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## BEDFORD INQUIRER.

### Elegant Extracts.

From the Bedford Gazette, May 21, 1858.  
"WHEELING INTO LINE.—The Washington organ of Senator Douglas has accepted the compromise offered by Mr. English in the Conference Kansas bill, and now comes back to its allegiance to the Democratic party. Upon this the New York Herald comments as follows:

"The Kansas Settlement among the Politicians.—Mr. Douglas Bucking Down.—The Kansas settlement adopted by Congress has produced a tremendous effervescence among the politicians, and especially among the Douglas wing of the Democracy. East and West, right and left, they are coming into line again, Gov. Walker has declared that the bill passed tallies with his test principle of submission to the people, and Secretary Stanton, though a little more fastidious, still thinks it will do. To be sure they creep back somewhat reluctantly, crab fashion, and intend to take the field in Kansas to induce her people to reject the Lecompton programme; but still they concede the main point, that 'popular' sovereignty to an extent that will answer the purpose, has been conceded by Congress. But the most remarkable manifestation in behalf of the bill passed comes from the Washington organ of Mr. Senator Douglas. That paper expresses itself as perfectly satisfied. This means that Mr. Douglas wants to get back into the Democratic party, but from all appearances, the Democratic party will soon be able to get along very well without him, with the staunch and steady administration of 'Old Buck' to bring them and keep them together. What else has Mr. Douglas to say?"

From the Bedford Gazette, Sept. 3, 1858.  
"Resolved, That the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN has thus far proved itself entirely Democratic. In the peaceful settlement of the long continued and embittered Kansas controversy; in the suppression of the formidable rebellion in Utah; in the prompt assertion and maintenance of our Nation's rights upon the High Seas, in short, in all his official acts, our Pennsylvania President has shown himself entirely worthy of the confidence so freely reposed in him by 'his fellow citizens.'"  
This resolution, was offered by B. F. Meyers, of the Bedford Gazette, with the other resolutions at a Locomotion County meeting, in this place, on the 30th August, 1858. It will be found in that paper of 3d September, 1858.

Meyers, and a majority of the Locomotion party of Bedford County, now support the candidate (S. A. Douglas) of the rump Convention at Baltimore, who was then and is now the persecutor and enemy of Mr. Buchanan, and who is the cause of the present split in that party.

### SOME OF THE FRUITS OF OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

"For the last two years, we have heard of nothing in the political world but 'Opposition to the Administration.' Every measure proposed by President Buchanan—no matter what its nature—has met the fiercest and most unscrupulous opposition. In the last Congress, the Black Republicans and Know Nothings, assisted by a number of treacherous Democrats, (Stephen A. Douglas & Co.), did all in their power to embarrass and cripple the Administration. They defeated the passage of the Lecompton Constitution—defeated the Cuba bill—and, to their everlasting shame be it said, defeated the Post Office Appropriation Bill. Of course the combination against the President, was made with ambitious aims on the part of those who entered into the coalition, and doubtless, with the majority of the conspirators, this fusion of odds and ends was a darling scheme to break up the Democratic party. Well, they succeeded in many of their manoeuvres, in fact they were successful in too many for their own good. The people are beginning to feel the injury, done them by these infamous tricksters."

"Is queer, truly, that a portion of this same 'Democratic party,' with the Gazette to back them, now support these 'infamous tricksters' whose 'darling scheme' was 'to break up the Democratic party.'"

### THE TRAITOR REWARDED.

From the Bedford Gazette, Feb. 10, 1860.  
"John W. Forney, the blackest and foulest traitor that ever apostatized from the Democratic party, has just received the thirty pieces of silver for which he agreed, two years ago, to sell out the party that nursed him and raised him to a position of respectability.—People can now see why it was that Mr. Forney has been so persistent in his slanderous abuse of a Democratic President. His villifications of Mr. Buchanan, was the price he was required to pay to the Black Republicans for the Clerkship to Congress, to which he has just been elected by his newly found friends. This places Mr. Forney clearly and incontrovertibly in the ranks of the Opposition. We hope he may stay there, never to return."

Forney is now, as he was then, the right-hand man of Douglas in Pennsylvania. The Bedford Gazette and the Philadelphia Press!—the one is edited by the great ex-Know Nothing, ex-Whig, ex-Republican, ex-Lecompton, ex-anti-Douglas, but now Douglas, anti-Lecompton

man, BENJ. FRANKLIN Meyers, and the other by the "blackest and foulest traitor that ever apostatized from the Democratic party," John W. Forney. Both now support Douglas.

### Campaign Songs.

#### CAMPAIGN SONG.

TUNE—"Du da."

There's an old plow "boss" whose name is "Dug,"  
Du da, du da,  
He's short and thick—a regular "plug,"  
Du da, du da day.  
CHORUS  
We're bound to work all night  
We're bound to work all day,  
I'll bet my money on the "Lincoln boss,"  
Who bets on Stephen A!

The "little plug" has had his day,  
Du da, du da,  
He's out of the ring by all fair play,  
Du da, du da day.  
CHORUS—We're bound, &c.

He tried his best on the Charleston track,  
Du da, du da,  
But couldn't make time with his "Squatter Jack,"  
Du da, du da day.

"Old Abraham's" a well bred nag,  
Du da, du da,  
His wind is sound—he'll never lag,  
Du da, du da day.

In '58 he tried his gate,  
Du da, du da,  
He trotted Douglas through the State,  
Du da, du da day.

In '60 now we're going to trot,  
Du da, du da,  
So "plank" your money on the spot,  
Du da, du da day.

The "Lincoln boss" will never fail,  
Du da, du da,  
He will not shy a ditch or rail,  
Du da, du da day.

The "Little Dug" can never win,  
Du da, du da,  
That Kansas job's too much for him,  
Du da, du da day.

His legs are weak, his wind unsound,  
Du da, du da,  
His "switch-tail" is too near the ground,  
Du da, du da day.  
CHORUS—We're bound, &c. C. H. M.

#### LINCOLN.

He comes, he comes, the fearless man;  
Throw all your banners forth—  
Chicago bids him lead the van  
Of a united North.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
Let shouts for Lincoln ring;  
In Union rights let all unite  
To hail our Prairie King.

A nation's hand has wreathed his brow  
With stars and stripes and  
To Union's quick-step, marching now,  
Comes Freedom's Western Son.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! &c.

Farewell to cliques that would disown  
The people's high behest—  
That people's waiting hand shall crown  
The champion of the West.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! &c.

The people's rights, the people's voice,  
His battle cry shall be—  
A nation, in Chicago's choice,  
Hails Freedom's sovereignty.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! &c.

The equal rights of North and South  
He fearless doth proclaim—  
He'll tear disunion's flag from both,  
And blast each traitor's name.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! &c.

Then 'neath the stripes Time's hand hath bent,  
'Neath stars our fathers won,  
Will make our Lincoln President  
In Eighteen Sixty-one.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! &c.

#### THE CHAIR OF STATE.

The delegates to the Chicago Convention from Michigan took with them to the "Lake City" a beautiful rustic chair, which was placed upon the stage erected for the accommodation of the delegates to the Convention, in the Republican Wigwam. It was one of the principal objects of attraction when the Convention was not in session, for the reason that it was designed as a present to the person who received the nomination for President. It is constructed out of thirty-four kinds of wood each one of thirty-three pieces representing a State, and the other one representing Kansas, which should, and but for the wickedness of Locomotion, would now be a State. The name of the State which each piece of timber represents is tastefully inscribed upon each piece. After the nomination of Mr. Lincoln this pretty piece of Western mechanism was forwarded to Springfield, and presented to the People's choice—"honest Abe." He received and accepted the gift, and returned his thanks for the donation as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—The chair which you designate as the 'Chair of State,' is duly at hand and gratefully accepted. In view of what it symbolizes, might it not be called the 'Chair of State and the Union of States?'—The conception of the maker is a pretty, patriotic and a national one. Allow me to thank both you and him much for the chair, and much for the sentiment which pervades its structure.  
Your obedient servant,  
A. LINCOLN.

### The Vice's Sentiment.

The candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, made a speech at Philadelphia on the 17th of September 1856, in which he said:

The Black Republicans propose to take the control of the patronage of the government—to take control of the Treasury—to take control of the Army and Navy—and to instal their miserable rotten, representative in the Presidential chair irrespective of the rights of the Southern States. But he would tell them that whenever the day arrived that sixteen states should dictate absolutely and unconditionally, as the Black Republicans now propose to do, to the other sixteen, they might bid farewell to the ties that bound them as a confederacy.

Again, he said:  
Under the Constitution, therefore, Slaves were as much property as a Yoke of Oxen or an acre of land. If, therefore, Pennsylvanians had the right to carry their oxen into Kansas, they of the South had the right to carry their Slaves into Kansas, for both are alike property.

Again, he said:  
They of the South believe that Slavery was the greatest missionary institution which had ever been instituted upon the globe, and that slavery had christianized more heathens than all the combined operations of christendom had done. [Applause.] In large sections of the Southern States, there were more negroes belonging to the churches than there were white people belonging to them.

The South had determined that capital should own labor. They could not hire labor to cultivate their rice swamps, to ditch their low lands to drain their morasses. Was there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere. In all countries and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their bread by the sweat of their brows—and then there must be another class that control and direct the capital of the country.

Here disunionism is openly professed, and the dogma, that capital owns labor, is shamelessly advocated. Do the people of Bedford county endorse these? Do the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of all kinds in this country desire that themselves should be owned, controlled and directed by a few capitalists—a few southern slave drivers, with Mr. Herschel V. Johnson at their head?

MR. LINCOLN'S MORAL CHARACTER.—A late number of the New York Independent contains some extracts from a letter written to a friend in New York, by Rev. Mr. Hale, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Springfield, Illinois, and a reply to inquiries respecting the private moral character of Mr. Lincoln. The extracts, one or two of which we quote, speak for themselves, and show our candidate to be as upright in morals as he is in politics.

"Mr. Lincoln is not an attendant on my preaching. His wife is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and when he is in the city he pretty regularly attends there on the Sabbath. I understand he once taught a Sabbath School, but not in this place. From the frequency and readiness with which he is accustomed to quote from the Bible, and the use he makes of such quotations, it is clear that he has read the Bible and pondered its contents. I wish I could say he is born of God. His moral character stands among us here without a blemish. I have known him for twenty years, and latterly, as circumstances have made him prominent, I have become well acquainted with him—have watched his course and the tide of public opinion in these parts, both among his friends and his foes. My residence here at the capital, where the streams of political corruption from all parts of the State meet, has made me sufficiently distrustful of the integrity and virtue of public men. If not 'all men,' at least all public men, have seemed to be 'liars.' Abraham Lincoln has been here all the time, and consulting and consulted by all classes, all parties, and on all subjects of public interest, with men of every degree of influence, and every degree of corruption—and yet I have never heard even an enemy accuse him of intentional dishonesty or corruption. He has stood before the community here the man of incorruptible integrity. And to be able to say that of any man who has mingled as freely with Illinois politics and politicians as Mr. Lincoln has, is glory enough for one man. To call him 'Honest Old Abe' is not to my taste, but no words can more correctly express the common opinion of him where he is well known. He has never been in the habit of drinking, and has lectured against it once in our meeting-house. In answer to inquiries recently made in respect to pledges, his reply in substance was that he had made no pledge of office, honor or patronage in any way to any man or party, on the condition of his election to the Presidency, and he was most happy to say that very little of the kind had been sought."

Col. Goulden of Georgia, who would not concede but was for non-intervention, stated in his address to the Convention that he owned more tiggers than all the funky delegates from that State.—Plain Dealer.

He also said in his address that he was thoroughly in favor of reopening the Slave Trade and therefore remained in the Convention.—"Non-intervention." on sea and land suits the views of the negro-kidnappers.—Cleve. Herald.

A DECLARATION FOR THE SECESSIONS.—Senator Rice, Mr. Becker, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota last year, Franklin Steels, Mr. Fridley, and Mr. Edgerdon, publish a card declaring for Breckinridge and Lane, and appeal to the Democracy of Minnesota to sustain them.

Daniel Ullman, a leader in the ranks of the American party, and candidate for Governor of New York in the palmist days of Americanism, made a speech in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, at a Republican meeting in Newark, N. J., last week. The Opposition are cordially uniting on "Old Abe," both at the East and at the West.

How THEY CAN DO IT.—The Democrats profess to believe they have a chance to defeat Lincoln, by carrying the election to the House. The New York Herald sums up the difficulties to be met to accomplish that, as follows:  
"But to carry the election into the House, thirty-one votes of the Northern States must be taken away from the Republican ticket.—New York will do, or Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but how are these to be carried against the Republicans? They can only be taken from them by a joint stock electoral ticket of the party opposed to Lincoln. The prospect, however, for any such joint stock

The Hon. Henry D. Foster, Democratic candidate for Governor, is a fair way of losing the confidence of both wings of his party. He is said to entertain strong Douglas proclivities, which renders him obnoxious to the Breckinridge men. He is further said to favor the action of the majority of the State Committee, in proposing that the Douglas men should vote for the Breckinridge 'disunionists,' (as they are called) on the electoral ticket. Several of the leading organs of the Douglas party take exception to this, and say that it will lose Foster at least fifty thousand votes in the State. The Press in reference to Mr. Foster's course, says that in a crisis like this, no double-dealing and no equivocal silence will be supported by the Democratic masses."

On the second ballot, by which Douglas was nominated, only twenty-four out of the thirty-three States voted at all. These States cast 1044 votes out of the 256 to which they were entitled. So that nine States were not represented at all in this sectional Convention. Of the twenty-four which were represented, only nine cast their full vote. It is asking too much of poor, weak human nature, to consider this a national nomination. Compared with the Chicago Convention, Lincoln received more votes in Convention from Slave States than Douglas, although only five Southern States were represented at Chicago, while eight of the fifteen were in the Douglas Convention.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

The histories of men and parties are best written after their death. The late Democratic party is now ready for history. It is a maxim to speak no evil of the dead, but anything not evil said of that party would be false. It did evil and only evil, and that continually. It was evil in its birth, evil in its life, and evil in its death. Its first breath was offensive, and its last a stench.—Louisville Journal.

THE REPUKE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—Much feeling is excited among the few friends of this Administration that neither of the Conventions gave it the first word of recognition, toleration or comfort. Mr. Buchanan thinks he deserved as much from the South as Mr. Pierce received, having surrendered much more to it.—N. Y. Trib.

HUZZA FOR LINCOLN.—The troubles among the 'Democracy' have had the effect to bring over all doubtful or no-party men to the support of Lincoln. The old Whigs are rallying around the Republican standard en masse. It is plain that Lincoln is to be the next President, and that his success will do more to kill off the factionists and disunionists than everything else. Every true friend of the country now sees this, and is rallying under the banner of glorious 'Old Abe.'

GIVING IT UP.—The New York Atlas, a rampant democratic paper, acknowledges that the rail-splitter has their opponents in a tight place. It throws up its hands and goes down gently. Hear:  
"The real truth is, that but a faint hope exists for the defeat of the Republicans. There does not appear to us the ghost of a chance for the election of either Douglas or Breckinridge—[it does not consider the old gentleman's party in the ring.] If the thirty-five votes of New York cannot be abstracted, in some way from Lincoln, Uncle Abe may get ready to move into the White House on the fourth of March next."

That's just the road he's travelling, neighbor.

A STRAW.—A Washington letter writer says: There is good sign for Lincoln at the departments. The clerks have nearly all discovered that he is not a sectional man, and that, after all, he will make a good President. Some go further, still and say that they have no doubt he will be elected. The very men who a month ago were force Douglas men now talk Lincoln and modified form of Republicanism. It all means simply this; that to the office-holders Abraham Lincoln is the coming man.

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combination is dim and dubious. The shortest way to a rational conclusion is from the assumption that, under the circumstances, the elements of opposition to the Republicans will be frittered away. Lincoln will thus be our next President by a majority of the electoral votes."

WHO IS FOSTER FOR?—That's the question. Packer is for Douglas, and the Administration party killed him off. The question now arises, who is Foster for, Douglas or Breckinridge? or must he remain a *man candidate* and answer no questions? Col. Curtin proclaims himself Will Foster proclaim his choice? The people in Pennsylvania, at least, after all her dearest interests have been most shamefully sacrificed at Washington, are not in a mood to vote for *man candidates* for any office.

Mr. Douglas, in his letter of acceptance says:—"The peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union have been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with and to control the domestic affairs of the people in the Territories, through the agency of the Federal Government." Who gave that Federal Government, now so obnoxious to Mr. D., the power to interfere North of thirty-six thirty? Who but Stephen A. Douglas? Had he not procured the repeal of the "Missouri compromise," the Federal Government could not have made attempts to interfere with and control the domestic affairs of Kansas. Stephen, your tricks are played out. Your own party turn from you in disgust. The wand of your power is broken, and you are on the gibbet of popular indignation. The Republicans, who you have so bitterly reviled in the hour of your prosperity, will deal more gently with you than those "who wept when Cæsar sighed."

The Boston Pilot (Catholic) is for Douglas, whose wife is a Catholic. It says:

"While the leaders are bowing down to some old and forgotten or desaying idol, or are selfishly employed in laying plans for their own aggrandizement, let who will suffer, and at whatever expense to the great interests of the public. This is eminently the case with certain men in the democratic ranks. The voice and the heart of the party cries out for Douglas, 'Give us Douglas!' There is no doubt that the popular majority is with him. But these men, latent in their selfishness, either cannot, or affect not, to see which way the tide is turning."

PENNSYLVANIA SECESSION DELEGATES.—The following are the names of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, who seceded from the regular convention and joined hands with the "secessionists" at the Maryland Institute.—W. H. Reilly, V. L. Bradford, George McHenry, E. C. Evans, G. H. Martin, H. A. Guernsey, H. Lauer, H. H. Dent, A. J. Glossbrenner, Arnold Mionner, H. B. Swarr, David Fisher.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The Breckinridge and Lane National Democratic Committee is composed of the following members:  
Isaac J. Stephens, Oregon.  
Geo. W. Hughes, Maryland.  
John W. Stephenson, Kentucky.  
Wm. Finn, Jas. G. Barrett, Walter Lenox, and Geo. W. Riggs, Washington, D. C.  
Jeff. Davis, Mississippi.  
T. B. Florence, Pennsylvania.  
J. R. Thomson, New Jersey.  
Augustus Schell, New York.  
A. B. Meek, Alabama.  
J. D. Bright, Indiana.  
Robert Johnson, Arkansas.

COOL.—While H. Clay and Daniel Webster were living, Mr. Douglas was their almost unscrupulous vilifier. The musketeer was continually stinging the elephants. Now they are dead, Mr. Douglas whines, "Where shall we look for another Clay, another Webster to pilot the ship of State?" In olden times, the fathers killed the prophets and their children built their sepulchres. The "Little Giant" wished to do both; he has almost accomplished the work—for himself.

AN UGLY PORTRAIT.—The Charleston Mercury draws an ugly portrait of honest old ABE LINCOLN. The editor has seen a likeness of the next President of the United States, which he thus describes:  
"A horrid looking wretch he is—sooty and scoundrelly in aspect—a cross between the nutmeg dealer, the horse-swapper, and night-man—a creature fit evidently, for petty treason, small stratagems, and all sorts of spoils. He is a lank-sided Yankee, of the uncomeliest visage, and one of the dirtiest complexion, and the most indecent comparisons. Laugh! after him, what decent white man would be President."

Our candidate is not handsome, that is a fact, but as he is going to be President, it is not worth while to make a fuss about it.

DOUGLAS REPUDED IN CONNECTICUT.—The whole Democratic press is united in condemning the action at Baltimore which the rightful Southern delegations were excluded to make room for those who were without authority to act as the representatives of their State, and who had no constituency to back them up to their claims.—Hartford Times.

The fact here stated is significant. Connecticut is one of the two or three States the "dough faces" expected to carry with Douglas. But not a democratic paper in the State, it seems, supports him.—Albany Evening Journal.

and this private quarrel will doubtless manifest itself, in time, in California politics. The man who betrayed Broderick has been in turn betrayed. Serves him right.

A MICHIGAN DEMOCRAT ON DOUGLAS.—There were some very rich scenes in the Democratic Convention of Michigan, which nominated a reputed Breckinridge man for Governor. A spirited discussion arose over a resolution endorsing the Present Democratic Administration, which was finally declared to be voted down. In the course of this debate, a Mr. Murray said that Douglas was the reptile that had caused all the troubles in the party.—Douglas had pitched into Buchanan without reason, and he considered him no more fit for President than that other arch traitor, Benedict Arnold.

THE NORTHERN TIER.—A friend writes from Towanda that Bradford County will roll up at least 4,500 majority for honest "Old Abe," and Tioga county over 3,000. Throughout the entire Northern tier the Republicans are "wide awake" and determined to do better than ever for the free soil and free labor ticket. Our correspondent further writes that the Democrats are about equally divided between Douglas and Breckinridge, and that the antagonistic factions are so bitterly hostile that no compromise on an electoral ticket can be effected.

Hon. J. S. Barry, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, is for Breckinridge and Lane.

ATTACKING THE OUTPOST.—The Republicans of Maryland, emboldened by the divisions of the Democratic party, have nominated an electoral ticket for that State. The next thing will be a Republican electoral ticket in South Carolina.

How on earth can the Democratic party be expected to preserve the Union of the States when it couldn't preserve its own union?

STANDING FROM UNDER.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Douglas nominee for Vice President, declines taking a passage on that boat,—refuses to run on the ticket with Douglas—and has come out for Breckinridge! Foreseeing the ignominious defeat that awaits the "Little Giant's" army of plunder-hunters, he prudently stands from under.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—The Columbia Democrat endorses the nomination of Breckinridge but ignores that of Lane. The editor publishes the proceedings of the two Baltimore conventions without comment, but runs up the following ticket:—"For President—John C. Breckinridge. For Vice President—Charles R. Bucklew." How many more candidates will the double-headed Democracy present? The more the merrier—there is nothing like variety.

NEW JERSEY.—The compromise scheme does not work in New Jersey any better than it does in Pennsylvania. The Democratic State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to nominate a joint electoral ticket—four for Douglas and three for Breckinridge; but the Douglas men of Essex county have indignantly spurned the bribe and determined to have a clean ticket of their own.

DOWN ON THE GERMANS.—The Chicago daily Times, Douglas's special organ, speaks of the leading Germans in this country in this language:

"Pretentious ranters and extravagant or reckless reformers, who fled from the oppressed States of Europe, not daring to meet and combat their oppressors, are come here to indulge their oratorical propensities entirely out of harm's way.

The Germans will go almost en masse for Lincoln and Hamlin, free soil and free labor. Hence this malignant attack upon them by the Douglas organ.

Dickinson Defines His Position.—In the Binghamton Democrat the Hon. D. S. Dickinson declares himself for Breckinridge and Lane. While he attempts to explain his appearance at the late Syracuse Convention, on the ground of the deep and mighty desire of his soul for union and harmony, he now proclaims a deadly war against those who have broken and ruined the party.

Kansas is gloriously avenged! She sees the man who made war upon her now making war upon each other. She stands out pure and majestic in her unconquerable integrity, while they are crushed, disheartened and demoralized. Kansas will come into the Union soon after the 4th of March next, with her banners waving over the dishonored graves of her political enemies. Justice is slow but sure.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Journal says that Breckinridge and Lane will receive a large number of votes in Indiana, and will give the State to Lincoln and Hamlin by at least 40,000. The Journal thinks the State good for 5000 to 10,000 majority for Lincoln without a divided democracy.

ILLINOIS.—We see by our Illinois exchanges that the Old Line Whigs, many of whom voted for Buchanan, and the active Fillmore men of 1856, are everywhere taking ground for Lincoln. Fillmore and Fremont, united, had a majority of more than 20,000 over Buchanan in 1856, and Lincoln's majority over Douglas will not be less than that.

The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, gives a most favorable account of the wheat prospect in the West:  
"The whole West from the Ohio to the Missouri, is one vast grain field. Times ought to be good now if ever. One of the sharpest flour manufacturers in Ohio, told me yesterday that this State would have thirty million bushels of wheat; five millions more than ever raised in Ohio. More than all, the wheat is of the best quality."