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SPEECH

HON. ISAAC HAZLEHURST. Delivered at Reading, Aug. 6, 1860.

ple's party of Pennsylvania. As a member of nance them. The regulation of slavery is with that organization he had been interested in the states where it exists—the responsibility, success of a distinguished Senator of this State if there be any, is there. before the Chicago Convention. He did not conceal his wisles. He was active in giving them broad and general circulation. He did so, for the simple reason that Senator Cameron in all his public acts, had been faithful to the continuous content of the content of the present campaign, it is contended that this monwealth of his birth was not ungrateful makes you a slave.' when her delegated power was cast in his be-half. But, said Mr. H., individual preference ginal. It was urged by another with great half. But, said Mr. H., individual preference gave way when the great question is presented as to whether the Constitution itself is to be swered by Daniel Webster in his speech on preserved and maintained, and when the very case has arisen that the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it had been entrusted. It is with the people, and with the people alone, that the right exists to correct existing abuses—no delegated power can do it.

The appeal then is directly to the people—not to party nor to partisans, not to professional politicians, nor to those who have an interest in office and place greater than their stake in the country, but to the people and the whole people; and to those who, in regard to political affairs, have a wish for a good government, and who have power to accomplish their own

When, therefore, the People's party ratify to-night the action of their representatives recently assembled in the metropolis of the west, they do so in the hope that wise and generous counsels will prevail, and that in the change of rulers now required, our beloved re-public may be administered in the bonest spirit of its early founders.

Mr. H. said he appeared before the meeting to advocate no new doctrines, to declare no new principles. In 1844 he had spoken in that county for the father of the American system, and he was now ready again to do battle against that enemy who had traduced and defrauded him; and, said Mr. H., most heartily do I co-operate with my fellow countrymen in the endeavor to elevate that distinguished American citizen who, at the same time, and under the same circumstances, on every prairie in Illinois, raised his voice to vindicate the character and policy of Henry Clay. Honor to Abraham Lincoln for his devotion to Henry Clay, and for his unwavering fidelity to the policy of "Protection to our Domestic Indus-

While, said Mr. H., I am ready to acknowposition of this city, such as the magnificent river before us, and the fertility of the suroriginal spring of its prosperity; still, all will acknowledge that this current of prosperity has been put to motion by the desire to de To my mind no man can stand in the midst of such a scene as is now presented in this valley without feeling keenly the great importance of this policy which we advocate, and which our opponents despise. It has built your railway to the coal-pits—it has united you with the Hudson. Over your canals float treasures in the country.—

Convention that formed the Constitution, to that effect. Mr. Mason, as is well known, was a distinguished member from Virginia. He says that the objection to slave labor is, that it puts free white labor in disrepute; that it causes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that the f Hudson. Over your canals float treasures innumerable. Foundries, forges, and steam engines have sprung up along the line of your improvements. Beautiful cottages line the hill sides of the mountains around us, while all that is wanting to make our people happy, is to strengthen the spring that moves the in-dustry of the country. The question of the degree of protection is not of as much importance as the preservation of the principle, and that is a practical question. Labor, more than any thing else, enters into production, and labor must vindicate its sovereignty. I speak to men who go forth to labor until the evening. Look at your representives—have your eye upon the Capital. Be not deceived by party means-look to your votes.

But we are for excluding slavery from the

In this, also, said Mr. H., Mr. Lincoln presents no new doctrine, and urges no new principle. The case has been thus stated in its histo rical and constitutional aspect, by the late Whig statesman. The argument 'still lives.'

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788, and went into operation in 1789. At the time of its adoption the state of the country was thus : -- Slavery existed in the southern States. There was a very large extent of un-occupied territory-which was understood was destined to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no the existence of slavery in the southern States, and to give a representative to those States, founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no new slave States were to be acquired on the southern frontier, and slave-

Not only does this clearly appear from the where slavery existed it should not be inter- and west of Missour .. '

unhesitatingly acquiesce. In the Convention and in the first Congress it was a conceded point that slavery, in the States in which it existed, was a matter of State regulation ex-Mr. H. said he felt highly flattered by the invitation extended to him by the committee, to meet the independent electors of Berks county, sons not living in the slave States, are unconat this their first moster for the coming politi-cal struggle. He was a member of the Peo-evil and mischief.' No patriot should counte-

the Union and the Constitution, and had ex- old Whig doctrine of non-extension of slavery, hibited and maintained that rare virtue of ab- deprives our Southern brethren of their rights solute fidelity to the interests of his native in the territories. That, as the territories State. During his whole political life, that Senator had been consistent in his desire to develop the resources of Pennsylvania, by a right to carry their slaves 'as slaves' into the fair and just protection to American manual new territories, or as the President states it, labor. The united action of this State in his favor, while it failed to accomplish what her people desired, established the fact that the Republican Government, and to that extent

the 'exclusion of slavery from the territories.'

"They say that in this way we deprive them of the opportunity of going into this acquired territory with their property." What do they mean by 'property!" We certainly do not deprive them of the privilege of going into this newly acquirred Territories with all that, in the general estimate of human society, in the general and common and universal understanding of mankind, is esteemed property. Not at all. The truth is just this: They have in their own States peculiar laws, which create property in persons. They have a system of local legislation on which slavery rests; while every body agrees that it is against natural law, or, at least against the common understanding which prevails among men, as to what is natural law.

"The Southern States have peculiar laws, and by the 'exclusion of slavery from the territories.

law.

"The Southern States have peculiar laws, and by those laws there is property in staves. This is purely local. The real meaning, then, of Southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the Territories of the United States carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which creates property in persons. This, according to their own statement, is all the ground of complaint they have. Now here, I think, gentlemen, they are unjust towards us. How unjust they are others will judge; generations that will come after us will judge. It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by local-law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it is established, It exists only by local law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it is established, but I say it is, after all, local law. It is nothing more. And wherever that local law does not extend property in persons does not exist. Well, sir, what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say: We will carry our local law with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice unless it establishes it in the Torritories in which we wish to go with our own local law. This demand I for one resist, and shall resist. law. This demand I for one resist, and shall resist. It goes upon the idea that there is an inequality, unless persons under this local law, and holding property by authority of that law, can go into new territory and there establish that local law, to the

ion of the general law. "Now, our friends seem to think that an inequality arises from restraining them from going into the Territories, unless there be a law provided which While, said Mr. H., I am ready to acknow-ledge that the great local advantages of the position of this city, such as the magnificent inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution rounding country, may be considered as the Constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a settled truth, that slave have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the Convention that formed the Constitution, to that if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is exwherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is ex-cluded or discouraged. I agree that slave labor does not necessarily exclude free labor totally.— There is free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee and other States, where most of the labor is done by slaves. But it necessarily loses some of its respect-ability, by the side of, and when associated with slave labor—Wherever labor is mainly performed by slaves, it is regarded as degrading to freemen.— The freemen of the North, therefore, have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in

the new Territories.

"But, sir, let us look further into this alleged inequality. There is no pretence that southern peo-ple may not go into Territory which shall be subject pie may not go into Territory which shall be subject to the Ordinance of 1787. The only restraint is, that they shall not carry slaves thither, and continue that relation. They say this shuts them altogether out. Why, sir, there can be nothing more inaccurate in point of fact than this statement. I understand that one half the people who settled Illinois are people, or descendants of people, who came from the Southern States. And I suppose that one third of the people of Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South. And I venture to say, that, in respect to those two States. ants of those, who emigrated from the South. And I venture to say, that, in respect to those two States, they are at this day settled by people of southern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of northern origin, according to the general numbers and proportion of the people, South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the whole South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of the North.— South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of the North.—
There is, then, no exclusion of southern people; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar local law.
Neither in principle nor in fact is there any inequal-

States; and it was then determined. The The question, whether it was not compensately slavery should exist in this territory. The for Congress to prevent its further increase was The question, whether it was not competent met and answered by the same authority in the same year. Congress 'has full power over the subject. It may establish any such government and any such laws in the Territories as in its discretion it may see fit.' This was certainly ry was to be excluded from the northwestern the opinion of Wm. Pinkney, as derived from his celebrated argument on the Missouri question, when he expressed the hope that the whole debates and history of the times, but as a basis of consideration the south insisted that prohibition of slavery in the Territory north

Does Mr. Lincoln proclaim any new doc-

With this the People's party of this State hesitatingly acquiesce. In the Convention din the first Congress it was a conceded int that I never could vote for it; and I repeated that I never can and never will vote for peat that I never can and never will vote for the Republic to the gentle breezes of the Republic to the gentle breezes t; and no carthly power shall ever make me vote to plant slavery where slavery does not exist." Two weeks later, on the 20th of February, 1850, he said again, in the same arena: "From the earliest moment when I could consider the institution of slavery, I have held, and I have said, that from that day down to the present, again and again; and I shall go to That Henry D. Foster was in Washington the grave with the opinion, that it is an evil, a social and political evil."

Look now then at what has been the course of our opponents upon this question. It is not that the people of the Territory shall determine the question, although that is the view termine the question, although that is the view the administration, arranging plans to carry of one fragment of the opposition; but that the Constitution of itself carries slavery into the Territories. And what has been the practical effect of this judicial construction? nothing more than this, that slavery is to be forced into the Territories as an element of political power. That the youthful territory of Kansas is to be dragged into the Union with the iron collar of servitude upon her neck—but L. Foster sympathises, because it threatened never is to be admitted as long as she persists and would have curtailed the spread of slavein wearing upon her brow the civic crown of

this hour ever justified it.

But, said Mr. H., it is supposed that Mr Lincoln has placed himself on a platform, a portion of which is hostile to Americans of the opposition. If Americanism was the hos- capital within the reach and control of honest the opposition. It Americanian was to supposite the influence of speculation and control of the influence of speculation. thing in this suggestion; but I have never so considered it.

In 1857, the American Convention honored me with the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State. In that canvass, I spoke freely and unreservedly to citizens, native and adopted, in various sections of the State. In this city I said with the reserved the state. In this city I said with the reserved the state. In this city I said with the reserved the section of the State. In this city I said with the sight of enforcements and the section of the state. In this city I said with the sight of enforcements are the section of has immigrated, or with his privilege to be naturalized under our present system, we do not propose to interfere.' It was to the faithful and honest administration of the naturalization laws that the efforts of the American party were directed; how entirely analysis the recent developments at Washington have strikingly exhibited.

Nor did the American party recent here to be sufficiently analysis of the present and the influence to the work by an ambiguous silence which his friends call "independence," and which Stephen A. Douglas claims as the great

Nor did the American party proscribe any one on account of his religion—the argument was in favor of an unlimited freedom of religion, and the unrestrained right to adopt and practice any form of worship; the only qualifi-cation was, that there should be no combination to control the American ballot box.

To these sentiments I have nothing to add or alter. I believed then as I believe now, that the times demanded the organization.

Let us then unite and press on for the ac- the government. complishment of the great purposes of the People's Party. We are all Americans, link- opening the territory of the nation to improveed now and forever to the fates and fortunes ment and enterprise, by the passage of a homeunion is in the field-the Vice President of the who will become actual settlers thereon. By Republic bears its standard onward and for- such a plan it is proposed to bring the land of ward-the President from the windows of the Executive mansion waves encouragement, while by the encouragement of emigration to the 'Southern Republic.'

I do not desire to state the case too strongv. I read from the address of Hendrick B. abroad. Wright, the presiding officer of the recent Democratic State Convention:

"After Yancey and the Disunionists went "After Yaneey and the Disunionists went Protective Tariff as passed by the House of out of the regular Convention, it occurred to Representatives—and that Henry D. Foster me that it would be profitable to me to go in aided secretly, with Bigler, to defeat that same to the Secession Convention and ascertain for myself the sentiments there proclaimed. I did go into the Yancey Convention, and dur- homes for free white men, to be apportioned ing the two hours I was there, as God is my out of the public domain, while Henry D. judge, I heard nothing but with reference to Foster is in favor of devoting that domain the expediency of erecting a Southern Republic upon the ruins of the present Union. If Mr. Breckiuridge be not a disunionist him-If Mr. Breckiuridge be not a disunionist him-self, it must be conceded that he is the candi-D. Foster refuses to acknowledge either the date of the disunienists. He is, then, in the freedom of speech, schools or the press, by his hands of the worst men that this country has silence in the present campaign, his sympathy ever seen. Those men are fixed upon a disso- with an institution that banishes freedom of lution of this Union and the erection of a Southern Confederacy. I do not care what muzzles its press, exercises an espionage in the their apologists may say; I have heard their post-offices in its localities—and with the whip debates and I know that which I do speak .-(Applause.) Disunion was the cry of the disunion movement at Charleston and at Balti- life, liberty and the franchise. more. Breckinridge is the pliant tool of the Disunionists—the men who proclaim from the housetops that they want disunion. And such are the men that the Democratic party of Penusylvania are asked to support. For one,

I never will submit to such burning dishonor. I ask the people of Pennsylvania to ponder stated. The subject of discussion-a South-

Convention!

the land, will make our Union perpetual .--With our Union as it is, and thorough fraterpresent ourselves to the world as a grand nationality, fostering its own labor and developing its own resources.

Let us move on in defence of these great principles, just as we would move on in defence of those stars and stripes, the proud emblems of our native land.

Let us meet disunion with Union. That Telegraph. Union which gave us the Constitution. 'That

banners of the Republic to the gentle breezes of the Peaceful Sea.' Fellow citizens, let cur watchword be the Constitution and the Union.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That a Democratic Senate of the U. States, defeated the Tariff act, which a Republican

city when the Tariff bill was before the Senate. and that instead of using his efforts and reputed eloquence to secure the passage of an act to protect the interests and the industry of Pennsylvania, he was in secret conference with

That a democratic Senate defeated the Homestead bill, because it proposed to apportion the public domain among the free white laborers of the nation, who would become actual settlers on and cultivators of such land. It was oppased by Democratic Senators with whom H. L. Foster sympathises, because it threatened

in wearing upon her brow the civic crown of Republican Freedom.

Against all such reasoning the people of this State most solemnly protest. No judicial construction of the Constitution has to this how ever instiffed it. It was opposed by the friends of Henry D. Foster, and that opposition seconded and approved by his silence, because it tended to advance free instead of slave labor—to bring

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That in a crisis of great danger to every interest of this country, involving the welfare of the right of suffrage as to the foreigner who of his native State, and he applauds the motive which Stephen A. Douglas claims as the great

principle of "non-intervention."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That the Republican party advocate and are pledged to secure the passage of an act to pro-

tect the industry of the country. That the Republican party are pledged to secure our territory for freedom-the free la-

bor of the white man.

That the Republican party are opposed to direct taxation to raise revenue for supporting

That the Republican party are in favor of The party of dis- stead act, granting lands to beads of families government into market-creating competition a motley troupe are marshaling their forces West, to form new commonwealths of freemen, conjoined beneath the impious banner of a each adding to the strength of the Union, the independence of free white labor, and the power and glory of the country at home and

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That Audrew . G. Curtin is in favor of Tariff bill in the Senate.

That Andrew G. Curtin is in favor of free

eternally to the uses of slavery.

That Andrew G. Curtin is in favor of free speech from the hails of its local legislature, and thong seeks to crush every man and every organization that upholds the sacred right of

Will the people of Pennsylvania ponder ments to make. He is daily before the peopl advocating the immutable principles of over this statement. The authority is eminently respectable. The facts are carefully all men. He does not falter when freedom is up for discussion. He does not shrink when ern Confederacy-the place, -a Democratic the Homestead law is broached. His lips are not sealed or his hands idle when the rights of Fellow citizens, our path of duty is plain. labor becomes the issue. He is square and fair Fidelity to all sections and at all times, and on all these great questions. How is it with obedience to the constitutional authorities of his opponent, Henry D. Foster? Let his opponent's own position be taken in answer .-Let Henry D. Foster's silence illustrate, if it nal feeling between its various parts, we may can, the plans of chicanery and deceit by which he hopes to be elevated to the chief executive control of the interests, industry and prospects of Pennsylvania. The distinction between such men is easily drawn. The difference is as easily defined. The people will have no trouble in discovering in Andrew G. Curtin a man for the crisis and the Commonwealth .- Harrishurg

Col. Orr, late Speaker of the House of Rep-

VILLIFYING THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD .-Mr. Douglas and his backers are fond of referring to Clay and Webster as authorities to sustain their shaky creed. But they dare not quote the words of these revered statesmen by which the doctrine of slavery extension is in-

dignantly rebuked. Mr. Webster, in his celebrated 7th of March speech, gave utterance to this significant lan-

"Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done, wherever there is a foot of land to be staid from becoming slave Territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837;

I have been pledged to it again and again, I will perform those pledges."

In his Marshfield speech, in 1848, Mr. Web-

"If my friends, the term "free soil" party, or "free soil man," is meant to designate one who has been fixed unalterably-to-day, yesterday, or for some days past—in opposition to slavery extension, then I may claim to be, and may hold myself as good a "free soil" man as any member of that Buffalo Convention."

In a speech in the United States Senate, the same year, he had occasion to discuss this same question of "property" in slaves, in its appli-cation to the Territories:

"The real meaning then, of southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the territories of the United States, carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which creates property in porsons. * * It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by local law. * * And wherever that local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist, Well sir, what is now the demand on the part of our southern friends? They say, 'we will carry our local laws with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice, unless it establishes in the territories in which we wish to go, our own local law.' This demand, I for one resist,

and shall resist."
The "Little Giant" appeals to the sympathies of "old Whigs," by claiming that he stands on the same ground with respect to slavery as Henry Clay. The impudence of this claim will appear from the following:

"Slavery is a social and a political evil, " and no earthly power shall make me vote to plant it where it does not exist."—Henry

Clay.
"I don't care whether slavery is voted down
"I don't care whether slavery is voted down
"Senator Douglas. And yet the former was Southern by birth, while the latter was nurtured in New England! So true is it that "the renegade Christian makes the worst turk."-Chic. Jour.

The division journals supporting Henry D. Foster are publishing a paragraph translated from a German paper, printed on the sunny side of a sunny and beautiful village in Centre county, by a most rampant office holder of the Buchanan administration. The name of charges Col. Curtin with having on a certain occasion spoken disrespectfully of the German population of Centre county. Of course such small talk and weak charges are not designed to influence the German population of Centre county--the German yeomancy that have been there for seventy years, struggling with the kiusman of our gallant gubernatorial candidate, until they have made the vallies and the mountains of old Centre, the abode of peace and plenty, with a generous hospitality unequalled in any other portion of the Commonwealth. Such charges as the postmaster editor of the Berichter publishes and are copied by the venal press advocating Foster, are regarded at home in Centre county as not only false and malicious, but supremely ridiculous. Instead of being the defamer of any particular class of people, Col. Curtin is the friend of every man who deserves friendship and respect by the rectitude of his purposes and the lecency of his actions. With the German population of Centre county-the old resident German families, the name of Curtin is a talisman of enthusiasm. They look on "Andy" as their friend and advocate, their council in every difficulty. Among his clients are hosts of these very people-among his warmest friends and supporters are the German farmers of Penn, Brush and Nittany vallies. We now write of what we know. We know that "Audy Curtin" is personally and politically one of the most popular and esteemed men in Centre county-and we also know that our young friend, the editor of the Berichter, the master in Aaronsburg, Centre county, allows his enthusiasm to cloud his reason, and his prejudice to misdirect his judgment of men and neasures, when he asserts that Col. Curtin does not respect and is respected in return by ths Germans of Centre county."-Harrisburg Telegraph.

JOHN L. ORR AT HOME .- It is not every one in South Carolina that echoes the senti-ments of Mr. Orr in his recent letter. The Charleston News responds to it in the following pungent peragraph:

Mr. Orr is complaisant enough to declare Breckinridge and Lane. This was to be exthat would or would not be his "assent" as to pected. Mr. Wise, true to his ancient devothe course which may have to be taken in the tion to slavery and its atrocities, is perfectly event of Lincoln's election. Indeed! The consistent in declaring a preference for his 'oracle' declares against separate secession .-Who proposes it? He catches at a straw. If be by, at least nearly all, the cotton states.—
Do not be so authoritative, Mr. Orr, — Othello's occupation is gone. The people of the state, but that the Democratic Senate defeated it, action thus becomes necessary, it will no doubt man, who during his whole career, was never a champion of Southern rights as against the interests of national or northern Democracy, on ress has crossed the Alleghenies, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri; has stretched its as the election of Lincoln is certain, the South living arms almost from the Arctic Circle to should secede at once. We think so too.

The Success of Buchanan Democracy.

It has succeeded in dividing the American people into sectional factions, wherever its rule and influence have extended to a political or-

It has succeeded in bankropting the Treasury, filled to overflowing when it came into

It has succeeded in driving from its support and respect, the ablest men who were engaged

in its elevation to power.

It has succeeded in changing a surplus of twenty million into a deficit of fifty million of

It has succeeded in disgracing the country by equouraging piratical raids upon nations w

whom we are at peace.

It has succeeded in opening the African slave

trade, after it had been pronounced unconstitu-tional by every administration since the forma-tion of the Constitution.

It has succeeded in defeating all legislation tending to the encouragement and protection of American industry.

It has succeeded in defeating the Homestead

bill, providing free homes for free white men.

It has succeeded in silencing candidates for the most important offices in the gift of the peo-

It has succeeded in demoralizing its own press, by suborning it with threats or bribes. These constitute a very small portion of the "successes" of the present National Adminis-tration, which the people of Penusylvania and the Union are expected to endorse by voting for Breckinridge and Lane. They are expected to endorse these "successes" too, by voting for Henry D. Foster. Breckinridge and Foster represent the spirit and tendencies of the administration in Pennsylvania—the former by his ingratitude in assisting to destroy a party which created him politically, and the other by his silence and duplicity, is hoping to delude the people into his support.—Harrisburg Tele-

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

At the tremendous demonstration? at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, Hon. Abraham Lincoln was forced by the kindly violence of his friends to speak. He congratulated them on their unanimity, and said :

"I confess with gratitude-be it understood, that I did not suppose that my appearance among you would create the tumult which I now witness. [Renewed cheers.] I am profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your feelings. I am grateful because it is a tribute such as can be paid to no man as a man. [Applause.] It is a proof that four years bence you will make a like manifestation to the next man who is the representative of the truth on the questions that now agitate the public. [Cheers.] It is evident that you will fight for this cause then as you now fight for this fiery newspaper is the Berichter, and it charges Col. Curtin with having on a certain though I be dead and gone. I most profound-

Having said this, let me now say that it is my wish that you hear the public discussions by our friends here for the purpose of addressing you, and let me be silent."

In striking contract with these modest declarations are the stump harangues of Douglas in New England, which his own best friends there deeply deplore, and his parade through those States with a few fawning demagogues at

THE GERMAN PRESS OF INDIANA .- The Leavenworth Zeitung publishes a list of the German papers in Indiana which support Lincoln and Hamlin with their political standing

in 1000. The following is the	ne list:—	
NAMES,	1856.	1860.
Volksbattle, Evansville,	Dem.	Rep.
Staats Zeitung, Ft. Wayne,	Dem.	Rep.
Post, Lafayette,	Neut.	Rep.
Zeitung Terre Haunte,	Dem.	Rep:
Freie Blatter, La Parse,	Dem.	Rep.
Freie Presse, Indianapolis,	Rep.	Rep.
Only one German paper i	in the Sta	ate sup-

ports either of the Democratic candidates.

NEW JERSEY.

A prominent Republican in New Jersey writes to the New York Tribune, that "the Republican cause is steadily improving," and from the best information which he can gain from all parts of the State, the vote will be about 107,000 which will be divided as fol-

Lincoln and Hamlin, about	56,000
Breckinridge and Lane,	22,000
Douglas and Johnson,	26,000
Bell and Everett, and scattering	3,000
Total.	107 000

Henry A. Wise has pronounced in favor of candidate representing all the interests, instincts and influences of that institution.

and vote accordingly.

The editor of the Marion (Alabama) American tells a brother editor that he is a Southern sent' or dissent is not of the slightest moment organ-grinder, with a Northern menkey on his