

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 11, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

PRINTING IN DRY COLORS.

Having purchased the right of this county for printing in Dry Colors, we inform our friends and enemies that we are now prepared to accommodate all with the most beautiful Posters, Bills, Cards, Circulars, &c. Call at the "Globe Job Office" and examine specimens.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

A PROFITABLE COW.—Mr. JAS. HIGHT, of Portstown, has a cow with three calves, all of good size and lively. Last year and the year previous, he had two calves, each time, by the same cow—making seven within two years.

The Young Men's Temperance Association, of Unity, will have a celebration on Saturday next, in the vicinity of the Unity Church, Henderson township. Several speakers will be in attendance. The friends of the cause are invited to attend.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—This body will meet in the Court House this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and from the character and spirit of the delegates already in town, we predict a harmonious Convention and the formation of a good and strong ticket, which we shall give in our next.

THE CROWD IN TOWN.—On Monday and yesterday our town was crowded with persons having business in Court—and with others of the Democratic and Opposition parties, who were delegates and lookers-on.—The crowd promises to be as great to-day.

Leocompton is dead. The people of Kansas have declared against the "swindle" by a large majority. Kansas will next present a free Constitution, approved by her citizens, and will ask for admission into the Union. Who will say, reject her? Buchanan will be too anxious to have the question settled forever, to object to her immediate admission.

GOOD IMPROVEMENTS.—Our borough fathers are now engaged in doing what should have been done years ago; making some substantial improvements on Main street. They deserve, and will receive, the thanks of all interested, which includes visitors as well as our immediate citizens. Mr. HENRY CORNBROST has charge of the work,—they could not have placed it in better hands.

GOOD BREAD.—Mr. JOHN BURBAUGH, Sr., has commenced the baking business, on Rail Road street, at the stand lately occupied by E. C. SOMMERS. We have had presented us, as a sample, Bread and Cakes furnished customers, and considering ourself and household good judges of such articles, would say that better cannot be furnished from any establishment. Mrs. BURBAUGH superintends the baking, and our citizens may rely upon receiving at all times, Bread and Cakes fresh and good.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—At a meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House, last evening, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 5th, 6th and 7th, were agreed upon as the time for holding the County Fair, and Huntingdon as the place. A premium list was adopted and will be published next week. Gen. G. W. SPEER, Thos. H. CREMER, Esq., and Gen. MILES GREEN, were chosen electors to participate in the election of officers for the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, in September next.

OPPOSITION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Opposition Delegate County Convention, composed of Republicans, American Republicans, and Americans, met in this place on yesterday. Several candidates for the Legislature were named before the Convention, when Col. WHARTON, after making a rather cutting speech, withdrew his name from the list of candidates. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a ticket, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: Congressional Conference.—Instructed for Gen. JOHN WILLIAMSON.—B. E. McMurtrie, Gen. Watson and P. C. Swoope.

Assembly.—R. B. Wigton, of Cromwell. Commissioner.—John Flenner, of Onondia. Director of Poor.—David Clarkson, of Cassville. Auditor.—Thomas Graffius, of Birmingham. Coroner.—Wm. K. Rahm, of Huntingdon.

COSTLY CHURCHES.—Some of the expensive and splendid churches in the Fifth avenue, New York, have had to be abandoned for the want of funds. It is now all the rage to build costly churches in that aristocratic avenue. Dr. Gardner Spring's new church, on Murray Hill, in that avenue, will cost \$200,000, and Archbishop Hughes' new cathedral will cost not much short of a million of dollars.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.—The Great Triumph of the Age.

In common with the citizens of our entire country, we hail with delight, the achievement of the greatest triumph which the world has ever witnessed. For many months has the attention of the public been directed to the movements of those energetic and persevering individuals, who, with indomitable activity and zeal, retained, without abatement, their confidence and belief in the ultimate success of their project.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and drawbacks experienced in their first attempts to connect the old world with the new by a chain of electric wire, the idea of faltering in the prosecution of their labors was never encouraged for a moment, and with renewed vigor, they entered upon the third and last trial, determined that the feat should be accomplished. The happiness of our citizens at the successful termination of the arduous and important enterprise, is far beyond that ever experienced at any similar event in the history of the world, and it only awaits the transmission of the first message to show their true joy and satisfaction.

As a contemporary remarks, its consequences can scarcely be conjectured, much less adequately conceived. Every kind of trade will feel its effects. Mercantile men will be obliged to be more intuitive, or learn to think more rapidly than heretofore. The centralization of markets will commence, and the journalism of telegraphic communication will be an inseparable interest to every business man.

This conquest of the sea is a grand and proud event, and he whose energy won it, is greater than the ancient monarch would have been had he succeeded in chaining it. The storms of the Atlantic are so terrible, that the most powerful ship only serves to show how weak the structures built by hands are in the fury of winds and waves, but now one may call to his friend through two thousand miles of blinding Atlantic storms, and be answered instantly. The achievement is almost inconceivably great.

TRINITY BAY, August 5. The Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid.

The United States steam frigate Niagara arrived yesterday.

The cable will be landed to-day.

The signals are perfect throughout.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] LETTER FROM CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Aug. 5.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17th, and met in mid-ocean on the 28th.

The cable was spliced at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday the 29th, and the vessels then separated, the Agamemnon and Valorous bound to Valencia, Ireland, and the Niagara and Gorgon for this place, where the latter arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed. It is 1698 nautical or 1050 statute miles from the telegraph house, at the head of Valencia harbor, and the telegraph house, Bay of Bulls' Arm, Trinity Bay, and for more than two-thirds of this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The cable has been paid from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara.

The electrical signals are sent and received through the whole cable perfect. The machinery for paying out the cable worked most satisfactorily, and was not stopped for a single moment. Captain Hudson, of the Niagara, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the engineers, electricians, and officers of the ship, and, in fact, every man on board the telegraph fleet, exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful, and by the blessing of Divine Providence succeeded.

After the end of the cable has been landed, and connected with the land wire telegraph, and the Niagara discharged some cargo belonging to the company, she will go to St. John's for coal, and thence proceed at once to New York. CYRUS W. FIELD.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Bedford Springs, Aug. 5.

The first intimation of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise was received by President Buchanan in a despatch from the Philadelphia Agency of the Associated Press.

The following despatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to the President, was subsequently received.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. NIAGARA, } TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, '58.

To the President of the United States: DEAR SIR:—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the U. S. frigate Niagara and H. B. M. steamer Agamemnon was joined in mid-ocean on Thursday, July 29th, and has been successfully laid. As soon as the two ends are connected with the land lines, Queen Victoria will send a message to you, and the cable be kept free until after your reply has been transmitted.

With great respect, I remain, your obedient servant. CYRUS W. FIELD.

LETTER FROM PRES. BUCHANAN TO CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

[Through the courtesy of President Buchanan, the agent of the Associated Press is enabled to furnish the press and the public with the following despatch, to Cyrus W. Field, in response to the official announcement of the success of the enterprise:]

Bedford Springs, Aug. 6.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Trinity Bay, N. F.

MY DEAR SIR:—I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

I have not yet received the Queen's despatch. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Successful Landing of the Cable at both Terminals.—The Line in Good Working Order.—Mr. Field's Statement.

TRINITY BAY, August 7.

The Atlantic Cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning, and is in perfect order. The Agamemnon has landed her end of the Cable, and we are now receiving signals from the telegraph house at Valencia Bay, Ireland. The United States steamer Niagara, and Her Britannic Majesty's steam-

ers Gordon and Porcupine, will leave for St. John's, Newfoundland, to-morrow. Due notice will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph Line will be open for public business. CYRUS W. FIELD.

EDUCATIONAL.

Temperate Teachers.

The time is now at hand, when teachers are to be selected for the Common Schools, for the ensuing year. The subject of this article may interest a few persons both in the teacher's rank and out of it. It is one with which I have not meddled, heretofore, except in a few extreme cases where duty demanded direct interference. It properly belongs to the directors, who generally have more knowledge of circumstances—of persons accused, and their accusers, than I have or can have. Habitual drunkards, who drink and get drunk whenever and wherever they have the opportunity, have been employed, in a few instances, by directors, and tolerated to an injurious extent. Nine persons, of these qualifications, have been rejected during the last two years, and not one will be tolerated hereafter. Besides these we have a number of young men who possess good qualifications, and whose energy, tact, and social qualifications would render them esteemed in their respective communities, were it not for the "one bad habit," viz: that of spending their time—their evenings, Saturdays and Sundays in village bar-rooms, drinking to excess and going to their schools stupefied and unfit for duty.

My right to interfere with moderate drinkers will be questioned; but there is a path of duty somewhere, and when discovered should be pursued regardless of consequences.—Where the habits of the teacher, in this particular, will not interfere with his duty in the school-room; or be materially detrimental, as an example to others, no interference on my part shall reflect upon the rights, privileges or feelings of any one: but excess in drinking will always be doubly injurious; first, by stupefying the active exertions of the teacher, and second, by being a dreadful example to those who are acquiring habits, and forming characters for life; and duty in this matter must be done. A discussion of this subject is not intended to reflect upon our profession at large. As a body of men, teachers are more temperate than any other, save ministers of the Gospel: they are more temperate than the members of other professions, collectively. At a future time, I intend to prepare some remarks upon the influences thrown around childhood; and if I mistake not there is an undiscovered reality which ought to startle the sensibilities of those who have children to educate. ALBERT OWEN, County Superintendent.

The Organs by the Ears.

The Washington Union's recent diatribes against Douglas and the Democracy of Illinois are thus commented on by its ally, the New York Herald:

Our Washington philosopher says that they will do no such thing; but we are not sure of that. According to our past experience with those turbulent Kansas people, a new charter is the very next thing to which they will proceed after rejecting the Leocompton Constitution. And suppose they do this, and ask, at the next session of Congress, to be admitted under the same fraction of population which would have been sufficient for their admission under Leocompton, what then? Is it not easy to perceive as the light of the noonday sun, that their rejection will re-open the whole of this Kansas agitation throughout the North with a tenfold increased bitterness; and that, on the other hand, a quiet act of admission will settle the whole business at once and forever, and leave to neither Northern nor Southern agitators a single peg to stand upon.

Why, then, this sudden indignation of our Washington contemporary against Mr. Douglas upon this point? It strikes us that this trumped-up indictment concerning a new Constitution for Kansas is too shallow and mischievous in its tendencies, and somewhat too vicious and malign in its spirit, to be considered for a moment as representing either the views or wishes of the Administration. Should the people of Kansas reject the Leocompton Constitution and forthwith adopt another one, republican in form, and lay it before Congress in December next, and ask to be admitted under it as a State, we believe that the President, instead of resisting, will encourage the act of admission as the simplest, shortest, and most decisive way of getting rid of this Kansas nuisance, finally, completely, and forever.

Can it be that the Union has lagged in this particular question by the ears for the purpose of embarrassing and defeating Douglas in Illinois? We can hardly believe it; and yet it follows that, as the Union denounces Mr. Douglas as an outsider, it can have no desire for his success. But why desire his defeat? It will certainly be the loss of Illinois to the Democratic party, not only now, but henceforward to 1860. The policy of conciliation is the course of wisdom. Allow a little time and a margin of forbearance to Mr. Douglas. Attempt not to crush him by pulling the Democratic horse down over his head, but rather encourage him against the black Republicans, and he may save the State to the party, and thus practically initiate the great work of Democratic reunion throughout the Union. North and South the broken fragments of the party appear to be as well disposed to come together as after the great exciting battle upon the compromise measures of 1850.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, August 4, via Booneville, August 7.—Complete returns from Leavenworth county give a majority of 1,748 against the bill.

Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson, and Franklin counties increase the majority against the bill to 4,704.

The total vote of these counties, as received, is 6,846. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 13,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000.

Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill, and 10 for it.

Leocompton 122 against, and 27 for it.

Nothing has yet been received from the Southern and Western counties.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Bedford Springs, Aug. 9th, '58.

DEAR GLOBE:—On Tuesday of last week my friend G. and myself were safely landed at the pretty and improving little town of Bedford. The roads were very good, and the stage not being crowded, contributed much to our speed and comfort. Gov. Porter and his beautiful daughter were the only occupants of the stage save G. and myself.

At Bedford we exchanged the stage for the more comfortable quarters of "Bedford hotel," the proprietor of which, John Hafer, Esq., is decidedly the most courteous, gentlemanly, and I might add, the best looking landlord I've had the good fortune to meet with in Bedford county. This is the place to stop.

President Buchanan, with about two hundred guests were dined by Mr. Hafer on Saturday. But to return to the day of our arrival. After assuring myself that I was actually within the proximity of a mile and a-half of the delightful "Springs," I concluded to hail a hack and be transported thither. The transportation was delightful, the hack was full, and the scenery, sublimely beautiful. But the great, towering hill was passed; our sight was no longer obscured, and lo! there fell upon our delighted vision an unparalleled scene of beauty and magnificence. The buildings are large enough to accommodate four hundred guests; the promenades are delightful. Clusters of trees here and there, form beautiful shades and retreats for frequent communions with our best and most interesting friends,—the newspapers.

The Springs are numerous, all containing highly medicinal properties, the principal of which is a saline chalybeate, celebrated for its efficacy in curing bilious, dyspeptic and cutaneous affections: G. says 'tis better than, and makes a splendid substitute for, the "pure veruaculac."

In front of the large brick building (a recent addition and a noble structure) is a circular spot of green, studded with various trees, and having in the centre a fountain which continually sends up a "tiny thread" of laughing water, which falls again, merrily, to the earth. But, sir, 'tis in vain that the tame pen attempts to portray what can only be conceived of, and feared that I may be charged with attempting too much, I will stick my pen in my inkstand, extend to you my adieu, and bid you good-bye.

WILD ROVER.

MONMOUTH, Warren co., Ill., August 4th, 1858.

EDITOR GLOBE.—Dear Sir:—The weather is very warm here at present, and has been for some time; and with the hot weather a great deal of rain has fallen. The wheat harvest is over, though a great many of the farmers did not cut their crop at all, and many only in part. The oats are very nearly a total failure from the rust, a thing unprecedented here before. The potatoes and garden vegetables are doing, generally, very well. The corn looks promising now, though much of it was planted late, and will have some risk to run with frost in the fall. The health of the county, generally, continues very good. Money is rather scarce at present, or rather, a great many are in debt; some, with no means of getting out, while others are troubled to get their stock turned into money, with which to pay small debts; but no doubt, this present embarrassment will have a good effect in the future, by keeping people from going so extravagantly into debt; with some it will be but too dearly bought, still, it is no use to complain or forebode evil.

You will see, by the papers, that the political cauldron is beginning to boil some in our State. The "little giant" is at work in good earnest, battling against the "Negro Equality" party with us as strongly as ever. The opposition here were making large calculations on defeating him in his election to the United States Senate next winter, but they are beginning to see plainly that he has the "inside track," and where he will lose one Leocompton Democrat, he will gain five Old-Line Whigs and seven Anti-Nebraska Democrats who left the party or stood aloof from it, because they believed that Douglas was anxious for the spread of slavery, and only used the cloak of "non-intervention by Congress," to enable the South to carry slavery into Kansas. Now, when they see how nobly he has battled for principle, they are ready to stand by him to the last. The few seceded office-holders who oppose him at Chicago, are doing all in their power to break him down, but the people of Illinois will sustain him, and thank God, the people can take such things into their own hands, and they will do it. The prospect is better now, for the success of the Democracy in this State, than any time since our very worthy old Chief Magistrate got off the track and the Cincinnati Platform, together, and undertook to bring Kansas into the Union with Leocompton. We are sorry he took the course he did, but if he was honest, no wonder he feels a little put out at those of his own household who oppose him, but Presidents should remember, as well as others, that sometimes "it is our best friends who tell us of our faults." Had the President been able to give up his project of admitting Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution, the Democracy would have been able to have rendered a better account of themselves at the coming elections, in the Northern States, at least; as it is, in those States where the Democracy endorsed Leocompton, I fear they will find "Jordan a hard road to travel." But enough said on politics. Yours, &c., P. J.

Celebration at Barre.

It was our privilege, on Saturday last, again to share in the innocent amusements and festivities of a Sunday School celebration.

I love to see the father whose locks are whitened with the frosts of many winters, the fond mother, the hopeful youth, the confiding maiden, and rosy cheeked children, all assembled to participate in celebrating one of the most glorious institutions with which the youth of our country are blessed.

The Barre Sunday School, under the care of their worthy superintendent, Mr. I. McElroy, met in their school room at 10 A. M., where the exercises were commenced by singing a hymn, and engaging in prayer, led by one of the orators of the day. A procession was then formed and marched to a most beautiful grove, near at hand, singing, as we marched along, the well-known hymn commencing, "Children of the Heavenly King." We soon arrived at the spot selected, which had been nicely fitted up for the occasion.—The speakers' stand gave plain evidence of the taste and artistic skill of some of the gentlemen in the vicinity—as I was told the ladies left that part entirely to the sterner sex. After all were comfortably seated, Gen. Miles Green, Esq., was called to the Chair, and upon taking his seat, made some very appropriate remarks to all present, stating, in his pleasant manner, that ever since the days of his boyhood, his heart has been with the Sunday School cause. Rev. Clever then delivered a plain and instructive discourse to the scholars and parents. He showed, very pointedly, the great good parents would both receive and impart by attending the Sabbath School. At the close of his address, the children were permitted to enjoy themselves in the grove while the table was being prepared. In a short time they were again called together, and marched in an orderly manner to the table, which was loaded with such a variety of excellent food, as only those who have graduated—not in a female seminary—but in the culinary department, know how to prepare. After a blessing had been invoked by Rev. Clever, the children were helped by their teachers to as much as they desired; and when they retired, the table was again spread, and all heartily invited to partake of the good things prepared. Another hour was spent in "wandering," when the signal was given and all were soon seated before the speakers' stand. J. Wesley Olowine, of Petersburg, was introduced to the audience, and delivered a short address upon the history of Sabbath Schools. J. D. Brown, was then called for, and responded in an address to the teachers, showing them the nature of their work, its solemn responsibilities, and glorious reward. After the benediction was pronounced, all were dismissed and allowed to spend the remainder of the day as they pleased. At the hour of 5 P. M. we—of Spruce Creek—were escorted to the cars by the "Junia Cadets," under the command of Captain Wm. I. Hopkins, and Lieutenant Wm. Wharton. We were soon hurried home by the iron horse, but shall long remember the Barre celebration.

LEREY.

SPRING GROVE, Warren co., Ill., July 29, '58.

MR. LEWIS:—Dear Sir:—I thought a communication from this section might prove interesting to some, if not many, of your readers. In regard to the crops of this section of the State, and in fact the whole State, with but few exceptions in some of the Southern counties, there never has, in my experience of seven years, been anything like so complete a failure; and I am informed that Ohio, Indiana, and some other States are but little better. Wheat looked extremely well until in bloom, shortly after which it was struck with both rust and blight, which injured all and ruined a great deal entirely. Many farmers did not cut any, and very few cut all their wheat. Oats are very much injured with rust—will not yield a half crop. Corn looks well where it got a fair start, but it rained so incessantly that there was not very much planted, and part of that did not come up, and part was drowned out. If the frost keeps off until late there may be two-thirds of a crop, or nearly that, in this section; but I do not think the falling off in corn will be so general throughout the West as wheat and oats.

Politics does not engage much attention at present. There is some talk of disaffection among Democrats, on the Leocompton question; but as far as my observation goes, it is confined to office holders and hunters.—The rank and file of the Democracy remain true to their principles—to the Cincinnati Platform—to their leader, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and to themselves—and will return him to the Senate of the United States, and if they get their will—to the Chair in the White House, in 1860. J. D. P.

DROWNED.

A man named GEORGE HOUSEHOLDER was drowned in Plummer's dam, on Traugh Creek, near Newburg, this county, on Tuesday of last week. He was fishing in company with another person; and before they started home he said he would take a wash. After he had been in the water some time, his comrade, who was on the opposite side of the creek, heard him call for help, but before he could render him any assistance he had sank to rise no more. His body was found an hour or so afterwards. He was a good swimmer and the place quite narrow, so it is supposed he was seized with the cramp, which caused him to sink. He was a young man, and had only been married about two months. He leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden death.

Judge Douglas and the Germans.

Judge Douglas was waited upon recently, in Chicago, by a large deputation of the Germans of that city, and in response to the address of their spokesman he made the following among other remarks:

I am obliged to you for your kind allusion to my efforts to strike down that proscriptive policy which attempted, a few years ago, to invade the social, civil, and religious freedom of this country. I made the first speech ever pronounced on the American Continent against that proscriptive system which proposed to strike men down on account of their birthplace or their religion. [Immense enthusiasm.]—Of all the acts of injustice ever attempted to be perpetrated, the greatest was to make the birthplace or the religious creed a political test in the exercise of the elective franchise. [Cheers.]

I hold that this Government was established by the white men of the continent—men of European birth or European descent—on the continent. It was established for the benefit of the white men, to be administered by white men, on the white basis. Spain and France, in their colonies on the American continent, admitted the negro and Indian to citizenship with the white man, on an equality. In the colonies from which this nation sprung, the political rights were confined to the white men; not merely to Englishmen, or Germans, or Swedes, or Swiss, but to all white men, all men of European birth and posterity. Say what you please, the experience of the world proves that there is such a thing as superior and inferior races. The experience of the world in all ages proves that the negro is incapable of self-government in all climates. [Cheers.] For this reason our fathers, in making our institutions, confined the governing power to the white race, excluding no white man, but making no mixed basis, either with the Indians or negroes. Look at the difference between the Spanish-American colonies and the French-American colonies, and the colonies of which this country was originally composed. Their political amalgamation, and demoralization on and degradation below the point of capacity for self-government, has been the result in every instance; here the white basis has been preserved, and we find the highest mental, physical, moral and social development that the world has ever witnessed. [Bravo, and cheers.]

Gentlemen, our duty is, by a stern and inflexible adherence to this great principle of self-government, by elevating our race and preserving the pure principles of Government upon which all our Institutions rest, to go forward in the mission which the Almighty has confided to us. We are engaged in a fierce political contest in this State; a conflict involving great political principles at which I have just glanced, but which it will be my purpose in every part of the State, during the ensuing summer, to discuss freely before the people in a candid and frank manner, in order to take their verdict upon my acts as their representative in the Senate of the United States. It will be my pleasure, and I trust it will be yours, to meet you and all our German fellow-citizens, and discuss these questions and such others as may be brought into the contest, freely and frankly, in a spirit of candor and frankness.

I desire to be heard, because my opinions and political acts have been misrepresented. I desire that you shall understand them, and then, if I am right, sustain me; if I am wrong, then select a man who will carry out your principles better than myself. [We could not find one.] and cheers.] If Mr. Lincoln will sustain the honor that myself, it is your duty—a duty that you owe to yourselves and to your children—to sustain him in preference to me. ["Never," etc.] If, on the contrary, you approve the principles I advocate, and have confidence that I will carry them out in good faith, and with that degree of ability you desire and have a right to expect in the National Councils, I shall be extremely happy to receive the approval that your votes will convey, at the next election. ["You shall receive them," and cheers.] I again thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your friendship.

Scotch Water Pipes vs. Pennsylvania Water Pipes.

Some of the newspapers in this and other States have commented severely upon the General Government and its agents, because a contract has been given to some Scotch manufacturers of water pipes, for a supply for the aqueduct at Washington. The comments have elicited the following reply from Chief Engineer Meigs, which is sharp and to the point. He says:

"An advertisement for the materials and work needed to complete the aqueduct was published for two months, under the laws of Congress. This advertisement engaged that the lowest responsible bidder should have the contract for the remainder of the iron pipes, many miles of which had been already furnished by a citizen of Camden, N. J., under a former contract. The present contract was awarded to a citizen of Philadelphia, Mr. Lawrence Myers. Thus were all parties treated with equal fairness, and the interests of the United States, which pays for the pipes, protected. The price is low. The contract is too large to be filled by one man's means in the required time, and Mr. Myers negotiates with the great iron masters of Philadelphia to assist him; but I suppose, for I know nothing of the matter, he finds their prices too high for his contract, and seeks better terms abroad.

"If this be so, who is to blame? Is it the engineer, who, acting under the laws, invited fair competition, the contractor who seeks to make the best terms he can, or the Philadelphia manufacturers, who allow a Scotch firm three thousand miles off to undersell them at their own doors?"

"I hope that the contractor will succeed in making or purchasing his pipes in this country. No one more than myself would regret to see the capitol supplied with water through pipes not of our own manufacture, but certainly I cannot interfere in the private business of a contractor, and it was my duty to award the contract to the lowest bidder.—He happens to be a Philadelphian.

"While the officers of the Government have no right to pay out more of the money entrusted to them, in order to secure American iron, the manufacturers who complain have a perfect right to abate their prices, so as to keep the work in this country, and they would show more patriotism thus, than by complaining of the contractor who follows his interest, or of the engineer who has done his duty."

"We are prepared to get up in handsome style, Banners and Flags for Sunday School and other celebrations, political meetings, &c., with any inscription desired.