





in regard to the rights of property in the territories, as in all other matters. Having for success and trusting in the truth and justice of the principles of our party, and in the Divine Providence that has watched over us and made us one of the great nations of the earth, and that we may continue to merit Divine protection, I cheerfully accept the nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and cordially endorse the platform adopted by the convention. I have the honor to be, sir, much respect, your friend and obedient servant.

(Signed) JOSEPH LANE.

#### Death of Jerome Bonaparte.

The Panama brings the news of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the last of that family which the genius of Napoleon raised from obscurity to power. He had been ailing for some time, but his health had been failing in the steamer dispatches for several weeks, and indeed, he had been in bed for some time, and had been the subject of much anxiety to his friends and to the public. His death at any time would not have been entirely unexpected.

His death creates no vacuum in public affairs, for his life has never been the subject of great events; but as the relative of the reigning French emperor, his death will receive some formal recognition on the continent, and in this country, as the husband of an American wife, and the parent of American children, it will not pass unnoticed.

Jerome Bonaparte was fifteen years younger than Napoleon. He was educated in part by Madame Campan, and entered the navy when his elder brother assumed the Consulate. It was while in the navy and while cruising in American waters, that he first met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, a young lady noted for her beauty, in the city which is famous for her beauty. They were married on Christmas eve, in the year 1803. In the year 1805 they crossed the Atlantic, but did not enter France, for orders had been given not to admit the lady deemed plebeian by the "plebeian Emperor." Soon after arriving in Europe, their first child, the present Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was born.

A little later still, under the stress of Napoleon's desire that his relatives should marry into royal families, their marriage contract was annulled, and in 1807 Jerome was married to the Princess Mathilde Frederica of Wurtemberg, who died about twenty-five years ago. The Princess Mathilde, the wife of Prince Demidoff, of Russia, and Prince Napoleon, husband of the Princess Clotilde of Sardinia, are their surviving children.

Jerome became, after his second marriage, successively Admiral of the French navy, Prince of the Empire, King of Westphalia, and exile. He had the honor of leading the French charge in the battle of Waterloo, and then again became a fugitive.

He resided in Austria and Italy, under the title of Count de Montfort (given him by the King of Wurtemberg), until the corps d'etat evicted the Third Napoleon to a royal seat, when he again frequented the Tuilleries. During the presidency he had place and privileges; and, under the empire until the birth of the Prince Imperial, he was his presumptive to the crown.

His first wife still resides in Baltimore, and through a life that is now long, has remained faithful to her first and only marriage vows, whose annulment she would never acknowledge, while her faithless and weak husband, whether in the Tuilleries, or in the first and last, and, dying, bears no nobler title than the last of the family of the Corsicans.—N. Y. World.

#### Washington News.

Washington, July 7.

It has been finally decided by Mr. Winslow, Administrator of the Democratic of North Carolina, the mission to Sardinia.

Judge Stanley, the District Attorney at Cincinnati, who remained in the convention to which he was sent, and refused to follow Cushing and the rest of the seceders, is to be removed to-morrow or Monday. Hill, who holds a similar District Attorneyship in North Carolina, and like Stanley, did not go out, shares his fate.

The representatives of the Great Eastern hold a conference here to-day, with some merchants of Norfolk, Va., who are eager to obtain a visit of the Leviantha at this port.

The Administration has determined to transport the California paper mail by means of revenue cutters co-operating with the Panama Railroad Co.

Secretary Cobb has offered to furnish the Postoffice Department with the revenue cutter Harriet Lane as one of these steamers.

Another authority states that it is understood that an arrangement has been made for the examination of assistant Surgeons for promotion or of such candidates for appointment for the Medical staff of the Army as may be invited to present themselves. There are now three vacancies in the grade of assistant Surgeons.

Ellis B. Schnabel entered the Constitution office this morning and assaulted Gen. Bowman with a stick, who the latter was sitting in the chair. One of the clerks in the office effectively came to the rescue, when Schnabel made a hasty retreat. Immediate steps were taken for Schnabel's arrest.

The reason for the assault was the publication in yesterday's Constitution of an article reflecting on the conduct of Schnabel.

Edward French, late assistant superintendent of the treasury extension, under indictment for embezzlement, died here this morning. His trial was to have taken place to-day.

## Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1860.

### National Democratic Ticket.

For President,  
**STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,  
**HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,**  
OF GEORGIA.

For Governor,  
**JOHN S. BARRY.**

For Lieutenant Governor,  
**WILLIAM M. FENTON.**

For Secretary of State,  
**WILLIAM FRANCIS,** of Allegheny.

For Treasurer,  
**ELON FARNSWORTH,** of Wayne.

For Auditor General,  
**HENRY PENNOYER,** of Ottawa.

For Commissioner of State Land Office,  
**SAMUEL L. SMITH,** of Houghton.

For Attorney General,  
**CHAUNCEY JOSLIN,** of Washington.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**FRANCIS W. SHEARMAN,** of Calhoun.

For Member of the Board of Education,  
**JOHN V. LYON,** of Lenawee.

### The Party of the Union.

In the political contest now going on for the Presidency and the consequent control of the government, the Democratic party stands forth as pre-eminent, by the Party of the Union. It has purged itself of fire-eaters, sloughed off the disaffected seceders and disunionists, and is now the constitution sustaining, Union preserving party. It recognizes the constitution as the organic law; the States as individual members of a confederacy, and entitled to equal privileges; and the Territories not as colonies, but as capable of self-government, limited only in their powers by the constitution itself, and not by the will of Congress, which may be one thing to-day and another to-morrow. This party knows no North, no South, no "irrepressible conflict" separating, driving asunder, and tending to split the nation into a dozen sectional fragments. Its platform is common ground, and on it may stand each and every State and Territory, all owing allegiance to the general government, and each regulating its own domestic institutions in its own way, only taking care not to conflict with the general provisions or restrictions of the common constitution. Such is the Democratic party.—THE PARTY OF THE UNION.

Opposed to this party are two sectional parties, a Northern and a Southern party, having different antagonistic ends in view, but uniting on the common doctrine that Congress is omnipotent over the Territories. The Republican party swears by the power of Congress, and proclaims that it has the right, and that it is its duty to exclude slavery from the Territories; the Southern party is equally a Congressional party, but protests that Congress can and must protect slavery in the Territories. They unite in defining the powers of Congress, and divide only in declaring the use to be made of those powers. Again, they unite in hatred of and opposition to the Democratic party and its principles; and, opposite as are their views, prefer each the success of the other to the triumph of the Democratic party and the election of its candidates. Much as the fire-eaters of the South have blustered, and stormed, and threatened that no Republican should ever be inaugurated President of the United States, they are to day conniving to elect LINCOLN. As an indirect way of doing it they have nominated BRECKINRIDGE, and will endeavor to get votes enough for him in the North, through the aid and authority of the national administration owned body and soul by them, to give every Northern State to LINCOLN and defeat DOUGLAS. We say this is the object of the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE, for no man of common sense, and especially no man of the shrewdness supposed to be possessed by Southern politicians, harbors the idea that BRECKINRIDGE can carry a single Northern State; and without thirty-two Northern electoral votes he cannot be elected by the people; and his election by the House is by no means to be counted on.

On the other hand, the Republicans almost unanimously avow that they prefer the election of BRECKINRIDGE to that of DOUGLAS, and the success of the Southern fire-eaters to the triumph of the Democracy. They prefer this result of the canvass because the success of the Southern movement and ticket would be the establishment of the doctrine of Congressional control, and let who will be President they expect to have the control of Congress, and in the Senate and House be able to wage the "irrepressible conflict," even to a dismemberment of the Union can their ends be accomplished without. This, then, is the common ground of the Republicans and Southern seceders, the right of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the Territories, and the "irrepressible conflict" between the free States and the slave States, which must make all free or all slave, or separate them into two or more confederacies. Between these two conflicting yet harmonizing parties, stands the Democratic party—THE PARTY OF THE UNION. Its candidates are planted upon the eternal principle of self-government, and pledged to regulate each State and Territory to allow each its own internal affairs as provided for by the constitution. Those candidates are STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, and if you deny the "irrepressible conflict" between the States, deny the omnipotence of Congress and the central government, and believe in

the right of the States and Territories to self-government, you will give them your votes.

### "Under which King?"

The Republicans of Michigan were chop-fallen, very chop-fallen when Seward was defeated at Chicago, and could scarcely conceal either their grief or disgust. They had so long worshipped SEWARD that it was hard to leave their idol and bow down to a stranger, and they have never taken kindly to LINCOLN. Their endorsement of "honest Abe," the rail-splitter, have been cautious, and their hurrahs for him forced and subdued; showing that they would gladly escape the dose if possible, but that they must needs shut their eyes and down with the bitter pill. At last, however, a remedy has been found, and joyfully have they embraced it. We no longer hear any hurrahs for LINCOLN, no longer are told of his wonderful rail-splitting feat, and no longer reminded that he has been once unmercifully beaten by DOUGLAS. "Every dog has his day," and "old Abe" is only a sad verification of the truth of the proverb. His star has gone down beyond the horizon, and that of BRECKINRIDGE has culminated in the republican zenith. BRECKINRIDGE is now the republican candidate; his papers dwell upon his merits and calculate his chances; their orators eulogize his virtues and magnify his consistency; while their street politicians split their brazen throats in shouting his name and praises. And there is nothing strange in this. They swear by the "irrepressible conflict," and so does BRECKINRIDGE; and it is nothing that they take one horn of the conflict and he the other, for it has long been said that a full blooded abolitionist makes the hardest plantation overseer. At all events, they all are BRECKINRIDGE men, and propose to have a BRECKINRIDGE electoral ticket run in Michigan and in every Northern State. If you have doubts on the subject, see if the first republican you meet don't hurrah for BRECKINRIDGE, and tell you how much he will beat DOUGLAS.

THEIR MOUTHS ARE CLOSED.—The Republicans are in a dilemma. They nominated JOHN OWEN for Treasurer under the impression that he was the only honest man in the State, and that the Democrats must take an inferior man. But, when ELON FARNSWORTH was nominated their game of brag was up; JOHN OWEN was matched in every particular, and by a candidate of preferable politics. The *Advertiser* says of our candidate:

Hon. E. FARNSWORTH, the candidate for State Treasurer, is by far the best man on the ticket. He is a very estimable citizen, and universally respected. Though it has been many years since he played any part upon the political stage, and gave way to other and faster Democrats, and may be classed amongst the past generation of politicians, he is nevertheless a live man, and still takes an active interest in passing events. He is now, and has for some years, been President of the Detroit Savings Institute, in which capacity he has inspired the confidence of the public. So we have no fear that, as *State Treasurer*, (an office to which he will never be elevated, however,) he will attempt to convert that bank into a political machine with which to buy up the people.

A few weeks ago the Republicans searched the dictionary in vain to find terms of vilification or detraction sufficiently strong to express their estimation of Gen. CASS. No epithets were vile enough to show their hatred, no term mean enough to embody their disgust of his whole political career. Now, these same republicans are making long faces and howling dolefully over an alleged insult offered by the late Democratic State Convention to the General. Mighty proper defenders, verily. It is strange how suddenly and thoroughly political enemies are converted into admirers.

At the recent State Convention, Hon. W. A. RICHMOND offered a resolution endorsing the foreign and domestic policy of JAMES BUCHANAN, in defence of which he said that four years ago he helped to nominate and elect him, and he proposed to stand by him, and thought the party was bound to sustain his administration. We believe no party, and no man, is so stupid as to be so backward in his administration. The President is not the party, and is not authorized to mark out a political policy for the party. On the contrary, he is elected by a party, on a platform of declared principles, and when he forsakes a single principle the party are not bound to follow his lead. No man has a right to call upon the democratic party to endorse a single political act of JAMES BUCHANAN's administration that does not square with the Cincinnati platform. Instead of the party owing allegiance to the President in matters involving political opinions, it is the President who owes allegiance to the party. That is the true doctrine.

The republican County Committee has called a nominating Convention to be held at the Court House, in this City, on the 16th of August, and from this time forward to that date a lively time may be expected among the faithful. Candidates for the various places are numerous, their friends determined, and every inch of ground will be hotly contested. Another week, after canvassing the field somewhat, we may present a list of those willing to serve their country as county officers, legislators, etc., and to aid us in so doing invite the confidence of such candidates as are not anxious for a concealment of their names or merits.

The Detroit *Tribune* calls upon the Republicans to nominate their "best and most experienced man" for the Legislature. The *Tribune* evidently fears that the party is doomed, and that nothing but hard scratching will save the pieces. Shouldn't wonder if the *Tribune* is right.

Another destructive fire occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 9th inst., destroying fourteen frame buildings, involving a loss, partially covered by insurance, of \$15,000.

### No Union with the Seceders.

Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, Chairman of the executive committee of the National Democratic Committee, has issued a circular denying the rumor that the friends of DOUGLAS were negotiating a union with the BRECKINRIDGE bolters, looking to electoral tickets composed of the friends of both candidates. The committee advises and protests against any such union, and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, and the other States where a union had been suggested steps are being taken to bring out full electoral tickets. This is right. The South has bolted, and it would certainly be disgraceful to invite or permit the seceders to reap the benefit of a single vote from a mongrel ticket. They have chosen their course, let them pursue it; they have made their bed, if it is of thorns instead of down, let them lie on it. The Democrats of the North can certainly bide the consequences if the Southern democrats can. They have deserted a time-honored platform, and let them go it alone and see what they will make of it. No union with the seceders, say we.—Let them withdraw their ticket and vote for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON if they will; but let no arrangement even be thought of that will give them the electoral vote of a single State. Better let a State go for LINCOLN than to unite with the seceders and give it to BRECKINRIDGE. They can elect DOUGLAS if they will, if they see fit to elect LINCOLN the North can stand it as long as the South.

### A Change of tune.

A few weeks ago the Republicans talked of large majorities in this State, and 20,000, 25,000, and 30,000 were modest figures for them to make. They had only to trot out their candidates, go through the motions, guess off the vote without going through the formality of a count, and instal the officers elect to faten at the public crib for another term.—But a change has evidently taken place in their views; the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which portended no rain, now threatens a storm, and Republicans are called upon to prepare for a "sharp contest." The Detroit *Tribune* says of the action of the State Convention and the ticket nominated:

"There could be no more complete deference to the strength of the Republican State nominations, than the action of the Democratic State Convention yesterday. It then put forward its best men, and has made a really strong ticket. This ticket comprises a number of popular elements, and is intended to help the nominations for Congress and Legislature. It is a ticket that will provide a sharp contest, and republicans must not suppose it can be beaten without an effort, and by an immense majority."

Democrats, the enemy begins to quake; up guards and at them.

Some of our Democratic exchanges publish the name of our candidate for Auditor General as HENRY S. PENNOYER. Knock that "S." out and it will be correct. Henry S. is a very different man, a politician of another stripe, a ranting republican, living somewhere in the pine woods of the Saginaw County. Don't vote for him, one of you.

We have been shown a private letter from a resident of Southern Illinois. The writer says: "We have two political parties here, the DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE; LINCOLN is no where. Even strong Republicans who have known their candidate for years, declare that any party that will nominate such a man as Lincoln for President must be hard up. Put down Illinois as certain for DOUGLAS." And such is the opinion of all well informed on the subject.

The Detroit *Tribune* copies from the *Local News* a strong endorsement of GRANGER, combined with a prediction of his triumphant election, and credits it to the *Argus*. We have made no prediction of the kind, and don't think we could do it truthfully, as we fully expect to see the Judge soundly thrashed.

A LANE MAN ON THE TRACK.—JOE LANE makes a bad start on the Presidential campaign, the result of the recent Oregon election affording evidence that he is not backed by his friends. LOGAN, republican, is reported elected to Congress, and the anti-LANE democrats and republicans combined have a majority of 18 in the Legislature, insuring the defeat of both LANE and SMITH, at the session to be held in August. This establishes the fact that the LANE ticket cannot carry Oregon, and that the vote of that State is sure for LINCOLN if the Administration emissaries run an electoral ticket against DOUGLAS.

JAMES BUCHANAN made a speech at Washington on the evening of the 9th inst., endorsing the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The President is no longer "the democratic platform," but having secretly been laboring for two years to kill off the party which elected him, he has now openly joined the seceders. He will find that "Jordan is a hard road to travel." Mark that.

The steam tug A. S. Field, running on the Detroit river, exploded on Tuesday evening last, and of the seven persons on board, five were killed. Their names were: Raymond Dunant, mate; Easton Owen, engineer; Samuel Abbott, fireman, colored; John Hooker, colored kitchen boy; and a negro hand, name not known. Oscar McKenzie, wheelman, and Mrs. Murray, cook, were seriously injured, as were also several persons on board the schooner *Bay State*, and on the wharf. The explosion is charged to the negligence of the engineer.

Another destructive fire occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 9th inst., destroying fourteen frame buildings, involving a loss, partially covered by insurance, of \$15,000.

How does our statistical contemporary, who is also supposed to be the embodiment of the protection principle, like Judge GRANGER's views on the tariff, which are generally understood to be the same old ones which he held when a democrat. A delegate in the nominating convention expressed his desire to know his position, but was hushed up by another delegate—an ex-democrat—who thought the question should have been asked before the ballot had been taken and the majority indicated their man. Does our neighbor tolerate "free-trade sophistries" in its candidates, and condemn them only in democrats?

The Chicago *Herald*, a paper started in the campaign of 1853 to oppose DOUGLAS and prevent, if possible, his re-election to the Senate, and which has all along opposed his nomination, now places his name at the head of its columns, and pledges a hearty support to it. It prefers DOUGLAS to LINCOLN and will not longer follow the administration in its attempt to break down the party.

It is time that the Congressional Committee of this district issued a call for a nominating convention. We can see no object in delaying longer, the republican candidate is at work, and it is time we placed a man on his track. Give us a call.

The Young Men's Temperance Journal, published in Detroit, and by Republicans, says that WALKER, MCINTYRE and ESTERBOCK were shelved in the recent Congressional Convention because, from their known temperance principles, they could not get the lager-beer vote of the district, and especially the 1200 German lager-beer votes of Detroit, and that GRANGER was nominated because it was supposed he was entirely unobjectionable to the class of voters named. However that may be, we know that the Journal has correctly stated the strong argument used secretly and publicly against the gentlemen named, for days before the nomination. We have scissored the Journal's article, but as it would be ungenerous to stir up prejudices against GRANGER, just now, when his time is occupied in settling a serious family difficulty of another stripe, we lay it by for future reference.

The Grand Trunk Railway is threatening to sue the Great Eastern steamship company for breach of contract in not coming to Portland, large sums having been expended on the strength of the engagement; the dock alone, built for her accommodation, costing about \$80,000.

Heenan denies being the husband of Adah Isaac Meekon, the actress, and her recent born babe will have to seek elsewhere for a father. How is it with the other half dozen females who have claimed the honor of being the wife of the pugilistic hero?

It is said that the Supreme Court, at its recent session at Lansing, decided the provisions of the tax law of 1858, authorizing certain proceedings before Circuit Court Commissioners, unconstitutional. Whitney Jones and his tax speculating colleagues will have to try again.

The weather has not been very promising since our last, certainly not the best for haying and harvesting. Much hay has been spoiled by the continued rains. Farmers are now in their wheat or anxious to be, and every sunny hour is improved. The crop is a good one, better than an average we are led to believe, and every acre should be taken to secure it in a good condition. Farmers should see that their shocks are well capped.

We learn by the Plymouth (Ind.) Democrat, that M. A. O. PACKARD, formerly of this State, and a graduate of the Michigan University, has been unanimously nominated by the Democracy of Marshall and Starke counties as their candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. It is a good nomination.

Marshall RYNDERS has been removed for refusing to oppose DOUGLAS. Good! It is said that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," and removals of this kind will be the death of the Breckinridge party.

Grapes are promising abundantly in this vicinity, and we never saw vines hanging so full, or the fruit so early in the season as now. Isabelle, Concord, and all the cultivated kinds, are loaded down with clusters, which even in their green state are tempting. What will they be when ripe?

Whortleberries are coming in abundantly, and have been selling from 8 to 12 cents a quart, but tend downwards. Large quantities are being brought from Dearborn for private use, where they are sought at 5 cents a quart.

### The Breckinridge Convention.

Mr. Breckinridge accepted the nomination of the Secessionists as a National Convention. Senator Pugh noticing this, says:

"But on reading the report of the Committee on Credentials, he found that neither Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin or Iowa was represented in this intensely National Convention. [Groans for the Convention and laughter.] He discovered that the State of New York, entitled to seventy delegates, had but two, and the State of Pennsylvania, with all the power of the Administration, had but twelve; Minnesota, the only one of the Northwest States that thrust the smallest end of her finger into the Convention, had but one delegate, casting half a vote; and a friend of his at his elbow informed him that that man was a citizen of Maryland. [Laughter.] The State of Kentucky was represented by ten delegates, casting five votes; Alabama and Louisiana were delegates rejected by the legitimate Convention. Such was the Convention that Mr. Breckinridge called the National Convention. The Democracy of Massachusetts was represented, but by those gentlemen who were always on hand to take the Federal offices, and who took pains to have the Democracy so small in numbers that they could fill all the offices."

### The Douglas Movement in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes an elaborate letter from R. I. Collier, taking grounds against the secessionists, and the following from Col. Hopkins, one of the democratic nominees for Presidential electors, who, it will be seen, repudiates the secessionists and takes ground for Douglas:

PETERSBURG, June 29, 1860.

GENTLEMEN.—In your semi-weekly issue of this morning I find the following announcement:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For President of the United States,  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky,  
For Vice President of the United States,  
GEN'L JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.

And underneath you publish the names of the electors composing the "National Democratic Ticket." As my name appears in that connection amongst them, silence would imply my acquiescence in the announcement, and so produce a wrong impression. I deem it due to the friends of these distinguished candidates, therefore, to define my position promptly and candidly. I was appointed the elector of the second electoral district, to support the nominees, as I understand it, of the national democratic convention, regularly assembled according to the usages of the democratic party. I cannot regard the "secession convention" that nominated Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane as a regular democratic convention, any more than I would regard a fragment of the two houses of our Legislature seceding from the regular bodies, and organizing themselves elsewhere to pass laws, a regular Legislature.

If I should be told that the constitution of the State requires a majority of each house to form a quorum for business, so, I reply, the principles and usages of the democracy (its constitution) require the majority to elect its representatives in convention. I can understand how it is that such a convention as never before assembled in all the history of our national conventions can claim usage or even precedent for its validity. On the contrary, regarding Stephen A. Douglas as the regular nominee of the regular democratic convention, I shall support his nomination most cordially, not only on that ground, but because of his life-long democracy, his ripe experience, his great ability, and the fact that he has rendered valuable public service he has rendered his country. Indeed, since Gov. Wise withdrew, he has been my choice for the Presidency.

It is my pride that I have always been with my party, in its defeats as well as its triumphs. And now that its difficulties and dangers are greater than ever, I mean to evince my devotion to its principles and its integrity by the services I can render it, whether it be with a majority or a minority in the end. I dislike to differ with my friends, and especially you, Messrs. Editors, but the path of duty is plain before me, and I must pursue it firmly.

Ever truly yours,  
H. L. HOPKINS.

### Douglas's Champions.

But from the Potomac to the Neuse— from the Ohio to the Gulf—eloquent and intrepid patriots will be enlisted under the broad banner of the Union. We shall look forward to Virginia to sound the key note; to Governor Letcher, and to Harris, and to Pryor, and hosts of others, giving the address to the States of her loins, and following the teachings of her great leaders. Tennessee will be held true to her allegiance by George W. Jones, Andrew Johnson, William H. Polk, and J. Knox Walker. Louisiana will be led by Snook, Morse, and Governor Wickliffe; Kentucky by John G. Mason; Georgia by Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson; Alabama by Forsyth and Houston; Arkansas by Rust; Missouri by Krum, and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the States of her loins, and following the teachings of her great leaders. Tennessee will be held true to her allegiance by George W. Jones, Andrew Johnson, William H. Polk, and J. Knox Walker. Louisiana will be led by Snook, Morse, and Governor Wickliffe; Kentucky by John G. Mason; Georgia by Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson; Alabama by Forsyth and Houston; Arkansas by Rust; Missouri by Krum, and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the States of her loins, and following the teachings of her great leaders.

### Political Demonstration at Washington.

Washington, July 10.

In addition to those mentioned in the last night's dispatch, the following Breckinridge meeting, were Senators Brown and Davis, and Representative Florence. A letter was read from D. S. Dickinson, saying that he will support the nomination not only because he regards them as personally and politically worthy, but because their nomination emanates from the States which give Democratic votes in an electoral college, and because they are the ablest and most representative of the Democracy and its principles.

The President's speech last night was quite long, some three thousand words. He expressed his gratification at the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. He gave a history of the establishment of the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, which was in order to prevent the anti-Democratic States from nominating a candidate disagreeable to those who would have to elect him.

Never Breckinridge nor Douglas receives regular two-thirds nomination, hence any Democrat was at liberty to vote for either. The President went at length into an argument showing that each citizen of any State has the same right to protection to his property in the common Territories as he has in his own State. Inclusion, the President said, this was probably the last political speech he should ever make. His position rendered it improper for him to participate in any canvass, although his heart was in it. He spoke of the long time he had been acquainted with the City of Washington and wished all its citizens untroubled health and prosperity.

Mr. Collier, in his brief remarks, expressed confidence in the success of Breckinridge and Lane, and urged all Democrats to exert themselves to elect them. Three hearty cheers were given for the President.

### Fearful Disaster.

St. Louis, July 7.

The Democrat learns from the passengers from St. Joseph, that the new story building in that city, owned and occupied by Nave, McCord & Co., wholesale grocers, fell at two o'clock yesterday morning, crushing a frame building adjacent, and occupied by three families, killing nine out of ten of the occupants, instantly viz: Mrs. Joyce and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, and four others whose names were not ascertained.

The building caught fire immediately afterwards, and the whole stock of Nave, McCord & Co. was consumed; the store of Tooles & Fairleigh was also burned, together with the entire stock of the shoe stores. The total loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Insurance unknown.

### Another Horrible Murder in New York.

New York, July 9th.

Early this morning, Mr. Schoonmaker, a German who keeps a market garden in Seventy-first street, took a load of vegetables to one of the down-town markets, leaving his wife and children in bed. On his return he found the woman and child lying on the floor of the room with their throats cut. The child was quite dead, but the mother still breathed. The murderer is a discharged workman of Mr. Schoonmaker, named Frank Hoffman. He is in custody. He also stole \$175.

### Arrival of the Arabia.

Hallifax, July 10.

The royal mail steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, from Liverpool, June 30th, via Queenston, July 1st, arrived at this port, on route for Boston.

Garibaldi continued his preparations for a new government.

The agitation at Naples had increased. Most inflammatory proclamations had been issued by the Central Revolutionary Committee, calling upon the people to rise.

The French ambassador had been seriously maltreated in the streets of Naples. It was supposed by members of the anti Reform party. He was beaten senseless.

The commissioners of the 12 districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 24th, the archives burnt, and the agents murdered.

Naples was proclaimed in a state of siege, and street assemblies had been prohibited.

The Government had yielded to the energetic demands of the American and Sardinian Ministers, and ordered the release of the two captured vessels, their crews and passengers. The American slop of war Iroquois went to Naples specially to assist the American Minister in his representations.

It is confirmed that the King of Naples had granted a new liberal constitution on the terms already published.

The tri-colored flag had been inaugurated in a formal manner on the public buildings, palace, and war-vessels, and saluted by foreign ships of war.

The new Neapolitan cabinet had been completed. Commander Spinali is President of the Council; Commander Martino is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Manna Minister of Finance; and Marshal Serracavallo Minister of War.

The Neapolitan Government continued its preparations for hostilities. The proclamation of reforms not appearing to give satisfaction, England and Austria have assented to the proposed conference on the Franco-Swiss question. The latter protests against the admission of Sardinia.

GRAT BRITAIN.—The proceedings of Parliament are unimportant. Notice had been given in the Commons of a resolution which would bring to a direct issue the question of privilege raised by the House of Lords, in rejecting the paper duty.

FRANCE.—The rumors of a contemplated French loan of £20,000,000 are officially contradicted.

The prohibition against the publication of Episcopal pastoral in the French press has been withdrawn.

The Bureau was very dull. Rentes closed at 85 5/8.

SPAIN.—It is asserted that in conformity with legal advice, Count Montalembert and Don Fernando have cancelled the renunciation of their pretensions to the Spanish Throne, signed by them when prisoners at Tortosa.

ROME.—It was reported that the Papal Government was about to grant reforms.

There were frequent riots between the troops and citizens of Perugia.

SARDINIA.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had voted new loans by 215 against 3.

AUSTRIA.—A Convention had been signed between Austria, England and the Porte for a sub-marine telegraph between Bagin and Alexandria.

Russia.—It was believed that the new Russian loan in London would prove a failure. The applications were light, and the lists were to be closed on the 30th ult.

### For Human Flesh and Animals.

Calling the attention of the Public to this Medicine, we would say it has been fully tried, and its merits have been fully established. It is a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the human system, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all diseases of the blood, and of the skin, and of the lungs, and of the stomach, and of the bowels, and of the bladder, and of the uterus, and of the vagina, and of the prostate, and of the testicles, and of the epididymis, and of the vas deferens, and of the ureters, and of the urethra, and of the bladder, and of the uterus, and of the vagina, and of the prostate, and of the testicles, and of the epididymis, and of the vas deferens, and of the ureters, and of the urethra, and of the bladder, and of the uterus, and of the vagina, and of the prostate







