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WHY SHOULD ALL GOOD DEMOCRATS BE FOUND SUPPORTING DOUGLAS?

The following article from the Detroit "Free Press" gives very satisfactory reasons why no good Democrat—not one having the interest of the party in view should be found opposing Douglas.

Mr. Douglas is the regular nominee of the Democratic party, chosen according to the rules and usages of the party conventions, having received more than two-thirds of the votes of the whole convention; while Mr. Breckinridge is the nominee of a mere bolting faction. In the convention where Mr. Douglas was unanimously nominated, there were two hundred and eighteen votes, while in that which nominated Mr. Breckinridge, there were but fifty-two and a half votes, or one hundred and five delegates.

Mr. Douglas had a clear majority of the whole convention at Charleston, and should therefore have immediately received a nomination.

The delegates who voted for Mr. Douglas at Charleston represented more than 1,000,000 of the 1,838,392 votes cast for Mr. Buchanan in 1856. More than two-thirds of the democratic voters of the Union called for his nomination and less than one-third opposed it.

Mr. Douglas stands fairly and squarely upon the platform adopted by the Charleston convention before there was any secession, while Mr. Breckinridge does not.

Mr. Douglas is eminently a Union candidate. The fact that both Northern sectionalists and Southern secessionists, who are the enemies of the Union, are united in their opposition to him, demonstrates that Mr. Breckinridge is essentially a disunion candidate. The fact that all disunionists south of Mason & Dixon's line support him proves it. It was less than a week ago that the Journal of Commerce itself had repudiated the disunion motives that so many of the Southern supporters of his candidate urge for their action, using this language: "We by no means consent to place our reasons for our action upon this (the disunion) basis."

The result of the recent elections of the South shows that Mr. Breckinridge will be overwhelmingly defeated in those States which it was claimed he was sure to carry.

The result of the recent elections points to the inevitable conclusion that Douglas will poll more votes at the South than Mr. Breckinridge.

The action of the regularly constituted State Democratic conventions in the Northern States, and especially of those in Michigan and New York, should have their influence with all good Democrats within those States. All these conventions have endorsed Mr. Douglas and repudiated Mr. Breckinridge.

The fact that full three-fourths, if not five-sixths, of all the Democrats in the Union support Mr. Douglas, will enable all those who are really in doubt as to the proper course to pursue, to choose between the two.

Mr. Douglas is the regular nominee of the Democratic party, made such by old established rules and usages, and accepted as such by a vast majority of the party.

Finally, Mr. Douglas can overthrow Black Republicanism; Mr. Breckinridge most assuredly cannot.

BLACK-REPUBLICAN "HIGHER LAW."

Booth, the fugitive-slave rescuer, of Milwaukee, who lately escaped from the custody of the United States marshal, stands in open defiance of the law, and is publicly sustained by his sympathizers. Since his escape he lectured at Ripon, Wis., where the following incident occurred:

"He announced during his remarks that there was a marshal in the room, and desired him to come forward and arrest him. Upon this, it is stated, Deputy Marshal McCarty, of Fond du Lac, stepped forward and presented a writ. The excitement was immense, about a hundred men crying out, 'kill him!' 'hustle him out,' &c. Mr. McCarty had his clothing nearly all torn off. No shots were fired, although revolvers and bowie-knives were handled carelessly. On Sunday Booth lectured in the grove, great excitement attending the speech, but no more attempts at a rescue."

This man has for years had semi-impunity to violate the laws of the United States, and set its officers and process at defiance. It is quite time, we think, that he should be convinced that United States law is not entirely farcical and impotent.

DANGER AHEAD.

The New York Post, the leading Republican paper, smugs danger in the distance. It says:

"If we read the signs of the horizon aright, we have now before us, and we say this in no croaking spirit, one of the most desperate political contests that has ever been fought in this State. The Republicans of New York are equal to the contest if they will be united and go into action with singleness of heart; but if every man must first settle who is to be Postmaster-General, who is to be Collector, and who is to be night watchman, and if the competitors have to first prove, in hand to hand fight, which is the better man, before they can point their swords at the common enemy, our cause and our candidate are alike in peril."

A REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

Carl Schurz is coming! Sound the Black Republican trumpet—spread the news abroad—bring in the Abolition hosts—Carl Schurz, the slayer of our forefather, the contemner of our Constitution, the reveller in revolutionary ideas, the representative man of Red and Black Republicanism, will address his brother Abolitionists to-night in Harrisburg. Let the one idea men—the fanatics who worship at false shrines and bow down before imaginary gods, strew his pathway with flowers! The great revolutionist—the man who has the impudence to stand up and abuse the dead patriots and living statesmen of America in the face of American citizens, deserves a warm reception, a glorious welcome from the followers of Lincoln and Seward. Read again and again the following extract from his Springfield (Massachusetts) speech; read it, men of Harrisburg, and then with clear throats and lusty lungs shout aloud your hosannas to Carl Schurz, the aider and abettor of abolitionism and treason:

"There is your Declaration of Independence," said he, "a diplomatic dodge, adopted merely for the purpose of excusing the rebellious colonies in the eyes of civilized mankind. There is your Declaration of Independence, no longer the sacred code of the rights of man, but a hypocritical piece of special pleading, drawn up by a batch of arid platitudinarians, who, when speaking of the rights of man, meant but the privileges of a set of aristocratic slaveholders, but styled it the rights of man, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the world, and to inveigle not-very-illuminated thinking men and assistance. [Applause] These are your boasted Revolutionary sires, no longer heroes and sages, but accomplished humbuggers and hypocrites, who said one thing and meant another; who possessed counterfeit sentiments as genuine, and obtained ornate money and assistance and sympathy on false pretences! There is your great American Revolution, no longer the great champion of universal principles, but a mean Yankee trick—[bursts of applause and laughter] a wooden nutmeg—[applause]—the most impudent imposition ever practised upon the whole world!" [Applause.]

There is your man, O Republicans! There is your great orator, your traveling advocate of Lincoln and Curtis—the vile slanderer of all that is good, and holy, and sacred in the memories of your children! Take him to your bosoms, hug him, shout for him—and then turn away from the filthy embrace, and ask pardon of God and man for the foul pollution to which you subjected yourselves. Confess to your children that you are ashamed, and turn your faces away from the mothers that bore them.

LINCOLN'S OPINION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Macomb [Illinois] Eagle has raked up from its old files, a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in 1844, in which he said:

"Mr. Jefferson is a statesman whose praises are never out of the mouth of the Democratic party. Let us attend to this uncompromising friend of freedom, whose name is continually invoked against the Whig party. The character of Jefferson was repulsive. Continually pulling about liberty, equality and the degrading cause of slavery; he brought his own children to the hammer, and made money of his dauberies. Even at his death he did not manumit his numerous offspring, but left them soul and body, to degradation and the cart-whip. A daughter of this vaunted champion of Democracy was sold some years ago, at public auction, in New Orleans, and purchased by a society of gentlemen, who wished to testify by her liberation their admiration of the statesman who

"Dreamt of freedom in a slave's embrace."

"This single line I have quoted gives more insight into the character of the man than volumes of panegyric. It will outlive his epitaph write it who may."

A man who will thus speak of the author of the Declaration of American Independence is utterly destitute of the feeling of a patriot, and ought to have the brand of shame affixed upon his forehead by the American people.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

People of Pennsylvania—Union-loving people of the old Keystone State—we desire to keep before you the sentiments of the Black Republican party, the sentiments which will control the Administration, should Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States.—Hear what Wm. H. Seward said in a speech delivered by him at Boston, only a few days ago:

"What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is given in this single fact, that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy Adams, the people of the United States, who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abraham Lincoln—[enthusiastic cheers]—whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligations of that higher law—[applause] which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and that he avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery.—[Prolonged cheering.] I tell you, fellow-citizens, that with his victory comes the end of the power of slavery in the United States. [Cheers.]"

Says the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"This is unmitigated Abolitionism—an Abolitionism that contemns and repudiates the Constitution of the United States, and is governed by a higher law than that instrument. Seward vows for Lincoln. He knows him, and declares that his election will destroy slavery and precipitate upon the country four millions of free negroes!"

AN ABOLITION DOCUMENT.

The following appears in a late number of the Austin Gazette:

DENTON CREEK, Aug. 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR—A painful assent on my right thumb is my apology for not writing at Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far South as Brenham. I there parted with Bro. Wempler; he went still farther south; he will do good wherever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, part of the time under a fictitious name. I found many friends who had been initiated, and understand the Mystic-Red. I met with a good number of our friends near Georgetown; we held a consultation, and were unanimously of opinion that we should be cautious of our new associates; most of them are desperate characters and may betray us, as there are slave-holders among them, who value poor negroes much higher than a horse. The only good they will do is destroying towns, mills, etc., which is of only hope in Texas at present. If we can break Southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled by honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy prey, if we only do our duty. All wanted for the time being is control of trade. Trade, assisted by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion.—Public opinion is mighty, and will prevail.—Lincoln will certainly be elected; we will then have the Indian Nation, cost what it will. Squatter sovereignty will prevail there as it has in Kansas; that accomplished, we have at least one more step to take—but one more struggle to make—that is, free Texas. We will then have a connected link from the Lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and by water, and soon sting itself to death. I repeat, Texas must have, and our only chance is to break up the present inhabitants, in whatever way we can, and it must be done. Some of us will most assuredly suffer in accomplishing our object, but our Heavenly Father will reward us for assisting him in blotting out the greatest curse on earth. It would be impossible for us to do an act that is as blasphemous in the sight of God as holding slaves. We must have frequent consultations with our colored friends—(Let our meetings be in the night.) In press upon their clouded intellects the blessings of freedom, induce all to leave you can; our arrangements for their accommodation to go North are better than they have been, but lot as good as we would like.

We need more agents, both local and traveling. I will send out traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborhood in your district. I will recommend a few I think will do to rely upon, viz: Bro. Leake, Wood, Ives, Evans, Mr. Daniel Vincy, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, Whit, Gilford, Ashley, Drake, Meeks, Shouts and Newman. Brother Leake, the bearer of this, will take a circuitous route, and see as many of our colored friends as he can; he also recommends a different material to be used about town, etc. Our friends send a very interior article; they emit too much smoke, and do not contain enough camphene. They are calculated to get some of our friends hurt. I will send a supply when I get home. I will have to reproach you and your co-workers for your negligence in sending funds for our agents; but few have been compensated for their trouble. Our faithful correspondent, Bro. Webber, has received but a trifle, not so much as apprentice's wages; neither have Bro. Willet, Mangum and others. You must call upon our colored friends for more money; they must not expect us to do all; they certainly will give every cent, if they know how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I close. Yours, truly, W. H. BILBY.

N. B.—Bro. Leake will give you what few numbers of the *Impending Crisis* I have; also Bro. Sumner's speech and Bro. Beecher's letter, etc. Farewell.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Tarrant. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Paul Isbell, a man to me well known who being by me duly sworn according to law says that the above and foregoing letter was found by George Grant and himself, near the residence of said Grant, six miles west of Fort Worth, near where a horse had been fed, stealthily as it seemed, and that the said letter has not been out of their possession till now, and has not been altered in any respect whatever.

Given under my hand and seal of the County Court, this tenth day of August, 1860.

[L. S.] T. M. MATTHEWS, Dep. Clk.
FOR C. VANCE, Clerk C. C. T.

SOUND REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

Cassius M. Clay, one of the leading Republicans in the United States, recently addressed a Republican meeting at Tiffin, Ohio; in the course of his remarks he said:

"They [the Democrats] tell you we are for liberating the blacks—for setting the negroes free. SO WE ARE! We believe, as you do, that in 1776 all men were created free and equal; endowed with certain inalienable rights; * * * They meant just what they said, and they repeatedly spoke of negroes as men, and as persons. THEY MEAN THE NEGROES WERE EQUAL WITH MEN!"

This is pure, unalloyed Republicanism.—White men of Pennsylvania, how do you like it? Mr. CLAY goes nearly as far as his coadjutors of Massachusetts, who say that a negro is better than a white man. White men of Pennsylvania how do you like to be told that you are no better than the negro?

SMALL BOY ON TIP-TOE TO COMPANIONS.—"Sh—h—stop your noise, all of you." COMPANIONS.—"Hello, Tommy, what's up now?"

SMALL.—"We've got a new baby—very weak and tired—walked all the way from heaven last night—musn't be kicking up a row around here."

FOSTER'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

The editor of the *Ebenburg Mountaineer* says that the election of General Foster is now rendered certain. Even the Republicans, at length, can deny it no longer, and admit the fact. Mr. Kopelin, in his speech at the Republican meeting, admitted that the Bell and Everett vote would be cast for General Foster, which must secure his election by a triumphant majority.

And why should he not be? He is known and admitted to combine in his person every virtue that adorns and dignifies human nature. Pure, honest, and unpretending, his name will shed honor upon the future history of the Keystone, and his administration will revive the purest and best days of the Commonwealth.

His political record is equally pure. Wherever the curse of party has driven others, Gen. Foster has always stood firm for the interests of Pennsylvania, and the advancement of her honor. His *Tariff* speech, which was made when he was never thought of for Governor, was one of the most able and eloquent efforts in behalf of our interests ever delivered in Congress.

And in the present campaign we find him visiting Congress and using all his influence to procure a law giving adequate protection, while Curtis is strolling over the State making corrupt bargains and begging votes.

NEW YORK AGAINST LINCOLN—HE CANNOT BE ELECTED.

It is now reduced almost to a positive certainty that Lincoln will not carry New York, and it follows, as a matter of course, that he cannot be elected President of these United States.

In regard to the vote of New York, J. W. W. Sheehan, Esq., Editor of the *Chicago Times*, the confidential friend of Judge Douglas, who speaks what he knows, says:

For the satisfaction of our readers, and the public generally, we can say that to make assurance doubly sure, and to place the result beyond all contingency, that there have been, and are now arrangements making, which will give the vote of New York against Mr. Lincoln. New York will not only vote against him, but will give a majority of sixty thousand against him. His election is, therefore, an ascertained impossibility. The failure to receive the thirty-five votes of that State, will exclude the possibility of his election; he has no other State to fall back upon to make good the deficiency. When we say that the vote of New York will not be given to Lincoln, we do not speak unadvisedly. We speak confidently, upon full assurance, that what we say has been resolved upon firmly and immovably."

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

We have said that New York would elect the Union anti-Lincoln ticket by at least fifty thousand majority, and we thought we were in the bounds of reason in so saying; but we have now to correct our estimates. We did not know when we made it, that Black Republican leaders, wire-pullers and managers were going to expose the corruption and rascality of each other to the public, and not only call each other thieves, but prove it, and rub it in, as they are now doing. Set down New York as good for one hundred thousand majority now for the Union electoral ticket.—*New York Herald*.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who has ever been a Henry Clay Whig, and holds all the principles of that noble Statesman."

Abraham Lincoln was among the first to desert the great leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay, in 1848. Let all read, that none may be deceived.

Henry Clay on Slavery in the Territories.—In 1857, Henry Clay, then Senator of the United States, introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States would create a serious alarm and just apprehensions, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of such Territory who have removed thereto with their slaves, and because, when such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves."

On the 8th of May, 1850, Henry Clay wrote as follows in his report:

"To avoid, in all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinions on the slavery question—existing, as this institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited, as it is, in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress, in forming territorial governments for each newly-acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

The Lincoln's Attitude Toward the Slave States.—The slavery agitation will continue till a crisis has been reached and passed. This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. The Union will cease to be divided—it will become all one thing or the other.—*Speech of Lincoln at Springfield, June, 1858.*

He desires that slavery shall be put in course of ultimate extinction.—*Speech at Chicago, July 10, 1858.*

The agitation is to continue till the public mind shall rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.—*Speech at Ottawa, 1858.*

It is not only in favor of the second resolution of the Republican platform of 1856:

"That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

But "insists" upon what we see below:

"What I insist upon is, that the new Territories shall be kept free from slavery while in a Territorial condition."—*Allen Speech, 1858.*

MR. SCHELL'S TARIFF RECORD.

In the State Senate, on the 19th day of January, 1859, the following tariff resolutions were voted for, viz:

WHEREAS, The experience of the past and present, most fully demonstrate that it is wise and beneficent policy of the General Government, which declares the imposition of duties on such products of foreign nations as come in such direct contact with those of our own country, as to injure and prostrate the trade in our own soil, and among our own citizens.

The artisans and laborers in many departments of trade are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits—especially do our own coal and iron interests suffer; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the productions of the cheap labor of other nations; but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, in which a portion of our own people are deeply interested.

Resolved, That the views of the President, expressed in his late annual message in reference to the advantage of definite or specific duties over ad valorem duties, as more uniform, less liable to frauds, and affording the most certain and uniform amount of revenue, meet our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and members of Congress, a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, informing them of their adoption.

On the passage of the resolution, the vote stood,

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Baldwin, Coffey, Craig, Fetter, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Keller, Marsellis, Miller, Myers, Nunemacher, Palmer, Parker, Penney, Randall, Rutherford, SCHELL, Schofield, Shaeffer, Schindel, Steel, Thompson, Turney, Welsh, Wright, Yardley and Cresswell, Speaker—31.

NAYS—None.

In the Senate, on the 30th of March, 1860, when certain tariff resolutions were pending, Mr. Schell offered the above resolution, as an amendment, and the vote was as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Blood, Bell, Craig, Crawford, Keller, Marsellis, Miller, SCHELL, Schindel, Turney and Welsh—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Irish, Ketcham, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Palmer, Parker, Penney, Rutherford, Shaeffer, Smith, Thompson, Yardley and Francis, Speaker—21.

Every Democrat voted for the resolution, and every Republican voted against them.

MR. SCHELL'S VOTE ON THE EXTRA-PAY QUESTION.

In the State Senate, on the 7th of April, 1858, on the motion of Mr. Ely and Mr. Buckalew, to amend Section 58 of the appropriation bill, by striking out that part which allows extra pay to members of the present Legislature, the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Francis, Harris, Laubach, SCHELL, Shaeffer, Southern, Steele, Turney, Wright and Welsh, Speaker—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Brewer, Cresswell, Fetter, Finney, Gazzam, Gregg, Ingram, Knox, Marsellis, Myers, Randall, Rutherford, Scofield, Straub and Wilkins—16.

Again, on the 14th of April, 1858, Mr. Schell submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference, on the part of the Senate, on the appropriation bill, be requested to insist on striking out of said bill the clause which authorizes the payment of two hundred dollars in addition to the regular pay, to the members of the present Legislature."

A motion was made by Mr. Souther and Mr. Gazzam (two Republicans) to postpone the question, together with the further consideration of the subject, indefinitely.

AYES—Messrs. Bell, Cresswell, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Ingram, Marsellis, Miller, Myers, Randall, Rutherford, Southern, Steele, Straub, and Wilkins—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Craig, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Harris, Knox, Laubach, SCHELL, Scofield, Shaeffer, Turney, Wright and Welsh, Speaker—14.

In the State Senate on the first of April, 1860, on the motion to reduce the compensation of members of the Legislature from seven hundred dollars, to five hundred dollars per annum, the vote was as follows, viz:

A Good One.—Two young ladies of Philadelphia were lately spending the summer in northeastern New York. During their long visit, they took several long rides with the daughter of their host, about the country. On one of these occasions, as they had been traveling some distance, and the day was warm, and as a trough of running water stood invitingly by the roadside, they concluded to give their pony a drink. One of the ladies agreed to get out and arrange matters for this purpose. The others, remaining in the carriage, and deeply engaged in conversation, for some time paid no attention to the movements of their companion. When at last, surprised at the long delay, they turned to ascertain the cause, they discovered her endeavoring to un buckle the crupper. In amazement they inquired:—

"What in the world are you doing that for?"

To which she naively replied, "Why, I am unbuckling this strap to let the horse's head down, so he can drink."

How Old is ABE LINCOLN.—It was announced in the Chicago Convention that Abe Lincoln split rails for a living in early life. "Early life" would mean about 25 years.

The Cleveland Leader says he earned his living in his boyhood at the anvil—say 20 years.

Another paper says he was a boatman on the Mississippi during his younger days—say 20 years.

The Sandusky Register says that he was a wood-chopper—say 20 years.

The same paper says he was a school teacher—say 20 years.

All of them claim that he has been at the head of the Illinois bar for 20 years.

This would make him about 125 years of age. No wonder he is called Old Abe Lincoln.

A Good Story Spoiled.—A cynical individual on reading a pathetic story in one of the papers lately noted in his memorandum book as follows:

Somebody whistled. Teacher calls up big boy on suspension.

Big boy comes up and holds out his hand, sullen and savage.

Noble little boy comes manfully forward and says, "I am the boy that whistled, sir," at the same time extending his hand.

Teacher smirks down, and lets 'em off. (Mem. Noble little boy thought teacher wouldn't lick him if he told the truth, but knew big boy would lick him if he didn't.)

Sudden and Singular Death.—A physician named Friendlander, died at his residence in Chicago on Wednesday, after a most distressing illness, caused, as was believed from being bitten in the face by a fly that had brought poison communicated from the carcass of a poisoned dog. No medical remedies availed anything, and so fearful were the effects of the disease, that a few hours after the breath left the body the friends were forced to bury his remains into the ground. The case is a most singular one.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL IDEAS.—We have no doubt but that a large portion of the people are daily becoming more convinced of the truth of the statement put forth by the Ohio Statesman that "NEGRO EQUALITY AND IRREPRESSIBLE WAR UPON THE SLAVE STATES," are the two principle ideas of leading Republicans, however much they may seek to disguise or deny their true character. It is on this ground the battle is to be waged, and the safe leaders for the people in such a contest must be careful Union men.

By a careful examination of the geography of the world, it has been ascertained that the great artesian bore at Columbus, Ohio, will on passing through to the opposite side of the globe come out exactly fifteen miles from the great China wall on the China side, and about 200 miles from Peking. This is a discovery of importance, and must vastly encourage the citizens of Columbus. If they do not succeed in obtaining water, they intend, we are told, to pass a telegraph wire through, so as to bring Columbus in direct communication with the Celestial Empire.

"Master, how do you sell beef this morning?"

"Why fourteen cents a pound; how much will you have?"

"Fourteen cents, oh! Have you a heart?"

"No, just sold it."

"Well, I just knowed you couldn't have a heart, and ax fourteen cents a pound for beef; I'm sorry you sold it, 'cause I'd like to have some meat."

A moment after the boy was seen running out of the market house, with a shinbone after him.

"They tell of big rats on the line of the Ohio Canal, and one of them is said to have towed a boat, using his tail as a tow-line.—That's a whopper of a rat, we mean. It we should attempt to beat this rat story, we should tell of that musquitto in the Montezuma Swamp, on the canal, which stole a pole for a tooth-pick."

Old Parsons Peters, who was good d-d of a wag, once married a Mr. Partridge to a Miss Brace. The parents of the bride requested that he would wind up the ceremony with a short prayer, which he did in the following words:

"God bless this Brace of Partridges!"

"How do you get along with your arithmetic?" asked a father of his little boy.

"I've ciphered through addition, partition, subtraction, justification, hallucination, darnation, amputation, creation and adoption."

He'd do for an engineer on a "short line railroad."