



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 39.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved on the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (9th) OCTOBER, 1860, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of said Commonwealth.
One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.
One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, to represent the 18th District in the State Senate.
Two persons, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c.
One person to fill the office of Sheriff.
One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.
One person to fill the office of County Auditor.
I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The Electors of Caledonia Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kogge, in Rainburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Kayser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Landonery Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nyoun, Jr., in Juniper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said Township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 24th Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall occur in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assigned by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of Voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman, of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided

in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath, or to the contrary, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note shall be opposite thereto by writing the word "tag," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified citizen, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall attempt to block the way to the window or avenue to any window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence, directly or indirectly, any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, on the trial of such offence, shall be held, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall attempt to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or in any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon any conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, and then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 89th of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

August 21, 1860.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That while Henry D. Foster was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he served as Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, in which position his indolence and neglect of duty invoked for him the rebuke of his fellow members, while he only escaped the censure of the Speaker by the final adjournment of the House.

Is such a man fit to be invested with the duties and responsibilities of the Executive of Pennsylvania?

That while Henry D. Foster was a member of the national House of Representatives, he voted with the extreme men of the South, on the subjects really affecting the interests of white labor—supporting the doctrine of popular sovereignty to carry on the slave labor invasion of free territory, and advance the interests of his organization.

Is such a man entitled to the reputation of statesmanship which his supporters claim for him?

That Henry D. Foster is committed in one section of the State to the slave code doctrine and free trade interests of Breckinridge, while in another he avows an adherence to the principles of that popular sovereignty which is reckless whether slavery is "voted down or voted up"—enfranchising the masses while it centers power to annul the actions of their representatives in the veto of an Executive, or confides the construction of their laws to the prejudices of a judiciary dependent on the favor of patronage for their creation and existence.

Is such a man entitled to the support of freemen who are really jealous of power conferred by the franchise?

That while Henry D. Foster was a candidate for Congress in 1858, he refused to declare himself in favor of protection to free labor by preventing the growth and spread of slave labor

—refusing to define his position on the great issue of the Kansas Nebraska question, at the very moment he was soliciting the support and confidence of the people.

Should not the claims and pretensions of such a man be rejected now, by the people of Pennsylvania, as they were rejected then by his neighbors and acquaintances?

Every question we here propound involves a charge against Henry D. Foster which he has never been able to answer or refute. He has never been able to explain his wavering position on the Kansas Nebraska question—the stain of his neglect of the interests of the people while a member of the Legislature still clings to his reputation. His disregard of regular nominations, leaves him without a claim to the support of the sincere men of his party, who are wedded to its organization in the honest hope of maintaining their political opinions. And yet the people of Pennsylvania are daily insulted by the advocates of the claims and pretensions of Foster, who assert for him a pre-eminence and purity to which he never was entitled. The free laborer and mechanic who depend for success as slavery is bridged and restricted, are asked to vote for a man who has plotted in compromises and bargains, to succumb to the power of slavery, increase its prestige and enlarge its influence.

Will the honest, independent working men and mechanics of Pennsylvania lend their votes and their influence to elevate such a demagogue and trickster as Henry D. Foster has proved himself, to the chief executive office of the State?—*Hur. Tel.*

Douglas Meeting in Cumberland Valley.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 21, '60.

MR. EDITOR:—If you will indulge me a few moments, I will give you a passing glance of another Douglas meeting. It was publicly announced during last week that John Cessna, Esq., (owner of the Gazette,) and his apprentice, Mr. Meyers, of Bedford, would address the Douglas club at Fouk's schoolhouse, near the Maryland and Pennsylvania line, on Saturday night, 15th inst. Now, here, let me remark, that John Cessna, Esq., is of all men the favorite of Cumberland Valley, and, if any man in the State of Pennsylvania, advocating Locofocoism, can draw an audience in this neighborhood, he can do it.

But, notwithstanding all his popularity, when the evening arrived, the attendance was quite meagre, indeed, in comparison with what one might have expected. Among the distinguished persons present may be reckoned John Cessna, Mr. Meyers, Jacob Snyder, Levi Hardinger, &c. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Levi Hardinger to the chair.—This is the veritable Levi of Buskeye notoriety, who gained quite a reputation as a public speaker in his famous temperance controversy, several years ago. Mr. Meyers was then called upon to address the meeting. Well, he made a speech, and evidently attempted to make a great display of his oratorical powers, but he did not acquit himself well, and his speech may be summed up in one small potato: "He told us nothing new, only 'bow the Douglas men open the eyes of young puppies, and how the Breckinridge men slide on greasy bacon rinds,'" quite a novel pastime for a lot of gentlemen. Consequently, when his hearers saw what a little thing it was, they were so much tickled, that they actually clapped their hands and squealed, "Can't you do a little better, Mr. Meyers?"

Mr. Cessna was then called, and he made a speech, of course. Now, you know when he speaks, he tries to make the people believe that what he says is true. Well, he made a good speech—so good, in fact, that he convinced one Douglas man that modern democracy is a humbug, and he is now going to vote for Old Abe, and the opposition county ticket.

Friend Cessna, don't you know that democracy nowadays won't bear too much truth?—You might have known better. Mr. Tate also made one vote for Old Abe when he was down. Come on, Cessna and Tate, and make us a speech every night until the election. I will try and secure you a full house, for you are profitable speakers.

When Mr. Cessna was speaking, a portion of the house became quite noisy, and just then a gentle breeze happened to waft along from that quarter, and brought with it unmistakable evidence that it was only the noise and confusion of confined spirits, and not of true patriotism. Mr. Snyder made a little better effort with his foot, this time, than he did on former occasions. He is quite an enthusiastic gentleman, and if he is a little lagging sometimes, a gentle hint sets him all right. The following graphic piece of poetry was plainly depicted on his countenance:

Al, woo is me! alas! alas!
Poor Douglas, Douglas, Douglas.

Poor Snyder! he was so happy. He put me in mind of an anecdote that was once told me of him. Once on a time, when he was attending a meeting near Schellsburg, he became so unutterably filled with enthusiasm, in a certain

cause, and, uttering a wild cry of joy, ran into the forest and ascended to the top of a high tree, where he insisted on staying until the small hours of morning, much to the chagrin and dismay of his friends. I expect to be a witness to a similar feat of Mr. Snyder some of these evenings, for he was certainly looking for a tree last Saturday night. But of Mr. Snyder I will have more to say when I hear him make a speech.

Oh, yes, there was another distinguished personage present, that I had almost overlooked; I should have mentioned him before. But with my hat in hand, and bowing as polite as I can, I ask the old gentleman's pardon. After I pay him my respects and inquire how his garden produces, the size and weight of his cabbages, beets, &c., I will then introduce him to you. It will be of but little use for any other enterprising horticulturist to attempt to compete with this old worthy in garden products at the County Fair. Well, he is no other than the old gray-haired functionary of Cumberland Valley, better known, probably, by the name of Old War Horse. I have been looking for him before, but it seems as if he has been kept in the background by the friends of JOHN J. The old nag broke out from his enclosure the other night, and strayed a little from home; and if one could judge by the way he was frisking and switching around, you would have thought he would soon do to put on the course again; but his friends say that he is badly affected with what horse doctors call ventral hernia, caused by eating too many onion tops; consequently, they don't think that he will ever be fit for another race. It is a pity that he is afflicted thus, for he is the Nero of the passing age, and what is most remarkable, his knowledge seems to come to him spontaneously. He never reads, and cares but very little about hearing a speech, which is made manifest in the following anecdote:

While there was a case of misdemeanor being tried by his Honor, there was a celebrated lawyer about to make a speech in behalf of the Commonwealth, when this veritable old Roman Pontiff looked up with surprise, and said: "I have no objections to the gentleman making a speech for the information of those present, but, for my own part, my head is too gray;" and he pointed with pride to his old crow's nest. I would also recommend him to the Borough candidates as a suitable person in whose hands to put money for electioneering purposes. People then will not be apt to get drunk on the proceeds of such money, for he is of the same opinion as most sensible men, that money pays well at ten per cent. interest. Well, if this old political intriguer thinks that I have not done him justice, I will take it all back, with a promise to do him justice in my next communication. Wishing our Douglas friends all a pleasant *te a te* with the Judge and his mother at the head waters of Salt River, (where they will find Gen. Foster and the county ticket,) I bid them all adieu.

Their Douglas meetings are creating no sensation here, but I noticed one thing last Saturday night that scented a little of corruption. Mr. Snyder approached a man with a curious blur in his eye, and tapping him slightly on the shoulder, said: "Come up to the election; I'll give you—your dinner and feed your horse." They forgot to adjourn at their meeting, but went it pell-mell, hotter-skelter after the scent of their battle.

A LOOKER-ON.

WHO SHOULD BE GOVERNOR?

In a few weeks—in less than a month—the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to elect a Governor. We are now in the stormiest days of that election campaign, and the question, *Who should be Governor?* assumes a more stirring importance as the second Tuesday in October approaches: It assumes an importance, paramount in every particular, in which the welfare of the Commonwealth is not only concerned, but in which is involved the peace, the progress and the prosperity of the Union:—Pennsylvania, as a sovereign State, exercises a vast influence on the business and social welfare of her sister Commonwealths. She does this by the development of her resources, her activity in trade, her mechanical genius, the power and wealth of her citizens developing themselves in every branch of business and all the avenues of trade. To preserve those interests, and give an impetus to the trade and labor that produce the magnificent abundance by which we are blessed, Pennsylvania depends largely on the healthy operation of her government, as well as the honesty of those who are called on to make, and the purity of those who are empowered to administer, her laws. It we elect a weak, vacillating and caving Executive officer, the force and power of the government are at once gone. A Republican majority for three years to come would be worthless and useless with any but a Republican Governor—

and unless Pennsylvania does elect a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, she has little to hope from, altho' depending so much on legislation, and less from the Executive branch of the Government.

Who should be Governor? Is Henry D. Foster worthy to be elevated to that honorable and responsible position? We think not, and we are induced to think so for several cogent reasons. He has no fixed principle of government to guide him, and if elected, would become the subject of a bitter dispute between two factions in his own party. He has no stability of character, because he is uncertain and unreliable as a business man. He has no moral independence or political fortitude, because he hesitates and shrinks from defining his position on grave questions disturbing the harmony of his party, dividing its organization, and vitally affecting the interests of his native Commonwealth as well as the security and future progress of the American Union. He is unworthy, because his ambition leads him to aspire to positions in which he would neglect the interests of his constituents in order to gratify his own ease, or obey his disposition for carelessness and cupidity. He was guilty of such conduct while he was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania—and carried his impulses for similar actions into the National House of Representatives. While in the Legislature he neglected every duty imposed upon him, and his record in Congress is as barren of good or devotion to the interests of his constituents, as is that of the most servile douglface from the North. He advocated protection to American Industry, as he now advocates Democratic doctrine, with a ridiculous effort at consistency, and only so far as it affected his own immediate interests. He was for protection to the iron interests, not because it was just and right to be so, but because it was popular to be engaged in such an advocacy. If he was not controlled by such a feeling, why does Henry D. Foster now refuse to define his position on these questions? We answer, because it would affect his prospects of an election. And we might answer, too, because neither the Douglas or the Breckinridge factions have clearly defined their position on the great question of protecting the industry and resources of the country.

Who should be Governor? We have fairly stated, in a few words, the incapacity of Henry D. Foster, as well as his uncertainty in a business and political sense. He is not the man for the crisis. He affected a dignity in his past silence, which is illustrated in his present effort to define his position. His spoken words are denied as his record has been most ridiculously exaggerated. And all this has been done to deceive the people of Pennsylvania. It has been done to inaugurate a dynasty at Harrisburg, around which every corrupt factionist in the State would cluster and clamor for his share in the profits of his labor for its creation.

Who should be Governor? The people will soon be called on to decide. Between Henry D. Foster and Andrew G. Curtin they cannot long pause. While Foster struggles for an organization that he hates and fears, Curtin is contending for principles of equal and exact justice. While Foster stands trembling between the factions in his own party, unable and unwilling to decide as to their regularity and the justice of their principles, Curtin is presented by a harmonious organization of men devoted to the noblest purposes, and pledged to sustain the most patriotic principles. While Henry D. Foster is denying his devotion to the interests of his State, in order to secure the support of federal officeholders, Andrew G. Curtin is daily defending and advocating those interests.

Who should be Governor? The people will answer, Andrew G. Curtin.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PENNSYLVANIA THE BATTLE GROUND.

The minions of the National Administration, discovering that they cannot effect a fusion of all the factions in New York opposed to the Republican organization, have concluded to transfer their degrading influences to Pennsylvania, and thus make the Old Keystone State the battle field. For this purpose, thousands of dollars are being put in circulation, as a corruption fund, to pay men either to circulate falsehood or cease in the utterance of the truth. They have abandoned N. York because the Republicans of the Empire State have proved their ability to defeat the factions opposed to them, either in fusion, or when scattered into fragments, as they are, by the baseness, inconsistency and difference in the principles which they advocate. In Pennsylvania they hope to delude the people by affecting the election of Henry D. Foster, and when that is accomplished, they calculate on an easy victory in November. To do this the slave holders of the South have united with the douglfaces of the North, contributing their

money and intellect, a common crusade against the free white labor of the whole country. It is not the election of Henry D. Foster that has aroused this effort or suggested this plan of operation. It is not the mere triumph of the party in October that has driven these desperate fanatics and factionists to Pennsylvania. It is more than all these, great and important as even these are to the people of Pennsylvania. It is to defeat Curtin because he is a friend of free labor, an advocate of its protection, and a defender of all its rights and interests. It is to secure the legislature of the State, and thus ensure the election of a demagogue as despicable as Bigler to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. It is to promote the election of anti-Tariff men, of men opposed to the Homestead, and of representatives in every Congressional district who are in favor of a slave code for the Territories, of opening our ports indiscriminately to a slave traffic, and of making slavery the controlling influence in the National, as well as all the State governments in the Union. This is the sworn purpose of those opposed to the Republican party. They seek the establishment of slave codes for the territories, the opening of our ports to a slave traffic, the recognition of slavery by all the States in the Union—because they seek to unite to defeat a party that is pledged to oppose all these assumptions of power and aggression of right. They are opposed to protection to free labor because they strive to band their forces for the single object of defeating an organization that has devoted all its influence and energy to the promotion of labor and the extension of the benefits of industry. They unite to destroy. They give up principle and right, as argued and expounded by them, that they may gather strength to arrest the progress of free institutions and the development of free labor.

Republicans of Pennsylvania, are you ready for such a contest? Are you willing to surrender the most cheering prospect you ever possessed, for achieving the noblest purpose and vindicating the most sacred principles? There must be no faltering or hesitating in a crisis such as the one that is impending over the country. If the battle is to be fought in Pennsylvania, we must prepare ourselves for the result either by sternly meeting and defeating our enemies, or by yielding all our hopes of future peace, prosperity and progress. In Pennsylvania it is no longer a mere political question. It is no longer a contest simply between men. It is a struggle for our richest heritage as a sovereign State, our commercial independence and business reciprocities. It is a struggle on the one side to maintain principles involving social, business and political law and order, against a crusade on the other to disorganize society by breaking up the relations of husband and wife. To degrade humanity by enslaving the body and soul. To cheapen labor either by depreciating it, or leaving it unprotected and unencouraged.—The leaders of both factions in the Democratic party are struggling alone for free trade and the extension of slavery. The friends of one candidate openly admit their indifference as to the result, while the other as shamefully declare their adhesion to free trade and slavery extension. We ask again, if the people of Pennsylvania are willing to be corrupted by the gold derived from a Southern traffic with slave dealers? If they are, then will these factions succeed to power, again to disturb the country with their quarrels and excesses, and again to arouse a bitter political and sectional warfare. If they are not—if they are in favor of progressive freedom, the protection of labor, the homestead, the peace and prosperity of the North and the South, under liberal, wise and patriotic legislation, they will vote for Andrew G. Curtin, re-elect a Republican delegation to Congress, and secure a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of electing a Republican United States Senator. We must achieve such victories, or we will fail in November. We must accept this proposition of making Pennsylvania the battle field and route our pie-bald enemies in October, or they will gather courage and strength for the fight in November, defeat us when the country needs the exercise of Republican principles in its government, and arrest our progress in the great race of the nations of the world, at least a hundred years, in developing our resources and improving our industry.—*Hur. Tel.*

Another set of Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President would seem a joke, but the Baltimore *American* informs us, that in pursuance to previous announcement, the Democrats of St. Mary's county, Md., assembled in large numbers at Leonardtown, on the 1st, and nominated Judge Taney and Saml. Nelson, of New York for President and Vice President of the United States.

Judge Taney is somewhat over eighty, at the least.