

Bedford Gazette.



VOLUME 56.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2910.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1860.

VOL. 3. NO. 50.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,
At the following terms, to wit:
\$1.50 per annum, in advance.
\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.
No subscription taken for less than six months.
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DOUGLAS.

Men may rail about their Lincoln;
Of their Hamlin they may tell;
Of their Everett may bluster,
While they brag about their Bell;
But the Democrats have Douglas,
Who is armed with Truth and Right,
And his soldiers are the voters,
In their majesty and might.

On the records of our country
There is not a brighter name
Than the honored name of Douglas,
Who shall ever live in fame.
He will stand a loyal statesman,
Famed for wisdom and for wit;
For above the man who's honored
For a pile of rails he split.

With the stars and stripes above us,
Floating o'er the brave and free,
We will vote for Stephen Douglas,
Who our Commodore shall be;
And our "Ship of State," in safety,
O'er the stormy sea he'll sail,
While, behind the mast, Abe Lincoln
Will be looking o'er the rail.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the Platform of the National Democratic Party, on which STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON have been placed as candidates for President and Vice President of this Union. Because of the adoption of this platform, the fire-eaters and disunionists bolted from the Convention and set up their irregular candidates. We call upon every Democrat into whose hands this paper may fall, to read this Platform carefully and thoroughly, and having done so, to make up his mind conscientiously and without prejudice, as to whether it does not set forth the true Democratic doctrine. One thing cannot be denied; viz: it is the Cincinnati Platform, on which James Buchanan was elected; it is the Platform demanded by Yancey and his confederates in 1856, under the same threats made by them and carried out at Charleston and Baltimore; it is the Platform on which Pierce was elected, on which Cass was placed as a candidate, and on which Polk was carried into the Presidential chair. Are Democrats now prepared to violate and desert it? Honor, honesty, consistency forbids!

The Platform and Resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Platform adopted by the Convention at Charleston was as follows:
Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matters.

[The portion of the Cincinnati platform relating to the slavery question is the following:]
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 interfere with the question 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, the 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.

5 That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and on the report of Mr. Madison to the Vir-

ginia resolutions 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, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as a paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms, concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and to incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purpose, it consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws, establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2 That this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed both by 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 the 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 compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American 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.

[And the Charleston Convention passed the following additional Resolutions:]
Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional power of the government as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character and subversive to the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

To the foregoing the Baltimore Convention added the following resolution:
Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform that during the existence of Territorial governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the federal constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the general government.

F. W. Hughes, Esq., anti-Douglas delegate to the National Convention from Schuylkill county, publishes a card in his county paper, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"At Baltimore I voted for the minority report upon the contested seats, for reasons that were conclusive to my own mind, but which it could serve no good purpose now to discuss. Whether the action of the Convention was right or wrong on this subject, still a decided majority of the original convention remained unaffected either by the new delegates admitted or by the withdrawal of others on account of such admission. The Convention then remained as the only true National Democratic Convention. I therefore felt it my duty to continue to act with it. Accordingly I participated in the two ballots for the Presidential candidate, and voted both times for James Guthrie. I also assented to the resolution declaring the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas to be unanimous.

In view, therefore, of the facts that Stephen A. Douglas stands upon the platform of principles which I supported at Charleston, and that he is beyond all successful ground of question, the nominee of the only National Democratic Convention, I have not hesitated as to my duty to give that nomination a cordial support.

Besides, too, in Judge Douglas, the Democratic party of the nation will have a standard-bearer and champion of the principles incorporated in the platform of the Convention, for which he has heretofore contended with almost superhuman power, and which affords for him the guarantee that in case of his election to the Presidency, those principles will be faithfully enforced."

EXTRAORDINARY elopement.—Mr. Jones' dog eloped with Mr. Brown's dinner.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

SPEECHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

On Saturday night, near midnight, June 23, Judge DOUGLAS was serenaded at his residence in Washington. After two bands had played several airs, loud calls were made for Mr. DOUGLAS, and when he presented himself on the steps of his residence, another immense shout went up. When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and your enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd have assembled spontaneously, and without previous notice, demonstrate an earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard-bearer of the only political organization which is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from Abolitionism and Disunion, is indeed, an honor of which any citizen may well be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibilities of the position, and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and the wisdom to comply with all its requirements. [Applause.] Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism which places the Union itself in imminent peril. This antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other for the purpose of extending slavery into those regions where the people do not want it. [Cries of "That's true."] The ultra men in both sections demand Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. They agree in respect to the power and the duty of the Federal Government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power. The one demands the intervention of the Federal Government for slavery and the other against it. Each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace and harmony of the whole country. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] On the other hand, the position of all conservative and Union-loving men is, or at least ought to be, that of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. [That is the true doctrine," and immense applause.] This was the position of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest of 1848, 1852, and 1856. This was the position upon which Clay, and Webster, and Cass, and the friends of the Union, of all political affinities at that day established the Compromise measures of 1850. Upon this common ground of non-intervention they routed and put to flight the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, in that memorable contest. [Cries of "We will do it again," and three cheers.] It was on this common ground of non-intervention that Whigs and Democrats agreed to stand in their respective party platforms of 1852. The Whig party adhered faithfully to this principle so long as its organization was maintained, and the Democratic party still retains it as the keystone of the political arch which binds the Federal Union together. [Tremendous applause.] To this cardinal principle of non-intervention has the Democratic party renewed the pledge of its faith at Charleston and at Baltimore. [Cheers and cries of "We will keep the faith."] As the chosen representative of that great party, it is my fixed purpose to keep the faith and redeem that pledge at all hazards and under all circumstances. [Three cheers for Douglas.] The safety of the Union depends upon a strict adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. Intervention means disunion. Intervention, whether by the North or by the South, whether for or against slavery, tends directly to disunion. Upon this identical question an attempt is now being made to divide and destroy the Democratic party. Because the minority of interventionists could not intimidate the majority into an abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention, they have seceded from the organization of the Democratic party, and are endeavoring to form a new party in hostility to it. [Cries of "let them go," "we can whip the disunionists North and South," etc.]

Secession is disunion. Secession from the Democratic party means secession from the Federal Union. [That's so," and applause.] Those who enlist under the secession banner now, will be expected on the 4th of March next to take up arms against the constituted authorities in certain contingencies. We have been told that in a certain event the South must forcibly resist the inauguration of the President elect, while we find those who are loudest in their threats of such resistance engaged in the scheme to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and thereby secure the election of the Republican candidate. Does not this line of policy look to disunion? [Cries of "Yes," "It cannot be effected," &c.]

Intelligent men must be presumed to understand the tendency and consequences of their own action. Can the seceders fail to perceive that their efforts to divide and defeat the Democratic party, if successful, must lead directly to the secession of the Southern States? I trust that they will see what must be the result of such a policy, and return to the organization and platform of the party before it is too late to save the country. [Applause.]

The Union must be preserved. [Cheers.]—The constitution must be maintained inviolate, [renewed cheering,] and it is our mission under Divine Providence, as I believe, to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for Douglas.]

My friends, I have detained you too long, and will close by renewing the expression of my sincere thanks.

Many voices—Go on, go on.

Mr. Douglas. No, it is nearly Sabbath morning. [A voice, We will listen to you for a year

and I merely made my appearance to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me by so large a meeting at this late hour of the night. I recognize among you the faces of many of my old friends, and a large number of my immediate neighbors from Illinois, as well as others from almost every State of the Union.—I only regret that my house is not large enough to enable me to invite you in and take you individually by the hand. [A voice, Your heart is big enough."] Tremendous enthusiasm and three times three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas, the next President of the United States.]

SPEECH OF HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following is the speech of the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, last night, at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the National Democratic Party, and fellow-citizens: I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic message in Baltimore, at three o'clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with this nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it, but invariably argued that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, most distinguished for his talents and great public services.

This was my earnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention in its wisdom deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that discrimination should rule to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the house of its professed friends, and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition. It is on the eve of a sectional conflict, which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which impelled the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Convention at Charleston instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and I think properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States. Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post, they had the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South.

Thus reduced by the secessions, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The Convention re-assembled on the 18th. The seceding delegations were returned—some accredited to Richmond, and others to Baltimore, by the way of Richmond—instructed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if it was refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted, and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats, and they all took umbrage at the decisions of the Convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.—And they claim to be the National Democracy of the United States!

Now, if they were actuated by principle; if it were their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time to bring that subject before the Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable: they were waging war against a distinguished man, not for the maintenance of principle. They were willing to jeopardize the integrity of the Democratic party, and the triumph of its cherished principles, rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite.—Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. Douglas to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South, united, could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party?

I question not the patriotism of any, but the people will hold them responsible sooner or later for all the ills that may flow from their errors. I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston. And why do I say so? Because it was the agreement between the North and the South that the slavery agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the Territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and practically applied to the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was adopted by the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of Franklin Pierce in that year, and of James

Buchanan in 1856. It is perhaps the best ground of compromise between the North and South which human ingenuity can devise.

It is understood by the people of all sections, and by it the Democratic party, at least, of all sections should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section over the other, because it refers all questions of dispute between the subject of slavery to the final arbitration of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is therefore safe for the North, and safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, slavery will go; where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. That finds an illustration in New Mexico, where slavery is established, and in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the slavery laws of New Mexico, on the one hand, and the anti-slavery laws of Kansas on the other, were made and rejected in the Senate of the United States.

Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain that the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? But by their rejection, non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet.—Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to it by every consideration of interest, and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism and the North into the ranks of Black Republicanism.

I do not say every man of the North, for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts. But I mean that the free-labor States would be controlled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either house of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South.

I trust that this condition of things may never exist; but if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved. Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention, as advocated by the new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country.

The question is now distinctly presented to the people, whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the slavery agitation, by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind, and security to the Union, by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fairly made up. It is intervention or non-intervention.—Its decision involves the destinies of this great Republic, and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it, the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils?

It has been the mission of the Democratic party of the Union, in a thousand perils, to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution. I look to it with confidence.—Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed, and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring.—Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes. I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgment for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done, I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

"WHICH CUP?"

We once heard of a sign painted on stripes so that it read, seen on one side, "FOREIGN," on one side, "DOMESTIC," and full in the front, "LIQUORS." A sign on this plan would suit the People's Party admirably well. For instance:

"FOREIGNERS" "NATIVES,"
SOLD HERE.

Under such a sign Col. Curtin could electioneer to immense advantage. In the hand nearest the East he might hold the Resolutions which he is pledged to elevate at any cost—among them this:
Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.—Harrisburg, Feb. 22d, 1860.

In the other hand should be nervously grasped this:
Fourteenth, That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired.—Chicago, May 22d, 1860.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS SAY.

[From the *Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard*, a strong Administration paper.]

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—We to-day place at our mast head the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and that of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President, they being the regular nominees of the Baltimore Convention. The Convention ended as we feared it would do. There was a secession of some of the Southern delegates.—They came there with but one idea—that of protection of slavery in the territories. To this they determined to adhere, and for this sacrifice everything. They were willing to abide by the will of the majority, providing that will did not conflict with their own wishes. They would have abided by any decision of the Convention, provided there was nothing in it to conflict with their slave code. In this whim they were not sustained, and the result was that they seceded and organized a Convention of their own. The remaining delegates then proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and on the third ballot nominated Mr. Douglas for President, and on the first ballot Mr. Fitzpatrick for Vice President.

We have no hesitation in fully indorsing these nominations. They were made by the regular convention, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present, and afterwards were made unanimous—they therefore received more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and that was all that was required had all the members of the Convention been present. We therefore regard Mr. Douglas as the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and as such we shall yield him a hearty support.

[From the *Chambersburg Valley Spirit*, opposed to Douglas up to the day of his nomination.]

THE NOMINATIONS.—The action of the Convention has not disappointed any one. From the course pursued at Charleston it was evident that the same men would enact the same scenes over again at Baltimore. A portion would stick by the Convention till the moment of balloting, and then, when they found their disorganizing efforts too puny to trample the wishes of the masses of the party under feet, they would withdraw and present a ticket with a view to stab deeper at the vitals of the party by an attempt to defeat the regularly nominated candidate of the Convention. This they have accomplished, but it is all that they will accomplish. The Democratic party can not—must not—be divided in this or any other contest; and woe to the men who will attempt it. We cannot see the wisdom or glory of suffering a defeat with two candidates in the field, when victory with one is certain. Those who will lend their support to an irregular nomination at this time can have no other object in view than the breaking up of the party altogether. Such a calamity, if it were the nomination can only be averted by extending a faithful and undivided support to the candidates regularly nominated by the Democratic National Convention. The ticket that we this day place at the head of our columns received the support of the representatives of the party who stuck by our National Convention—remained in at Charleston and held their seats at Baltimore by an unbroken and uninterrupted claim. Their decision we are bound to respect and can know no other. Love of party—love of country, and fidelity to every recognized usage of the Democratic organization, secretly demands for this nomination our hearty support. We honestly believe that in the end all the jealousies, heartburnings and antagonisms that now exist will be healed, and that the sober, good sense of the party will impel every man in the ranks to unite harmoniously and with enthusiasm on our ticket and carry it forward to victory.

We have not the space to say much in respect to our candidates in this issue of our paper, nor is it required—the name and fame of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS are household words over the land.

OLD ABE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The friends of "Old Abe" are uniting in their exertions to make him out a great soldier as well as a great statesman. The following account of one of his performances in the military line deserves a place in his biography:

At the time of the Black Hawk war, "Abe" enlisted. The company mustered 80 mounted men. They started off in fine spirits to engage in the deadly fray. Arriving at a point on the prairie about 200 miles from the Indian lines, the party bivouacked for the night, picketed their horses, and slept on their arms. The method of picketing their horses was that in common use—fastening a huge rope some 80 feet in length to a stake firmly planted, and then using smaller lines of considerable length, one end attached to the animal's neck, and the other to the main rope. During the night the sentinel imagined he saw the Indians, and immediately discharged his old fuses. The camp was aroused in an instant, and each sprang to the saddle. "Old Abe" shot out in the darkness on his charger like lightning until the ropes "thove taut," when over he went, horse and himself, headlong. Thinking himself caught in an Indian ambush, he gathered up, mounted, putting spurs to his horse, took the opposite side, but soon brought up as before, horse and rider tumbling headlong. "Old Abe" got up, thinking he was surrounded, and shouted out in elegant German, "GENTLEMEN INDIANS, Ich gehn auf und sagen nichts. Ich haben kein degen zu geben. Alles ich bitten is barmherzigheit."

How THE PRESS RESPONDS.—The Democratic papers of this State are wheeling into line in support of regular nominations. So far as received at this office, twenty-two have raised the Douglas flag—three paid pensioners advocate the seceder's ticket—and three have not decided which to support.