

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 24, 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. Penniman, 2 Robert P. King, 14 Ulysses Mercur, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 George Brissler, 4 Robert M. Poust, 16 A. B. Sharp, 5 Nathan Hills, 17 Daniel O. Gebr, 6 John M. Bromall, 18 Samuel Calvin, 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 Mumma, Jr., 22 James Kerr, 11 David Taggart, 23 Richard P. Roberts, 12 Thomas K. Hull, 24 Henry Souther, 25 John Greer.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

- FOR CONGRESS, HON. E. McPHERSON, of Adams Co. FOR STATE SENATOR, COL. S. S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon Co. ASSEMBLY, C. W. ASHCUM, Broadtop Township. E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County. PROTHONOTARY, JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp. SHERIFF, GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp. COMMISSIONERS, JONATHAN FIGHTNER, Londonderry Tp. POOR DIRECTOR, SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp. AUDITOR, D. D. ESHELEMAN, 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."

Locofreedom and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been avowed Free Traders.]

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free and PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, 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 against which of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES 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. "Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foul of land to be laid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting of the People's Party of Bedford Borough will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday the 4th day September, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week. The members of the Party throughout the County are earnestly requested to attend. Turn out, friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Speakers from a distance are expected to address the meeting. By order of the County Committee. S. L. RUSSELL, August 17, 1860. Chairman.

LINCOLN CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Lincoln Club, of Bedford Borough, will meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 28th. Several speeches may be expected. A good turnout is desired. PETER H. SHIRES, D. F. MANN, Sec'y. Prost.

In a Bad Fix.

Every time the Locofocos of this State meet in Convention, or in State Committee, they make matters worse. The rank and file hardly know where they stand. A short time ago the State Committee met at Cresson, and recommended a "fusion" electoral ticket, and last week a Douglas Convention met in Harrisburg, and adopted a "straight-out" ticket and took from the head of the ticket the name of Geo. M. Keim, and inserted that of John Cessna. On the 25th, the places of all other Breckinridge men, are to be supplied with the names of "straight-out" Douglas men. Our friend, John Cessna was in attendance.

Last week the Bedford Gazette preached up in favor of "fusion." We presume that as John Cessna is the editor of that paper, and owner of its publisher, it will now change its tack, and come out for the "straight" ticket. Poor fellows, we do pity them.

"Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn, and cauldron bubble."

Hazlehurst's Speech.

We publish on the outside of our paper, this week, the able speech of Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, at Reading, on the 6th inst. Mr. Hazlehurst was the straight-out American candidate for Governor in 1857. He gives the strongest reasons why all Americans should support Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Bell is not the candidate of the Americans, and never belonged to the American party—the party that nominated him styles itself the Constitutional Union party—its Convention adopted no principles, and did not recognize the American party, and therefore Americans are not under any obligations to support this new party candidate. Read this speech of Mr. Hazlehurst and pass it round to your American neighbor.

HON. JOHN COVODE.—Hon. John Covode, we are glad to inform our readers, has been re-nominated in the Westmoreland district, for Congress. Mr. Covode had declined the nomination, and a difficulty occurring between Mr. White of Indiana County, and Mr. Cowan of Westmoreland, both were withdrawn and Mr. Covode was re-nominated as a compromise candidate. We are glad the difficulties in this District have been settled, besides we are glad Mr. Covode will be returned, as he is one of the most useful men in Congress. The North should follow the practice of the South in this respect, and when we have a good man in Congress, should keep him there.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—On Saturday evening last, a week ago, Hon. JOHN P. SANDERSON, made a speech before the Republican Club in Philadelphia, in favor of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Mr. Sanderson was one of the principal straight Fillmore leaders in 1856, a Hazlehurst man in 1857, and the editor of that straight-out American paper, the Philadelphia Daily News, in both those years. He says the only hope of defeating the corrupt Locofoco party is to vote for Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. A vote for John Bell is half a vote for the Locofocos.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The conferees for this Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams, met at Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, 21st inst., and on the first ballot our present worthy and talented representative, Hon. Edward McPherston, was re-nominated. We will publish the proceedings next week.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a son of Mr. John H. Kush, of this place, in attempting to walk one of the "stay-wires" of Dr. Anderson's bridge, (after the manner of Prof. Price) fell some distance to the ground and rocks beneath, breaking his arm. This should be a warning to the boys of our town, and keep them from attempting such hazardous feats in the future.

ILLINOIS.—The campaign has opened in Illinois with great earnestness. The Republican papers publish a long list of appointments for Senator Trumbull, Carl Schurz and Mr. Hassaurek, all of whom intend to traverse the State from end to end. There will be no idle Republicans in that State.

SENATORIAL.

The Senatorial Conference for this district met at Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and nominated Col. S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon County. Proceedings next week.

A GARRISONIAN FOR DOUGLAS.—Dr. Ignatius Langer, a Garrisonian Abolitionist, of Davenport, informs the Gazette that he intends to vote for Douglas, because the election of the latter would keep up and increase the slavery agitation; a result that he regards as eminently desirable. The election of Lincoln would quiet agitation, by disabusing the minds of Southern men in regard to the purposes of the Republicans. While the latter believe with Mr. Lincoln that this country will ultimately be all free or all slave territory, they do not propose to interfere with the institutions and systems of the South. They believe that an enlightened and Christianized public sentiment will work the cure of the evil, if it is divested of the support it has of late years received from the General Government. The Garrisonian desires to see the country convulsed from centre to circumference by a continued agitation of the question. There is system in the madness of Dr. Langer.

DOUGLAS TALKING UNION.

Douglas—the would be President Douglas—says some mighty good things, though in the matter of doing good things he is sadly deficient. He can 'talk like a book' for the Union—that's so; but 'actions speak louder than words,' and his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, through which sectional strife was renewed and the slavery agitation revived, overbalances all his homely words. That Repeal has led to more sectionalism and more disunionism than any other act ever perpetrated in our country; and for that act alone this same Douglas deserves the execration of every Union man in the land. But withal, as we have just said, he talks well for the Union, as for instance, in a speech at Concord, New Hampshire, the other day, when casting about for the votes of the 'Green Mountain boys,' he said:

"Why cannot we live together now as we did then, in the bonds of peace and fraternity? These questions come home to us in the North west with more force than they do to you even. Go into the plains of Illinois, and there you will find the Yankee boy with a southern wife, the Yankee girl with a southern husband.—When their children have grown up, and have gone to visit the graves of their fathers or their mothers, or the graves of their ancestors, they have had to go to Virginia as well as New Hampshire to see them both. Each child has a southern ancestor as well as a northern one; and he don't like to have curses heaped upon the head of a parent or grandparent. Then again, when you come to talk to us about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you No, never. We trade southward as well as northward. We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi as well as the water that flows through the lakes of the St. Lawrence. We intend to follow that water wherever it flows until it mingles into the broad ocean. We have social and commercial relations with the South and the East alike. We have the tie of country and of blood that binds them together. When you tell us that this Union is to be dissolved, we say Never, for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country, and obtain a passport and have it vised by a consul, in order to visit 'the tombs of our fathers or the scenes of our fathers, or the scenes of our childhood. Hence there is not a man on the frontier that don't love this glorious Union, and because we do love the Union our motto is never to do an act that would alienate one portion of the people from another."

Now that's talking, right talking, and true talking. It's the talk. The Union ain't going to be dissolved, for the people won't agree to it, and especially won't those up in the north western frontier States, whether 'the march of empire takes its way,' and where they go for Lincoln and Hamlin with a mighty zeal and an overwhelming strength. Douglas is altogether right in this. The dissolution cry is idle and fanciful ranting—nothing more.

The Necessity of Organization.

Gen. CAMERON in his speech at the great People's meeting in Philadelphia, on Saturday night week, gave some good advice to the supporters of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin.—After addressing his political friends in reference to the distracted condition of their opponents, he said:

"You must not be led into indifference by over confidence. It is true our opponents are themselves as fully convinced of the bad conduct of their Administration as we are; yet we have so often seen them stultify themselves, and unite to perpetuate the very wrong they had denounced, that it would not be surprising to see them unite again now, and support a common ticket, notwithstanding all their denunciations of each other.

"We must not, therefore, rely on their weakness, but on our own strength, which should be shown in its fullest extent. I have no doubt of our success, but our vote should be so strong as to satisfy the public mind throughout the Union that Pennsylvania is settled in the convictions of her true policy. It should be no partial victory, but an absolute triumph by overwhelming majority, and to this end it is only necessary that the vote should be full.—If our vote is full, the position of Pennsylvania will be finally settled, not only for the present but for the future.

"I see you have placed on your banners the names of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. That is all very well. Lincoln's name should be first, as it is national and perhaps the most important, but the position and policy of our own State is hardly of secondary importance, and therefore I want you to turn your attention to the election of Col. Curtin, first, not only because of its great value to ourselves, because if that be secured the rest is sure to follow.—You will remember that it was by the vile frauds at the October election in 1856 that the outrageous result in November was produced. "I have but few words to say. The reported vote of Pennsylvania placed in power the bad, weak old man now at the head of the Government, who has violated every pledge he gave to his neighbors and friends, and who, besides inaugurating and maintaining the most corrupt and vicious Administration the country has ever had, has done all in his power to destroy the interests of his native State, to the confidence of whose people he is indebted for all he has.

"Remember this, and if I do not meet you thus publicly again during the campaign, let this idea indelibly impressed on your minds, and let it actuate you in all your plans during the contest, that the larger the majority you give to Curtin in October, and to Lincoln in November, the more severe and decided will be the rebuke of Pennsylvania to her faithless son, James Buchanan. The State owes it to herself to redeem her name from the disgrace he has brought upon her."

This is certainly valuable counsel, even if it had proceeded from a less eminent source, and should not be received with indifference by the friends and supporters of the nominees of the Chicago and Harrisburg Conventions. It is bad policy to depend on the weakness of our opponents rather than on our own strength.

President Buchanan and Attorney General Black are now at the Springs.

The following is the Constitution adopted by the Lincoln Club of Bedford Borough, and we publish it for the benefit of our friends in the different townships, who are about forming, or have formed clubs. The only change necessary will be the insertion of the name of the Borough or Township in which the club is organized:

ART. 1. The name of this association shall be the Lincoln Club of the Borough of Bedford, and its vicinity, and its object shall be a complete organization of Republicans, Americans and all others who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the General Government, of liberal protection to every branch of American industry, and of the advancement of all the national interests of the country, and at the same time opposed to the extension of the system of human slavery to territories now free.

ART. 2. The officers of the association shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of ten persons, to be elected at the first meeting of the association, and hold their offices until after the next Presidential election.

ART. 3. The funds of the association shall be raised by voluntary contributions, to be paid to the Treasurer.

ART. 4. Stated meetings of the Club shall be held at such place as the Executive Committee may designate, on the first Tuesday of every month, and special meetings may be called by the President, or by a quorum of the Executive Committee.

ART. 5. Any person, being a legal voter, who will declare his willingness to sustain the principles of the association, as set forth in the first article, and the candidates of the party to which the Club belongs, by signing this constitution may become a member of this Club.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee (three of whom shall constitute a quorum) to see that the place for meeting is in proper order and condition, to provide sufficient fuel, (when necessary) and light, to superintend all publications that may be ordered by the Club, provide for the distribution of documents, the dissemination of useful information, and generally to attend to all things that may be necessary to promote the success of the cause that has brought this association into being.

ART. 7. No amendment to this constitution shall be made, unless the same shall be adopted by two-thirds of the members present, at the time the same shall be acted upon, and no amendment shall be offered at any meeting, unless there be at least a majority of the members of the Club present, and if offered, shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereafter.

NEW-YORK IN 1856 AND 1860.

The following are some of the most important changes that have taken place in N. York politics since 1856:

Mr. E. K. Sewett, publisher of The Buffalo Commercial, President of the Fillmore State Committee, and chief manager of the Fillmore campaign in 1856, and till very recently member of Mr. Crittenden's National Union Committee, now supports Lincoln, with all the influence of The Commercial, which has ever been an able advocate of Whig and American principles.

The Hon. N. S. Benton, appointed Canal Auditor by the American State officers in 1856, an earnest supporter of Fillmore, and the American Candidate for Controller in 1857, now supports Lincoln.

The Hon. George R. Babcock of Buffalo, late State Senator, a leading Old-Line Whig and American, a close personal friend and supporter of Fillmore, is stamping Western New York in support of Lincoln.

The Hon. Daniel Ullman, the American candidate for Governor in 1854, supporter of Fillmore in 1856, now supports Lincoln.

Gen. G. A. Siroggs, President of the American State Council, candidate for Lieut Governor, on the American ticket with Ullman in 1854, a supporter of Fillmore in 1856, delegate to the Convention that nominated Bell and Everett, delegate to the late State Convention at which Hunt, Duer, and Brooks, proclaimed the Douglas coalition, now supports Lincoln.

Goldsmith Denniston, late an American Member of the Legislature and American candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1857, a warm supporter of Fillmore in 1856, now supports Lincoln.

Shepherd Knapp, a distinguished Old-Line Whig of this city, and a supporter of Fillmore in 1856, now supports Lincoln.

James O. Putnam, late American State Senator, and the eloquent advocate of the principles and candidates of the American party, the personal friend and neighbor of Mr. Fillmore, and the candidate of the American party for sundry important State and local offices, now supports Lincoln.

In 1856, there were upward of fifty journals in New York that supported Fillmore. The number of those that support Bell and Everett does not exceed six.

Foster turns up Missing.

In the account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, at Cresson, the following occurs:

Mr. Carrigan, on behalf of the committee which had been appointed to wait on Gen. Foster, said they had hunted for him in the hotels and adjoining woods, but could not find him.

Of course they couldn't. Why could they? Mr. Foster who has been dodging the Democracy for several months, would be green if he couldn't escape observation in the Allegheny mountains.

But it is not rather degrading, that a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is compelled to hide himself in the mountain caverns to escape the interrogatories of his political friends? And yet the Democracy of both wings will vote for such a juck-o'-lantern.

Mr. Henry D. Foster, need not be alarmed, he is perfectly safe in his retreat—even the people—when they come to look for him next October, will not be able to find him, nor will they inquire as to his whereabouts.

In Harrisburg, last week, Mr. W. A. Wygoff shot his chambermaid through the arm; mistaking her in the dark for a burglar.

Henry D. Foster is acknowledged by the administration of James Buchanan as one of its warmest sympathizers and most ardent agents. One week after the nomination of Mr. Foster, he procured the appointment of a friend to a desk in one of the departments at Washington, which circumstances forbade that friend's accepting. The letter announcing this appointment stated that it was made to satisfy Mr. Foster for favors rendered and services to be performed by him, to the administration. And yet, some of the friends and advocates of Mr. F. cling to him because he is presumed to be in opposition to the extravagance, oppression and intolerance of the administration. But it is characteristic of the political course of this negative gubernatorial candidate. Ambitious and vacillating—striving for place and power—tampering with influence in any shape—pandering to prejudice by a supercilious and contemptible silence—he claims and his friends assert for him a dignity of position and fairness of action in the present canvass, to which he is not entitled.

Gen. Foster is playing a double game. He is hoodwinking the anti-Lecompton men, and is in secret confabulation with the administration, planning to defeat Douglas, and co-opting schemes to carry his own election, so as to secure the triumph of Joe Lane. Will the men who were forced to "stand in the cold," by the arrogance and tyranny of the administration of Buchanan, allow themselves to be deceived any longer by the course of Henry D. Foster? He is moved by no sympathy for them—he will have nothing in common with them if elected—and is now the confidant of the very men who seek most ardently to stifle the voice of every freeman in the State. If Henry D. Foster is a high minded and independent man, he must assert a preference and take a position in the present campaign. If he has no preference between the two wings of Democracy, then there is no principle involved in their division. It is only an angry conflict for the possession of an organization presumed to have power to elevate men to office—and not a noble struggle to establish and vindicate principles that are calculated to enhance the public welfare.—Har. Telegraph.

Henry D. Foster was at Cresson during the deliberations of the pugnacious divisions of the Democracy, and a committee was appointed to invite him to their convalesce, but Henry was too sharp for his friends. The committee could not find their man, even in Cresson. He was there, but inconspicuous. Mr. Foster was there patching and plotting for his own interests—making propositions to his enemies, and accepting any compromise, however dishonorable and damaging to principle, that sought the promotion of his own prospects and election.—When a committee was appointed to ask him to participate in the proceedings of this Cresson meeting, he concealed himself. He had not the courage to meet his friends. He knows that he is playing a double game, and therefore shrinks from the gaze and conference of honest independence and manly frankness, is the conduct of such a man, when viewed impartially. Unwilling to avow a sentiment or declare a preference, he stands before his own party, hesitating to endorse its compromises, and frightened at the prospects which its duplicity has created. Is such a man—such a politician—such a time serving statesman, paying court to the demagogism in his own party, and seeking to abuse the confidence of honest men in all parties, fit to be the governor of a great commonwealth? We think he is not. The people of Pennsylvania will also prove at the October election, that the man who is unwilling to meet an issue or flies from an interrogatory, is unfit to lead them in politics or business.

The last dodge of Mr. Foster at Cresson is the crowning act of his duplicity in the present campaign. It fairly illustrates the manner in which he seeks to impose on the people.—It exhibits his candor and his courage—and is in humiliating contrast with the bold and straightforward course of Andrew G. Curtin, who, instead of shrinking from a friend or foe, frankly communes with the one, and as boldly meets the other.—Har. Telegraph.

DOUGLAS AND BRODERICK.—The Chicago Press and Tribune give the following account of an interview between Messrs. Broderick and Douglas, while the English bill was pending before Congress.

"On the Sabbath before the final vote on that bill, a meeting of anti-Lecompton democrats of both houses was held at the rooms of Senator Broderick, to consult upon what course it was advisable to take in the emergency. A number of the weaker brethren, including Senator Douglas, advised conciliating the South by accepting the English bill. Only four or five held out against it. Among these were Broderick, of California, and Harris, of Illinois. Mr. Douglas manifested a willingness to yield, and the gallant Harris shed tears of anguish and gave utterance to his despair." Mr. Broderick rose as solemnly to his feet, and pointed his finger directly toward Mr. Douglas, and fastening his keen, flashing eye upon him, said: You can vote for the English substitute if you will, but should you do so, as sure as there is a God of truth and justice in Heaven, I will denounce you upon the floor of the Senate for having traitorously deserted principles and sold yourself to the administration." This, we are informed, is the language to which Mr. Hickman made allusion, and the use of which, by Broderick, saved Douglas from following his own craven desire to surrender."

Camp Meeting. At a meeting of the Schellsburg Circuit Camp Meeting Committee, M. E. Church, held July 23, 1860, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Schellsburg circuit camp meeting commence Sept. 7, 1860, and be held on the old camp ground, near Hors' Church, same ground on which it was held last year.

Resolved, That a cordial invitation be, and is hereby given, to the friends of Bedford Station, Rainsburg Circuit, and the entire country, to tent, and worship with us.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to each of the Bedford County editors, with a request that they be published.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the committee, WM. H. STEVENS, P. O. Pleasantville, Aug. 24, 1860.

HOW LINCOLN MAY BE DEFEATED.

The New York Herald recommends the calling of a Convention of all parties opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and a fusion ticket, by which means it thinks the defeat of the Chicago nominees may be consummated. It thus suggests the manner in which the thing may be done:

"But there is a way whereby this scheme of fusion may be consummated, and it is very simple. Let Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane, Douglas and Johnson, Bell and Everett, meet together in a little convention of six, or, if they would rather have it, seven; let them take in General Houston, and let them agree among themselves to withdraw from this canvass, and recommend a joint stock ticket to the people, including a candidate from each of the two great sections of the Union, and Lincoln will be defeated.

We would like to be present at that little Convention of six or seven. The split of the Democracy at Baltimore would be nothing to the result of this Convention of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. But if they should agree on a division of spoils as a basis of harmony, we should like to see their candidates, and to read their platform. What a jumble of squatter sovereignty, slave protection, States rights, and devotion to the Constitution and Union it would be.—Philadelphia Daily News.

AN ODD PAPER.—The Quid Nunc is published at Grand Junction, in the western district of Tennessee. It has three editors—two for Douglas and one for Breckinridge. On one page is the following:

"LOOK ON THIS SIDE—THEN ON THAT!"—The other side of this paper is a separate and distinct "institution," in which K. G. Adams, Esq., advocates the cause of Breckinridge and Lane. "For further particulars inquire within."

On another page, edited by Mr. Robert G. Adams, we find the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, headed "The only true National Democratic Ticket," with this paragraph below:

READ BOTH SIDES!—The outside of this paper is a separate and distinct department, under the editorial control of D. B. Gally and Dr. N. H. Prewett, who advocate the cause of Douglas and Johnson in this Presidential Campaign.

The Quid Nunc has two more pages to spare. Couldn't it find a couple of fellows who would be willing to go in on them for Mr. Bell and Abe Lincoln.

The London Critic, in a long review of the speeches of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the American Union thus refers to his mental powers:

"It is from the speeches which Mr. Lincoln has from time to time delivered in opposition to Mr. Douglas, that we gather some idea of his mental qualifications. We collect from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln that he has a mind rather of the straight-forward than of the subtle order; that he rather seizes upon great and prominent facts and argues them to plain conclusions than builds up elegant but fragile theories upon the treacherous basis of fanciful speculation; that he is earnest more than passionate, and commanding more than persuasive. Indeed, every one of his speeches which we have read bears upon the face of it evidence that he is "Honest Old Abe."

STRONG FOR DOUGLAS.—The Auburn Advertiser says that a gentleman interested in the approaching election, wishing to test the political preference of the unfortunate inmates of the Auburn prison, did so on Tuesday, and obtained the following vote:

- Abraham Lincoln 0
 - Stephen A. Douglas 682
 - John C. Breckinridge 200
- The state prison is all right for Douglas.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We need money—we must have it. We have a number of debts to pay by Court Week, and we hope our friends in the country, who owe us for subscription, job work and advertising, when they come to town to attend Court will not forget us. If any who owe us don't come to town, just send the "needful" with their neighbor, who does come. Don't forget, will you?

Frederick Wright and Thomas S. McCree, overseers on the Central Southern Railroad, near Columbus, Ga., whipped a slave belonging to Mr. Helm, for three hours, and then put turpentine on him and set him to work in the hot sun. He bore up under his injuries for twenty-four hours when he died.

A Democratic exchange says, "Breckinridge is our candidate for President and Lane for vice." We think that would be an improvement on the present administration, in which the President and vice are united in one person.

The Breckinridge leaders say that the Douglas men already begin to find Jordan a hard road to travel, and that they will soon be in the condition of the traveler out West, who found that the road he was following, ended in a squirrel path and finally ran up a tree.

TAKEN DOWN.—The Fulton Democrat has taken down Breckinridge and Lane, and boistered Douglas and Johnson. It had taken down Douglas and Johnson, the week before. Poor fellows, what a fix are they in!

"Lincoln is a dead letter in this country," said the Eastern Argus. To which the Groton Mercury retorted, "Like other 'dead letters,' he will be sent to Washington."

Judge Terry, the murderer of Senator Broderick, has been acquitted without a trial. The Court and Jury appear to have conspired to prevent his conviction.

Tom Corwin, the Wagon Boy, has been nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Congress by the Republicans of Fayette county, Ohio.

Paul Morphy, the chess king, says there is not truth in the report that he is going to Paris to reside.