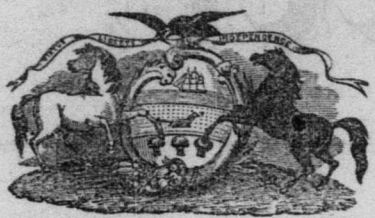


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 8, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Delegate Elections AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to 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 township committees may appoint, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1860, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County ticket, and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Senatorial and Congressional Conferences, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees, will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., in the Townships, and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the delegate elections, the County Committee has appointed the following Committees, and it is hoped that the gentlemen named will see that timely notice is given, and that the elections are duly held in said districts:

- Bedford Bor. Alex. Henderson, R. D. Charns Barclay, Esq., and David F. Mann. Bedford Township. Zachariah Diehl, Sam'l Phillips, and James Rea, Jr. Broadtop. John B. Castero, James Eichelberger, and John Foster. Colerain. Nathan Evans, Jacob Barnhart, and Emanuel J. Diehl. Cumberland Valley. Peter Derremore, Josiah Tewel, and Nathan Lee. Harrison. Hugh Wertz, John McVicker, Esq., and Martin Feightner. Hopewell. Thos. N. Young, Esq., Henry Gates, and Luther R. Piper. Juniata. Josiah Lehman, Peter R. Hillegas and Leonard Bittner, Esq. Liberty. David S. Barkstesser, Samuel A. Moore, and Sam'l F. Shoop. Loudonerry. Levi Carpenter, Jonathan Feightner, and John Wilhelm. Monroe. Jacob L. May, Wm. Stuckey, and Andrew Adams. Napier. Wm. Hull, George W. Williams, and George Stuckey. Providence E. Sidney R. Whitfield, Wm. Lysinger, and David Monroe. Providence W. Wm. Dibert, Wm. Cook, and Nicholas Peck. Schellsburg. Jacob W. Knipple, Wm. A. B. Clark, and James Gollipher. Southampton. John Johnson, John W. Lashley, and Jared Hanks. Snake Spring. Asa Stuckey, Esq., John Eshleman, and Jacob Linzenfeller. St. Clair. Jacob H. Wright, Esq., Jacob Horne, and Gideon D. Trout. Union. John Pickett, Sam'l Shaffer, Esq., and John Ake, Esq. Woodbury Middle. Wm. F. Johnson, John H. Wilkinson, and Jacob Browneman. Woodbury South. Adam Ketring, John B. Miller, and Robert Ralston. By order of the County Committee. S. L. RUSSELL, Chairman.

June 1, 1860.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—We have received the April number of the London Quarterly Review. Its contents are, Laborers Homes, Vicissitudes of Families and other Essays, The Bar of Philadelphia, Washington's Farewell Address, Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing, Fox Hunting, Recollections of Leslie, &c.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The May number of this excellent British Review has been received. Its contents are, Bedding's Reminiscences, Thomas Campbell, Quakerism—past and present, Sir Henry Lawrence, Australian Ethnology, Poems by Heinrich Heine, Church and State, The Origin of Species, The State of Europe, &c.

Price of each Review \$3 a year; one Review and Blackwood \$5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

It appears that the ancestors of "Old Abe Lincoln" were honest haters of tyranny centuries ago, and it is stated that one of them had a hand in taking off the head of Charles I, and fled to Hingham, Mass., whence they emigrated to Pennsylvania, and that one of the family received the sword of Cornwallis at the defeat at Yorktown. The old gentleman who plays the despot at the White House should make a note of these historical incidents and prepare to vacate, for Lincoln is sure to route him from his reign of usurpation and corruption.

LINCOLN AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

The last Gazette has an article charging Hon. Abraham Lincoln with being opposed to the Mexican War, and taking sides against his country during its continuance. The Loco-focos are driven to desperation, and clearly show their fright at this early stage of the campaign, when they have to resort to such barefaced lies to help to prop up their fast-sinking cause. They know that the handwriting on the wall can now be clearly seen. The story was started at Chicago, as soon as Lincoln was nominated, that he had voted when in Congress against supplies to the army in Mexico, and the story was repeated at the Douglas meeting in New York on the Tuesday following his nomination. Our readers will be gratified to learn that there is no foundation for the story whatever. It was started during the canvass between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, at a time when it was thought that the "little giant" was in danger, and it was repeated by Douglas himself in his debate with Lincoln at Ottawa, and also at Charleston. The Chicago Tribune proved its falsity by extracts from the Congressional Globe, showing that after Mr. Lincoln took his seat in Congress he voted for every bill that was offered to raise supplies for the American army in Mexico. It was also denied by Mr. Lincoln both at Ottawa and at Charleston, and at the latter place he brought on the stand Hon. O. B. Ficklin, his Democratic colleague in Congress, and compelled him to give reluctant testimony to the falsity of the charge. [See Lincoln and Douglas Debates, page 158.] It was further proved that Mr. Lincoln's immediate predecessor in Congress, Hon. John Henry, of Morgan county, then on the stump in behalf of Mr. Douglas, and still a rabid Pro-Slavery Democrat, did give the votes falsely attributed to Mr. Lincoln.

The evidence on this point was so clear that the more decent of the democratic papers took back the charge and apologized handsomely.—The Mattoon Gazette, for instance, after making the charge, thus neatly retracted: "We made the charges against him, in relation to voting against supplies, upon the information of an intelligent gentleman, who assured us that the record stood against him.—Having heard it before, we doubted it not, when assured positively by a gentleman of intelligence, such as our informant. The political friends of Mr. Lincoln called our attention to the record, and upon examination we find that instead of Mr. Lincoln, it was JOHN HENRY, of Morgan, who was his immediate predecessor, who gave the vote. It affords us unfeigned pleasure to be able to say, upon examination, that our former fellow citizen gave no such vote, and further that his record will 'pass muster' with the best men of any party during his Congressional term."

As this charge will soon be in the mouth of every reckless Loco-foco in the land, it is well enough to expose it fully at the start.

"FOSTER OF PENNSYLVANIA." From the following, which has transpired before the Covode Investigating Committee, it will be seen that the virtuous Henry D. Foster, whilst candidate for Congress two years ago, in opposition to old John Covode, received a nice little sum from Wendell, of the Public Printing corruption money, to secure his election to Congress. He did not succeed, however, and the money was uselessly expended.—He will have no better luck for Governor.—The correspondent of the North American, writing from Washington, under date of May 23, gives the following information: "Mr. Wendell appeared before the Covode Committee this morning, and testified that \$2,500 had been paid to 'Foster of Pennsylvania,' on the 22d September, 1858, as appeared by his bank book and the accounts of the Bank of the Metropolis. When asked if he knew any other Foster than the present candidate for Governor, who had been a candidate for Congress against Mr. Covode at the time the check was given, he said 'No.' He also proved that a larger sum had been given for use in Pennsylvania, and probably in Foster's district, to Mr. Witte, ex-member of Congress, who is summoned as a witness, and may probably enlighten the Committee as to his expenditures."

Since the above was written, we notice that Mr. Witte testifies as follows: "Mr. Witte, candidate in the late Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania for Governor, testified that Foster, the successful candidate in that convention, desired to draw on him, through Barclay & Co., to the amount of six hundred dollars, during the last Congressional campaign in Pennsylvania, when Foster ran against Covode, and he consented; but learning that the fact got out, he declined to meet the drafts."

It is in evidence before the committee that Wendell let Foster have \$2,500 for the same campaign.

Now that the Gazette is weekly belching forth its columns of stale lies, taken from kindred prints, hadn't it better correct the falsehood it uttered and persisted in, in regard to "Squire Oldham, of Union Tp.?" Can the assertions of such a print be believed?

The Covode Committee have traced thirty thousand dollars of the Wendell printing corruption fund into the hands of friends of members of Congress, with the understanding that it would secure votes for the English bill.—The records show that these votes were given for it.

Peter V. Daniel, one of the United States Supreme Judges, died at Richmond, Va., on Thursday week, aged 75 years. He was a Virginian by birth, and was appointed by Van Buren in 1840. He was ultra pro-slavery in his opinions.

A LIE NAILED!

The Loco-foco journals are publishing the following as a declaration made by Mr. Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1858:

"I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

In order that our readers may appreciate the electioneering ingenuity of our friends on the other side, we will extract from the speech the entire sentence. In repelling certain charges of sectionalism made by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I have again and again said that I would not enter into any State to disturb the institution of slavery. Judge Douglas said at Bloomington that I used language most able and ingenious for concealing what I really meant, and that, while I had protested against entering into the slave States, I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

When it is necessary at the very beginning of the canvass to resort to such a trick as is here exposed, the case must be pretty desperate. Lying of this description ought to be postponed till just before the election. We presume this falsehood will be copied into the Gazette, like all others it can invent or hunt up in regard to Honest Old Abe.

SENATOR BENJAMIN ON LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

Last week Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, made one of the most powerful speeches that has been delivered from the Democratic side of the Senate during the present session.

In reviewing the positions of Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas in the Illinois canvass, he said the former had consistently and manfully maintained the principle which he had then asserted, and was rewarded by his present distinction; while Mr. Douglas had deserted his aid had been abandoned. In this connection he admitted, that after a careful examination of Mr. Lincoln's speeches, he was constrained to regard him as far more conservative than he had been represented to be.

One of the most effective points of this speech was a comparison of extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches with citations from Mr. Douglas's article in Harper's Magazine, to demonstrate that the latter had used the argument and language of the former, to vindicate his own position and justify himself with the South.

Nothing so effective has been witnessed for a long time, and Mr. Douglas's presence was alone wanting to make it overwhelming.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—The Bedford Temperance Organization met on Monday evening last. An able address was delivered by Mr. Wm. R. King. Rev. S. Yingling and others also addressed the meeting. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen then signed the pledge. Rev. S. Barnes is to deliver an address at the next regular meeting. A great temperance reformation is now going on in this place.

Senator Cameron presided at a Republican ratification meeting at Harrisburg on the 25th ult., and made a speech endorsing the Chicago nominees, in the course of which he stated that his preference was Gov. Seward and expressed the belief that Pennsylvania would have cast her vote for Mr. Seward if he had been the nominee.

PEOPLE'S CLUB.—The People's Club of Bedford Borough, met on Tuesday evening last. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. Fr. Jordan made an able address. Adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of July.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUBS.—Are our friends at work organizing campaign clubs?—Let there be one organized in every election district forthwith. Bedford County can be carried at the next election if this is attended to.

The Gazette takes it very much to heart that we support the gallant old "rail splitter" of Illinois for President. Rest easy, his name will float at our mast-head until he is elected in November. That's so.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.—We will send our paper from now until the Presidential election for 50 cents, cash. Friends get up campaign clubs. Let there be light.

The New York Tribune's Washington dispatch of May 23d, referring to the very able speech of Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, says:

"He announced one extraordinary fact, which though well known before, had never been frankly admitted.

"Both wings of the Democracy agreed in a caucus of the Senate in 1857, that each should maintain its particular theory before the public—one side sustaining Squatter Sovereignty, and the other protection to Slavery in the Territories, but pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, whatever it might be.

"This is the manner in which the people—North and South—have been deceived into the support of the Democracy, by promulgating doctrines adapted to both, and yet hostile to each other.

"Mr. Benjamin proved by the record what question they agreed to submit to the Court, and how it had been decided, reading from the opinion of Justice Taney to sustain his argument.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. A JAPANESE DESPATCH HOME.

Although our Washington correspondent has been unable thus far to obtain any copies of the Japanese despatches to their Government, a gentleman of this city has been fortunate enough to obtain the sight of a friendly letter of one of the Commissioners to an acquaintance in Nippon. Under a promise to conceal the name of the writer, he has been authorized to publish it, and has kindly placed it in our hands. We insert it below:

FROM THE SACRED CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MOST ESTEEMED HAKODADI:—We have been invited to visit next in order the great city of Phi-la-del-phia or "the place consecrated to fraternal affection," the capital of the province which is the birthplace of the American Tycoon. Our reception, we are informed, will be attended with the most august ceremonies that the city ever offers to its most distinguished guests. The Council-men, after examining our credentials, have decided to place us on a footing with "the most favored" foreign Fire Companies.

All the military of the Province, ordinarily engaged in other avocations, will be in arms. This will enable us to report, from our own observation, upon the extent of the military power of this vast country. Do not fear that this large display will induce us to act otherwise than becomes the dignity of our nation; for although we have in our whole empire but 480,000 soldiers, they are fully equal to maintain our security, armed with two swords and entire devotion. There will also be a great exhibition of "squirts" upon our arrival. These, it seems, are generally prominent on all such occasions, and have quite a notoriety here.

The details of our reception by the American Tycoon you have in my former letter. He is called, not Tycoon, but "President;" sometimes, however, by a strange analogy of language, "old coon." I at first thought this an attempt to pronounce our Japanese phrase, but am assured that it is strictly idiomatic, and implies astuteness and age. It certainly seemed applicable to the head of the nation who received us.

We find it very difficult to comply with the demands of our sovereign, forbidding us to touch the women of this country. Not from any disposition on our part to disobey, but from their desire to seize us by our hands.—They are apparently allowed here the greatest freedom, but it is only in appearance. Every woman, married or single, is fastened in a cage of bamboo or flexible steel extending from the waist to the feet. This seems to be arranged as to give them no uneasiness, but they are very much ashamed of it, and conceal it under so many coverings that it renders their appearance quite ludicrous. They are unrestricted as to the upper part of their persons, which they are permitted to expose as much as they wish. This seems to avail themselves of, and on all occasions of high ceremony wear very low dresses. As in all barbarous nations, they slit their ears, and suspend from them ornaments of gold and silver. They also paint and powder themselves, and after greasing their hair, twist it into fantastic shapes, and fasten it up with long pins and combs. Some of them would be fine looking if they did not disfigure themselves by the hideous and vulgar custom of wearing eyebrows and keeping their teeth white. Be assured, therefore, that we are in no danger of being captivated by their appearance—we feel nothing but regret that the barbarous and absurd customs of man should thus destroy the charms which cultivation and refinement would so much improve.

Nothing strikes us so much as the want of respect these barbarians show even to their highest dignitaries; they never hesitate to spit before them, and it requires considerable activity to prevent being spat upon at all times. The custom of wearing one sword, it seems, originated from this cause, as it enables you to avoid with greater facility the saliva of your neighbor. Chewing tobacco is much prized, it seems, from the saliva it produces, which is preserved, when possible, in handsome vases of porcelain, and placed in prominent positions. None of the inhabitants do reverence by crawling on their bellies, except after the election of a new Tycoon, when those in search of office come to the central city and perform that ceremony. Those who are fortunate enough to meet with honor from the Tycoon, seldom walk uprightly during their whole term of office. The unfortunate applicants become at once censors or spies upon the others, and their silence has to be bought at a high price. All public servants have their price, which rises or falls according to the necessities of the Tycoon. But I shall reserve my reflections on political topics till I have another opportunity to address you. Until then rest in peace.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—The Convention which was called at Harrisburg to promote the building of a Railroad from Eastern Pennsylvania to the Ohio river, met on Wednesday week. The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings spirited.

Mr. Reilly, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention. President—Hon. Walter H. Lowrie. Vice Presidents—David Mills, Adams county; W. D. McKistry, Franklin; Wm. Lyon, Bedford; S. M. Woodcock, Fulton; Hon. F. M. Kimmel, Somerset; A. P. Wilson, Huntingdon; Geo. Hensh, Perry; R. J. Haldeeman, Dauphin; W. J. Kirk, Juniata. Secretaries—J. W. Douglas, Franklin county; James Kelly, Fulton; Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford; J. B. Glasgow, Huntingdon; A. B. Anderson, Perry; W. J. Baer, Somerset; J. M. Woodburn, Cumberland; Samuel Philson and Col. Geo. Noss.

Judge Black, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION. Whereas, It has been made manifest to this Convention, upon the most conclusive evidence, that a railroad from the city of New York to the Ohio river and the heart of the Great West, may be made for less than \$8,000,000, and 20 equated miles shorter than by any other route now in existence, through Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty actual miles shorter than by any other route through the State of New York; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, for the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists, and other persons who are interested in this great thoroughfare of trade, and inviting their aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the committee under the resolution: Thos. Shriver, Isaac Hugus, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Wilson Reilly.

Mr. Woodcock, of Falton, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by this Convention be authorized to call a Convention of delegates, to meet at such time and place as the committee may indicate.

The resolution was adopted and the Convention adjourned sine die.

We take the following article from the Chambersburg Times, in reference to our able and worthy member of the House of Representatives at Washington, and heartily subscribe to every word contained therein:

EDWARD McPHERSON.

The people of this district were peculiarly fortunate in selecting our present worthy Representative to attend to their interests in the National Legislature. The campaign into which we were then about to enter required a strong nominee, especially as the gentleman who opposed us was personally very popular, and possessed surpassing abilities as a public speaker, with an energetic and ardent temperament.—When Adams County presented her youthful favorite, we gladly welcomed him, for he had already under himself a State reputation through able political and literary articles which he had written. In addition to his intellectual qualifications, he was known to be an earnest worker, and a man of unblemished character. His nomination gave general satisfaction, and his and our labors were crowned with success. Since he has taken his seat in Congress our highest expectations from him have been realized, and this district has the satisfaction of knowing that her Representative, although young in years, has won for himself a place of distinction among a body of men which has never been surpassed in ability. Early in the session, he made an effective speech, timely and telling. It marked him at once.

Constant and steadfast in his attention to his duties, his vote is ever found upon the rolls, and always in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. In all respects he is a model Legislator. Were there no other sort of Congressmen at the Capitol, the business of the country would be transacted in a creditable manner, and the disturbances so common now would have no existence.

We feel confident that a career so honorably begun will end with splendor. If his fellow citizens appreciate his services, no doubt they will. Edward McPherson will become one of the leading men of the State.

While the late Illinois State Republican Convention was in session, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln stepped in to witness the proceedings.—His appearance was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. He had hardly taken his seat when Mr. Oglesby of Decatur announced to the delegates that an old Democrat of Macon County, who had grown gray in the service of that party, desired to make a contribution to the Convention, and the offer being accepted, forthwith two old time fence rails, decorated with flags and streamers, were borne through the crowd into the Convention, bearing the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Rail Candidate FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860. Two rails from a lot of 3,000 made in 1830 by Thos. Hanks and Abe Lincoln—whose father was the first pioneer of Macon County.

The effect was electrical. One spontaneous burst of applause went up from all parts of the "wigwam," which grew more and more deafening as it was prolonged, and which did not wholly subside for ten or fifteen minutes after. The cheers upon cheers which rent the air could have been heard all over the adjacent country. Of course, "Old Abe" was called out, and made an explanation of the matter. He stated that, some thirty years ago, then just emigrating to the State, he stopped with his mother's family, for one season, in what is now Macon County; that he built a cabin, split rails, and cultivated a small farm down on the Sangamon River, some six or eight miles from Decatur. There, he was informed, were taken from that fence; but, whether they were or not, he had mangled many and many better ones since he had grown to manhood. The cheers were renewed with the same vigor when he concluded his remarks.

In the Fall of 1855 a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, the President of a College in Illinois, described Lincoln's debate with Douglas at Salsbury, Ill. That paper now republishes extracts from the description. After stating the reception of the rival champions, the writer continues: "The men are entirely dissimilar. Mr. Douglas is a thick-set, finely built, courageous man, and has an air of self-confidence that does not a little to inspire his supporters with hope. Mr. Lincoln is a tall, lank man, awkward, apparently diffident, and when not speaking, has neither firmness in his countenance nor fire in his eye.

"Mr. Lincoln has a rich, silvery voice, enunciates with great clearness, and has a fine command of language. He commenced by a review of the points Mr. Douglas had made. In this he showed great tact, and his retorts, though gentlemanly, were sharp, and reached to the core the subject in dispute. While he gave but little time to the subject of review, we did not feel that anything was omitted which deserved attention.

"He then proceeded to defend the Republican party. Here he charged Mr. Douglas with doing nothing for Freedom; with disregarding the rights and interests of the colored man; and for about forty minutes, he spoke with a power that we have seldom heard equaled. There was a grandeur in his thoughts, a comprehensiveness in his arguments, and a binding force in his conclusions, which were silent as death; every eye was fixed upon the speaker, and all gave him serious attention. He was the tall man eloquent; his countenance glowed with animation, and his eye glinted with an intelligence that made it lustrous. He was so long awkward and ungainly; but graceful, bold, commanding.

"Mr. Douglas had been quietly smoking up to this time, but here he forgot his cigar and lis-

tened with anxious attention. When he rose to reply he appeared excited, disturbed, and his second effort appeared to us greatly inferior to his first. Mr. Lincoln had given him a great task, and Mr. Douglas had not the time to answer him, even if he had the ability."

THE PHILA. DAILY NEWS.

A correspondent of this paper, writing from Cordova, Illinois, under the date of May 19, says:

"I left St. Louis yesterday for this place, traveling through the State of Illinois, and must confess myself astonished at the wild enthusiasm exhibited for Lincoln all along the route. At every railroad station there were hundreds of people gathered to ascertain if the report was correct—if "honest Abe" (that is what they call him) Lincoln was really nominated for President of the United States—they could hardly trust the telegraph wires. The news was too gratifying, they thought, to be true. It overjoyed them so much they wanted to be fully satisfied the report was correct. At Bloomington, your correspondent thought there was one of the tallest rows he had ever seen. The people were crowding and scrambling over each other's heads to get into the Court House to hear the full account, and to listen to the speeches, and your correspondent stopped there for some time, just to see what kind of an excitement they could get up; and I can assure you it would have done you good to have heard the honest yeomanry sending up a shout of joy at the result of the Chicago proceedings. Cannon were brought out, and sent forth, in thunder tones, the exultations of the people. In Illinois, Lincoln has the people with him, and no doubt will carry the State, even should the "Little Giant" be nominated against him. Personally, Lincoln is a very popular man. He is much loved by all who know him. In this State, so far, I have found but very few Bell men, while a little further South, it was all Bell.

AFFECTIONATE ADVICE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

It is alleged that George Sanders amused himself at the Charleston Convention by sending the most blunderingly impudent despatches to the President, of one of which the following is believed to be a nearly verbatim copy:

"His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. The minority resolutions will pass. [Here followed the resolution at length.] Douglas will be nominated at the last ballot. Send for Douglas immediately. Lose no time in making friends with your successor. All the past shall be forgiven, and your particular friends shall be retained in office. From one who often differs from you in opinion, but never deceives you.

GEORGE SANDERS.

A Washington correspondent says that for this delightful epistle, the President was obliged to pay \$28 telegraph tolls. For similar information Secretary Cobb paid \$14 and Senator Toombs \$12. George says, in an explanation, that all these men can afford to pay for important news, because they are rich; but he prepaid all to be sent to Clingman and other poor devils who support Douglas. The only thing that makes George unappy is that he is obliged to wear his official head so long. He is anxious to relieve the Administration from all embarrassment on his account, and would resign, but that he fears it would look like deserting his old friends in their extremity. He indulges the hope, however, that they will speedily be able to dispense with his official services. When they do, look out for disclosures!

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.—Senator Benjamin appeared before the Covode Committee on Saturday, and was examined at great length in regard to the Sloop contract on the Tehuantepec route referred to by Elwood Fisher in his testimony.

Patrick Liferity was before the same committee. He is a tanner in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and testified that subscriptions of from one hundred dollars down to smaller sums, were coerced from the subordinate officers in the yard, in 1859, to carry on the election in favor of Collector Baker's ticket. Because he would not subscribe and vote the ticket he was removed. He never knew such a practice under any other administration.

John C. Dunn, clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, testified that he was removed for the same reasons. It is in evidence before the Covode Committee that these abuses have been reported to the several heads of the departments by District Attorney Van Dyke. The Republican members of the Committee will make the most of the fact, in their report, that Mr. Van Dyke, who made the report, is removed from office, while the men against whom the complaints were made are retained in office.

THE GROCERY STORE.—Some of the Democratic papers, in their efforts to disparage Mr. Lincoln, quote an extract from a speech of Senator Douglas, in which he says that Lincoln in early life, kept a "grocery." On the occasion referred to, Mr. Lincoln, in reply to the charge, made the following correction:—"The Judge is woefully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a 'grocery keeper.' I don't know as it would have been a great sin if I had been; but he is mistaken. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world.—It is true that Lincoln did work, the latter part of one winter, in a still house up at the head of a hollow. And so I think my friend, the Judge, is equally at fault when he charges me, at the time when I was in Congress of having opposed our soldiers who were fighting in the Mexican war. I did oppose the preamble to the war bill, declaring that war existed by the act of Mexico, because it was not true; but I voted for all the supplies to the soldiers, &c. The record proves this fact."

The Prince de Joinville has gone to Washington. He is the third son of Louis Philippe, was born at Neuilly in 1818, and received the baptismal name of Francois-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie-D'Orleans. At an early age he entered the French navy, and particularly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Juan d'Ulloa. In 1841 he took charge of the expedition commissioned to bring from St. Helena to Paris the remains of Napoleon I., commanding the frigate Belle Poule. In 1848, he married a Brazilian princess. In 1848, with the rest of the Orleans family, he sought refuge in England, where he has since resided. The Prince de Joinville has visited this country before now. While his father was king, he crossed the ocean and took a tour through the United States, being honored in New-York with a grand dinner tendered him by the authorities and leading citizens.