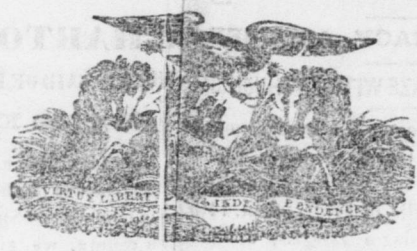


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The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Campaign Songs. A CAMPAIGN DITTY.

Air—Wait for the wagon.
Will you come with me, good Democrats,
And rally around our flag,
To fight the Black Republicans,
Who play the game of brag?
We'll meet them in discussion,
We'll meet them at the polls,
We'll meet those same old Coons again,
And drive them to their holes.
Chorus—Then wait for the wagon,
The Democratic wagon,
Wait for the wagon,
And you'll all take a ride.
We'll ride them up Salt River,
To their homes again;
We'll give them no fresh water,
Except a Loco reigo;
Master Lincoln shall be Captain,
While Hamlin takes the gun,
And Curtin play the banjo,
While Sambo beats the drum.
Chorus—Then wait for the wagon, &c.
Our wagon comes from Illinois,
By Democrats 'twas made,
And made of good old hickory,
So you need not be afraid;
Then all aboard, ye Federal tribe,
We'll ticket every man,
That goes the negro worshippers,
Or goes the mongrel clan.
Chorus—Then wait for the wagon, &c.
I know that Lincoln can't come in,
For Douglas is the man,
The "Little Giant" of the West
Will raise his happy hand;
Then bear in mind ye Democrats,
Next November is the time,
We'll put the Little Giant in
The chair of Washington.
Chorus—Then wait for the wagon, &c.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.
In a few weeks you will be called upon to perform the most important duty that ever devolved upon you as American citizens. At no time in the history of our country was your action invested with deeper interest nor fraught with greater consequences. Pennsylvania is again the battle ground of the Union; and upon her decision in October next, will depend in a great measure, the triumph or defeat of the Republican party in the November contest. Deeply impressed with this truth, the Democratic State Executive Committee desires briefly to address you. It needs no lengthy argument at this time to call you to a sense of duty. In the crisis now impending, every true patriot can see at a single glance the pathway he should tread with unflinching footsteps.
Ever since the separation of the National Democracy at Baltimore, the State Committee has earnestly labored to promote the union of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It has sought no other object, it has struggled to produce no other result. When the chasm yawned that threatened to engulf the powerful organization which, in times past, has been able to contend successfully with the foes of the Constitution and the confemmers of the equality of the States, the great heart of the American people was filled with dread, and the Democratic masses were overwhelmed with consternation. The Republican party viewed our interminable warfare with ill-disguised delight. Its leaders, confident of success, boldly denounced their dangerous and treasonable sentiments. The advocates of the odious doctrines of Seward, Sumner, Lincoln and John Brown, became reckless and defiant. They believed that the prestige of success which had crowned the labors of the Reading Convention was irrevocably broken, and they promptly made the Keystone State the field of their active and energetic exertions. On our soil the battle is to be fought, and with our people the victory or defeat must be accomplished.
In this emergency, the State Committee, actuated by feelings of patriotism, and prompted only by a wish to secure the triumph of the "good old cause," endeavored to agree upon a course of action that would enable the Democratic masses to unite upon one Electoral ticket, and thus permit them to make a common effort against the candidates of the Republican party. After much deliberation, a plan of union was agreed upon, which, if faithfully executed, will unquestionably produce this patriotic result.— In such a crisis it requires no words to prove the wisdom of any effort that will firmly consolidate the opposition to our common political enemy. It is simply a question between Republicanism and Democracy; and, as such, it is committed with confidence to the calm good sense of the people of Pennsylvania.
It cannot be denied that the union of the

Democratic party will result in a brilliant triumph in October. On that initial battle all our energies must now be concentrated. We have a leader worthy of our cause. With an enthusiasm never before equalled in any political assemblage, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, was selected as our standard bearer in that important contest. He did not seek the nomination. He repeatedly declined being a candidate for the office. When struggling partisans met at Reading to advance the interests of their peculiar favorites, he remained in the quiet retirement of his own home, with no thought of personal advancement, and anxious only for the success of Democratic principles. The presentation of his name to the Convention was met by a prompt withdrawal, at his urgent solicitation. But when the voice of the people unanimously proclaimed him the leader of the party in his native Commonwealth, he did not refuse to obey the call to duty, yet seeking no preference by any word or act of his own. The record of his life is the record of a Pennsylvania patriot. In every position he has occupied, he has obeyed the instincts of his nature in laboring for the good of those who gave him place and power. The purity of his private character; the ability which marks every act of his public life; the devotion he has shown to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania in the halls of our National Congress and State Legislature; the zeal he has ever brought to bear upon all questions involving the true policy of our State Government; and the conservatism which has always characterized his views upon National issues, make him eminently worthy of the support and confidence of all who have at heart the abiding welfare of Pennsylvania freemen. In asking you to do battle for such a champion, the State Committee feels that it is only calling upon you to guard and protect your vital interests. You will not be thus appealed to in vain. The people are with the Democratic party, and will follow its flag, because it is the party of the Union and the Constitution. It has never ceased to struggle for the elevation of the masses, and for the establishment of the true policy of government. Its power is exhibited in the rapid growth of our extended boundaries, in the general prosperity and happiness of our people, and in the free and liberal character that has been given to our political institutions. In invoking thorough and complete organization throughout the State in behalf of the party, a simple duty is required of the Democratic masses. The State Committee is now actively engaged in endeavoring to secure this sure and certain precursor of victory. We must be united in the contest, or our cause is utterly hopeless. Parties, as well as nations, perish before the evil genius of dissension. Although clouds and darkness may surround us, the union of the Democracy will avert every calamity by which we may be threatened, and will carry our banner in triumph through the storm of battle.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1860.

A. R. STEPHENS ON THE STUMP.

The Hon. A. R. Stephens, of Georgia, has already taken the stump for Douglas and Johnson. He made his first speech at Augusta, on the 1st of September. The telegraph furnishes us the following outline of his remarks:
"Mr. Stephens said he appeared reluctantly before the people, and only did so because he could not refuse the invitation of his old constituents. The signs of the times portend evil. Everything seems tending to national disruption and general anarchy. Whether this tendency was to be arrested depended on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present great crisis. He was for Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees. Whether Douglas received two thirds of the electoral vote or not according to the usages of the party, he received the two thirds vote of the convention. The two-thirds rule was adopted upon parliamentary understanding, such as is provided by the constitution, to pass a law over the veto of the President. Any other construction is impracticable. Whether Douglas got two hundred and twelve votes as asserted on one side, or one hundred and fifty-four, as alleged on the other, he (Douglas) received more than a two third vote after the seceders left. He (Stephens) supported the ticket because the candidates stood upon the time honored platform of non-intervention, the only principle which can preserve the Union. The objections urged against Douglas by the seceders, were that he refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves.
"Douglas refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories; hence they oppose him, and refuse to vote for such a law themselves. Mr. Stephens defended Douglas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that Douglas agreed with every principle decided in the Dred Scott case, but also insisted that the point how far a territorial Legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery had not been decided. No case involving this principle had been before the court. The position of Douglas is that of perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with respect to the rights of persons and property. Mr. Douglas believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, virtually exclude slavery. He (Stephens) differed with Mr. Douglas on this point, but it was a matter of no practical importance because if the majority of the people of a Territory opposed slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it.
"Patlander, fresh from the sod, and anxious to secure a humming bird, caught a hornet instead. It stung him, when Pat instantly exclaimed—
"Holy Saint Patrick! how hot his little foot is!"

REPUBLICANISM AND NEGRO EQUALITY.

In Massachusetts the Republicans have enfranchised negroes and disfranchised all foreign born citizens—that is, they extend to the negro the right to vote after a residence of six months in the State, whereas they compel a FOREIGN WHITE MAN to remain there TWO YEARS AFTER HE HAS BEEN NATURALIZED before they allow him to vote.
In New York the Republicans have given Negroes the right of suffrage under a property qualification. His negro is worth \$250 or over he is equal to white Republican; if he is worth only \$249.99 cents he isn't.
In Ohio a mulatto is allowed to vote, and is accounted a white citizen, under a decision of the Republican Supreme Court of that State.
The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature proposed an amendment to their Constitution, if winter, which would effectually prohibit suffrage, but the Republicans defeated the measure.
In Cleveland the Republican Board of Education compel white children to sit with negroes in the public schools—one of the members of the Board declaring that "he would rather see his child sit beside a negro than beside a trizze-headed Irish or a bar-headed Dutch one."
Sixty Republican members of Congress, lordly endorsed the following sentiment in Harper's week: "Not to be an abolitionist is to be a willful and diabolical instrument of the devil."
The Freeport Journal (Rep.) says: "We believe that the negro is human—that he has a soul—and so far as his rights are concerned he should enjoy all the social and political rights of the white man."
When John Brown was convicted of murder and hung for his crime, the Republicans held sympathy meetings in all their strongholds, and tolled bells, and passed resolutions that John Brown was a christian martyr, and the gallows upon which he was hung more glorious than the cross of Christ.
From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.
PUSH ON THE COLUMN.
Dr. T. W. Keen, one of the North Carolina electors, has written a letter declining to give the Breckinridge ticket, regarding Douglas and Johnson as the regular nominees.
The Osceola (Mo.) Democrat has taken down the names of Breckinridge and Lane and put those of Bell and Everett. The wind and tide are both setting strong in that direction.
The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy states that Col. O. A. Lochrane, of Macon, has declared his intention to give his cordial support to Douglas and Johnson, and will address the citizens of Atlanta at an early date.
The American (Ga.) Republican, of August 17th, says: "The Hon. James L. Seward, the Douglas elector for the first Congressional district, addressed a large meeting of his fellow citizens at the court house in this place on Wednesday night last. He poured hot shot into the Breckinridge camp. It was an able speech. A few such speeches as Mr. Seward's and the disunion party of Sumter county won't poll one hundred votes in November next.
Four more papers, says the Vernon (La.) Times, have dropped Breckinridge in that State and come out boldly for Douglas and Johnson, Union and equality. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Citizen has done the same.
McGibra Rogers having been appointed a member of the Executive committee of the Shelby county, Tenn., Breckinridge and Lane association, states in a card in the Memphis Appeal, that he declines acting with that party, and will support Douglas and Johnson.
Water H. Payne, one of the electors on the New York Breckinridge and Lane ticket, declines to serve. He states in a card in the New York News, that he is for Douglas and Johnson.
A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Whig writing from Patrick Court-house, Va., says that the Breckinridge and Lane party of that county was rather hard up for delegates.— They appointed, as delegates to the convention, the following gentlemen, who are all for Douglas and Johnson: Geo. W. Penn, Col. Charles Pass, G. W. Cheeley, J. W. Shelton, and several others.
A GOOD REPUBLICAN.
A Republican, named John A. Andrews, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He is a capital standard bearer for this abolitionized party of New England. He presided on the 19th of last November, at a John Brown sympathy meeting, in Boston. In a speech he made upon the occasion, he said:
"We are to-night in the presence of a great and an awful sorrow, which has fallen like a pall upon many families whose hearts fail, whose affections are lacerated, and whose hopes are crushed—(no sympathy for the wives and children of the murdered men of Harper's Ferry)—all of hope left on earth destroyed by an event which under the Providence of God, I pray will be overruled for that good which was contemplated and intended by John Brown himself."
"I pause not to consider, because it is wholly outside of the duty or the thought of this assembly to-night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and his associates in Virginia, was wise or foolish, right or wrong. I only know that whether the enterprise itself was one or the other, John Brown himself was right."
"I sympathize with the man, I sympathize with the idea, because I sympathize with, and believe in the eternal right."
"Is it usual with the people of Boston to sympathize with murderers?"

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
John Brownian appears to be at work in the Lone Star State, and the torch of the incendiary and dagger of the assassin—not content with the blood spilt in Kansas—has invaded a sovereign State—and is doing the bidding of Abolitionism. Comment is unnecessary, read the facts! Joshua R. Giddings' servile war has commenced and abolitionism has armed slaves with poison to do the work of civilizing and christianizing Texas by murdering their masters. Will not the Republicans organize an aid society, to carry on the "glorious reform?" Can't John Brown be raised up to assist in the wreck of freedom!
By the Southern mail, received last night, we have several items of Texas news in regard to the Abolition excitement in that State. The *Acadouches Chronicle* gives the following:
Ellis County.—A young man who had been employed at store in Waxshatchie, was hung a few days since for giving strychnine to slaves to put in wells.
Smith County.—The man who was shot in the attempt to set fire to Tyler has been found dead.
Cherokee Nation.—The Paris Press speaks of a rumor that a bloody fight had taken place in the nation between Abolitionists and pro-slavery men, in which 150 of the former were killed, and 7 of the latter. This story is most probably a fabrication.
Wood County.—On the 29th ult., an armed committee escorted the notorious J. E. Lemon out of Wood county. Just before which, he signed a document binding himself under penalty of his life not to return to Wood county, nor publish or circulate Abolition documents in the State.
Cherokee County.—The citizens of Cherokee have organized for their protection.
More Incendiarism.—Another attempt has been made to fire buildings near Tyler also in Brenham and in Georgetown.
The *Houston Telegraph* of the 11th says:
We learn from a gentleman who passed through Henderson, in Rock county, on Monday morning, that the town of Henderson, was set on fire last Sunday night, the 5th inst., and was almost entirely consumed. Every house on the square, except one, including all the business houses in the place, was destroyed.
The people of Henderson, our informant says, put no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol or keep watch. The fire was discovered on Sunday night about nine o'clock. No clue had been discovered of the perpetrators of the deed.
Precher Hung at Veal's Station.—The Fort Worth Chief, of the 2d inst., has the following brief notice of the execution of an Abolitionist conspirator:
We learn that a preacher by the name of Boley was hung at Veal's station last week, for being an active Abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him.
A Discovery in Brenham.—The Brenham Ranger, of the 10th inst., says:
A few days since, several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledged to their having given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous plot.
Trouble in Tennessee Colony.—The *Fairfield Pioneer*, of the 9th inst., has the following:
Mr. Teague, a printer in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place on Sunday, the 5th inst., who were proved to be guilty of inciting insurrection among the slaves of that neighborhood. Their names are Anthony Wyrick, and his cousin Alfred Cable.— They were engaged near the colony at their trade of wagon-making and blacksmithing, where they have been living for four or five years. Wyrick had been previously taken up for harboring and selling liquor to the negroes. Negroes were found in the possession of firearms and strychnine, furnished by these men.
The *Houston Telegraph*, of the 11th inst., says:
On Monday last, a white man rode up to Mr. Dick Breeding's near Round Top, at noon, and finding nobody but a negro girl at home, questioned her about run away horses, &c., and finally asked how she and the negroes were satisfied. He then went off, and fifteen minutes after returned with three negroes, demanding something to eat. The woman gave them food. After eating, they broke open a trunk in search of money. They then put a shovel full of fire in the bed, and left. After they had gone, the negro woman extinguished the fire, and then ran to the overseer's house, to tell him what had happened. The affair caused a good deal of excitement.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Democratic press of the seven Northwestern States stands as follows:
DOUGLAS. BRECKINRIDGE.
Ohio, 75 5
Indiana, 63 5
Illinois, 91 5
Michigan, 39 5
Wisconsin, 35 4
Iowa, 39 4
Minnesota, 11 9
Total, 353 28
It is an indisputable fact that one-half of the Breckinridge papers included in the above, are sustained from the salaries of Federal officials.

GOV. WISE AND MR. DOUGLAS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gov. Wise to the Democrats of Illinois, during the memorable campaign of 1858, in that State. Judge Douglas was a candidate for re-election to the U. States Senate, and his opponent was Abraham Lincoln, the present Republican candidate for the Presidency. It will not be denied that Judge Douglas and his competitor ran upon the same issues that now divide parties:
"Maintaining these and the like principles, I deem it to be the aim of the struggle of the devoted Democracy in this signal contest; and so understanding them, I glory in their declarations and defenses. I would sacrifice much and go far to uphold your arms in this battle. I would most gladly visit your people, address them, and invoke them to stand fast by the standard of their faith and freedom, and never to let go the truths for which they contend, for they are vital and cardinal, and essential, and can never be yielded without yielding liberty itself.
"But, sir, I am like a tied man, bound to my duties here; and, if my office would allow me to leave it, I could not depart from the bedside of illness in my family, which would probably recall me before I could reach Illinois; and my own state of health admonishes me that I ought not undertake a campaign as arduous as that you propose. I know what the labors of the stump are, and am not yet done suffering bodily from my efforts for the Democracy in 1855. For these reasons I cannot obey your call; but permit me to add: fight on! fight on! fight on! Never yield but in death and victory! And, oh! that I was unbound, and could do more than look on, throbbing with every pulse of your glorious struggle, with its every blow and breath—cheered with its hopes and chafed with its doubts. You have my prayers, and I am, Yours truly,
"Which do you prefer?
The following is the briefest—and, withal, truthful—presentation of the platforms of the Democratic, and two sectional parties, on the slavery question, that we have seen:
"Let Congress interpose to PROTECT Slavery in the Territories."—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
"Let Congress interpose to PREVENT Slavery in the Territories."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
"Let the PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES DETERMINE THE QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
ATROCIOUS SENTIMENT.—In a speech lately made by Carl Shurz, the German infidel, at a Lincoln meeting, he used the following language:
"May the God in human nature be aroused, and pierce the very soul of our nation with an energy that shall sweep as with the besom of destruction, this abomination of slavery from the land.
"You call this revolutionary. IT IS. In this we need revolution; WE MUST, WE WILL HAVE IT!"
"LET IT COME!"
Of course when he comes to Pennsylvania, he will claim conservatism for Lincoln and the Republican party. At least that is the style of speaking adopted by their speakers, so far in the campaign, to suit the locality.
A BOY OF THE TIMES.
"I say, sonny, whose pigs are these?"
"Old son's sir."
"Whose sow is it?"
"The old man's, sir."
"Well then, who is the old man?"
"If you'll mind the pigs I'll run home and ask the old woman."
"Never mind, sonny, I want a smart boy; what can you do?"
"I can milk the geese, ride grasshoppers, light fires to court by, cut the buttons off dad's coat when he is at prayers, keep tally for dad and mam when they sell at a mark—mam always taking the lead and keeping it."
"Got any brothers?"
"Lots on 'em."
"What's their names?"
"All named Bill except Bob, and his name is Sam—my name's Josh, but they call me Jehoshaphat for short."
"Well, sonny, you are a little too smart for me."
"Travel on, old Sae-zicks, I shan't hire you for a boss to-day."
A TIPPLER'S STRATAGEM.—Sanctrat relates the following anecdote of Schwartz, a famous German painter. Having been engaged to paint the ceiling of the Town Hall of Manich, by the day, his love of dissipation induced him to neglect his work, and the magistrates and overseers of the work were frequently obliged to hunt him out at the tavern. As he could no longer drink in quiet, he stuffed an image of himself, left the legs hanging down between the staging where he was accustomed to work, and sent one of his boon companions to move the image a little two or three times a day, and take it away at noon and night. By means of this deception, he drank, without the least disturbance, a whole fortnight, the innkeeper being aware of the plot. The officers came around twice a day to look after him, and seeing the well-known stocking which he was accustomed to wear, suspected nothing wrong, and went their way, greatly extolling their new convert as the most industrious and conscientious painter in the world.
A tavern keeper out west advertises a young lawyer, who has left his house without paying his bill under the following expressive caption:
"Absquatulatum damnum et Swartwoutandibus, in transitu, non est inventus, ad libitum escape goatum."

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

"'Twas a fearful night; the storm king out of humor, let loose the howling wind and pelting rain, and clothed the earth with a pall of darkness as dense and impenetrable as an Egyptian sepulchre; all instinctive life was hushed, save the tempest bird whose shrill screams mingled with the crashing blast and made it more terrible in its mighty frenzy.
"Twas dark as midnight; the trees, whose limbs moaned and sighed piteously, were rudely tossed about, and ever and anon, huge masses of mutilated timber fell to the ground. Before an open window stood a beautiful girl; her glossy ringlets waved like streamers to the passing wind; her exquisite form, which bore the impress of nobleness innate, was splendidly erect, and her flashing eyes, full of excited lustre, shone brighter still through the impenetrable darkness. Proudly she stood defying the tempest in its wrath. See her rosy lips separate like the leaf of the morning rose, and with one tremendous effort she screams out at the top of her voice:
"Jin! Jin, if you don't let that pig's tail go, mam will thrash you like thunder."
"GLORY OF 'EDUCATION.'—My Hearer.—My text ain't in Worcester's Pictorial, no; in Webster's big quarto; but it is in the columns of the 'Junkum, Flagstaff and Independent Echo.'—'Education' is the Crownin' Glory of the United'n States'n.
"Thar ain't a feller in all this great and glorious Republic but has studied readin', ritin', 'rithmetic. Thar ain't a youngster so big th' at you couldn't drown him in a spit-box but what has read Shakspeare's geography, and knows that all the world is a stage, with two poles, instead of one like a common stage; and that it keeps goin' round and round on its own axis, not axin' nothin' of nobody; for Education is the crownin' glory of these United'n States'n.
"Who was it that, durin' the great and glorious Revolution, by his eloquence quenched the spirit of Toryism? An American citizen.— Who was it that knocked thunder out of the clouds, and took a streak of greased lightning for a tail to his kite? An American citizen. Who was it that invented the powder that will kill a cockroach, if you will put a little on his tail and then tread on him? An American citizen. Who was it that discovered the Fat Boy, and captured the wild and ferocious 'What is it?' An American citizen. Oh! its a smashin' big thing to be an American citizen. King David would have been an American citizen, and the Queen of Sheba would have been naturalized, if it could have been did; for 'Education is the crownin' glory of the United'n States'n."
"When you and I shall be no more; when this glorious Union shall have gone to eternal smash; when Barium shall have secured his last curiosity, at a great expense; then will the historian dip his pen in a gorgeous bottle of blue-black ink, and write—'Education was the crownin' glory of the United'n States'n.'—Kaickerbocker.
"A country girl whose sisters had married badly was about to take the noose herself.
"How dare you get married," asked a cousin of hers, "after having before you the unfortunate example of your sisters?"
The young girl replied with spirit:—
"I choose to make a trial myself. Did you ever see a parcel of pigs running to a trough of hot will? The first one sticks in his nose, gets it scalded, and then draws back and squeals. The second burns his nose and stands squealing in the same manner. The third follows suit, and he squeals too. But still it makes no difference with those behind. They never take warning of those before; but all in turn thrust in their noses, just as if they hadn't got burnt or squealed at all. So it is with girls in regard to matrimony—and now, cousin, I hope you are satisfied."
LARGE MOSQUITOES.—In speaking of mosquitoes of a large size, seen by one of the party in a Southern lake, Lemon, (who was a sea faring 'man many years) remarked:—
"Well, there, Sorinam is the darndest place for mikseters I ever seed. Last time I went for a load of merlasses, my cousin driv me e-bout to a plantation, and 'mong other things on a farm I seed one of the prettiest yoke of cattle I ever laid my eyes on. Now, (I'm tellin' the truth, you needn't laugh) when I came back where them cattle was fast, one ox was missin', or there was nothin' of him left but skin and bone, any way; and if you believe me, I spinted up a tree, and there was the cussedest big mikseter I ever seed, a pickin' in his teeth with one of the horns."
THE PREFERENCE.—In Massachusetts a black man, by a recent, special law, can vote after one year's residence, while a German or Irishman, or any other European, must wait two years after being naturalized, making seven years in all. Yet Carl Shurz is "stumping" Pennsylvania for the party which makes this distinction between the African and the German, the negro and the Irishman.
GEORGIA.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy says:
"If Mr. Stephens canvasses Georgia, as we learn he intends doing thoroughly, the State will go for Douglas by fifteen thousand majority. If he only makes two speeches in the State, it is safe for Douglas by six or eight thousand majority."
The election of Foster is conceded by most of the intelligent politicians of our State.
The Republicans have lost all hope of carrying New York.