forming a constitution that would unite the thirteen independent colonies under one common head. In this great work they succeeded. For years after the formation and adoption of the constitution, it was considered north and south that the framers of that sacred instrument knew what it meant,—understood that kind of a government they were founding. The opinions of the fathers for a long series of years were respected, and the lights they established kept burning. It has been only about seventy years since the formation of this government; and the men whose wisdom and patriotism fashioned it, were scarcely cold in their coffins, before a race of their degenerate sons appeared upon the political stage, repudiating the great principles upon which our political fabric rests. A great political party has based upon the ruins of government, and in its administration has openly denied the great fundamental ideas that constitute a republic. Washington did not rise to the level of his eventual life, that "it is among my first wishes to see some plan by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." The so-called democratic party of the present day denounce such doctrine as fanatical, sectional, and even treasonable. They lay down the rule that slavery cannot be "abolished by law." Patrick Henry declared, "Slavery is repugnant to the principles of Christianity; it prostrates every benevolent action of the human heart." Modern democracy lands slavery as a *liberal* institution; as being the very quintessence of Christianity itself. Jefferson, among other things, said, "The way I hope is preparing under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation of slavery." Modern democracy goes in for extending and perpetuating it to the latest posterity. Republicans use language much less decided in its tone, and bearing upon this subject, are, by the whole pack of pro-slavery democratic leaders denominated fanatical and disunionists. Washington and Jefferson, and Madison and Henry, were they now upon the political stage, would be denounced by this same party as heretics. Many of the leaders of the black democracy south have the candor to acknowledge that it was the intention of the early founders of the republic to establish a free government, and that they looked forward to an early day when the hopes of the immortal Jefferson would be realized, in the "total emancipation of slavery."

Northern democrats prate about their Jeffersonian democracy, when they know their whole party course gives the lie to every principle professed by that great apostle of freedom. Now one thing is certain, if the founders of the government were right in their views and opinions, then the black democracy is wrong, for the opinions of the fathers are soiled and repudiated by the latter. It is really a cause of alarm among those who would preserve this Union intact and maintain the unity of the States; that we have at the national helm a set of men wiser than their fathers—a class of corrupt politicians who deride the wisdom of the heroes of the revolution, and denounce the Declaration of Independence as a "self-evident lie." It shows conclusively that we are "fallen upon evil times," that there is danger ahead. The maxim laid down by Washington and his coadjutors, that "freedom is the rule and slavery the exception," has been reversed. The highest judicial court known to our laws, has stepped down from its former exalted position, and prostituted its high functions to party. Every department of the general government is debauched by slavery. Thus we find the black democratic party of this country in power at the present day, openly repudiating the De-

claration of Independence, and the constitution, and denouncing every man who aided in the achievement of our independence and in the establishment of our free government, as traitors and fanatics. No one who has the least political sagacity can fail to see that if this party is suffered to remain in power, they will carry out their treason and overthrow the government. This government cannot stand upon any other base than that laid by its founders. Let the foundation upon which it has been erected be once weakened, the whole fabric falls a mass of ruins.

These wholesome truths may be unpalatable to those who have had an agency in bringing our government into its present deplorable condition; but they are none the less true. There is but one hope for our country, and that is in the republican party. This political organization had its origin in necessity. It was formed to meet the black democracy in its wicked attempts to overthrow one of the best governments that ever existed. For this purpose it has taken the field and sounded the alarm. Firmly based upon the platform of the fathers, it has taken its stand in defense of constitutional liberty and personal rights. The battle has fairly begun. The people are marshalling under the white banner of freedom, which is yet destined in the "course of events," to sweep proudly upon the National Capitol. Senator Seward is right when he says, "the two great antagonistic elements cannot always exist together."

This was established a free government,—our fathers made it so. This rich legacy they bequeathed to their posterity. The war has begun. The Goths and Vandals must be driven out of power. The decrees have gone forth, and the people, the sovereign people—the great source of all power, will do it, and once more establish right and justice, instead of a slave despotism too intolerable for the necks of a virtuous, intelligent people.

## Thirty-fifth Congress.

The present Congress has convened for its last session, and with its termination the political power of the Buchanan dynasty will end. It is now pretty well settled that the next House will contain a majority of opposition members. This being the case, the remaining two years of Mr. Buchanan's administration will pass off with the popular branch against him. With this fact staring them in the face, the Lecomptonites will see the necessity of driving their pet schemes through, during the legal existence of the present House. The country ought not to be surprised at the upturning of almost any villainous plot. Measures, dictatorial, are in embryo, which, when developed, will shock the whole nation.

The President ever since his inauguration, has had his eye on Cuba. But he has up to the present time maintained comparative silence upon this question. His recent Message brings to light something of his designs in this matter. While he professes to pretend that he would acquire Cuba by purchase in an honorable way, it is very evident that this is not his programme for annexing this Island to the Union. His real purpose is, under some pretense, to seize Cuba by force. This is to be done by trumping up some imaginary wrong on the part of the Spanish government, and making this a pretext for seizing upon the prize. But we believe he will be unable during the present session of Congress to consummate this wicked scheme. The President not only has beligerent designs upon Cuba, but upon some of the States of Mexico. These he would steal from the Mexican government upon some false pretext, as an indemnity for an assumed wrong. But there are serious difficulties in the way which will prevent the consummation of these plots to seize a portion of Mexico; hence we very much doubt whether any foreign territory can be brought into the Union prior to the adjournment of this Congress.

There are several important questions before the present Congress. The admission of Oregon, the Pacific Railroad, the revision of the tariff, are all matters which will present themselves for early consideration. We hope the republican members will avail themselves of every parliamentary means to prevent the outrages upon the rights of the people which are intended to be pushed through by the slave democracy. The session must close the fourth of March next, and in this the country has hope. In the meantime let the vigilant eye of the people watch the movements of the slave power in Congress, and be ready to expose the traitorous designs of the southern disunionists.

THE REPUBLIC. We were in error in stating the club price of the Republic at \$15 for ten copies. Single copies are furnished at \$2, and ten copies for \$10. The Semi-Weekly costs \$3 per year, or \$10 for five copies.

COOS REPUBLICAN. The last number of the Republican contains the valedictory of D. B. Allison as editor and proprietor, and the salutatory of H. O. Kent, Esq., author of the "letters from the line," extracts from which have been published in our columns. Mr. K. promises to make a reliable local newspaper, as well as to sustain the principles of the Republican party.

Our contemporaries complain that Speaker Orr has placed fourteen Southern men at the head of committees, to four Northern men. Of course there can be nothing sectional in this,—democrats are always national.

The yacht Wanderer is reported to have landed a cargo of 350 negroes in Georgia. President Buchanan argues that we should have Cuba, that we might put an end to the slave trade. The agency of this argument will be at once seen when it is borne in mind that this vessel had been expected for two weeks; and that President had information of the fact, but made no effort to capture her.

The Philadelphia Press of the 13th, says the Spanish Minister called upon Gen. Cass yesterday afternoon, and announced to him that Spain had declared war against Mexico.

## Douglass Repudiated by the Lecomptonites.

The peculiar position of Judge Douglass, just at this time, gives especial interest to certain movements of the Administration democrats. The developments shadow forth the course marked out by the administration in reference to Douglass and his special friends.

In the Virginia convention for the nomination of Governor, there was a war between the Hunter and Wise factions. The former prevailed by a large majority, and nominated John Letcher for the gubernatorial chair of the Old Dominion. This was a decided Hunter triumph, going to confirm all we said a week or two since as to the prospects of that gentleman at the Charleston Convention of 1860.

Mr. O. J. Wise, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and son of the Governor, at that convention offered a resolution endorsing the Administration of Buchanan, and another lauding the triumph of Douglass in Illinois. At first they passed, but were immediately afterwards reconsidered, and the Douglass resolution voted down by an overwhelming majority. The democracy of Virginia thus kick out their convention Senator Douglass and his Illinois victory, and place themselves upon the record as opposed to any reconciliation between him and his Lecompton brethren.

But the recent action of the pro-slavery Democratic Senatorial Caucus at Washington, is still more significant. Douglass is ousted from his old place as chairman of the committee on territories,—only seven Senators voting for him. These Senators were Slidell of Minnesota, Stuart of Michigan, Clingman of North Carolina, Brown of Mississippi, Toombs of Georgia, Green of Missouri, and Bigler of Pennsylvania. A long and serious debate was had in this caucus. Toombs left in disgust, Hammond did not attend, while Broderick was not invited. This looks like a regular, systematic war upon the Little Giant.

We could refer to other demonstrations by the Lecompton democracy against Douglass and his special friends, but these are sufficient to show which way the wind blows. Douglass is on his way from New Orleans, where he has been to attend a demonstration in his favor, got up by Ex-Senator Soule, to Washington. When he arrives at the Capital "we shall see what we shall see." In our opinion Douglass will be lauded, and defiant towards the Administration. Fresh from the field of victory in Illinois, he will not bend to the wishes of those who have plotted his defeat. We look upon this family quarrel between Douglass and Buchanan, just as the woman looked upon the fight between the bear and her husband—"don't care which ticks."

Douglass goes for himself; and notwithstanding his long and long professions of love for squatter sovereignty, he would drop it all at any moment, when he thought political capital could be made by the operation. He has no political honesty, and is in every sense an unscrupulous, unprincipled demagogue; and the sooner the republicans cut loose from all sympathy with him and all his movements, the better it will be for them. More than this, there is no certainty that he can be re-elected to the Senate. It is said there is a sufficient number of Buchanan democrats in the Illinois Legislature to defeat him and postpone any election by the present Legislature, and we believe the whole thing is now in the hands of James Buchanan. If he shall permit Douglass to be elected, he will be; otherwise he will be defeated. But the question will soon be decided.

SILLIMAN'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. It is a great pleasure to recommend a book of real merit. Such are our feelings as we are seated to write a few lines in favor of this new work. Prof. Silliman's Philosophy is just such a book as might have been expected from him. One important feature is the fact that much of the matter presented by it is entirely new to the ordinary student. To the young man fond of the science, it forms of itself a pretty little library. His language is precise, illustrations clear, and the different topics treated with a degree of completeness which leaves nothing more to be desired in such a text book. The musician, the telegraph operator, and the mechanic will here find a full elucidation of the principles upon which his daily duties are founded. No first class institution can afford to be without it, and no teacher of the primary school, though using a different work, can fail of being richly rewarded by making it his book of private study and reference. The introduction of such a book into our institutions cannot but prove an important step in advance in the right direction. We do, therefore, cheerfully recommend it as, in our opinion, a good book.

N. T. T.

BURNING OF A FLUID LAMP IN CHURCH. As the sexton was engaged in lighting the lamps in the Orthodox church at Bethel Hill for a wedding party, on Wednesday evening, he let fall one of the largest size. The fluid was immediately scattered about in flames. Mr. J. A. Twitchell caught the lamp in one hand and carried it through the church wrapped in flame, burning his hand pretty severely. Carpets were used to smother the flames. There was a regular stampede for the doors by the audience. Fortunately but little injury was done, though for a few moments the scene was a frightful one. Mr. Twitchell had that very day substituted Kerosene for the burning fluid in his dwelling house, and his experience in the evening will probably give the new material a higher value in his estimation.

POOR AND PROUD; or the Fortunes of Katy Jedburn, A Story for Young Folks. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The above is the title of an attractive juvenile, by the author of the Boat Club, and is just in season for a Christmas present to the boys. The author says he has made the success of the heroine depend upon her politeness, her determined perseverance, and her conquering that foolish pride which is a snare to the feet. The lesson is a useful one for all youth.

F. W. Lincoln, Citizen's Candidate, was elected Mayor of Boston, on Friday.

## American Women buying Washington's Tomb and Homestead.

Some time since we gave place in our columns to the appeal of the Vice Regent of Maine, together that of Mrs. CARTER, the agent for Oxford County.

Since that time assistants have been appointed in nearly every town in the county, and it is hoped, that the subscription papers when returned, will contain goodly lists of the names of those who still venerate the name of Washington; and would have his homestead a National heritage.

Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, under date of Dec. 2, announces that she had on that day caused to be paid to John A. Washington, the sum of fifty-seven thousand dollars, with interest thereon, the said sum being the amount due on the first installment.

Mr. Little, the Vice Regent of Maine, reports that she has collected about fifteen hundred dollars, which has been paid into the treasury of the Association.

We have clipped from exchanges, the following allusions to the noble work undertaken by the women of America, and present them with the hope that the sentiments they contain will arouse the women of Oxford County to a full appreciation of the subject and cause them to respond liberally to the calls upon their generosity and patriotism. At the same time we would have them bear in mind that whatever is done must be done quickly.

"The tomb of Washington, the chamber in which he died, the fields and trees he loved and longed for, while at the head of an army and a nation, are now within reach of the women of America. It is fit that this place, sacred to our whole country, the one spot around which the reverence of a continent is centered, should be kept and treasured by the daughters of the women who honored him and whose homes he protected. There are few among us who cannot recall a grandmother's placid look as she repeated the oft told story of his passing through the villages or the streets of our miniature cities of that day. In some places young girls draped in white and bearing flowers, formed the line through which he walked to the court house. We know how he looked and spoke to them through the bright memory of some dearly loved relative who then stood the youngest among those young heads. These are household treasures with us of the third generation. Are they not sufficient to enlist our hearts, hands, and time in the work before us?"

Two hundred acres have been purchased by the Mount Vernon Association of the Women of the Union, and possession is to be given as soon as we have paid two hundred thousand dollars for it. Through the exertions of a few women in Virginia who have worked on for years to accomplish their affectionate purpose, the first payment has been made. We must come forward to do our share. Let every woman interest those around her and collect their subscriptions; in our rich and populous State few will be found, man woman or child, who will not gladly give one dollar towards this dear and sacred object. To make the effort successful, we believe it is only necessary to have it generally known."

## [Life Illustrated.]

"Congress has done nothing. Virginia before whose legislature the measure was warmly pressed, refused to purchase Mount Vernon for the State. The question then, 'Why do not men do it?' can best be answered by men. Meantime, the bells toll as the steamboats pass the spot where repose the remains of the great warrior and peace maker, the man whom all Europe and all history have delighted to honor. What do the bells say to every woman's heart, as they ring out their funeral music over the waters that skirt his home, and his beloved ashes? What do they say but, ever the sorrowful and disgraceful truth?"

In one woman's heart, they touched a chord that responded with active love and veneration. She was young, weak, an invalid; but she burned in her soul that unquenchable light of love and honor. From that fire, which never went out through long difficulties, oppositions, and delays, has been lighted thousands of other women's hearts; strong to endure, resolute to persevere, generous to give. They began the good work of buying Mount Vernon. They intended to adorn and preserve it. If the question be asked what is to be done, in case of failure to raise the money and perform the terms of the contract, they answer, "But we'll not fail!" And as long as there are women in the United States, so long shall Mount Vernon be watched over faithfully, cared for holily. What they have wrought for, watched and wept for, they will hold fast in the future. The sacred spot shall not become a bear-garden; foxes shall not look out of the windows, nor vultures tear their prey beneath the branches that shade his home. But as it was in Washington's days, when he walked under the trees, and sat in the porch, it shall remain beautiful and simple, but guarded and preserved, by a nation's grateful love.

Help us women, all who have the hearts of men! [Vice Regent, Mass.]

By an arrangement with the agent for Oxford County, the names of the subscribers in all towns which present good lists, will be published in the Democrat. Will not this be sufficient to excite a friendly emulation in the matter? We append the names on one of the subscription papers in Paris.

Mrs. Polla Rawson.  
Mrs. Melitabile Marble, aged 78.  
Mrs. Mary Brown, aged 78.  
Mrs. Jane B. Goodenow.  
Mrs. Persis S. Black.  
Mrs. Mary A. Hutchinson.  
Miss Amelia Hutchinson.  
Miss Katie W. Hutchinson.  
Mrs. Amelia H. Robinson.  
Miss Eliza Hamlin.  
Mrs. Sarah T. Clark.  
Miss Sarah J. Prentiss.  
Mrs. Nancy J. Hubbard.  
Mrs. Columbia Parrie.  
Mrs. Arabella Carter.  
Mr. Samuel Rawson Carter.  
Mrs. Julia H. Carter.  
Master Jarvis Livermore Carter.  
Miss Mary A. Fuller.  
Mrs. Frances F. Kimball.  
Miss Constance Mary Kimball.  
Miss Fanny F. Kimball.  
Miss Alice A. Kimball.  
Miss Mary E. Carter.

Miss Helen D. Parrie.  
Miss Charlotte Baxton Andrews.  
Miss Persis Nevins Andrews.  
Mrs. Harriet B. Clark.  
Mrs. Eliza H. Hammond.  
Mrs. Angeline F. Andrews.  
Mrs. William A. Pidgeon.  
Mrs. Lucretia Mellen.  
Mrs. Eunice T. Rawson.  
Mrs. Almira I. Crocker.  
Mrs. Elinore H. Cummings.  
Miss Susan W. Cummings.  
Master William W. Kimball.  
Master James R. Kimball.  
Master Winfield Scott Hutchinson.  
Master Charles H. Clark.  
Mrs. M. M. Cole.  
Miss Martha Greene Cole.  
Miss Annah Russell Cole.

The names of all subscribers will be published in the Mt. Vernon Record, a paper devoted to the interests of the Association, in Philadelphia, and will also be inscribed in a volume, which will be placed in the homestead, when the purchase is completed, so that the proprietors will be known to all who shall visit the spot, for all time to come.

CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS. Died in Paris, 12th inst., Hattie May Farrar, aged 1 year 9 months. The child had been affected with dropsy on the brain, from some six months subsequent to its birth, which occasioned an enormous expansion of the head. At the time of its death, the measurement over vertex was two feet, from root of nose to base of occiput, 22 inches; around head, 2 feet 5 inches,—length of body 2 feet 5 inches,—length of head 9 inches.

Mr. Moses A. Mason raised one Potato, this year, that weighed 2 1/4 lbs. He proposes to send it to the editor of the Bath Times (?) on exchange. [Oxford Democrat.]

Can't exchange unless Mr. Mason will accept a draft on the Democrat office for a cabbage head? [Bath Times.]

Mr. Mason raised the present year a flat Turnip, weighing 16 pounds, which he will send in company with his potato, if the Times will accept the offer. Judging from his offer of a cabbage in exchange, we presume this variety of turnips will prove far more tempting to his nature than the potato possibly could be alone. If this will not do, he will accept the draft, whenever "the editor" shall have produced a certificate of deposit.

NEW SLEIGH MANUFACTORY. We were much pleased, a few days since, in looking over the ware room of Messrs. JEDKINS & RICHARDSON, Carriage Manufacturers, at Washburn's Mills, North Paris. During the last season they have been much engaged in fitting up a workshop, but have been able to turn out some twenty-five sleighs, which will compare in style, finish, strength, and quality of materials, with the productions of any manufactory in the State. The wood and iron work is neatly done by the firm, which ensures care and good workmanship in every stage. The painting was executed by Mr. Brown, of Turner. The whole appearance of the sleighs reflects great credit upon the manufacturers.

The success of such an establishment will be of considerable importance to the town, and we would invite some of our citizens as we are in need of carriages of any kind to give these gentlemen a call.

Now FOR A SLEIGH RIDE. Our neighbor Rawson has just procured some of the finest sleighs to be found in this region, for the use of his customers the present season. The recent falls of snow have made capital sleighing, and if you would enjoy out-door exercise in perfection, just order "Luther," "Robin," "Pollar," or "the Colt," and a new sleigh, and with complement of bells, glide over the frozen track to some of the pleasant places of resort in this vicinity. A few such rides will draw a large pile of nails from your coffin. A good stable is much needed in this place, and Mr. Rawson should be seconded in his endeavors to sustain one, by a liberal patronage. His charges are less than those of any establishment with which we are acquainted.

PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC. Under the above title, Messrs. Fowler & Wells have issued an illustrated Annual, containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, much matter of use and interest to those interested in the science of phrenology. Among the illustrations are the portraits of many distinguished men, with their phrenological characters. New York: Fowler & Wells, publishers. Price 6 cents.

A CORRECTION. Mr. J. G. Lary, the occupant of the house belonging to Mr. J. P. Chapman, in Gilead, which was recently destroyed by fire informs us that the estimated value of the property given in the Democrat was much too low. It was a two-story house with L and had a woodshed, carriage house and hog pen attached, and was worth fully \$800. There was no insurance.

GOOD LAWS. Among the laws enacted at the late session of the Legislature of Vermont, we notice one authorizing towns to procure and publish, at the town's expense, a history of the town, to be prepared by suitable persons; an act for the improvement of breeds of cattle; and an act protecting shade and ornamental trees in the highways.

MASONIC. Stated communication of Paris Lodge, at Masonic Hall, South Paris, on Monday evening, Dec. 20, 1858.

"THE LADY'S BOOK" for January, 1858 has been received. This Magazine has now reached its XVIIIth Vol. Godey's enterprising publisher, instead of allowing its features to suffer by age is constantly increasing its freshness, beauty and usefulness. In the sphere in which the Lady's Book revolves, there are competitors but no rivals. In a brief notice it cannot be expected, that we could enumerate a title of its shining qualities; for it has many. Its engravings are highly attractive as well as numerous. In this number there are not less than three page steel engravings besides some forty or more on wood—all elegant and perfect. The literary matter is likewise, as well as entertain any person of good taste and can be most profitably read by any lady. Now is the time to subscribe. Price \$3 a year. We will furnish the Lady's Book and Oxford Democrat in club for \$3 50, per year.

## Sentiments of the Southern Allies of the Northern Buchanan Democracy.

John Mitchell, the Irish refugee, out-herods Herod in his advocacy of Slavery. The sober-minded friends of the "peculiar institution" cannot fail to feel disgust, upon reading the following from Mitchell's Southern Citizen of the 21st ultimo:

"John J. McRae has not only been elected as a member of Congress from Mississippi, to take the place of General Quitman, but has been elected triumphantly, has even to a wonderful extent harmonized parties, and all by his plain straightforward advocacy of the slave trade with Africa. In one county, where the people are almost all Know-Nothings, McRae, a strong Democrat, had almost every vote. Know-Nothingism, they think, is good, but negroes at \$100 is better.

"For our part, we should prefer that he had been elected *arousedly* for that purpose, like Mr. McRae in Mississippi. Still, one way or the other this cause of 'the traffic in human flesh' advances and will advance."

"What Southern statesmen will next have the pluck to plant himself on the honest human flesh platform? It is the true Democracy, for it will abolish monopoly; it is the best Know Nothingism, for it will enable Americans to rule America, (which the English and French do at present), and, more than all, it is the truest humanity and justice toward both whites and blacks."

DOUGLASS. The telegraphic returns indicate the election of this unprincipled renegade, and the question will arise, is he to be taken back into full fellowship with the Democratic organization, reckoning with the fumes of his Woolly Head associates, should he have the impudence to seek a renewal of his former relations with the party?

Speaking for the honest and patriotic Democracy of Mississippi, we can confidently assert that they want none of him. They are willing for him to keep his squad of profligate retainers where he led them in the hour of our greatest need and severest trial during the fierce sectional contest of the late session of Congress.

But if he persists in thrusting himself and his vile faction into our camp, we will be satisfied with no terms of reconciliation short of the following, which are suggested by a stanch Democratic contemporary, and amended by ourselves:

1. That he shall be disarmed.
2. That he shall be reduced to the ranks.
3. That he shall be compelled to read all his speeches since the opening of Congress, and rehearse his conferences with the Black Republican leaders.
4. That he utterly abjure the infamous heresies which comprised the staple of his speeches in the late canvass. [Mississippian.]

From the Charleston S. C. News (Buchanan Organ.)

Whatever hope was of late entertained by Senator Hammond, and partaken of by ourselves that a great battle could not be fought and won on the substantial merits of Slavery as a moral and industrial institution *but even now in the Union*, has been dashed by events which have happened and the crisis which has arrived since his Beech Island and Barnwell speeches. In fact, these events point directly to that other exigency contemplated and defined by him, that when Anti-Slavery and Tariff aggressions both concur to endanger and prostrate us, we must give up the Government under whose sanction they are about to be perpetrated. As this exigency, from present developments, must now inevitably come within two years, we accept it as of present warning and pressure. It advances upon us like the insidious and fatal access of an epidemic, and unless its spring is met in advance of its consummating hold, its effects may be as swift as a scythe. That twelve millions of people, blessed with the intelligence and manhood of white civilization, sustained by boundless and extraordinary resources, possessed of an imperial domain, exerting a powerful influence over the industry and interests of the civilized world, should lack the energy to strike a blow for the defence of their very hearthstones, to repudiate with scorn vassalage to Yankeeism and to resume and maintain their own self-government for their own prosperity, independence, and power, is not within our comprehension. We are ready to strike it now—now that we believe it to be both a necessity and policy—and do it in the form of a formal and prompt severance of South and North.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH. All who have admired the beautiful engraving of the Cosmopolitan Association have expressed a curiosity to know something of the original. The Belfast Age, says it is the famous blacksmith Higgs, an itinerant Methodist preacher who once resided in Lancashire, England and who became one of the most noted field preachers of England. He was instrumental in many thousand conversions, and in building up several churches. He labored steadily at his trade during the six days of the week, and preached on the seventh. He is represented in the act of shoeing a horse. The picture is by Herring, a famous English artist, and one of the finest living animal painters, and the picture may be regarded as his masterpiece. The Blacksmith—the horse he is shoeing—his wife who is just entering the shop with his dinner, and his faithful dog, all stand forth with a prominence and distinctness, which at once fixes the attention to the fine conception and finish of the picture.

NEW CHURCH. We learn that a subscription paper for a new Universalist church in this village, was open on Wednesday last, and that our citizens responded liberally to the invitation to take pews in the new edifice. Deacon Marble has the matter in hand, and will push it along with his accustomed energy and perseverance.

The first number of the Bethel Courier has been issued, and is very like the "Down Easter" in general appearance, being printed from the same type. We hope it may have a successful career. Mr. Cady has associated with him, in its publication, Mr. Smith, formerly of Lewiston.

The cost of transporting the free mail matter of the Delegates from Utah last year was \$7000.

## Senatorial Committees.

The committees of the Senate were announced on Monday last, as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, Chairman, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden and Seward.

On Finance.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman Pearce, Gwin Bright, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron.

On Commerce.—Mr. Clay, Chairman, Benjamin, Bigler, Chandler, Reid, Allen and Hamlin.

On Military affairs and Militia.—Mr. Davis, Chairman, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Ark., Fessenden, Broderick Wilson and King.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Mallory, Chairman, Thompson of N. J., Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell and Hale.

On the Judiciary.—Mr. Bayard, Chairman, Clingman, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamore and Trumbull.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Yulee, Chairman, Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Hale and Dixon.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Stuart, Chairman, Johnson of Ark., Pugh, Chandler, Johnson of Tenn., Foster and Harlan.

On Private Land Claims.—Mr. Benjamin, Chairman, Shields, Thompson of Ky., Durkee.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Sebastian, Chairman, Brown, Rice, Fitch, Bell, Houston and Doolittle.

On Penitentiaries.—Mr. Jones, Chairman, Thompson of N. J., Clay, Bates, Thompson of Ky., Foster and King.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Shields, Chairman, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.

On Claims.—Mr. Iverson, Chairman, Mallory, Ward, Simmons and Clark.

On the District of Columbia.—Mr. Brown, Chairman, Mason, Johnson of Tenn., Wilson and Yulee.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Reid, Chairman, Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Simmons and Trumbull.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Bright, Chairman, Davis, Douglas and Clark.

On Territories.—Mr. Green, Chairman, Douglas, Sebastian, Jones, Collamore and Wade.

To audit and Control the contingent expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Wright, Chairman, Johnson of Tenn., and Dixon.

On Printing.—Mr. Fitch, Chairman, Cameron, Clingman. [Mr. Clingman declines to serve, and the Vice President will appoint another member.]

On Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Wright, Chairman, Brown and Doolittle.

On Library.—Mr. Wright, Chairman, Bayard and Fessenden.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"In making up the committees the democrats left room for two republicans to be put on the Committee on Commerce. Last session Mr. Hamlin of Maine was the only republican on that important committee. The republicans have held a caucus this afternoon and elected upon that committee Mr. Hamlin of Maine and Mr. Chandler of Michigan."

The case of Judge Watrons of Texas, before Congress, is one of long standing. The attention of Congress has before been directed to







