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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

VOL. 3, NO. 10.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT,
TO ALL WANTING FARMS,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN A DELIGHTFUL
AND HEALTHY CLIMATE 25 MILES SOUTH-
EAST OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAM-
DEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
NEW JERSEY.

An old estate consisting of several thousand acres of productive soil has been divided into Farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some Fifteen Hundred, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, in various places, and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of from \$15 to \$20 per acre, the soil of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frost—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been, that within the past year, some three hundred houses have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards, planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET.
As the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION.

Products bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, divine services, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result is the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of \$10 to \$15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place; good painters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This is all expected to do. They will sell land under obligation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two routes to Philadelphia, and all settlers who improve, the RAILROAD COMPANY SELL A FIVE TICKET FOR SIX MONTHS AND A HALF-TICKET FOR THREE YEARS.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufacturers. The shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufacturers of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, and all of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7 1/2 A. M., or 4 1/2 P. M. Fare 90 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a friend until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Landis & Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, or S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.

Aug. 19, 1859-6m.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.

Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.

Wm. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy.

Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.

Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptor, Teacher of Drawing, French, Botany &c.

M. J. Deat, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches \$3 25

Higher Branches, including common, each 80

D Latin and Greek, each 2 00

German and French, each 2 50

Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing 2 3 00

Colored crayons, and water colors, each 5 00

Painting 5 00

Har and wax flowers, each 3 00

Pellis work 3 00

Embroidery 1 50

Piano music, with use of instrument 10 00

Board \$1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and the per institutions in the country. The whole expenses—term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.

Second Quarter of summer session commences August 4, 1859.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER—A new paper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cents per annum. The paper includes postage stamps for the amount. Address to the Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.

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The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

An Old Line Whig speaks.

Address of Hon. William B. Reed, before the Democracy of Philadelphia

On Monday evening, Sept. 26th, an immense concourse of Democrats assembled at Jayne's Hall, when speeches were made by Benj. H. Brewster, W. H. Witte, Wm. B. Reed and others. The speech of Mr. Reed is one of great interest, as he was a strong Whig until within a short time and is a man of great ability and extensive acquirements:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow citizens—It is now more than two years since I have opened my lips on the subject of domestic politics, and it any one has come here to-night expecting me to say a word about the wretched local squabbles that—if we may believe the newspapers—are agitating the Democratic party, he will be disappointed. But if it will do any good—if it will strengthen any feeble heart, or tremble knees, to have the earnest cordial, and I hope disinterested testimony of one who has looked on the home incidents of the past two years from a distance, and therefore coolly and without prejudice, to the patriotism, integrity and ability of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, (applause,) that testimony shall not be withheld. I now abstain from discussing the important question whether the Collector of this Port—a gentleman of an entirely irreproachable private character—is a tyrant or not. I leave such matters to those who have a stake for them, and with the expression of my fixed belief that nine tenths of the respectable Democratic voters of this city regard such a strife and such questions precisely as I do—and that the real question for them, as patriots, to consider and decide, is how the Administration of the General Government is worthy of support, and by what means the integrity of that party, on whose success, in my poor judgment, the stability of the Union depends, is to be preserved. (Immense applause.)

I am quite conscious that in appearing here to-night I expose myself to the imputation or the recollection that I once was a Whig, and very recently an officeholder. I beg it to be understood that I never lose sight of either. When I remember I once was a Whig, I recall days when what was called the Whig party did not think its whole end and aim the slavery question—when Mr. Webster who was called a pretty good whig, supported a Fugitive Slave Law for the protection of Southern property against Northern fanaticism—when Mr. Clayton pronounced the Missouri bill unconstitutional—when Mr. Clay, as late as 1850, announced it to be his doctrine, (and we Whigs were very apt to take his notions as law,) that a territorial Legislature could not interfere with slavery, or rather with the tenure of slave property—the President's doctrine exactly—when Winfield Scott, whom Mr. Buchanan is now censured for employing on an errand specially suited to him, was a Whig candidate, and when the boundary Treaty of 1846—which the organs of the People's party are denouncing the President for making—was ratified by the votes of 15 Democrats and 23 Old Line Whigs, among whom I find such names as Berrien, and John M. Clayton, and John Davis, and William L. Dayton, (then a Whig) and George Evans, and Reverdy Johnson, and Daniel Webster. These are recollections that come thronging back when I am taunted with having been a Whig; and they teach me one other lesson of respect for the memory of ancient friendships, and of utter abhorrence of that iniquitous, ungentlemanly facility which permits men without a scruple or a blush, to disparage and defame those whom they once pretended to love, and in the sunshine of whose patronage (which for them seemed inexhaustible) they were so glad to bask. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to make the application. (Applause.)

How and why I ceased to be a Whig—and with what welcome I united myself with the Democratic party, you all know as well as I can tell you. I picked up yesterday a speech of Senator Toombs, and I find there a description of this process of change with which I considerate people often reproach me, which is most accurate. Let me read it to you. It tells my tale for me, and that of thousands like me. When the Whig party of the North marched over in a body to the Abolition camp, either directly and openly, or covertly and secretly through the American organization, a very large portion of the old Whigs saw that duty, patriotism, the safety of themselves and country required them to sustain the Democratic party, and they immediately united with it. (Applause.)

But I have been an office holder! The President of the United States thought fit, yielding to an impulse which no one found fault with, to select me for a high and responsible duty. How I discharged that duty it is not for me to say; but this I say, that if any success attended the mission with which I was honored—it was because the Government at Washington, and espe-

cially the President and Secretary of State, with whom I was in closest relation, from first to last, gave me a cordial and thorough support, which I could only repay by trying to do that which would redound most to the public benefit and the fame of the Administration, with which, I weal or woe, I am proud to say my reputation is indissolubly connected. In office and out of office I am the friend of the President. I wish there to be no mistake about this. The eloquent gentleman who has just addressed you, in speaking of some who acted with you in 1856, and who are with you now, spoke of them as "captured" Whigs; I have simply to suggest that he should have used the term "captivated". (Immense applause.)

But gentlemen, with these feelings—as a converted Whig—a Democrat of yesterday—an officeholder who has resigned his office—a warm personal friend of the President—and if I know my own heart, one who loves my country and the Constitution,—I come home and I am told there is fatal disorganization and discord—that there is mutiny in the camp—that with a contest before us more perilous to the Union than any yet waged—for the Fremont folly of 1856 will be nothing to the fierce fanaticism of 1860, there is danger of division on some such abstraction, for such it now is—as slavery in the Territories, I cannot persuade myself of this. This great meeting does not look like it. The great phalanx of the Southern Democracy seems compact. The cracks are merely on the surface. The minority in the North and East is steadfast, and if I mistake not the signs, may in some quarters become a majority. The opposition is hopelessly divided, and if it ever unites, can only do so on terms which will drive away all conservative men from it. In New York all is fanaticism of one sort or the other. In Pennsylvania, or at least in this region of it, judging by the papers, a gentle delusion seems to prevail—but there is no cohesion and no chance of it. All, then, gentlemen, depends on you—the resolute firm Democracy of the middle States. With the United South, the States of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, to whose close sympathy on constitutional principles justice is scarcely done, can save the day. But there must be no more bickering, no more discord. I do not mean, in any thing I have said, to underestimate the purity or importance of even the great abstract questions that divide the country. They are worthy of discussion. Whether, since, according to some, the Supreme Court has failed to decide among them, as to secession or division, I don't venture to say. But, let them be discussed temperately and discreetly. Let there be no vulgar denunciation—no calling nick names or giving the lie—and, above all, let those who have, as much at stake as the democracy of Pennsylvania in the coming contest, as well as 1860, show by their votes that all efforts to divide and disorganize them will fail.

Gentlemen, I came here to-night on a few moments' notice, to show by my presence and the few words I have uttered, how earnestly I sympathize with you, and how sincerely anxious I am for the success of the ticket you have nominated.

The immediate future is full of serious portents. Scarcely has Europe sunk into a sort of repose, and nothing agitates the public mind there but a doubt whether freedom or independence in Italy is to be crushed out or fostered, when the news comes—some of it today—that war has broken out on one shore of the Pacific and difficulty is threatened on the other, and the United States are in danger of being involved in both. These are obvious reasons that admonish us to a reserve on one of these subjects at least, but there is no reason that I should refrain from saying that the gravity of these portents, their relations to national and individual interests, ought to discourage a factious opposition to the Government of our country at this juncture, and to bid those who are its friends rally as one man to its support.

While the Hon. Wm. B. Reed was speaking, a large delegation of Democrats of the Fifth Ward, entered the room with a band of music, and were loudly cheered. Mr. R.'s remarks throughout, were greeted with the most uproarious applause.

Thomas E. Cochran.

This gentleman once represented York county in the Senate of Pennsylvania. During the session of 1839, when he was a member, the Legislature adjourned without passing an important bill, and the Governor of the Commonwealth re-assembled that body on the day following its adjournment. Meeting at the appointed time under the call of the Executive, the Legislature adjourned on the 17th of April until the 12th of May, taking a recess, and returning to their homes, for a period of twenty-five days. When the body again met, they remained in extra session until the 12th of June; and during that session the members voted to themselves pay, not only for the extra session, but also for the recess of twenty-five days whilst they were at home attending to their own business. Although Mr. Cochran voted against the resolution giving pay for the recess, yet, notwithstanding his heroic remonstrance, when the bill was passed, he quietly received the full salary, and POCKETED THE RESULT! The following letter from the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, written and published when he was a candidate for reelection in 1840, fully establishes this fact, which is not "known to every one."

Treasury Office of Pennsylvania,
September 21st, 1840.

John W. Forney, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Yours of

the 16th inst., enquiring whether Thomas E. Cochran drew pay as a member of the Senate, from your district, for the period intervening between the regular and extra sessions, is received. In reply, I can say HE DID; he drew for the extra session, one hundred and seventy-one dollars daily pay, and seven dollars and fifty cents for mileage.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN NIELSON,
Chief Clerk.

It is an old saying that "curses, like little chickens, always come home to roost," and the Opposition leaders will find out the truth of this adage before they are many weeks older. In the meantime let it not be forgotten, that THOMAS E. COCHRAN, ESQ., who the Opposition ask to be placed over the finances of this Commonwealth, received compensation for twenty-five days, when he was at home engaged in attending to his own private affairs, although, by his own vote, HE ADMITTED HE WAS NOT ENTITLED TO IT.—York Gazette.

The 'Extra' Georges.

A POOR RULE THAT DOESN'T WORK BOTH WAYS.

Last year the great argument made by the Opposition against DAVID HAY, one of the Democratic candidates for Assembly, was that he had voted against the "Extra Pay," but nevertheless had taken it. He was called "Extra Davy," and was ridiculed and abused without stint, on account of his having received the \$700 salary. We find in the Bedford Abolition organ, of Oct. 8th, 1858, the following article:

David Hay and Extra Pay!

Remember, taxpayers of Bedford County that DAVID HAY, the Lococo candidate for the Legislature from Somerset County took the two hundred Dollars EXTRA PAY, of the last Lococo Legislature, and applied it to his own use. If you oppose Legislators pocketing your money in the shape of EXTRA PAY, vote against him on next Tuesday. GEN. WILLIAMS is in the same boat with DAVID HAY, and will not do so if he can get some of the extra money, in case he should be elected.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE G. WALKER have pledged themselves against extra pay in any shape. Which will you choose, tax-payers of Bedford County? HAY, WILLIAMS and EXTRA-PAY or WILLIAMS and WALKER AGAINST EXTRA PAY?

Now, it is said that it is "a poor rule that doesn't work both ways." By the above article Messrs. Williams and Walker were pledged against "Extra Pay in any shape," which meant, of course, that they would have nothing to do with it, but that if the Legislature appropriated it to its members, they would refuse to receive it. By turning to the Pennsylvania House Journal, for 1859, pages 1159 and 1160, it will appear that Geo. W. Williams and Geo. G. Walker both received the Extra Pay salary of \$700! These men were solemnly pledged to receive only \$500, which is the salary of members without the Extra Pay of \$200 added by the Legislature of 1858, but they have not kept their pledges; they have deceived the people, and speculated on their confidence.—Wrecked it, it is a "poor rule that doesn't work both ways," and if the Extra Pay argument was good against David Hay last fall, it is ten times stronger against Williams and Walker, for they had made pledges in regard to it, and Hay never had. We, therefore, apply the language used by the Abolition organ last year, to its own candidates:

REMEMBER, taxpayers of Bedford county, that GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the Black Republican candidate for the Legislature from Somerset county, took the TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EXTRA-PAY, of the last Black Republican Legislature, and applied it to his own use. If you oppose Legislators pocketing your money in the shape of Extra Pay, vote against him.—Geo. V. WILLIAMS, is in the same boat with EXTRA PAY GEORGE WALKER, and will, no doubt do all he can to get some more of the Extraneous case he should be elected.

Practice vs. Preaching.

The Montrose Democrat gives the name of a Black-Republican Justice of the Peace of that town who has been guilty of whipping a negro woman nearly to death. This Justice is an inveterate negro-worshipper, and is always over-tilting with indignation at the Slave-holders for their cruelty to the blacks. This exposure is his lashings propensity toward defenseless black servants, is not very consistent with his pious profession. He preaches kindness and pities cruelty. This is characteristic of many of the same party. We could name prominent Black Republican in this County who has been guilty of whipping a little colored servant most unmercifully—runaways, until the blood ran down his limbs.—Ex.

Ben, said a father the other day to his delinquent son, I am busy now—but as soon as get time, I mean to give you a confounded flogging.—Don't hurry yourself, pa, replied the patient, I can wait!

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 10]
A Hard Dose for Old Whigs.

The black republicans have at last taken open ground against the fugitive-slave law, and as a party, demand either its repeal or its nullification. This ground was taken in the Ohio State convention last week, where among other things, "they demand the repeal of the fugitive slave act of 1850, as it is subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plain duties of humanity and justice, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world." The black-republican party is composed largely of those who formerly acted with the whig party, and we must acknowledge to a curiosity to know how this new test of faith will be received by such. Will they acquiesce in it, or will they rebel? As whigs they acquiesced in this very law; it was endorsed in their platform, and supported by their orators and their press. Are these very men now to stultify themselves and their action of former years by giving even a tacit acquiescence in this concession to the rampant abolitionism of the party with which they are now acting? It is well known that the abolitionists of the Western Reserve demanded this action from the State convention, and it dare not be refused. It was these very abolitionists who in 1844 defeated Henry Clay, the great leader of the whigs, and now the whigs, of to-day are asked to give over almost the last remnant of their conservatism to please them. Will it be done?

The whole black-republican party of Ohio, whigs and all, are now made to demand the repeal of this law. Let us see what the action of the whig party in former days. In their national platform in 1852 was the following resolution:

"That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress—THE ACT KNOWN AS THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW INCLUDED—are received and acquiesced in by the whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made; and will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the whig party and the integrity of the Union."

The law was passed under a whig Administration, signed by a whig President, and advocated, in Congress and out, by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—both good whig authority in their day. It was voted for by as many whigs as Democrats, among the former of whom were such men as John M. Berrien, John Bell, George E. Badger, Willie P. Mangum, John A. Pearce, Humphrey Marshall, Edward Stanley, the late Black-Republican candidate for governor in California, and by Wm. H. Bissell, now governor of Illinois. Daniel Webster touched the very path of the thing in a speech which he made in the Senate in the summer of 1860, when the bill was under discussion: "The principle of the restitution of runaway slaves," said he, "is not objectionable, unless the Constitution is objectionable. If the Constitution is right in that respect the principle is right, and the law providing for carrying it into effect is right." And again at Buffalo the next year, he used the following language:

"I was in Congress when the law was proposed. I was for a proper law. I had indeed proposed a different law. I was of opinion that a summary trial by jury might be had, which would satisfy the prejudices of the people; but I left the Senate, and went to another station, before the law was passed.—The law of 1850 was passed. Now I undertake as a lawyer, and on my professional character to say to you, and to all, that the law of 1850 is decidedly more favorable to the fugitive than Gen. Washington's law of 1793, and I tell you why. In the first place, the present law places the power in much higher hands—of independent judges of the supreme, circuit courts and district courts, and commissioners who are appointed to office for their law learning. Every fugitive is brought before a tribunal of high character, of eminent ability, of respectable station.

"Do you find among all those persons who oppose this fugitive slave law any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the Constitution? Tell me any such case! Tell me if any resolution was passed by the convention at Syracuse favoring the carrying out of the Constitution? Not one! The fact is, gentlemen, they oppose the whole—not a man of them admits that there ought to be any law on the subject. They deny altogether that the provisions of the Constitution ought to be carried into effect. Well, what do they say. Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts, and at Syracuse, in the State of New York. What do they say? That, so help them God, no colored man shall be sent back to his master in Virginia. Don't they say that? And for the fulfillment of that they pledged their lives, fortunes, and their sacred honor. [Laughter.] Their sacred honor! [Laughter.] They pledged their sacred honor to violate the laws of their country; they pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country! God bless them and help them who pledged their sacred honor in such a cause!"

Such was the action and such were the sentiments of the whig party, seven, eight and nine years ago. This action and these sentiments were universally received by all the whigs of those days. Since that time the whig party

has been dissolved, and most of those who acted with it have united themselves with the Black-Republican party here at the North which is under the influence of the abolitionists as we see it plainly is in Ohio. What are they now asked to do? Simply to declare that "abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world" of which they approved but a few years ago. This is what they must do if they continue to act with the Black-Republican party; they must condemn their own action and vilify the men whom they have ever accepted as the rightful exponents of constitutional and governmental questions. Is not this likely to prove most too hard a dose for the old whigs? Will not they now discountenance all efforts to continue or renew this agitation, whenever, or however, the attempt may be made," as they declared in 1852?

Money Wanted!

Some time ago we noticed an address issued by the Black Republican National Committee, earnestly calling for money to be used in the printing and distribution of electioneering documents. The call must have been a successful one, as a short time since we received two tracts, under the frank of JOHN COVODE, a Republican member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania—the one entitled "Land for the Landless," and the other "How we are Governed." Both are "catch voters," as their titles clearly indicate. With such stuff, and under fraudulent franks of Republican members of Congress—under the recent decision of the Postmaster General refusing to send documents without they have on them the genuine frank of the member—the mails will no doubt be lumbered from now until the Presidential election of 1860, and if the Post Office Department don't pay expenses, the Democracy will get all the blame.

The franking privilege has long been enough abused by members of Congress themselves, and Republican members should not employ every Tom, Dick and Harry to do the same thing. All the documents not properly franked were tabooed by the Postmaster General, and every good man of every party will give him credit for his decision. It is proper that the Opposition should have the same facilities through the mails as the Democrats, for the transmission of their heavy electioneering literature, but neither party should be allowed to abuse the privilege as the Republicans with John Covode and others at their head, have been doing.

But to return from this digression. The Republican leaders are beginning to dun the "friends of freedom" for money. "Money," "money," say they, "makes the mare go."—Here is the form of the demand made by the Republican National Committee:

"To give practical effect to these suggestions an adequate amount of money will be required, for the legal and faithful expenditure of which the undersigned will hold themselves responsible."

"Money," for what? To promote the cause of freedom by keeping free States out of the Union, as was attempted in the cases of Oregon and Minnesota! "Money" to enable them to "resist the laws of the land," and defeat the election of judges "who recognize the laws," as Mr. Giddings and Judge Spaulding of Ohio recommended! "Money" to subsidize the press, and buy votes! What is the necessity for "money"? Has the Kansas fund become exhausted? What has become of the hundreds of thousands of dollars filched from the hands of honest but unsuspecting industry by the freedom shriekers of '55 and '56? Is the same cheat to be repeated in '59? We apprehend the Republican masses will demand that these demagogues render an account of their stewardship before they trust them with further means.

This Republican circular is an advertisement that a herd of idlers, pascal singers, sharpers and cheats are soon to be commissioned by the Republican National Committee to ransack the land upon an errand of money begging. We caution our Republican friends to beware of these wolves in sheep's clothing.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON, DEL.—The Democratic ticket, for Municipal Officers in Wilmington, Del., was elected on Tuesday last by majorities ranging from 183 for Mayor, to 50 for Assessor. The opposition elected a Treasurer by 89 majority. Last fall the Opposition carried the city by a decided majority.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION in Leavenworth Kansas, has resulted in favor of the Democrats by a small majority.

THE COMMONWEALTH in a recent suit at Harrisburg, recovered a verdict of \$14,313 against Schuylkill county, for unpaid taxes.

A dandy with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the clown requested him to take it out of his mouth as he might learn the other monkeys bad habits.

"Sonny" why don't you have your ma wash your face?"

"Couldn't be did, old woman," 'cause dad's a Black Republican!"