To Farmers and Planters.

Per-Manipulated GUANO,

A COMBINATION OF

Best Peruvian and the Best Phosphatic Guano, made with the Best Machinery and by the most expert workmen.

ON MOST LANDS AND ON MOST CROPS SUPERIOR IN ITS EFFECTS TO EITHER PERUVIAN OR ANY OTHER GUANO.

By Dr. JAMES HIGGINS,

For the past ten years State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

THIS combination of Peruvian and the Phosphatic Guanos was *first* recommended by me more than *six years* ago, and very successfully used by many farmers in this State, though several in this city (Baltimore) have pretended to be its inventors. If this statement be denied, I have abundant proof of its correctness.

A long experience as a practical planter and farmer, with the analytical examination for more than ten years, of every kind of Manure sold in our market, (advantages possessed by none others in the trade,) will enable me always to furnish those, who may favor me with their orders, with the *best, purest*, and therefore the *cheapest* Manures.

Farmers, planters and others will be furnished with all the Guanos sold in our market. Also, with PLASTER OF PARIS, and PURE or MAGNESIAN LIME, according to the wants of the soil,—and too much care cannot be taken in adapting the proper lime to soils; for the want of this, thousands of dollars have been annually lost to our State. Also the following artificial manures:

Higgins' Super-Phosphate of Lime,

prepared under his own direction: and

Higgins' Nitrated Saline Fertilizer,

an admirable Top Dressing for Wheat, Oats or Grass, which has been very successfully used, and prevents, to a great extent, the wheat from being straw-fallen; where the wheat is pale, sickly or yellow, it at once changes it to a bright, healthy green, and rapidly increases its growth, and greatly promotes the yield.

All Manures sold in our markets are liable to differ naturally, though coming from the same place and bearing the same mark. Still more are they liable to *adulterations*, &c., and for these things *our Inspection System has never afforded an adequate protection.*

All Manures sold by me will have my name stamped on each bag or barrel, be carefully analyzed, and for their purity the buyer is pledged a legal guarantee and my personal honor.

The Manures sold by me will be at the same rate as those sold by others in the trade.

Persons wishing to obtain any of the Manures manufactured by me, or any others of my selections, should so specify in their orders to their agents in town.

TERMS CASH, or accepted city paper.

☞ I will also attend to the BUYING OF REAL ESTATE, and *everything* connected with the Farming and Planting interest.

FOR SALE now, several *very* fine FARMS on the Baltimore and Washington Road, one of them with elegant improvements and every convenience, in the most beautiful and elegant location on it, and several large tracts in Virginia, with negroes, stock, &c., attached.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.

The Cash System Adopted—Prices Greatly Reduced.

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The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise, of all kinds, in the United States.—Pianos from ten different Manufactories, comprising those of every variety of style, from the plain, neat and substantial 6½ octaves, in Walnut or Rosewood Cases, from 150 to $200, to those of the most elegant finish, up to *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.* No House in the Union can compete with the above in the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor in the *extremely low prices* at which they are sold.

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without Iron Frames, possessing, in their improvements of ever-strings and action, a length of scale, power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Piano, united with the beauty and durability of structure of the Square Piano. They are justly pronounced by the Press and by the first Musical Masters to be equal to those of any other manufacturer. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

Each instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS, superior instruments in tone, touch and durability of make, (tuned the equal temperament.) Melodeons of all other styles and makes. Prices: $45, $60, $75, $100, $125, $140; double Reeds, $150; double Reeds and two banks of Keys, $200. Less a liberal discount. Clergymen and Churches, an extra discount.

Martin's Guitars, Brown's Harps, Flutes, Fluteinas, Accordeons, Violins, and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. A large discount to Teachers and Schools. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

MUSIC.—One of the largest and best selected Catalogues of Music now published, comprising many of the choice and most popular airs of the day, and will be sold at one-third off from the regular prices.

Music sent by mail to all parts of the country, post-paid. Particular and personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos and Melodeons for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. General and select catalogues and schedule of prices forwarded to all parts of the country by mail.

☞ Great inducements offered to Agents, in all parts of the country, to sell the Horace Waters' Pianos, Melodeons and Catalogue of Music. [July 29, 1858.

War on the Abolitionists!

THE SOUTHERN MONITOR, permanently located in the North, keeps up its fire on the Abolitionists. The Monitor is an Eight-page paper, and gives the latest and most interesting details of the Latest News.

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"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

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TRUE HAPPINESS.

PSALM XXIII. 2.

BY JULIA B. SMYTH.

Kindest Shepherd! rough and dreary
Is the wayward wanderer's track;
At thy call, careworn and weary,
To thy fold I hasten back.
Where the tender grass is springing,
Close the cooling stream beside—
Where, o'erhead, the birds are singing
From the dawn till eventide.

Thitherward Thy footsteps wending,
Thou dost gently lead the way;
In Thy arms the young ones tending,
Lest they faint in noontide's ray.
Here it is that living waters
Quell the soul's tumultuous flow;
Here it is earth's sons and daughters
Only lasting peace may know.

Here may those depressed by sorrow
Lay their burdens down and rest,
Patiently the glad to-morrow
Waiting, on the Saviour's breast.
From that fold, O Shepherd loving,
Nevermore let me estray,
Till the hand of Death, removing,
Leads me to eternal day.

[From the New York "Metropolitan."]

ROMANCES IN REAL LIFE.

BY A NEW YORK LAWYER.

No one will question the facilities which members of the legal profession enjoy, of learning the secret life of a vast metropolitan population. An extensive criminal practice has made me personally acquainted with many a sad story, rivaling in interest the most thrilling fiction, and showing, as no other circumstances could, the interior of many a heart. These have not all been of a dark character, for the lights and shades are strangely blended in an emporium which holds a representation from all people and all climes; but it is to the romantic that I would rather address myself in these papers, if, happily I may win their attention. The seal upon my lips has been removed by the death of the parties whose doings I may relate.

In 1837, the third year of my practice at the New York Bar, in the month of April, as I was sitting in my office one morning, reading briefs, complaints and answers, before a generous fire, for the chill of Spring had not yet given place to the milder airs of Summers, an old man entered and interrupted me in my tasks.

"Are you Mr. M———," he enquired in tones trembling with emotion or age.

I answered him affirmatively, when he seated himself beside me and commenced the following recital:

"I am a stranger to you, but your name has long been familiar to me. I am old in years, as well as sin, and not having long to live, I wish to make reparation, and have chosen you as the instrument. Now listen to me. In this package you will find my will, open it, and call in some one, and let me sign it in legal form."

I summoned the requisite number of persons after which, when this formality was concluded, and they dismissed, he continued:

"I commenced life in the service of a man, who was to me all that a friend could be; but I wronged, aye, robbed him. After enjoying his confidence for years, I betrayed him into unwise and unprofitable speculations, myself reaping the benefit of his misfortunes. As he fell, I rose, for it was upon the total wreck of his prosperity that mine was founded. When I was afterwards in affluence he came to my door a beggar, and I spurned him. Nay, you need not shudder, I am after all the sufferer; and this confession is in part an expiation.

"Well," he continued, after a short pause, "he was financially destroyed, but the evil reached farther than the individual. He had a daughter, who through me became acquainted with a foreign adventurer—a scoundrel. I cannot tell the specious method of his courtship. Enough that she loved him, and wedded him. When she had become a mother, she found that she had married one altogether worthless, and that he had already a wife living abroad. My deeds are related at a greater length in this paper," (handing me one,) "which you can read hereafter. Her wedded name was Hoffman. Her child was a daughter, and it is to her that my fortune belongs. You must find her, and invest her with this property. I have retained enough to support the balance of my waning life. I have no more to say, except that you will find your expenses amply provided for, even in your most strenuous efforts."

The aged man tottered from the office, and I never saw him again in life. He informed some one of my address, and I, with an undertaker, saw his remains placed in a quiet grave on the banks of the Hudson. My efforts to find the lady however, proved for a long time fruitless. I ascertained by the will and description of the property that she was heir to over a half million of dollars.

About three years after, I "took to myself a wife," and we started upon a wedding tour Westward.—We traveled by easy stages through the State, stopping frequently at the beautiful villages that deck the interior. At one of these we were so charmed with the variety of scenery, and the picturesques of the country, that my wife induced me, and without much urging, to remain for a whole week. During this time we took daily strolls or rides through the neighborhood, enjoying to the full the delight of the fairy region. One morning we had walked out to the little village green, where stood the two churches and school-house, supported and attended by the villagers. My gentle wife stopped to gaze upon the shining faces of the chubby boys and girls who were flocking into the school-room. Soon there appeared the young school-mistress, who with a graceful air invited us in. We complied, and the bell called the little students to order, she asked me to open the coming studies with prayer. I declined; but she in a sweet, trustful and impressive voice, implored the divine blessing. There was no pharisaical tone there, every word came from the heart, and was addressed directly to the Divine Author. I felt impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and could but wonder at the purity of her simple orison. When we departed, my wife expressed a wish to know the school-mistress; from a straggling boy we learned where she was living with an aged mother.

Reader, I will not keep you in suspense. Here, in the person of the fair and simple hearted school-mistress, I had found the old man's heiress.

When I learned their story, I could not help shedding tears of joy that the money was to be so well bestowed. They had passed a life of poverty that daily struggle that wears both body and strength, and which sometimes destroys the soul. But she had passed the fiery ordeal in safety; had walked over life's thorny track with a firm reliance in the guidance of One who did not fail her at the last. The mother had sought this solitude to hide her grief and shame, and here the daughter had grown up respected and beloved.

It was our happy privilege to be present at the wedding of our friend some two years afterwards. At my house she met one who was a brother to me.

"Not brother in the fashion that the world
Puts on, but brothers in the heart."

He wooed and won her. And as we stood with them in their room after the ceremony, my wife whispered in her ear, when again she gave utterance to the prayer that we had listened to in the old school-room.

Need I say that in all the subsequent years she has been happy?

POSITIVELY A GHOST.

A young man called Arthur was coming lately from the country to Paris, where he had been to arrange some family affairs, he was alone part of the way, but at some distance from town a traveler got into the coach.

The traveler was a young man about the same age as Arthur, and a friendly intercourse sprung up between them. The new comer's name was Edward B——; he related to his fellow traveler that he was in a peculiar situation; he was going to be married to a lady whom he had never seen, neither did he know her father; the arrangement had been made by a friend of both parties; the preliminaries had been gone through by correspondence, and all seemed to make it a very desirable match.

On arriving in Paris, Edward and Arthur were the best friends in the world.

"I hope that we shall meet again," said the young provincial to Arthur, "and if you were not in a hurry to return home, you would do me much pleasure by breakfasting with me at the hotel where I stop."

Arthur accepted the invitation.

The young people had hardly been half an hour at table, when Edward was taken suddenly with a fit, and died before assistance could be procured.

This sad occurrence threw Arthur into great consternation, and he wished at least to render a last service to the friend that he had lost, by going to inform the family in which Edward was expected, of the sad catastrophe.

However, before fulfilling this sad mission, he went home to his young wife, whom he was afraid would be uneasy at his absence, so that it was not till about five in the afternoon that he was able to call on Mr. C—.

Mr. C——, who doubted not on seeing him that it was his intended son-in-law, received him with open arms.

"How glad I am to see you, my dear Edward!" said he; "we were only waiting for you to go to dinner." So saying, he hurried the perplexed Arthur into the drawing-room, where, independently of his wife and daughter, were assembled several friends, who were to be presented to the future son-in-law.

Mr. C——'s fluency of speech was so great that Arthur, not being able to get in a single word to undeceive him, was obliged to resign himself to the part forced upon him, and allowed himself to be presented to the young lady. He forgot even the death of poor Edward, and could not help smiling at the strangeness of the adventure, which was more like a scene in a farce than anything so serious as the reality.

The thought so tickled his fancy, that his spirit became excited, and he was so witty and agreeable during the dinner, that everybody, including the young lady, was delighted with the supposed Edward.

At a quarter to seven, just as they were going to tea, Arthur looked at his watch, and then rose.

"A thousand pardons," said he to Mr. C——, "but I am unfortunately obliged to leave you."

"Leave us, and why?"

"For an affair which does not allow the least delay."

"What affair can you have in Paris, where you are quite a stranger? Besides, on this occasion, I quite expected that you would at least have devoted to us this evening."

"Impossible, my dear sir, impossible."

"How! impossible?"

"Well," said Arthur, "since you must know all, learn; at ten o'clock this morning I arrived in Paris, and at half past ten I died; and that as the weather is warm, they mean to bury me this evening at seven o'clk. You must be aware that I cannot keep the funeral ceremony waiting; it would give them a very bad opinion of me. Besides the Young France Hotel won't keep my body any longer."

After this speech, Arthur took his hat and vanished.

"What an original!" said Mr. C—. "Come, we shall have a very witty relation; but I wish he would have jested on a gayer subject. You see he'll be back in half an hour; I dare say he's gone to smoke a cigar on the Boulevards. This is no doubt the way they joke in the country."

Ten o'clock struck, and the intended had not returned.

Mr. C—— became uneasy; and to solve the mystery, went to the hotel and inquired for Edw. B——. They related to him that a traveler arrived there that morning at ten, and that half an hour after he had died, and had been buried that evening at seven; to substantiate which statement, they produced the official deposition of the death of Ed. B——.

Poor Mr. C—— returned home in a state of mind impossible to describe. His belief in ghosts remains unshaken since this occurrence.

MY FIRST LOVE.

A maiden once I chanced to know
With beauty superhuman;
"Her voice was gentle, soft and low,"
That "excellent thing in woman."

We traced together mountain streams,
And when the stars were shining,
We talked of poetry and dreams—
Their mysteries divining.

I felt that fate no grief could give
Like passion unrequited,
And that I could no longer live
Unless we were united.

I breathed my love—her hand I pressed—
While she, her eyes adverting,
Return'd the pressure and confess'd
That she was—only flirting.

The Cincinnati National Platform.

Adopted June 4th, 1856, at which time James Buchanan was nominated for President:

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declaration of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and, that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, this Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsiding exclusively upon slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, The claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the permanent issue; and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principle contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution to the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2d. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State in the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and Compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of the great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of those most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

☞ The following notices of the men and their doings at the Charleston convention we clip from the Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. Day-Book.

On the morning of Wednesday week last, a resolution was offered confining each speaker to fifteen minutes. On this resolution considerable discussion arose, in which many members participated:

William G. Whiteley, of Delaware, member of Congress from that State, concluded the discussion. He is one of the best debaters in the convention. When warmed with the excitement of speaking, his manner is exceedingly forcible, and his voice rings through all parts of the hall. He is a tall, iron-built gentleman of at least forty-five. Whiteley has made so much impression here that many are wondering why he does not figure in larger proportions in Congress.

After the settlement of this question, Gen. Simons, the chairman of the South Carolina delegation, endeavored to introduce a resolution, throwing open the galleries, not otherwise reserved, to the public at large. Mr. Simons made a speech in support of the resolution. He is a courtly South Carolina gentleman, bland in voice and affable in manner, a tall, and well-made man, with a bald head stiffly stuck on a stiff body. He is general of one of the city militia brigades. He urged that the convention should show the courtesy he craved, to the citizens of Charleston, as they had long been waiting to have a look at "the heads of the people."

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, defended the action of the Executive Committee in restricting the number of visitors to the gallery. His remarks called forth a humorous set-to between Mr. James Craig, M. C. of Missouri, and Mr. John Cochrane, M. C., of New York. The former gentleman opposed any change in the arrangements as proposed by Gen. Simons. He thought that if the people of Charleston were so anxious to see the "heads of the people," the delegates should exhibit themselves in the streets or get up a torch light procession. An allusion to the ladies who occupied the galleries, brought forth John Cochrane, and a sharp exchange of witty repartee was kept up between the two gentlemen for some moments. Mr. Craig's announcement that Cochrane was a bachelor, turned the laugh against him, and while our handsome representative was endeavoring to get through with a suitable reply, the President, Gen. Cushing, cut short the conversation, with one of his emphatic commands. Thus the point of Cochrane's repartee was lost, and the Missourian remained virtually the master of the field.—The latter was honored by several bouquets by the ladies. During this episode the audience, both on the floor and in the galleries, indulged in much hilarity.

Just before the adjournment on Wednesday, the death of Ex-Governor Robinson, a member of the Vermont delegation, was announced, and several speeches made. The Governor was perfectly well yesterday, was about town last evening with his friends, but died suddenly of apoplexy in the night. This evening, on my way to the post-office, I met a melancholy procession on its way to the steamer Nashville, bearing the mortal remains of the deceased delegate. Gov. Robinson was an open hearted and much loved gentleman, and his sudden and awful end has created the greatest gloom among his friends.

* * * * * *

The first speaker this morning was Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, who submitted the majority resolutions. Avery is well known throughout the North State as a man of eloquence and ability. He was the Democratic candidate to fill the vacancy in the House, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clingman, but was defeated by Mr. Vance, the present Congressman from the Buncombe district.—He is a tall, stoutly built gentleman, of fine presence. He speaks well, and evidently has been used to the business. After the stories I had heard of his unfortunate difficulty with a brother lawyer some years ago in North Carolina, I expected to see a man of quite different exterior from that which presented himself before the vast audience this morning. I found Mr. Avery to be a most courteous and amiable gentleman, whose face bore the impress of all those genial and more kindly impulses which characterize the southern people. He stated the points upon which the southern people based their argument in favor of the protection principle. He called the attention of the country to the fact that the majority report represented *all* of the States which could surely be depended upon for the Democratic nominee; while that of the minority represented *not one* sure Democratic State. His speech lasted nearly one hour, and was forcible and to the point. * * * *

The great speech of the Convention, the long anticipated effort of Wm. L. Yancey, came next. I hardly know what to write to do justice to this, the finest oratorical effort I have ever had the pleasure of listening to. In cogency of argument, no less than in manner of delivery, it produced the greatest impression on his hearers. When the President gave the floor to Mr. Yancey, the enthusiasm broke forth in every portion of the hall, and for several minutes the cheering continued. The speaker ascended to the platform in front of Gen. Cushing's seat and commenced his speech. He is a handsome man, with a fair, round and pleasing face. His voice is full and mellow, and he speaks with an uninterrupted fluency. His gestures are elegant, though full of force and significance. He is undoubtedly the most finished orator the South has sent to the present Convention. During his speech the applause was frequent. He wrought his hearers to such a pitch of enthusiastic excitement, that it was almost impossible to restrain their demonstration of satisfaction. His remarks will doubtless as be telegraphed to the New York papers before this letter reaches you. Yancey spoke over an hour and a half. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, replied in a short speech, after which (at eight o'clock) the Convention adjourned for one hour.

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