

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 18, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OYER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mangel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

Webster's Speech.

We publish on the outside of our paper to-day, the speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 12th of August, 1848, but a few years before his death, on the question of organizing the Territory of Oregon, subject to the Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery forever therefrom. We advise a careful perusal of this speech of the great Exponent of the Constitution. It will be seen from this speech that Mr. Webster, and the Whig party, held in regard to slavery, the same views precisely that the People's Party, and the Republican Party, now hold. In this speech Mr. Webster says:

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that under no circumstance will I consent to the extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives."

And again in 1850, he says: "Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done—wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery."

In 1850, the noble and gallant Henry Clay, himself a Southern man, said: "I have said that I never could vote for it myself; and I repeat, that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power ever will make me vote to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist."

Here are the views of the two great leaders of the Whig party. Wherein do they differ from the views of the People's Party and the Republican Party of the present day? They stand on the Platform of Webster and Clay. Where they not conservative enough in their views? Was not the old Whig party conservative? If so, why do we need any new or third party? The Platform of Clay and Webster and the Whig party, are good enough now for all conservative men, and old line Whigs, to stand upon. They do not need to throw their votes away upon a third candidate, and as in 1850, continue in power a corrupt and profligate Locooco administration. Again we say read the speech of Webster.

Temperance Organization.

The first meeting under the auspices of the "Bedford Temperance Organization" on Saturday night last, was a perfect triumph. We do not remember ever to have seen the initiatory steps in any cause, more completely successful. A large number of our citizens, both old and young, united with the cause, showing thereby their approval of it and their consciousness of its necessity. Dr. J. Compher, the President, and one of the originators of the movement, delivered an eloquent and stirring address, which told upon the audience with signal effect, as evinced by the numbers who joined the Organization.—Dr. C. N. Hickok then followed, in a short but forcible speech. Rev. S. Barnes delivered a few remarks in a neat and appropriate style. The organization then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next, in the court room, to which the citizens and particularly the Ladies of our Borough are invited. Let all who have the success of the cause of temperance at heart, and who desire the happiness and welfare of our community, sanction the movement by their presence. Addresses will be delivered by the President and by others.

GOOD NEWS!

The Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives on Thursday night of last week, by a vote of 105 to 64. Nearly every Republican voted for it, and nearly every Locooco against it. Now, see whether the Locooco Senate will pass this righteous and much needed bill. What has the Gazette to say of the Republicans now?

The Japanese Commissioners were received at Washington the other day. Great attentions were paid them.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bedford, held at the Court House, on the 2nd May, 1860, the following named persons, were appointed Delegates, to attend the Railroad Convention,

Isaac V. Fowler, the Post Master of New York city, is a defaulter, it appears, to the amount of 175,000. Mr. Fowler is one of the great guns of Locoocoism in New York. It is said that the government knew of the water long ago. This administration has sunk to the lowest depths of degradation, from the head of the administration down. It is time that a change of rulers should take place.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed upon a bill for organizing five new Territories, which will include the entire unorganized region between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific slope. Their names are to be Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Decotah and Chippewa. The bills were presented last Friday, and were all tabled.

The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Railroad, for the week ending May 9, 1859, was 4,290. Previously this year, 56,543.

Total, 60,834. Same date last year, 41,659.

Increase, 19,175.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Republican and People's National Convention met at Chicago on Wednesday. Hon. Mr. Ashman of Mass., was elected permanent President. The prospects for the nomination of Mr. Seward on Wednesday were the best. This is all we have learned up to our going to press.

18TH OF JUNE—the day to which the abolitionized democracy have adjourned to meet at Baltimore, is the anniversary of the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, and his fall from power. This is rather a bad omen for Locoocoism.

The Senate Homestead bill was passed on Thursday in that body, by a vote of 41 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, previous to its passage, made an unsuccessful motion to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, but was defeated in his attempt by a vote of 25 yeas to 30 nays.

As will be seen in another part of our paper, the Union Convention at Baltimore have placed in nomination John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Mass. for Vice President.

NEW GOODS.—As will be seen by the advertisement in to-day's paper, the Messrs. SHUCK have a new and splendid stock of goods on hand, which they are selling at bargains.

The Westminster and Edinburg Quarterly Reviews for May have been received. We will notice their contents next week.

Legislature.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the many patriots that have manifested a desire to serve their country in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, I know of none possessed with more undoubted ability for that responsible position, and none better calculated to perform its duties to the entire satisfaction of the public, than GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, Esq., of East Providence township.

Having been intimately acquainted with Mr. H. for many years, and knowing his abilities as a man, and as a scholar, and of his activity and energy as a politician, I can assure the public that in him they will find a valued and tried friend, and one well worthy of the position his friends desire him to occupy.

Mr. H. has for a number of years held the office of Magistrate in our township, and from the equitable and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of that trust, he has rendered himself extremely popular to all with whom he is acquainted, and will at any time, as a candidate, gain largely from the Democratic ranks. By profession he is a Farmer, yet his acquirements are such, that I have no hesitancy in asserting that should the interests of the party demand it, he will "not be found wanting in the hour of need."

In justice to Mr. H., however, I would say, that it was only after the earnest persuasions of his friends in different parts of the County, that he has permitted his name to be used as a candidate of the People's Party for the nomination, subject to the action of the County Convention.

It may be well to remark here, that East Providence tp., has not asked for a Candidate for any of the county offices, during the last fifteen years, and as we now present a man who has no superior we trust the convention will take the matter under their favorable consideration. DAVID FOOR, East Providence tp.

MR. OYER:—Dear Sir, as it appears to be the fashion for the friends of the aspirants for Legislative Honors, to give publicity to their partialities, we have thought proper to give you the views, and an intimation of the wishes, of many of your old and long tried friends. The party of your paper is the Herald, being now the popular party of the times, should be careful to select a conservative, reliable and well tried man; such a man we know JOHN G. MINNICK to be. We have known him long and for twenty long years, for our certain knowledge, under the most trying circumstances, he has ever stood by the flag of his party, and that without giving offence to his political opponents. His integrity of character and faithfulness as a citizen has long since entitled him to some substantial notice from his political friends, and in our opinion he is the man for the times, and this the favorable opportunity for giving him some evidence of just appreciation of long tried faithful services. Truly yours,

SCHELLSBURG, May 8th, 1860.

MR. BUEL:—Dear Sir, as it appears to be the fashion for the friends of the aspirants for Legislative Honors, to give publicity to their partialities, we have thought proper to give you the views, and an intimation of the wishes, of many of your old and long tried friends. The party of your paper is the Herald, being now the popular party of the times, should be careful to select a conservative, reliable and well tried man; such a man we know JOHN G. MINNICK to be. We have known him long and for twenty long years, for our certain knowledge, under the most trying circumstances, he has ever stood by the flag of his party, and that without giving offence to his political opponents. His integrity of character and faithfulness as a citizen has long since entitled him to some substantial notice from his political friends, and in our opinion he is the man for the times, and this the favorable opportunity for giving him some evidence of just appreciation of long tried faithful services. Truly yours,

At a meeting of the citizens of Bedford, held at the Court House, on the 2nd May, 1860, the following named persons, were appointed Delegates, to attend the Railroad Convention,

which is to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 23rd May 1860.

Nicholas Lyons, John Sill, Wm. T. Daugherty, Asa Silvers, B. L. Anderson, M. Halderbaum, Wm. Lyon, Wm. Chenoweth, J. Alsip, S. S. Stackey, Jacob Reed, Capt. Shannon Mullin, Alex. King, John S. Statler, O. E. Shannon, Michael Reed, John Cessna, A. B. Bunn, O. H. Gaither, John Colvin, D. Oyer, Peter Schell, B. F. Myers, Sam'l W. Statler, Valentine Steekman, Gen. James Burns, S. H. Tate, Leonard Bitter, Gen. Mann, Wm. Keyser, J. P. Reed, John Metzgar, Lieut. W. E. Keefe, Val. B. Wertz, G. W. Oster, L. N. Egan, Job Shoemaker, Cornelius Dore, R. Eyan, John Wilhelm, J. W. Tate, G. Elder, Capt. T. H. Lyon, E. D. Beggie, John Sprout, George B. Amick, David Patterson, John Alstadt, Charles Smith, James Patten, Thomas Hughs, D. M. Bare, Esq., Wm. Shuck, Jos. B. Noble, D. E. Buck, George Barnsdollar, George Wishart, Sam'l Ketterman, Michael Fluke, John Nyeum, C. W. Ashoom, D. A. T. Black, S. S. Fluke, Wm. Seel, J. E. Lowry, G. W. Householder, Gen. Lemuel Evans, D. Fletcher, Gullard Dock, David Evans, J. M. Barnsdollar, Lewis Koons, Capt. Wm. States, G. H. Hartley, David Sparks, Michael Lutz, Dan'l Sams, Benj. Ashoom, Col. S. B. Tate, Col. Alex. Compher, James B. Farquhar, Oliver Horton, John C. Black, A. C. James, James Rollins, Elias Gump, Esq., James Rea, P. M. Cessna, Martin Boor, John May, George Bortz, A. J. Pennell, Luther R. Piper, Wm. Scott, William Cypher, David Brallier, Fr. Jordan, Wm. P. Schell. JOSEPH W. TATE, Secretary.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

JOHN BELL NOMINATED.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1860. The Convention met at 10 o'clock. The Chair presented a letter from Judge Chambers of Maryland, expressing regret at not being able to attend, and hoping that a wise and patriotic result would be attained.

Also a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, from W. C. Hays Woke, of New York, urging the Constitution and Washington's Farewell Address as a sufficient platform.

On calling the roll, delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which were not represented yesterday.

Jos. R. Ingersoll reported from the Committee on Business the result of their deliberations, which he said were characterized by great unanimity and patriotism. The report says, that whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to mislead and to cause political divisions, by encouraging geographical and sectional parties, therefore

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that they should recognize no policy or principle but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws [great applause and six cheers] and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union party, and of the country, they pledge themselves to maintain, protect, and defend these principles, thus offering security at home and abroad, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity.

Adopted by acclamation. The committee reported another resolution, that each State should determine for itself the mode of voting, whether by unit or otherwise. This excited considerable discussion—the minorities of delegations contending that its adoption would place them at the mercy of the majorities, and thus stifle the expression of their individual preferences.

Mr. Warner, of Massachusetts, said he came here to express the sentiments of his constituents. The resolution reported from the Committee was one of the bold party tricks to place the minorities under the control of the majorities. If his State had instructed him for a particular man, he would obey the instructions, but none such had been given, and he desired that the delegates should vote in their individual capacity.

Mr. Perce, of Maryland, denied that the committee had any intention of perpetrating party tricks. It was a mere question of expediency. He thought there was no intention to smother the voice of the minority. In his own delegation, it had been determined that every vote should be allowed to indicate its preference.

Mr. Patridge, of Mississippi, sustained the report of the committee. The question was whether the delegation should determine how the voting should be done, or whether the convention should do it. He thought it best to leave it to the delegations.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the chairman of each delegation cast the vote of the State in accordance with the instructions given by the delegates from the different districts. Where the State was not fully represented, a majority of the delegation to determine how the vote unrepresented by districts shall be cast, and where two delegates representing one district are divided in opinion, each be entitled to half a vote.

After a short discussion, Mr. Goggin's amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

Mr. Smith, of Missouri moved to proceed to vote for President, and that the lowest candidate be dropped after every third ballot. Laid on the table.

Mr. Buel, of New York, moved to proceed to a ballot for President, and continue to vote till some one received a majority. Carried.

A resolution was carried for the appointment of tellers, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Hackett, of Tennessee, Watson, of Mississippi, and Kockwell, of Connecticut.

administration would be pure, patriotic, and constitutional. But it was said he was too slowly, too cautious. That was a merit possessed by the Father of his Country. A cautious man held the helm of reason to control his conduct. For himself, he could have fought under no other banner than that which looked to the honor, glory, and perpetuity of the Union. The Revolutionary blood that flowed in his veins must be his excuse for dwelling upon the preservation of the Union. [Great cheers.] In eloquent terms he urged them to stand by the Union to death, and painted the disasters likely to result from a dissolution of the Union.—One of his brothers lived with him in Tennessee and another in Iowa. What must be the result of interecine war? To be true to his section he must rally to the standard of his State, and his venerable brother in Iowa must in like manner be true to his section. Thus brother would have to dye his hands in the blood of a brother. How horrible the idea.—He hoped God might strike him blind before he looked upon a land desolated by fraternal strife. Mr. Henry proceeded at some length in this strain, depicting the horrors of dissolution and civil war. He thought they had a fair chance to redeem the land. The Democratic party was broken on the rock of Popular Sovereignty, and the Republicans would be stranded upon the Irrepressible Conflict, while the vessel bearing their fortunes, would walk the waters like a thing of life. He said he saw last week returning stragglers from Charleston. He never saw such disconsolate looking men, and without figure of speech, unshaven. Burnt brandy would not save them. He expected to see their obituaries in the papers shortly. They would never reunite. Once beaten, they would never revive, because they were only held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder. He denounced the Republicans as sectional, and if his idols, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, were to rise from the dead and lead a sectional party, he would not vote for them. He believed a vast majority of the people of the country in favor of the Union, and if they voted their sentiments John Bell would be the next President. If every man did his duty he would be triumphant successful in November. He would say to the vampires who are feeding on the life blood of the nation, "Take up your bed, and march." [Heartily Laughter.] Mr. Henry proceeded at length in the same strain, denouncing the corruption of the present Administration, and urging an earnest effort to redeem the Government.

Judge Sharkey of Mississippi was no orator, as Brutus was, but a plain blunt man. He appeared before them to congratulate them on the nomination of John Bell. He found here a band of patriots, who were animated by no sordid desire for the spoils of office. He hoped his countrymen would break the shackles of party, and strike a blow for freedom.

The Convention took a recess till 6 p. m., a ratification mass meeting will be held to-night in Monument Square.

The Convention met at five. A motion was made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Burtzler of Missouri, after a few remarks, nominated Edward Everett. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Brooks of New York followed, and in the name of his delegation seconded the nomination.

R. Thompson of Indiana moved the vote for Mr. Everett be unanimous, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Hunt, in a few remarks, tendered his acknowledgments for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated as presiding officer, and congratulated the Convention on the happy issue of their labors.

Adjourned sine die. After the final adjournment, an informal meeting took place in Monument square, where extensive preparations have been in progress for several days for a grand ratification meeting, which, owing to the unfavorable weather and the incomplete state of arrangements has been postponed till to-morrow night.

From the Reading Journal. OBITUARY. It becomes our pleasant and melancholy duty to announce the delightfully-mournful intelligence that the self-styled "National Democratic party," so honored by the office holders, and so adored by all true patriots,—is no more!

It departed this life from a complication of loathsome diseases, (chief among which was the black vomit or the malarial fever peculiar to the South,) in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, on Thursday last, the 3d inst., leaving a large family of wretched office-holders and politicians to mourn, and the whole country beside to exult in its loss.

It will prove a consolation to its friends that its last hours were not without those ghostly consolations which charity awards to the most abandoned reprobates. It was prayed over, day by day, for nearly a fortnight, by divines of its own "persuasion," who endeavor to christianize their "obitels" by "discolored whelks of sanctification" administered with the "broad side of a hand-saw," but whether they succeeded in "getting the gospel in" is questionable, to say the least.

It is delightful to know, also, that its department was materially hastened by a "National" Convention of "Democratic Doctors," whose combined skill was exerted to its utmost to save it from the threatened doom. But neither the dough pills of Northern Union saviors, or the black pills of Southern disunionists, nor yet the homoeopathic sugar globules of the Squatter Sovereignty school of physicians, availed. In the language of the poet:

"Corruptions sore long time it bore,
Physicians were in vain"
It has deceased, nevertheless, notwithstanding. It is dead—very dead, and the "venerable Nicholas" has at last got his own.

We see that an effort is to be made to galvanize the remains by a new convention of political doctors called to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June, but we apprehend that the carcass will be so rotten by that time, that not even a coroner's inquest will be able to approach within smelling distance. We advise its friends to bury it at once before it breeds a pestilence, and then—
"Lay down de shivell and de hoe
And hang up de shivell and de bow
For there's no more work for the old party now
It has gone where all bad things do go."

THE FREE BANKING LAW.

The author of the Free Banking Bill, which passed the last Legislature, and became a law,

writes as follows to the Philadelphia Daily News.

"Persons misapprehend the operations of the Free Banking Law of Pennsylvania. They suppose that the deposits of State or United States stock is part of the capital of banks to be formed under the law. The deposit of stock is merely to secure the noteholder, and nothing more. Suppose, for instance, five men desire to establish a bank of the smallest kind—that is, with the capital of \$50,000. The bank must have 30 per cent. of its capital to commence with in specie—that is \$15,000. The bank then purchases State stock and deposits it with the Auditor General, so as to secure \$10,000 in circulating notes, it must put up a corresponding amount of stock, and add 20 per cent. of that amount in specie to remain in the bank."

Representatives of Pennsylvania at Baltimore.

MR. EDITOR:—Some days since I read an anecdote setting forth that a very modest gentleman, lounging in his pleasant parlor in Paris, thus reasoned: "My country, France, is the finest country in the world. Paris, all admit, is the heart and soul of France; the quarter in which I live is the most aristocratic, and my hotel decidedly the most fashionable in my city. My rooms are the finest in the hotel, and as I am now their only occupant, ergo, I am the greatest man in the World."

Profound logic—the result no doubt, being entirely satisfactory. This anecdote was recalled to my mind this morning, on looking over the list of delegates representing Pennsylvania in the so-called National Constitutional Union Convention, in session at Baltimore.

Of the 45 gentlemen named, no less than 36 reside in the goodly City of Brotherly Love, and I greatly admire the modesty of these self-appointed delegates, in arrogating to themselves the honor and privilege of representing we poor fellows in the country, who, if we even knew our own minds, can hardly be expected to have patriotism enough to induce us to incur the expense and inconvenience of a trip to Baltimore, even though the Railroad Company did issue "dead head" tickets for all delegates.—We feel extremely obligated to the gentlemen for their kindness in taking all care and responsibility on their own shoulders, and beg to assure them, that we entirely agree with them, that Pennsylvania is the greatest State in the Union—that Philadelphia is undoubtedly the finest City in Pennsylvania—that we have no doubt they are (in their own estimation at least) the greatest men in Philadelphia; yet we cannot agree that they shall foist themselves upon the Convention, and parade themselves before the people of the Union, as our representatives.

As you live in the City, perhaps you may know some of these clever fellows, and will be kind enough to inform us, who live in the country, by what authority the modest Quaker City boys are acting. Also, whether any of them are politicians, who would be willing to serve their country if appointed to office? They seem desirous of leading the Convention, or at least take a very active part in its proceedings, as we find that Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Little, Mr. McClure, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Grayson, all of Philadelphia, made every motion of any consequence which has been submitted to the Convention.

Now, seriously, let us ask, is this a National Convention, or is it another third party trick, gotten up by the broken down political hacks of Philadelphia, at the suggestion of Mcgarree, or some other lick-spittle of J. B., to get for themselves a little notoriety, a free ride to Baltimore, and some Democratic money in their purses? Let us know, if you can, and oblige

A FARMER.

MR. BELL and the Democrats. The united vote of the South has all along been vaunted as the overwhelming and irresistible force certain to control the destinies of the Union, and against which it was hopeless for the Republicans to contend. This solid body of votes was sure, it has been urged, according to the principles of political gravitation, to draw out of their natural orbits Northern States enough to make up a majority.—Just at present, however, the prospect of a consolidated Southern vote at the next Presidential election does not seem very clear.

To the division threatened by the result at Charleston between the Fire-eaters and the Douglasses, is now to be added the probability that a large part of the old Whigs who have lately acted with the Democrats, and by whose aid only that party has been able to carry several Southern States, will come in to the support of John Bell.

As yet no sign appears of any disposition to yield by either of the parties to the Charleston split. The seceders still demand, as the condition of their return, a total surrender by the non-interventionists, and the recognition of the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. The old scheme of disposing of the difficulty by convenient ambiguities—a platform which might be understood one way at the North and another way at the South—is indignantly repudiated by the fire-eaters. Even if the platform difficulty could be got rid of, there still remains the trouble about candidates, which is quite as serious as the other. Mr. Douglas is not the man voluntarily to yield up his claims. Should the places of the seceding delegates be filled with others favorable to him, the consequence must be a double nomination, one at Baltimore and another at Richmond, in which case Mr. Bell would be quite certain to carry several Southern States.

Some of our Democratic friends comfort themselves for the loss of the old Whig votes certain to go for John Bell by suggesting that the nomination of Houston might have been much worse for the Democratic party. There does not, however, seem to be any good ground for that suggestion. The old Whigs form, in several of the Southern States, a large and influential body, whose votes can be safely relied upon for Mr. Bell. Upon them Houston would have had no particular hold, and as to the Democratic masses, they will be likely to stand by the candidate who has the prestige of the regular Democratic nomination.

It is plain, then, that the candidacy of Mr. Bell, while it imposes on the Republican Convention at Chicago the duty of the most thorough deliberation and the most careful wisdom in the selection of our standard-bearer for the great contest now about to open, presents a much more formidable aspect toward the

Democrats than toward the Republicans. If the Democratic party persists in its present dissensions in the Southern States, it will, in all probability, not merely be defeated in the South by the Baltimore nominee, it will be annihilated. The Republicans may make a mistake which will lose them the two or three States whose electoral vote is necessary to elect a Republican President; but their organization, their devotion to their principles, and their power, will still remain undiminished. The result of defeat by Mr. Bell in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana, would be that the Democratic party, already divided into hostile camps, would substantially cease to exist; while the Republican party, on the other hand, by losing New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, would come short of a victory indeed, but would still remain the most powerful political organization in the country, strong in enthusiastic energy and depth of convictions, and in that thorough unity and discipline which give force to parties and practical effect to ideas.

In fact, as to the effect of Mr. Bell's nomination upon the vote of any of the Northern States which the Democrats hope to carry, if there are any such, that effect may perhaps be quite as favorable for the Republicans as for the Democrats. If he obtains a certain number of votes, which, had no third nomination been made, might have gone for the Republicans; he will be likely, perhaps, to obtain quite as large a number, which might, under the contingency supposed, have gone to the Democratic side. His nomination, wise as it is for the party that has made it, does not then seriously affect the chances of the Republicans. It has always been certain that we could not gain the victory by simply wishing for it, and tossing our caps in the air with shouts. Success is still within our reach on precisely the same conditions as before.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE PRIZE RING AT CHARLESTON.—Two members of the Ohio Delegation had a fight at the Mills House, and threw plates at each other. One drew a pistol and the other clinched him.

Col. Craig, of Mo., and Langmore, of the St. Louis Republican, also had a rough and tumble fight at the Mills House, which is to be settled by a duel on their return home.

On Friday, Collector Baker of Philadelphia, and Hendrick B. Wright had a collision, resulting from the action of the latter in the Platform Committee. Mr. Baker charged Wright with betraying his trust, at which blows followed.

The following is to be the genuine ticket of all the fancy:

FOR PRESIDENT: SENATOR WIGFALL, of Texas.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: JOHN C. HENANAN, of Benicia.

The cabinet is to be composed of the six gentlemen above whose pluck has been tried. There is still room for a few subordinate officers. Only gentlemen of muscle need apply.

FORNEY'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.—The Philadelphia Press, of Monday, contained a leading editorial, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:

"A word in conclusion. The extreme politicians at Charleston and their Northern allies have discarded Democratic principles, and may discard the best representative of those principles. They refuse to go for Douglas, because, and only because, he is this representative.—For our part, and speaking only for ourselves, we declare it to be the purpose of THE PRESS to support no other Charleston nominee taken from the list of those prominently named.

When his foes say that he of all men shall not receive their support, we declare that no other can receive ours. Or, to be more explicit, no man like Lane, or Hunter, or Guthrie, Slidell, or Davis, or Bayard, or even Breckinridge, greatly as we esteem, and closely as we have been attached to his character."

A GOOD COMPARISON. The Rev. Wm. Roulett, a well known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the hole, and, along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light.—And in like manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children.—This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts around the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulett, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa., All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless.—Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also called Arch Street Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

MAY 4. FLEMING BROS. HUMPHEYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have now been before the public for five years, and have every where won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveller, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHEYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SECRETS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

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