



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 9, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OYER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desiring to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration...

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, President. J. R. FLANIGAN, Vice President. GEO. A. COFFEY, Vice President. W. J. P. WHITE, Secretary. M. V. B. SUMMERS, Secretary. J. R. LYNBELL, Secretary. Philadelphia, May 29, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 5th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee. LEMEL TODD, Chairman of A. R. State Committee. Attest—EDWARD M. PETERS, Secy. CARLEISE, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania: The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American party throughout the State to participate in the election of delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPER, Chairman of American State Committee. CLEARFIELD, May 29, 1858. Inasmuch as the above recommendation and call point out the plain road to practical, decisive and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS AND County Convention.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the policy and practices of the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, (or at such other places as the several Township Committees may appoint) on Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1858, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Court House, at Bedford, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, next, at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket, a candidate for the Legislature, and if deemed expedient, to instruct the Congressional Congresses already appointed.

Said Delegate Elections, (unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees) will be held between the hours of one and five P. M., in the Townships, and between hours of five and seven in the Boroughs.

By order of the County Committee. D. WASHBAUGH, Chairman.

July 2, 1858. To ensure proper attention to the Delegate Elections, the County Committee has considered it proper to appoint the following Township Committees, and it is hoped the several gentlemen named will be good enough to see to it personally, that timely notice be given, and that the elections be duly held in each District:

- Bedford Borough: William Kiser, Alex. Henderson, and John H. Filler, Esq. Bedford Tp. Thomas Res, Jacob Barnhart, and Thomas Imler. Colerain: Alex. Cumpher, Wm. Whetstone, and Wm. Dibert. Cumberland Valley: Wm. Deremore, Josiah Tewel, and Phillip Hardinger. Harrison: John McVicker, Esq., Martin Feightner, and James Mullin, Esq. Hopewell: Alex. Davis, Esq., Thos. N. Young, Esq., and John Gates. Juniata: Leonard Bittner, Esq., Peter R. Hillgas, and Adam Geller. Liberty: Alfred Entriaker, Esq., D. S. Berkestrasser, and E. A. Foecker. Londonderry: Sam'l Logue, Wm. Cook, and John Wilhelm. Monroe: James Carnell, John L. Grove, and Daniel Evans. Napier: George W. Williams, George Stuckey, and James Allison, Esq. Providence: E. Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Wm. Lysinger, and Sidney R. Whitfield. Providence: W. John A. Gump, Jacob Barn-duller, Jr., and David Sparks. Schellsburg: John E. Colvin, Sam'l Corl, and Wm. A. B. Clark. St. Clair: Henry Ickes, Esq., Wm. Kirk, and Wm. M. Hancock. Southampton: Bernard O'Neal, Lewis Browning, and Jared Hanks. Saake Springs: Asa Stuckey, Benj. R. Ashcom, and Michael Lutz. Union: Wm. Griffith, Edmund Bell, and Sam'l Shaffer. Woodberry: M. John Zook, Esq., Geo. E. Holsinger, and Jacob Broncema. Woodberry: S. Robert Rulston, Adam Keiring, and Alex. Stoner.

Harmonious Democracy!

The bigger organ of this place takes great delight in publishing the fact that there are two opposition tickets in the field in Blair County. It does this, in the vain hope that it may conceal the real division in its own party, (not in one County, like Blair, where all dissentions will be healed before the fall election,) but all over the Union.

For the edification of that paper, as well as the Leocomptites generally, we will publish a few extracts from papers, showing the deep-settled hatred and dissensions in this State, as well as all over the country. We will commence with Somerset County, where they now have a Killenny-out fight, in which both gentlemen, Kimmel and Coffroth, candidates for Congress, are eating each other up, and both will be floored for the nomination.

The Chambersburg Transcript says: "His Honor, Judge Kimmel, but a few years ago an Old Line Whig, appears to be a candidate of the Nigger Democracy for the Somerset district. Life-born Democrats are set aside to make room for these new-born Democrats with a great deal of coolness, and the disappointed are often appeased and lushed up with the promise of future reward. Not so in this instance, however, if we are to judge from a long letter that appeared in the last number of the Somerset Democrat, over the signature of Mr. A. H. Coffroth, who is also an aspirant for Congressional honors, and is not disposed to be choked off the track so unceremoniously, to make room for the Judge. In Mr. Coffroth's reply to the Democrat, which ran up the name of Judge Kimmel in rather hot haste, the following language is used:

"You have done the work of the paid hireling, and your masters now laugh at your treachery to a former friend. Whether you can traduce and defeat me, the future will tell." From this it would appear that the Judge will have more difficulty in reaping honors in the Leocomp party than many other Old Line Whigs have had, who have strangely embraced the faith of their old political opponents. And in this connection we must do the nigger Democracy the justice to say that, in their reception and treatment of their old implacable enemies—fawning on and favoring them—they have exhibited a deal of true christian spirit—blessing those that have cursed them, and even praying for others who have despitely used them. The Judge is another instance illustrative of this, or at least of their disposition to reward a former sworn enemy in preference to a long-tried and known friend."

The Gazette also copies an article from the Erie Observer some weeks ago, in which that editor thought proper to give his own private views, in regard to a fusion of all the elements of opposition against the Leocomp fraud, which seemed to throw some obstacles in the way of a union; his article was freely copied by the Democratic papers, and commented on, as an evidence of defection, a sign of dissolution, a feature of disunion, even before an organization.

As they have thoroughly digested the Erie Tresson, we will give them a new chapter from Berks county. The Reading Gazette, the organ of the Democrats of that county and one of the most ably edited papers in the State, thus discourses about J. Gleney Jones, the President's pet in Congress, who declared "that he would not hereafter vote for any Tariff measure which had protection for its principle or object."

The shuffling policy of Democratic Congressmen on the Tariff question, is shown to the life in the following article from the Gazette:

We do not intend to make any comments upon the position which Mr. Jones has here taken on the tariff question. It is his business—not ours—to explain to his constituents the honesty and consistency of the peculiar line of policy in which he is so well skilled, of being for and against a measure at the same time.—We copy the above merely to show the tariff men of Berks county, to whose interests he solemnly pledged himself in 1850—and whose votes made up the pitifully small majority of 580 by which he was elected, or more properly speaking, cooped defeat—how he is redeeming his pledges. True Democrats may doubt whether it is exactly honorable or proper for the candidate of their party to be electioneering for support among the Opposition party, under any circumstances, even though it may be thought the last resort to escape defeat. But, having done so—having bargained for Opposition votes, and given a tariff pledge as the consideration—say there is abundant and damning proof that Mr. Jones did—which would be the more honest course?—to keep his pledge, or break it?

It is very evident that Mr. Jones has two faces on this tariff question, one to wear at home and the other in the latitude of Washington. When he spoke as above reported, he did not wear the old face in which he wheedled the tariff men into his support eight years ago. But, as soon as he returns home, he will doubtless put it on again and attempt a repetition of the same game, notwithstanding the disguise has by this time worn so flimsy that it scarcely serves as a safe mask. He will do as he has repeatedly done before—promise anything to secure his re-election to Congress. But that point gained, is it likely that he will suddenly change the whole course of his political life, and for once, keep his promises? The religious revival which has spread far and wide over the country, was not very powerfully felt in Washington; and we have yet to hear, what Mr. Jones was made one of its converts."

Forney, in Friday's Press, takes a view of the political field of Pennsylvania, thus: "Leocomp is at a fearful discount in Pennsylvania. It will not pay one dime on the dollar.—It is being rejected by all the shrewd politicians, even endorsed as it is by Congress. In nearly every Congressional district in this State the Democracy are either trying to get

rid of the whole record—to bury it out of sight—or else are bowing their Leocomp Representatives into private life. In the Bucks and Lehigh district, Henry Chapman's renomination is demanded as essential to the success of the party, owing to his independent resistance of the Kansas policy of a majority of Congress. In Chester and Delaware, the champion of popular sovereignty, John Hickman, is admitted to be the only Democrat that can be elected. In Montgomery and part of Philadelphia, Owen Jones is pertinaciously begging for a re-nomination, assisted by the United States Marshal for the eastern district, who is most shamefully prostituting his office to help this double recreant into Congress for another term; but we hope that the democrats of Montgomery will resist this audacious appeal. In Berks J. Gleney Jones is opposed by the very flower of the Democracy, headed by the English organ of that party. Even in the Tenth Legion Mr. W. H. Diunick is not safe, though backed by the recollection of an overwhelming majority. [We hope to see Colonel A. G. Brodhead, or General W. Lilly, of Carbon, of Mr. Dreer, of Monroe, running against this faithless Representative.] There is little hope for Paul Leidy in the Luzerne district; little for Kelly in the Franklin district, little for Abl in the Cumberland district; and none at all for Gillis of the Clarion, or Dewart of the Schuylkill district. Montgomery has made his initial battle at the West, having carried his nomination with a ruse. As to the Leocomp triumvirate from this city, if there is one out of the three sent back, we shall be astonished.

"Behold the picture, gentlemen Leocomptites. Ponder upon it. Act upon it; and remember the only sensible action is to withdraw your beaten horses from the track, and so save their distance and their honor."

The Washington correspondent of FORNEY'S Press, under the date of the 24th ult., draws rather a discouraging picture of the discord that now prevails, to an alarming extent, in their Democratic household, threatening its inevitable destruction and overthrow. Old Mr. Buchanan and his bribed hirelings, it appears, have not been successful in seducing all the good men in the country from an honest and conscientious support of the Truth. Money and patronage is powerful, we know, but from what this correspondent says, old Mr. Buchanan would have required at least a hundred millions of dollars more to have kept his party in line in all the States on his Kansas swindle.—The old man made good use of what he did find in the Treasury, but it was not near enough.—There are thousands of men in the Democratic ranks that are unpurchasable and incorruptible and who will give the old man and his base advisers such a rebuke, this fall, that will be beneficial to future Administrations. As an evidence of it, we quote from Forney's correspondent:—"Decidedly the aspect of the future is gloomy. The Kansas affair has not united the South in favor of the administration. It has given new life to the Americans; it has excited deep indignation in the Democratic ranks in the South on account of the proscription it has given rise to; it has not destroyed Wise, and it has divided the Democrats in Maryland and in Delaware. In North Carolina, D. K. McKee, a Democrat, is making a stump canvass for Governor, and is denouncing Leocomp; in Tennessee F. P. Stanton was warmly welcomed and praised for his hostility to Leocomp, while in Louisiana the bitterest strife is brewing between rival factions. In Missouri the two American members of Congress, Woolson and Anderson, who voted to Leocomp, are both in danger of being rejected by their own and the Democratic parties. In these districts anti-Leocomp Democrats are openly running. To crown all, there is a very strong sentiment growing up in the South in favor of the very principle for which Douglas has fought. I need not tell you of the Northern States. You can tell of these yourself. But it is said that Appleton, of the State Department, of the Union, &c., is extremely nervous about a Democratic State Convention which is to be held in the State of Maine on the last day of June. There is some opposition manifested in Maine, though Mr. Buchanan has pretty well cared for the gentlemen who have controlled the politics of that minority State for years past. They ought to put things right through."

The same correspondent, writes on the 1st inst., as follows: Mr. Buchanan will pay a visit to Bedford this season, if his health will permit. You may rely on this. Gov. Floyd will bear him company, and Judge Black will come along afterwards. General G. W. Bowman is to be one of the cortege, and is to issue orders to re-elect Riley on the one hand, and to defeat Kennard on the other.

Strange news from Illinois: The paper called the Chicago Union, started to break down Douglas, and conducted alternately by Leib, Grund, & Co., has deserted! The editor, Mr. Seade, on the 27th of June, announced his hostility to the enemies of Douglas in a series of very able articles. Grund came to Chicago and found things in such a state that he fled in despair. They came here, then to Philadelphia, and you may rest assured, unless he is soon sent abroad, with a good salary, he will expose the whole concern. Mr. Buchanan is by no means enamored of Grund. He is quite sick of him, and finds him a sad, bad bargain.

Politics wax warm in Virginia; but Wise has the inside track. Mr. Letcher, who wants to be Governor on the anti-Wise platform, and who represents the anti-Wise feeling, is hotly opposed. His Ruffian scrape, in which it appears that he was a good Abolitionist in 1847, does him no good whatever.

Nimrod Strickland, of West Chester, the oldest and bitterest enemy of Mr. Buchanan in Chester county, backed by Senator Bigler, another old foe of the President, and a young man called Monaghan, are anxious to make favor with Mr. Buchanan by opposing John Hickman for congress. Strickland and Bigler have corresponded voluminously on this point. But the President is sick of proscription. He will not approve this war upon Mr. Hickman, and will not give Strickland another office for his over-zeal, quiet and cat-like as it is, in this matter. He sees that if his old foes in Chester are to be encouraged in this work, the example will extend to his old friends in Lancaster county—"over the border." The Chester

county office-holders and office-seekers, here and elsewhere, will get orders to let Hickman alone. He is a "dangerous customer."

FOURTH OF JULY.

The 2d inst., Saturday, was generally observed in Bedford, in celebrating our national anniversary. The Bedford Riflemen, and the Engine Company, made a very good display.—The Riflemen, after parading, proceeded to the Hotel of Mr. John Hafer, where the Declaration was read in a clear and distinct manner, by R. D. Barclay, Esq. John H. Filler, Esq., then delivered an Oration. Mr. Filler is a popular and brilliant orator, and his oration was one of the best we have ever heard, abounding in deep research, and an intimate acquaintance with our early national history. He fully sustained his high reputation as an orator, and all were delighted and instructed with his effort.

The soldiers and citizens then sat down to one of the best repasts ever set before the people of our town. Mr. Hafer, in getting up affairs of this kind, cannot be surpassed. After the ceremonies and dinner were over, the Riflemen proceeded to the Springs, where, by invitation of the President and managers, they partook of some refreshments, and then returned to town and were dismissed. There was no drunkenness, quarrelling, or accidents to mar the pleasures of the day.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

In our paper to-day, will be found the advertisement of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company. The season has now actively commenced. The present week visitors have commenced coming in large numbers, and there is now quite a crowd there. The buildings have been completed, and the grounds beautified and adorned. These Springs are the most healthful and the scenery the most pleasant and delightful, of any other watering place in the world. Let visitors come on, there is room enough for the accommodation of a large number.

BOARDING HOUSES.—To visitors to the Springs, who prefer boarding in town, we have some of the very best boarding houses in the country. The large private boarding house of Mrs. Filler, is one of the best regulated and attended to, to be found anywhere. She spares no pains to render her guests comfortable.—The Hotels of Mrs. Cook, and Messrs. Hafer, Steekman, Horton and Brice, are all well conducted, every want of the visitor attended to, and they are capable of accommodating a large number of guests. In fact, we believe there is no other town in the State better supplied with good hotels.

Assembly.

Our friends in Somerset County have nominated GEORGE G. WALKER, Esq., for Assembly. Mr. Walker is a first-rate man, and well qualified to fill the duties of a Legislator. He is one of the most popular men in that County and will run a strong vote, and that he will be elected, no one doubts. He will receive the full party vote in Bedford County, as his opponent will be Mr. James Burns, who it is well known is decidedly unpopular.

JAMES M. REYNOLDS, Esq., formerly of Bedford, but now of the U. S. Custom House, New York, is at present on a visit to his old home. Jim is one of the cleverest fellows in the country, and makes just such an officer as the national government needs and should always have.

ELECTION.—The election of the Bedford Springs Company, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of Col. E. L. Anderson, as President, John H. Shoenberger and N. B. Hogg, Esq., of Pittsburg, and Job Mann, A. King, W. T. Daugherty and John Cessna, Esq., of Bedford, as Directors.

THE WEATHER.—We had several warm days last week in which the thermometer stood at 95 and 96 deg. This is the hottest weather we have had for several years. The weather the past few days has been cooler and pleasant.

MINERAL WATER.—Dr. F. C. REAMER, has opened out his mineral fountain, and is now prepared to furnish the good people with one of the coolest and most refreshing summer beverages in existence. We speak from experience.

THE HARVEST.—Farmers in this neighborhood have commenced harvesting. The rust and weevil, have attacked the wheat in some sections. The crop will be over a half one.

HON SIMON CAMERON.—This distinguished gentleman, and Senator, arrived at the Bedford Springs on Tuesday last.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.—The Republicans of Illinois seem to be thoroughly united in favor of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, as their candidate for United States Senator to succeed Judge Douglas. Out of the hundred Republican county conventions which have been held in the State, resolutions in his favor have been adopted by ninety-five. Mr. Lincoln was always a leading Whig during the existence of that party, and is a reliable man.

ILLINOIS.—Mr. Douglas' home organ, The Chicago Times, gives a list of fifty-nine journals in that State which repudiated the Leocomp test, two non-committal, and six who 'go in' for Buchanan. Of the latter one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a mail agent, one by a Leocomp nominee, one bought for \$417, and two owned by Postmasters. The Editors of the two yet not committed expect to be appointed Postmasters.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Below we copy an article on this subject from the Danville Democrat:

"Several leading papers, we observe, have suggested the name of Gen. Cameron, of this State, in connection with the next Presidency. They do so on the ground, that he combines the elements of strength and availability needed to carry us through the election successfully, and that his personal popularity will secure the 'Old Keystone' for the Opposition in 1860, as did Mr. Buchanan's in 1856 for the Democracy.

There is much force in this suggestion—Pennsylvania was the battle ground in the last Presidential campaign. Every inch was hotly contested. Money, labor, and all the oratorical powers that could be commanded, were brought into requisition from every State in the Union, to influence the vote of Pennsylvania; and all, too, for the obvious reason, that without Pennsylvania neither party could be victorious. But notwithstanding these extraordinary efforts of the Democracy, the personal popularity of Mr. Buchanan, coupled with a natural and commendable State pride, was, after all, the great lever by which the victory was obtained. If this was the case with Mr. Buchanan, how more can we expect a similar result with Mr. Cameron, whose personal popularity among the people is proverbial, and whose whole life has been devoted to, and identified with the interests of the masses.— This is clearly shown by his repeated successes over party rules in his election to the United States Senate. Besides, he has always been the unwavering friend of a protective tariff, which question will again enter prominently into the next Presidential contest. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that his name is brought forward in influential quarters for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic—for, with Cameron in the lead, Pennsylvania may be set down as pretty safe for the Opposition,—and "as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union."

THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS then sat down to one of the best repasts ever set before the people of our town. Mr. Hafer, in getting up affairs of this kind, cannot be surpassed.

After the ceremonies and dinner were over, the Riflemen proceeded to the Springs, where, by invitation of the President and managers, they partook of some refreshments, and then returned to town and were dismissed. There was no drunkenness, quarrelling, or accidents to mar the pleasures of the day.

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GENERAL CAMERON.

The Boston Traveller, in the course of an article in relation to the next Presidency, alludes thus handsomely to General CAMERON, one of the Penna. Senators:

There is another Pennsylvanian, of opposite politics to those of Mr. Dallas, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and who is a sort of Felix—his luck having been surprising. A few days since, the New York Herald spoke of Mr. Cameron, the same gentleman who got ahead of Col. Forney in the last Senatorial contest of Pennsylvania, as a man whom the Republicans might find it necessary to nominate, or "some such man" we think its words were. The idea is a shrewd one. Mr. Cameron is an abler man than most of those men who have been President of late years. He belongs to the State where, and by whose people, the next national contest, humanly speaking, will be decided, as the last contest was there decided. He stands well with the people, and has never had his name associated with anything that could be raked up to his damage. His experience in public life has been considerable, and his familiarity with affairs is such as to allow us to believe that he would be as successful as some others have been who made very fair chief magistrates. Whether he will be nominated is for time to determine, but the mention of his name in connection with the general subject is by no means an insignificant fact. The custom, for such we must regard it, of restricting a President to one term—no man having been re-elected since 1832, or nominated for re-election since 1840—has made the Presidential question a permanent one for all parties. Every fourth year we are to see some new men brought forward, and the other three years are passed in discussing who they shall be. This change was wrought a corresponding change in our modes of politics, the full effects of which we are yet to learn.

WELL SAID.—The Harrisburg Telegraph refused to publish a communication from a correspondent, recommending a candidate for office and makes the following very appropriate remarks:—"We feel disposed to oblige any of our friends, political or otherwise; but we cannot lend our columns or influence to any man's political interests who is too penurious to patronize a journal of his party, although both wealthy and ambitious. There is too great a disposition on the part of politicians to make of journals stepping-stones to political favor, without a thought of the patronage which is necessary to give power to the influence they invoke. Indeed, nine-tenths of those who glide into position upon the waves of politics, do it through the influence of their local journals, to which they have scarce contributed the pittance of a year's subscription. They seem to think it is a duty which a journal owes to every individual constituting a party, to further their claims, without thought of reciprocal obligations which the assumed position of each imposes."

A DEVIL INCARNATE.—A wretch, named Arnold, murdered his wife near Jessamine, Kentucky, last week, under circumstances of horrid brutality. She had left him for his cruel treatment and instituted a suit for divorce and alimony against him. He watched her one day as she went with another lady to pick strawberries, and followed her—demanding that the suit should be withdrawn. He then threatened to kill her, and drew a revolver, when the woman in company fled. Horror-stricken, she promised to live with him. He replied by telling her that she was lying, and immediately fired at her temple. She instantly sprang to him and begged for mercy. He refused. She then appealed for time to pray for her murderer.

This boon was granted, and a brief time spent in prayer for her husband, her children and herself. Arnold then grasped her with one arm, inexorable to all her supplications for mercy, fired at her three times, each ball taking effect in the head. The face was most frightfully disfigured by the wound and powder from the pistol. Not content with this, the incarnate fiend mutilated her person with a knife, and then piling brush upon it, left the scene. Meanwhile, the woman who fled told the story, and Arnold was pursued and arrested at his mother's house in the act of writing his will.

ILLINOIS.—Mr. Douglas' home organ, The Chicago Times, gives a list of fifty-nine journals in that State which repudiated the Leocomp test, two non-committal, and six who 'go in' for Buchanan. Of the latter one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a mail agent, one by a Leocomp nominee, one bought for \$417, and two owned by Postmasters. The Editors of the two yet not committed expect to be appointed Postmasters.

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For the Inquirer

WOODBERRY "LOCAL."

WOODBERRY, July 6, 1858.

Mr. OYER.—The last few days have completely saturated the earth with wholesome rains, and vegetation (corn, oats, &c.) has received an impetus which will tell favorably at the coming autumn. I am sorry to notice that the weevil has made its appearance here within the last two weeks, and has fearfully damaged the wheat crop; indeed, in some instances, almost entire fields have been blighted. I think the crop will not average a third of a full one. Hay up to this time has been cured in very good condition and in large quantities.

The heavy rains here on Friday night were accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder, the former doing more or less injury in various sections. The heaviest loss sustained, as far as heard from, was sustained by Daniel Miller, who had three head of horses killed. Loss about \$300.

The "Fourth" was celebrated here on the 3d by the Sunday school scholars, teachers, friends, &c. All interested assembled at the Methodist Church at three o'clock, formed and marched to the grove below town, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Master Wm. Wilkinson, in a creditable manner, followed by speeches from Messrs. Darborrow and Rev. Wilkinson. A sumptuous repast was then offered up, of which all partook, evincing the highest imaginable satisfaction and delight. The evening was spent in social gatherings at various private homes.

The citizens of Martinsburg "got up" a picnic party, which was highly creditable. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and all appeared to enjoy themselves with "very ecstatic trial," harmoniously, socially, delightfully. The military company turned out, "armed and equipped for parade," and made a very good appearance. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the artillery company were engaged in firing several salutes after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, when by some unforeseen circumstance, the cannon was discharged while in the act of being reloaded, tearing off the hand of a young man named Lysinger, and lacerating the hand of another. It is presumed that the accident resulted from not having properly swabbed the cannon.

The Malone and Wilkes case, for the abduction of Miss Wilkes, had a hearing before Esq. Campbell, on Saturday, which resulted in binding Malone over for his appearance at the next term of the Blair County Court.

S. S.

The President and His Dinners.

"Index"—the industrious and observant correspondent of the New York Tribune—who enlightens the readers of that journal, in regard to men and affairs at Washington, thus accounts for the President excluding his political opponents from his dinner table:

"The papers seem to be very incredulous about the exclusion of Republicans from the President's mahogany. When Mr. Gleney Jones made the announcement in the House, he spoke by the card, for, probably with half a dozen exceptions, the fact is as matter of course, as it forms a memorable era in the hospitality of a mansion, from which political personalities have hitherto been proscribed since the foundation of the Government. Mr. Colman, Mr. Hale, and one or two others of the Senate, were on the favored roll. All the rest were on the black list. As the Administration started with professions of retrenchment and reform, it was doubtless designed to illustrate the principle in the immediate practice of the White House. Every body knows, who has been unfortunate to go through that chilling and tedious ceremonial, that the dinners are 'feeds' of thirty or forty plates, including some very unseasonably Chatham street fiery. They are generally served by Gantier at about \$5 a head on State occasions. Now aggregating the Republicans of the two Houses, and allowing for the select few who were called, and it will be seen that about \$535 were saved to the Executive exchequer in this single item for one session. Extend the practice to the end of the term, and \$2,140 would be economized for an ovation in Lancaster on the 5th of March, 1861. This estimate is exclusive of wine, which at a moderate price for moderate drinkers, would run up some \$400 more for the whole term, adopting \$1 per bottle as the average cost. The President only intended to prove by his personal experience that reform was practicable, and to show the Secretary of the Treasury how the finances might be administered with judicious discrimination. No body is ungenerous enough to suppose that he could be actuated by any other motive, and it has excited painful emotion in court circles, to discover that some other construction has been placed upon a policy which was suggested by the purest considerations of commendable economy."

It is pleasant to observe some show of retrenchment about Washington, although it may redound only to the pecuniary advantage of its occupant. The government funds not being Mr. Buchanan's private property, are given over to the care of the political leeches, who subsist on and grow rich by their democracy. Our President knows how to take care of Number One, if he is ignorant of the science of government and destitute of the good breeding which marks a gentleman.—Pitts. Gaz.

AN OLD JOKER.—If Mr. Buchanan were not so heartless and careless with regard to the rights and wants of the people, we could laugh at his jokes. In a recent message to Congress he said:

"The habit of extravagant expenditures, fostered by a large surplus in the Treasury, must now be corrected, or the country will be involved in serious financial difficulties."

This after running the expenses of the Government up to a hundred millions, and the treasury empty. His facetious namesake, Geo. Buchanan, never perpetrated a richer jest than that.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says: "One of the Administration papers in Pennsylvania speaks very despondingly of the prospects of its party in that State. It evidently thinks them blue as indigo, as blue as the sky, as blue as a Highlander's naked legs in the winter, as blue as a dead man's nose, almost as blue as Mr. Buchanan's old federalism."