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## THE DEAD CHILD.

She is not dead.  
Put sleeping!  
Beside her cradle-bod.  
My memory keeps  
The vigil sad.

Awake, my child!  
Awake!  
"Tis long since thou hast smil'd,  
My heart will break,  
Unless beguiled.

No voice replies!  
Her lips  
Naught echo to my cries:  
In life's eclipse  
She silent lies.

That brow is cold,  
Those eyes  
No more my face behold.  
Alas, she lies  
Within Death's fold.

She dwells with God.  
Her feet,  
With heavenly sandals shod,  
Traverse the streets  
By Angels trod.

Then let her sleep,  
Her dreams  
Are bliss, Dear Savoir keep  
Near Eden's streams  
The lamb we sweep.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.  
**DOUGLAS AND THE POLITICIANS.**

We are informed by a Democratic contemporary at Lexington, Kentucky, that Mr. Douglas has been "expelled" from the Democratic party. In the name of all the gods at once, will it be pleased to tell us when, where, and by whom? Not by the Democracy of Kentucky, surely; for, at their last Eighth of January Convention, they expressly refused to make any test of the "admitted abstraction" of Leavenworth. This was done by an express resolution, in which all tests were discarded, except the Cincinnati Platform. Was he expelled by the Democracy of Ohio? The last State Convention unanimously and by acclamation indorsed his position on the Territorial question. Was he expelled by the Democracy of Illinois? Let the unanimous Democratic vote by which he was returned to the Senate answer. Was he "excluded" by the late Democratic Conventions of Iowa, Maine and Vermont? Let their platforms respond, in which they incorporate the substance of his recent letter to Mr. Dorr, and indorse the entire position taken by him in the Senate debate of last winter. EXPELLED, indeed! Expelled, probably, by the Bowmans of the Washington *Constitution*, by the Sheldens of Louisville, by the like Cooks and Liebs, of Illinois; by the Van Burens, of New York, and the Fremont organ, the *Herald*; by the Robinsons, of Indiana; by the slave-traders of Mississippi, by the Charleston *Mercury*, of South Carolina; by the Biggers, of Pennsylvania; but by the honest-hearted Democracy of the country, and nowhere, we venture, less so than in Kentucky--never, never!

Probably our contemporary at Lexington might as well understand it now as at any other time--he will certainly learn it at Charleston--that there is no difference between the position of Mr. Douglas and that of the entire sound Northern Democracy on this question. Every blow struck at him for his opinions on this subject strikes them; and they think it would be madier, more chivalric, more in accordance with ideas of Southern frankness and fair dealing, to attack them than him. He is a solitary man--a brave, honest, sincere, straightforward man, it is true--but for all that, only one man. He entertains no opinion on this question not held by the entire body of the conservative Democracy of the North. Pugh has expressed the same views on the floor of the Senate--No Senator from the North dissented from them. No Northern statesman, who values his political life or reputation, dares gainsay them--not a township in the free States can be carried after their discardal.

This is all gospel. Douglas does no more than give voice to this sentiment. He has the boldness and honesty to do it--the courage to warn the Democracy of the South of the rock they are drifting on--of the dangers that will result from an interpolation of the Cincinnati Platform, violative of the solemn engagements of the party, entered into in 1854 and confirmed in 1856.

It may be thought easy to conspire, and combine, and kill off Douglas, as he is only one man. But the matter will not be mended. The conspirators will only then have succeeded in prostrating the best friend and most fearless defender the constitutional rights of the South have ever had in the free States--one who has more successfully combated Abolition heresies than any man now living. If Douglas is laid low, the sentiment which he represents will still live but the stronger, and the more aggravated by the outrage of his fate. It will find other voices just as bold--just as outspoken, just as manly and positive.

The Northern Democracy can not blink this question; they can not slir it over--It is one that concerns their manhood, their respectability, their honor. They made a solemn engagement with their Southern brethren--as solemn and as just a covenant as ever before was made. They can not permit this compact to be overridden and disregarded; they can not allow

their public men, who simply stand up and defend it, to be stigmatized as "traitors," and read out of the Democratic party, without a complete sacrifice of their independence as men and their respectability as citizens--without, in one word, personal degradation. To suppose them capable of permitting one of their statesmen, who does no more than fearlessly announce their own opinions, to be cut down in their eyesight, presupposes a servility and an unspeakable cowardice that sinks them beneath contempt and to a level with tame rabbits and whipped spaniels.

Who is this man that, forsooth, has been read out of the party and "expelled from its counsells"? Who is this "traitor," this enemy of Southern rights, this votary of "squatter sovereignty," this man deemed fit to be coupled, by Kentucky prints, with the Van Burens and Chases? Can it be the same Douglas who voted and spoke for the annexation of Texas--who advocated it in advance of all men in the North?--the same Douglas who was the first Northern man to denounce the Wilmot Proviso on the floor of Congress?--the same Douglas who stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the illustrious Clay in breasting the waves of sectional violence and passing the Compromise Measures of 1850? Can it be the same Douglas who, on his return home in 1850, was yelled at by Abolition mobs, and voted "a traitor" by the Common Council of Chicago, and who called a meeting of his fellow-citizens, and proved to them that he was right about the Fugitive-slave Law, and they were wrong and made the Council repeal their restrictions? Can it be the same Douglas who, at a later day, applied the principle of the Compromise Measures to Nebraska and Kansas, and repealed the hoary-headed Missouri Restriction? Can it be the same Douglas whose way home was again lit up by burning effigies, intended as symbols of his treachery to the free States? Can it be the same Douglas who, throughout his life, has been ever conservative and true to the constitutional rights of the South; who has ever done the South justice; who has defended her through good and evil report, and shielded her from the shafts of the Abolitionists who has never, up to this time, uttered a sentiment inconsistent with the doctrine for which he was applauded all through her limits in 1855 and in 1856?

It is the same man. He entertains now the same opinions that he has entertained and freely expressed all the time. He stands now where he stood in 1855 and 1856, avowing the same views, without the dawning of an *or* the crossing of a *to*. It was good Democracy then. It was good Democracy then. Let their platforms respond, in which they incorporate the substance of his recent letter to Mr. Dorr, and indorse the entire position taken by him in the Senate debate of last winter. EXPELLED, indeed! Expelled, probably, by the Bowmans of the Washington *Constitution*, by the Sheldens of Louisville, by the like Cooks and Liebs, of Illinois; by the Van Burens, of New York, and the Fremont organ, the *Herald*; by the Robinsons, of Indiana; by the slave-traders of Mississippi, by the Charleston *Mercury*, of South Carolina; by the Biggers, of Pennsylvania; but by the honest-hearted Democracy of the country, and nowhere, we venture, less so than in Kentucky--never, never!

As for Leavenworth, the least said about it the better. It is an extinct issue, and we agree should be made no test either way. Douglas did no more than what Hammond of South Carolina said ought to have been done. Hammond said it ought to have been kicked out of Congress--Douglas did it. We hear no denunciations of Senator Hammond at the South for this opinion. Jeff Davis said at Portland that he had grave doubts about the propriety of Leavenworth, and admitted that by "inaction" the people of a Territory might exclude slavery. Yet he is a saint with our Kentucky contemporaries. Cobb said that "the majority of the people of the Territories, by the action of their Territorial Legislatures, could decide the question of slavery." Still Cobb is not denounced, but held to be a high-priest in the church. Orr, Stephens, George W. Jones, Smith of Tennessee, and at least twenty other Southern men, have expressed similar views on the floor of the House of Representatives. Still we are not informed of their having been read out of the party. Cobb said that "squatter sovereignty" was a purely theoretical issue, and afforded no ground of difference in the Democratic party. So spoke Hunter and others. Still Douglas is "traitor" for holding the vile heresy which Orr, Stephens, Cobb and a host of other Southern lights have expressed, without being molested.

People begin to suspect that this is only a heresy because Douglas holds it; and this is the truth. If Douglas was out of the way, we doubt whether we would hear any thing of the question.

History utterly fails in a parallel to the persecution of this man by the politicians. Issue after issue that the leaders of the Democratic party would never before entertain for an instant has been gotten up to kill him off. Newspapers have fired broadsides of epithets on him. His friends have been turned out of office, cross-road orators and Senatorial orators have set upon him. The big hounds and the little hounds have been put on his track. Still the "Little Giant" lives--what is more still, he grows. Day after day he gets stronger and stronger. The masses have taken him in their hearts. They have put up their shields to protect him from the politicians. The cabinet-maker's apprentice of seventeen years of age has become

at forty-six the great tribune of the American people, and is destined hereafter to

make his cabinet out of men and not of wood. This popular love is not hemmed in by river boundaries or sectional limits. It pervades the entire country. It exists in Mississippi and in Texas as well as in Maine and Ohio. Everywhere the popular heart leaps out with delight at the mention of his name. And the continued war on him by the politicians will only ripen this ardor into acclamatory enthusiasm.

## THE PRINCIPLE OF NEGRO EQUALITY SUSTAINED.

There are Republicans who complain that injustice is done their organization in attributing to it the principle of negro equality. Yet what do we see? Republican States like Massachusetts and Maine conforming upon the negro all the political and civil rights of the native-born whites, giving them considerably higher privileges than is granted to the foreign-born citizens. Their organs do not hesitate to sustain, in the strongest terms, the justice of these enactments. Take the following specimen from the Boston *Atlas and Bee*, of the 11th inst., which is edited by Col. Schouler, formerly of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Columbus (O.) *Journal*. That he is orthodox in his political faith, and has a right to speak for the Republicans, none who know him will question. In his issue of the 11th, combatting the position that the negro can never be equal to the white in this country, he says:

"Is it proved or even rendered probable that the colored race, if emancipated, could not take care of themselves? We say it is not, and to assert it as the *Times* does is simply begging the whole question. *Is it proved or rendered probable that the African can not live in this country on an equality with whites?* We say it is not, and that no man who asserts it has ever yet demonstrated the truth of his assertion by any conclusive reasoning."

"It is not at all pertinent to instance the condition of the black man, or the laws made to oppress him, either in the slave or the free States, because we do not in either of these cases find the black man in a condition to permit of testing the question. *Because Wisconsin is *neat* and *marrow* minded enough to refuse to allow a negro, however intelligent, to vote, it by no means proves that the negro does not deserve the privilege; nor, because Wisconsin at the same time permits a raw *Lithuanian* and an ignorant *Dutchman* to vote, when he neither knows his own politics nor that of his candidate, does it prove that Wisconsin is either *just* or *wise* in making this arbitrary discrimination?*"

"Let us be just and sensible as well as critical and patriotic, Mr. Dutcher. The only duties of the employing and disposition of the black man to dwell, side by side, on terms of equality with the white, is to take him where he does enjoy that equality. Unfortunately there is no place where this is the case to the full extent, for prejudice does much, even in the most favored localities, to oppress the colored man. But suppose we take the free colored men of Massachusetts, where they are respected and treated as citizens, and what is the result? Why, we venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that you may take the *first thousand negroes as they come, and a thousand Lithuanians in the same way, and you will find the negroes surpass the Lithuanians of Boston in intelligence, morality and industry, and good citizenship; they are more thrifty, more orderly, and every way superior, if it is the same in the city of Philadelphia, as facts will abundantly prove. Now that right have we to say, with such a preliminary lesson, that the black man could not prove himself worthy of freedom and citizenship?"*

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## THE WOUNDED IN ITALY--EFFECTS OF THE NEW PROJECTILES.

M. Armand, of the Fourth French Army Corps, writes as follows:

"The battle fought on the Ticino was hotly contested on both sides, and attended with great losses. Everything in our department was organized for acting *à la cavaliere*, comfortably to the circumstances, and the infliction of inspector Baron Larrey: "Proceed, direct to the bridge, dress the wounded as rapidly as possible, so as to put them in a condition to be evacuated on the Hospitals, and do not lose time in great operations, which may be deferred." Most of the injuries of the head only required simple dressings, for the reasons that those which penetrated were usually fatal on the spot."

"Those of the face were accompanied by the most frightful injury, without affecting the intellectual faculties; the patients themselves, indeed, coming to have their wounds dressed. Wounds of the neck were also usually immediately fatal or comparatively slight. One of the prisoners had received a wound in the mouth with a sabre bayonet, which glanced off at the side of the jaw, and came out at the lateral part of the neck."

"There was hardly any loss of blood, and a simple suture at the commissure of the lips, and a bandage were all that were required. Injuries of the upper extremities almost always, whatever their amount, allowed the wounded repairing soon to the ambulances. Penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen, usually so fatal, allowed in several instances their victims to survive for some time--usually to die, however, on the road to, or soon after their arrival at, the hospital. In some cases, however, vigorous reparative power of the economy, and a free use of antiphlogistic means enabled recovery to take place. Injuries to the lower extremities were numerous, and the fractures were often comminuted. The rule was here, as in other cases, to extract accessible foreign bodies, arrest hemorrhage, and so to put up the parts to enable the patient to be carried to the hospital where the question of amputation would have to be decided. The military surgeon is thus compelled to resort to much temporizing surgery; and, for our part, we scarce know the case calling for immediate amputation on the field, except when some large projectile has carried away a limb with irreparable laceration."

"In such a case, even, the amputation need be immediate only when there is, which is rarely the case, dangerous hemorrhage; for in this case it is preferable to amputate, and tie the vessels regularly than to apply a temporary ligature to the wounded vessel. When the amount of general stupor is such as to lead to the fear of fatal syncope during the operation, a provisional dressing should be applied. As we so often saw in the Crimea, whatever we do under these circumstances, if the part injured is the leg and still more the thigh, we shall rarely save life."

"The armies now engaged both use the new firearms, the balls of which deviate less after striking an object than the old spherical balls. We must, therefore, expect a larger proportion of comminuted fractures. Hollow and explosive projectiles being also proportionally employed, the artillery fighting has become more murderous."

## YANCEY ON DOUGLAS.

A few days since the Hon. William L. Yancey, the celebrated Alabama Hotspur, made a speech at Columbia, South Carolina, in which he argues to prove the necessity of a federal slave code for the territories, and urges a dissolution of the Union if it is not adopted. He directed the most of his speech at Senator Douglas. He had the boldness, however, to couple with his denunciation the following high compliment:

"For Mr. Douglas, as a man, I have much respect and great admiration. With uncommon powers of intellect, with great energy and undying purpose, with great reliance upon his own powers and resources, with a nature perfectly fearless, with a courage that leads him to grapple with the greatest dangers, with a spirit that leads him to scorn all compromise of his principles, he is the most dangerous man to the South that the North has ever presented in the Federal Council. \* \* \*

And now the Democracy of the North have for him a higher regard and a greater admiration than they have for any man in the United States. They have adopted his principles, in all the conventions of that party, which have been held for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Charleson convention, as far as I have been able to understand them. Douglas delegates have been nominated. Even here, in the South, he and his doctrines have their advocates among the Democracy; while others, again, not wholly approving of his principles, yet disapprove of any avowed opposition of those principles, for a decided result upon the harmony of the great Democratic party."

Mr. Yancey is the most conspicuous disunionist in the Southern States, and has openly avowed that if he were an Union man he would espouse the positions of Douglas, but not believing that the union of the States can or ought to continue, he opposed to any doctrine likely to cement it.

Eternity is a depth which no geometry can measure, no arithmetic calculate, no imagination conceive, no rhetoric describe. The eye of a dying Christian seems gifted to penetrate depths hid from the wisdom of philosophy. It looks awhile the dark valley without dismay, cheered by the bright scene beyond it. It looks with a kind of chastened impatience to that land where happiness will only be holiness perfected. There all the Gospel will be accomplished. There afflicted virtue will rejoice at its past trials, and acknowledge their subservience to its present bliss. There the secret self-delusion of the righteous shall be recognized and rewarded. There all hopes of the Christian shall have their complete consummation

## THE TREATY OF PEACE--HOW IT IS RECEIVED IN EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Europa* we have three days' later news from Europe, but the terms of the peace are not yet accurately known. That the Italians are dissatisfied with the manner in which the war ended, is evident from the resignation of the Sardinian Ministry, under whose auspices it commenced. Count Cavour, its head, was the great leader of the war party, and is the most influential of all politicians. Sardinia seems to have been treated with great neglect and even contempt by her ally in the negotiations. The peace was arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria, without the presence of the King of Sardinia or his ministers. The latter nation was as much ignored as if it had not been a deeply interested party in the war. It is significant that Austria called Lombardy to France instead of to Sardinia, who had held it as the gift of her ally, to whom she is truly placed under great obligations.

The address of NAPOLON to his army, when he left Paris, is most remarkable in its language. M. Armand, of the Fourth French Army Corps, writes as follows:

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