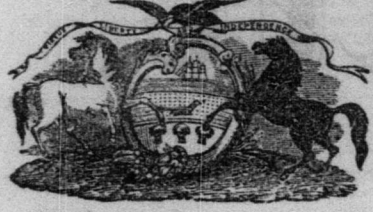


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 20, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.

HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

- 1 Edward C. Knight, 13 F. B. Pennington, 2 Robert P. King, 14 Ulysses Mercur, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 George Brissler, 4 Robert M. Frost, 16 A. B. Sharp, 5 Nathan Hills, 17 Daniel O. Gehr, 6 John M. Bromall, 18 Samuel Galvin, 7 James W. Fuller, 19 Edgar Cowan, 8 Levi B. Smith, 20 William M. Kennan, 9 Francis W. Christ, 21 J. M. Kirkpatrick, 10 David Munroe, Jr., 22 James Kirt, 11 David Taggart, 23 Richard P. Roberts, 12 Thomas R. Hull, 24 Henry Souther, 25 John Greer.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

C. W. ASHCUM, Broadport Township.

E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.

PROTHONOTARY,

JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.

SHERIFF,

GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.

COMMISSIONER,

JONATHAN FIGHTNER, Londonderry Tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

SAMUEL SCHAFFER, Union Tp.

AUDITOR,

D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.

CORONER,

JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of FREE TERRITORY to the everlasting curse of HUMAN BONDAGE."

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing ungodly, nothing of which an 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."

VISITORS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Among the persons now visiting Bedford Springs, are Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, Bishop Bowman, of Lancaster, Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, Hon. Carroll Spence, late Minister to Constantinople, Judge Conyngham, of Luzerne, Nath. Elmaker, Esq., of Lancaster, Wm. S. Stewart, of Philadelphia, James Watson, Esq., of Washington, Pa., and Rev. Geo. D. Purviance, of Baltimore, besides a great many other prominent persons from all parts of the country.

Mr. W. Davis and family are now visiting this place. Mr. Davis is a prominent citizen of Springfield, Ill., the home of "Honest Abe," and he is personally acquainted with the future President of the United States. He testifies to the character and talents of Mr. Lincoln in the highest terms, and gives a glowing account of his prospects in Illinois. No State in the Union is more certain for Mr. Lincoln than his own.

COMING BACK.—A number of old line Whigs and Americans, in Bedford County, who left us on account of the charge of sectionalism! They find out now that ours is the only NATIONAL party, and that both wings of Locofocoism are sectional. We hope to hear of all of this class of voters being back to their first love by the election.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.—We will send the Bedford Inquirer to single subscribers till the week after the election for 50 cts., and to clubs of five and upwards at the rate of 2 1/2 each—cash in advance. Circulate the documents.

Lincoln and Curtin Meeting.

THE FIRES BURNING BRIGHTLY!

The Lincoln Club of the Borough of Bedford met in the County Hall on Tuesday evening last. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting that has been held in this place, during the present campaign. At the ringing of the bell, the Lincoln and Curtin boys commenced flocking into the hall until it was literally jammed. After the organization, quite a number signed the Constitution.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, our present worthy, talented and popular Congressman, being in the meeting, was then called upon to address the Club, and responded in a speech of about an hour in length. To say that it was able, is scarcely doing it justice; it was argumentative and thrillingly eloquent, and did not fail to convince every dispassionate man present of the iniquity and enormity of the present administration, of the Free Trade views of both wings of the Locofoco party and their leaders, Douglas and Breckinridge, and of the absolute necessity for a change of rulers. He was frequently interrupted with the wildest bursts of applause.—Mr. McPherson is justly very popular in Bedford County.

After Mr. McPherson had concluded his address, several others added their names to the roll of the Lincoln Club. The Club then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening the 31st July, inst.

From the enthusiasm thus early manifested in the campaign by our friends, it is not predicting too much to prophesy that Lincoln will have a clear majority over both his Locofoco rivals in Bedford County, but that we will also give a majority in favor of our County, District and State tickets. Roll on the ball, friends!

DOCTORS DIFFER.

John Cessna, Esq., on his four column Card published in the Gazette of last week, after stating the facts in a manner to suit himself, comes to the conclusion that Douglas is the regular nominee of his party for President.—Many others, as well informed as Mr. Cessna, regard Breckinridge as the only regular nominee of the party, and support him accordingly. And President Buchanan, in a recent speech made on the occasion of a Breckinridge ratification meeting, spoke as follows:

"I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected delegates from different democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain democratic States, did not contain the two thirds; and therefore every democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas."

It thus seems pretty clear that the once great democratic party has no regular nominee for the Presidency, and that the members of the party are under no party obligations to vote for either Douglas or Breckinridge. The fact is, LINCOLN is the only regular nominee of any party now in the field, and all who are in favor of regular nominations should vote for him, the People's candidate, and the only man that can win.

A STRAIGHT TICKET.—R. J. Haldeman, Esq., the member of the Douglas National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania, has called a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, on the 20th July, inst., for the purpose of taking up a STRAIGHT Douglas Electoral Ticket. Nothing tainted with Breckinridge will do for the Douglas wing of the Democracy. Our friends, Hons. John Cessna and Wm. P. Schell, aided by the Bedford Gazette, have been advocating a FUSION, BARGAIN AND SALE electoral ticket. Will they have the effrontery to send a delegate to this Convention of the true friends of Stephen A. Douglas, who oppose BARGAIN AND SALE? If they do appoint a delegate, ought the friends of Douglas admit him to a seat in the Convention? As we do not belong to either wing of the SHATTERED Democracy, we will not attempt to answer the question. That this fight may not end like that of the Killenny cats, we ardently trust, but we believe it is time that the foul, stinking carcass of Locofocoism should go down to the dust.

We hope that the following notice, written for our friend "Andy," by John P. Reed, Esq., will be duly considered by all those desirous of "shuffling off this mortal coil."

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.

The subscriber, strong, robust and hearty, a free and independent yeoman of Bedford Borough, and a man depending on his own good right arm for his bread, is willing to dig into mother earth, for the benefit of his fellow citizens who have retired from the "active scenes of life;" therefore any and all persons having occasion for his services will please give him a call. They can be had on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, as he is always about.

ANDREW AMICK.

Richard Vaux, one of the Locofoco electors at large, for this State, was written to by W. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Central Committee, to know if he would, in the event of his election; vote for Douglas or Breckinridge, in case the vote of Pennsylvania would elect either. He denies Welsh's authority to interrogate him, and says that he will vote only for Douglas, and in no event for Breckinridge. So we go.

The Junia Register supports Breckinridge and Lane, and the Junia True Democrat hoists both Douglas and Breckinridge. The Locofocos in that County generally support Breckinridge, whilst our friends there are all united on Lincoln. Lincoln and Curtin will carry Junia.

All who do not wish to lose their votes, and who desire to be on the winning side, are coming out for Lincoln and Curtin. A broken down party, like the Locofoco party, can have no hope of success.

COMING OUT FOR LINCOLN.—An immense meeting of persons who voted for Fillmore in 1856, was held in the city of New York, on the 15th inst., who now support Lincoln. Lincoln's majority in the State of New York will reach 100,000. This meeting was addressed by Horace Greeley, R. F. Andrews, and Dan'l Ullman, the Fillmore candidate for Governor in 1856.

MR. VALLADE, the celebrated artist in Photographic Painting, is now at the Springs, where, in company with Mr. Thos. R. Gettys he has put a Gallery. Mr. Vallade, as a plain and colored painter has few superiors, and Mr. Gettys is an excellent Photographer. All in want of a correct and cheap picture of themselves or their friends, should give them a call.

TO BE SMOKED OUT.—The Philadelphia "Press" is determined that Foster shall come out publicly and say whether he supports Douglas or Breckinridge. If he don't do it, then the "Press," with thirty thousand Democrats in the State, will oppose him, and if he comes out for Breckinridge, it will be no better; if he prefers Douglas, as no doubt he does, the Breckinridge men will knife him. Poor Foster! he is in a bad way!

Are our friends in the different Townships organizing for the campaign? If not, then do so at once. Let Lincoln and Curtin Clubs be organized in every district in the County. To work, boys, we must and we can carry Bedford County, the coming fall, if you only do your duty.

The Bedford Temperance Organization met on Monday evening last, in the Court House. A very able and argumentative speech was delivered by Mr. J. W. Dickerson. Adjourned to meet on the third Monday evening of August.—Address by Mr. John Palmer.

The shocking tragedy, a telegraphic account of which we published last week, occurred just over the line, in Huntingdon County, and not in Falon, as at first stated.

HARVEST.—Our farmers have pretty generally gotten in their crops. Never had we better harvest weather or better crops. We hear that 90 cts. are now offered for new wheat.

Mr. McPherson.

The editor of the Gettysburg Star and Banner, has been indulging himself in a pleasure trip to Washington, Mount Vernon and elsewhere; and as a compensation to his readers for his absence, has been writing very interesting letters on his travels. From a late number, we copy the following reference to the Hon. Edward McPherson:

"We cannot close this letter without a passing allusion to our representative in Congress—who we find as attentive to visitors while here as he is to the general interests of his constituents throughout his district at home. We find that he is not only a favorite with his political associates in the House, but also with the citizens of Washington, upon the minds of whom he is making the most pleasing impression.—Fortunately for his constituents he has the good will of the several Departments, and particularly that of the Post Office,—having the first time yet to be refused any favor asked at their hands. He has effected very important changes in the postal arrangements in our own County, while in the counties of Bedford and Fulton the mail facilities have been greatly improved and new routes will be opened. This is more than we could have reasonably expected, when we take into consideration the bankrupt condition of the Post Office Department, and that everywhere else throughout the country the mail facilities have been out of instead of increased. We feel proud that we can point to him and say he is from Gettysburg. His district could do herself no greater honor, or have her interests better cared for, than by keeping him here—at least until the people of his native State, or of the country at large, call him to higher and more responsible positions of trust."

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL.

This gentleman is prominently before the people of this district as a candidate for Congressional honors. Personally, we have the warmest feelings of respect for Mr. Schell; but politically we consider him peculiarly objectionable. If we are not mistaken, he voted against the confirmation of Mr. Burrows as State Superintendent of Public Schools, solely because he was not a Democrat. He also voted against the Tariff resolutions last winter, and not content with that, entered his protest on the journals of the Senate against them. Several other of his public acts during the past three years are equally objectionable, but we shall not refer to them at present.

We are happy to accord Mr. Schell one good trait at least, and that is boldness. At the recent Douglas ratification meeting at Bedford he was one of the speakers, and declared emphatically for Douglas. We admire honesty and boldness even in an enemy.—Junia Sentinel.

PAY HIM OFF.

In 1852 the Democratic party carried the Presidential election by an unprecedented majority. Gen. Pierce carried all the States in the Union, but four. The Whig party being so hopelessly beaten, abandoned the field in despair; and there remained no organized opposition to the Democracy. Less than two years after the victory of the Democracy party, under Pierce, Stephen ARNOLD Douglas commenced his attack upon the Democracy by throwing into the political arena the apple of discord, and now, as a necessary consequence of his incendiarism, the Democratic party cannot carry one State in the North, East or the Rocky Mountains. The whole of the discord in the party is the fault of Douglas. The old, life-long members of the party owe him a small debt which they can now pay, and if they do not, it will be because they are not possessed of the independence and manhood they have always, heretofore, claimed.

MR. LINCOLN'S APOSTROPHE ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

We have been requested to republish a portion of one of Mr. Lincoln's campaign speeches in 1858, embracing an eloquent impromptu on the Declaration of Independence. It was as follows:

"The Declaration of Independence was formed by the representatives of American liberty from thirteen States of the confederacy—twelve of which were slaveholding communities. We need not discuss the way, or the reason of their becoming slaveholding communities. It is sufficient for our purpose that they placed a provision in the Constitution which they supposed would gradually remove the disease by cutting off its source. This was the abolition of the slave trade. So general was the conviction—the public determination—to abolish the African slave trade, that the provision which I have referred to as being placed in the Constitution, declared that it should not be abolished prior to the year 1808. A constitutional provision was necessary to prevent the people, through Congress, from putting a stop to the traffic immediately at the close of the war. Now, if slavery had been a good thing, would the Fathers of the Republic have taken a step calculated to diminish its beneficent influences among themselves, and snatch the boon wholly from their posterity? These communities by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world of men, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the Universe. This was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, to all His creatures, to the whole great family of men. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the whole race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children and their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo Saxons, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man hereafter would dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. [Loud cheers.]

Now my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the symmetry of its proportions, if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no thought of the political fate of any man whomsoever—but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be situated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing, I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of Humanity—the Declaration of American Independence.

LABORING MEN NO BETTER THAN SLAVES.—Larschel V. Johnson, the nominee for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, is a beautiful sample of Democracy to be put forward to receive the votes of the free laboring men of the country. He fully endorses the doctrine that laborers are mere "mud-sills" of society, and that they ought to be owned or held as slaves by those who employ them. He belongs to that class of Southern men who regard all working men in the free States as "greasy mechanics" and "small-fisted farmers." We should like to know what mechanic or day laborer having any respect for himself, can vote for Johnson. Not only in Georgia has he advocated such infamous doctrines, but he has insulted the freemen of the Keystone State by proclaiming it within her own borders. In a speech delivered at Philadelphia, September 17th, 1856, Johnson said:

"The question really is, whether it is best for capital to own its labor or to hire it. We differ in regard to this question. You have determined the question one way in Pennsylvania, and we have determined it another way in Georgia. I do not propose to interfere with your social system, nor to controvert your decision. Do as you please. I ask for the South that we may be allowed to do as we please. [So you shall.] We have determined that it is better for us that capital shall own its labor. We are an agricultural people, and our staples are of such a character that we cannot hire labor for their production."

In another part of the speech Mr. Johnson argued earnestly in support of the doctrine that every citizen of the United States had a right to take his slaves into all the territories of the Union. Think of it, working men! Is not the domination of Johnson an insult to the dignity of labor? Can you forget it, mechanics and laborers? When the Democracy ask you to vote for Johnson, remember that he said that all labor should be owned; that you, men of Pennsylvania, should be slaves. Does not your blood boil with indignation at the insult?—Har. Tel.

The Newark Evening Journal, comes out for Breckinridge and Lane, who, it says, are preferred by a large majority of the Democrats of New Jersey.

The following article from "The Daily Democrat," the Democratic organ, published at Springfield the Capital of Illinois, shows what every candid man admits that Douglas has not the slightest chance of carrying that State against Lincoln:

Can Douglas get the Vote of Illinois?

The great argument of the friends of the Little Giant at Charleston was, that he, alone, of all the proposed candidates could carry the northwest and Illinois in particular. And now, as Lincoln has received the Chicago nomination, upon the same grounds, it will be well enough to ask the question—can Douglas carry the State of Illinois?

The vote of Illinois, at the Presidential and gubernatorial election in 1856 was, for Fremont, 96,199, Fillmore, 37,444, Buchanan, 105,348; and at which election Bissell, the Republican candidate was elected over Richardson, who received a larger vote than Mr. Buchanan—showing conclusively that the Fillmore vote sympathized with the Republicans, notwithstanding they had a candidate for Governor, R. S. Morris.

But it may be said that this was not a fair test vote; that with Douglas and Lincoln as the contestants the Fillmore vote will go for Douglas. Is this so? In 1858, the two canvassed the State together, and after one of the severest campaigns ever fought in Illinois, when the contest was Lincoln against Douglas, the vote then for members of the Legislature who voted for Lincoln was 125,275, and for the Douglas members 121,190, showing that Lincoln gained in two years, on the vote of Fremont over 29,000, whilst Douglas' increase over Buchanan was less than 16,000, evidencing a net gain for Lincoln over Douglas of near 14,000 in two years.

Some may say that the National Democratic vote should be given for Douglas; but for what reason we are unable to conjecture. But for the sake of the argument, admit it. That vote was 5,071. Take this from Lincoln's net gain, and it still leaves a gain of 9,000—as much as Buchanan's vote was over Fremont. But the contest was fought at long odds against Lincoln. The New York Tribune, a paper that exerts more influence over the Republicans than any other paper in the Union, was against Lincoln and in favor of Douglas; and, besides, Senator Crittenden wrote letters to Illinois, urging his Old Line Whig friends to support Mr. Douglas in preference to Lincoln. Then, too, Jimmy Jones, of Tennessee, came into the State on a missionary tour, to convert the Old Line Whigs to the support of "squatter sovereignty," and succeeded in the strong Fillmore region of Sangamon, Morgan and Madison counties so far as to carry them for Douglas. Again, many National Democrats, acting by the ill-timed advice of Vice President Breckinridge, J. B. Clay, and others, supported Douglas as against Lincoln, who never will subscribe to the doctrine of Congressional intervention to that of "squatter sovereignty," believing both to be dangerous, but still preferring the former as the least of the two evils.

These are our deductions from the facts and the figures (which might be made stronger by comparing the diminished votes of some of the strong Republican counties of the north part of the State in 1858 from that of 1856, while there was no proportionate increase of the supporters of Douglas) that Douglas can by no possibility get the electoral vote of Illinois by many thousands; and should he be the nominee at Baltimore, Illinois, is as safe a Republican State as Massachusetts. Douglas knows this well; and why he permits his name to be used for the distraction of the party we cannot imagine, unless it be, as has often been said is his motto, to "rule or ruin."

RAIL SPLITTING.

Some fastidious gentlemen appear to be a good deal disturbed at the presentation made of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, as having once been a rail splitter, and at the prominence and significance given to that portion of his early life by the exhibition at public meetings of rails split by his hands. The N. Y. Times devotes half a column to proving that Mr. Lincoln's having split rails in his youth does not constitute a reason for electing him President. "There is nothing," solemnly argues that journal, "in the employment peculiarly conducive to the development of intellect, or to the acquisition of the knowledge of the principles of government and political economy for which the incumbent of that office will have special need."

To look at the matter in that light, and to argue with so much gravity and earnestness the question of rail splitting as a Presidential qualification, is simply ridiculous. That the Japanese Embassadors, or other total strangers to the American fashion of looking at things, should fall into such a total misapprehension as such an argument implies, would not be remarkable, but we should hardly have expected it on the part of The N. Y. Times, great as the capacities of that journal are known to be.—The title of "rail splitter" given to Mr. Lincoln, is merely an emphatic way of stating that he rose from the class of men stigmatized by slave holding Senators as the "mud sills" of society, and the introduction of such into public meetings and political processions is but an emblematic reminder of the same fact. So far as concerns Mr. Lincoln personally, the point intended to be made is, that, having risen from rail splitting to be a prominent citizen of Illinois, and a candidate for the Presidency, there must be talent and capacity enough in him to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of that office. The main object, however, is an appeal, and, as it seems to us, a perfectly fair one, to the sympathy and self-respect of that great body of voters who split rails or follow similar laborious employments. It is a striking presentation of that great principle of our democratic system, that the highest offices of the government are open to all, however humble their origin, who, by the display of talent, probity, and public spirit, shall attract the favor and secure the confidence of their fellow citizens. It is simply saying to the mass of the voters, here is a man who can be trusted to uphold the great interests of free labor. He must know and understand those interests; he must sympathize with them, for he once was a laborer himself.—New York Tribune.

A pretty smart fellow writes to the Madison Courier, that the Republicans got the name of Black Republicans because they are in favor of keeping the nigger black, in contrast-distinction to those Democrats who are for making him yellow.

The Baltimore Patriot is too respectable to adopt the system of wholesale slander and abuse, which is so common among journals which oppose the Republican candidates.—While laboring zealously for the Union party, it frankly pays a tribute to the chosen leaders of the Republicans. In an article upon the lives and characters of Lincoln and Hamlin, it uses the following language:

"They who know Mr. Lincoln intimately, say, that he is a moderate and conservative man, that though opposed to the extension of Slavery into free territory, just as Mr. Clay and Bell were, and the latter gentleman still is, yet he is a State Rights man of the strictest sect.—He is also the sworn enemy of Executive and legislative corruption, and has a character for personal integrity unimpeachable. His popular sobriquet is, 'Honest Old Abe.' There can be little doubt, but that this man of working people, the artificer of his own fortunes from poverty to competence, from the lowest to the highest position, will meet with the cordial sympathies of the laboring masses every where, whether they support him politically or not."

"Mr. Hamlin was always a Democrat, until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise bill came up, when he denounced it as an offense against plighted faith, and, in open Senate, dissolved his connection with the Democratic party, and went over to the Republicans. As a legislator, his record shows him to be the author of more laws than that of any of his contemporaries for the same length of time. He was and is the special friend of commerce.—No man of any party questions his high integrity of character, and his sound and solid judgment has always made him a safe lawyer. Had Mr. Fremont been elected in the contest of 1856, it is understood that Mr. Hamlin would have been his Secretary of the Treasury. On the Slavery question, he was always with the Democrats used to consider sound, before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Of the rights of the States, he is the unqualified defender."

THE NEW DOUGLAS PLANK.—While the Baltimore Convention was in session, Mr. Douglas telegraphed to that city giving his consent to some concession to the South beyond that contained in the majority resolutions adopted at Charleston. That "concession" consisted of the following resolution which was adopted by the "rump" convention at Baltimore, and which now forms part of the Douglas platform:—

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Federal Government.

Don't let us hear any more about Douglas' pluck. This resolution concedes all that the most ultra Southern man need ask. It admits the existence of "a measure of restriction" imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the territorial legislature, "as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States." That Court, in the Dred Scott decision, affirms the right to hold slaves in the territories, and declares that Congress has no power over the subject except the power, coupled with the duty, of protecting slavery in the territorial domain. In according to this resolution, Douglas has shown himself ready to grant all that the South ask. He only desires to avoid the expression of that willingness in direct terms. By circumlocutions, and studied phrases, he would concede it as far as possible; but this resolution, as it is, will lose him many votes. No intelligent man can fail to understand it.—Har. Tel.

GOV. SEWARD IN THE FIELD.—As we have predicted, Gov. Seward will enter into the campaign and do his whole duty towards electing the Republican ticket. The Locofocos who have flattered themselves that Seward and his friends were disaffected and would not work during the campaign, have reckoned without their host. Read the following patriotic letter to the Republicans of Michigan, who have invited him to visit them:

AUBURN, June 28, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter awakens sentiments which I will not undertake to express. My heart overflows with gratitude and affection to my friends and the whole Republican people of Michigan. To the full extent of my ability, their wishes shall always be to me as effective as a command. By-and-by, after some respite at home—from which I have been absent, except in a few stolen visits, eighteen months—I will meet you as you propose. But, in the meantime, do not let your committee wait for me. Let them proceed to organize and concentrate the energies of the Republicans under the leadership of the worthy and distinguished candidates approved by the Convention at Chicago, assured that I should feel it a calamity, and almost a reproach to myself throughout my remaining life, if any of the band of loyal patriots with whom I have acted so long should fall back from his advanced position in the coming engagement, the first one, I am sure, of a long series of national triumphs of our righteous cause."

Very faithfully yours,

WM. H. SEWARD.

J. W. TILMAN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

THE GROCERY STORE AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—From the debate between Lincoln and Douglas we extract the following: "The Judge is woefully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a grocery keeper. I don't know that 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 Lincoln did work in the latter part of the winter, in a little 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 I was in Congress, with having opposed our soldiers who were fighting in the Mexican war. I did oppose the preamble of 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."

Reverdy Johnson expresses a hope that every Democrat will "keep step to the music of his party." But, as the Democratic party is whistling a slow march out of one corner of its mouth and a quick one out of the other, how would a poor Democrat look trying to keep step to its music!