

With a hide thicker than that of a hippopotamus... The Boston Herald... Our Nebraska Republic... It is proved or even rendered probably that the colored race, if emancipated, could not take care of themselves? We say it is not and assert it as the Times does in a deeply beguiling whole question. Is it proved or rendered probable that the African cannot 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.

Under the particular circumstances—the law requiring the Auditor and Treasurer to reside at the Capitol, and the compact, then at present, not being sufficient to induce any one to elect to remove there solely for that purpose—we would not only enough look to that point for men to fill those offices. The present incumbents Messrs. Jordan and Wyman, were very properly nominated and we hope may be elected; we shall do all in our power to secure their election, and our best wish is that the people of Nebraska will not consult their true interests if they fail to bestow upon them their suffrages.

Dakota City Herald.

GEN. B. ORR, Editor & Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, September 17 1859.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For District in Congress,
GEN. E. ESTABROOK.

For Territorial Treasurer,
WILLIAM W. WYMAN.

For Territorial Auditor,
ROBERT C. JORDAN.

For Territorial Commissioner,
W. E. HARVEY.

For Territorial Librarian,
ALONZO D. LUCE.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representatives,
BARNABAS BATES,
CORNELIUS O'CONNOR.

For Register and Recorder,
WILLIAM CARNAHAN.

For Treasurer,
ZIBA MULLAGE.

For Probate Judge,
A. H. BAKER.

For Commissioner,
JOHN J. TRACY.

For Sheriff,
JAMES McGINN.

For County Clerk,
JAMES W. VIRTUE.

CANDIDATE'S DEPARTMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of **GEORGE W. BOANE**, as a Candidate for District Attorney, of the Third Judicial District.

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The Republican Convention, Its Object.

The Independent Republican Convention that met at this place on last Saturday, was gotten up, called and controlled by the new Squire Twine—the two Squires, Squire Hinsdale and Squire James—for the purpose of electing Squire Hinsdale to the Legislature, and if possible, providing a place for Squire James. With an eye single to this end, all the nominations were made to effect the election of Squire Hinsdale. Mr. Brennan, a worthy citizen of St. John's, was sought, coaxed and pleaded with, to consent to be a candidate along with Squire Hinsdale, to give him strength in St. John's. But Mr. Brennan was too good a Democrat to suffer himself to be made a tool of to elect Republicans, or to assist them in besting the Democratic party. As they could not persuade Brennan to be a candidate they were compelled to take Mr. McDonald, hoping he would help to elect Squire Hinsdale.

and the South, and was... On Saturday last, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., there could have been seen to the city of Dakota, a very suspicious looking set of men. They had a suspicious appearance on account of having violated the Territorial Code, or committed a crime that was forbidden by the Common Law; not because they done anything that was made in our laws; but because they entertained what they knew to be dishonest and dangerous opinions, and took a very uncreditable way to promulgate them. Many of them were concealingly armed, either of themselves being found in such a motley crowd, or of the delings of that convention that mockingly started on small hand bills, with the cry of "honesty" and "competency," and felt mortified to such an extent, that they perceptibly betrayed their nervousness. We were not at all surprised that well meaning men, who have been simple enough to be duped thereby, by the few political tricksters that managed the concern, should have their eyes opened to the baseness of those who were most prominent in collecting together the few who were there. Let us take a view of the men who chiefly composed it, and the different shades of opinion their represented.

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liberal professions because they find it difficult to do so. They object to the west, the Cleveland Herald, with more honesty than disimulation, declares their doctrine in this style: "We unhesitatingly say that seven tenths of the foreigners in our land, who have in obedience to the Pope of Rome, are not as intelligent as the full blooded Africans of our states—we will not include the part blacks."

The Boston Atlas and the most influential paper they have in the East, after the following liberal sentiment: "Because Wisconsin is a narrow and narrow-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 Irishman and an ignorant Dutchman to vote, when he neither knows how to poll nor that of his candidate, does it prove that Wisconsin is either just or wise in making this arbitrary distinction?"

Why we venture this assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that you may take the five thousand negroes as they come, and a thousand Irishman in the same way, and you will find the negroes surpass the Irishmen of Boston in intelligence, morality and industry, and good citizenship; they are more thrifty, more orderly, and every way superior; it is the same in the city of Philadelphia, as facts will abundantly prove.

How does these declarations from honest opponents agree with their hypocritical pretensions here? How does the action of the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts, a state renowned alike for patriotism and profuse learning and bigotry, intelligence and fanaticism, in compelling foreign-born persons who become citizens of the United States by a five years residence here, to reside two subsequently in that state before they can exercise the elective franchise, agree with their hollow profession of "no invidious distinction between native and foreign-born citizens?" So long as Abolition states confine themselves to legislating against the white man, no objection is raised. Every one can now see that the two most prominent features in that Convention was fanaticism and bigotry.

Besides the different shades of Abolitionism, and Know Nothingism, some of those who were there advocated slavery for this territory. It is not less than two years since. One of their candidates for Representatives Gen. A. Hinsdale, was an open advocate of slavery one year ago last winter. This man has been vacillating between political parties since his youth. He has at least once and another in Black Republican waters, and run up the black flag of Secessionism. Many remember when George contended for Sectionalism in a different way, when he was a violent fire-eater an advocate of Southern slavery in this Territory, but now he is a northern Abolitionist with his old sectional feelings. To show the remarkable consistency of this gentleman, he went down to Plattsburgh as a self elected delegate, but that Convention not liking the man or his Democracy, probably both, did not give him a seat, and he came back a confirmed Abolitionist. He went down an unsteady and unreliable democrat and came back as a Black Republican as it is possible to be.

The other candidate for Representative is a Mr. McDonald of St. John's. He is a very fine man socially and a good looking man personally, but unfortunately for him, possessed of more ambition than sagacity. Unless he keeps his ambition in the right channel, it will be his ruin. He is not the first man that has been ruined by a reckless and uncontrolled ambition. He ought to know that four fifths of those who assisted in his nomination would vote for any one in preference to him at the election. The handsomest thing Mr. McDonald could do for himself, would be to withdraw from the contest immediately, and remain a cool spectator this season.

It is claimed by them that it was a People's Convention. That may well not do. Joseph in his fables, speaks of an ass that disgorged himself in a lion's skin, and tried to frighten the other animals, but the length of his ears betrayed him. So it is with those who composed that Convention. They may disguise themselves in the People's garb but they cannot hide the EARS.

GOOD GOODS.

JOSEPH GRAVEL

Has just received, and will receive per Steamer Omaha, the remainder of his

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
And a Great Variety of

DRY GOODS,

Which shall be sold for cash, or its equivalent, in trade, at

VERY LOW FIGURES,

Persons will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Peori Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

JOSEPH GRAVEL

Aug 5, 1859.

JAMES W. VIRTUE,
LAND AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC
Dakota City, N. T.