mon said they would rather have the legal effect expressed in plain language.

I said, "if you want a repealing act, have it; it does not alter the legal effect." I said so at the time, as the debates show; and hence I put in the express provision that the Missouri act was thereby repealed. It did not change the legal effect of the bill; but that variation of language has been the staple of a great many stump speeches, a great many miserable quibbles of county court lawyers, a great many attempts to prove inconsistency by small politicians in the country. Be it so. The people understand that thing. The object I had in view was to allow the people to do as they pleased. The first bill accomplished that; the amendment accomplished that. Whether that was the object of others or not, is another question. That was my object. The two bills in my opinion had the same legal effect; but I said if any one doubts it, I will make it plain. Some said "we doubt whether that gives the right." Then I made it plain and brought it in in express terms, and he calls a change of language, without varying the legal effect, a change of policy. My colleague is welcome to make the most out of that. I have had that arraignment over and over again.

The Senator has some doubt as to whether I am in good standing in my own party; whether I am a good representative of north-western Democracy. I have nothing to say about that. I will allow the people to speak in their conventions on that subject. Whether I represent the Democracy of Illinois or not, I shall not say. The people understand all that. I can only say that I have been in the Democratic party all my life, and I know what our Democrats mean. My colleague indorsed and approved the compromise measures of 1850. He was a Democrat a few years ago. Even in 1856, he declared, I believe, that he could vote for me, if nominated, but he would vote for Mr. Buchanan; but, after the nomination, he did not like the platform, and he went over. I have no objection to that: it is all right enough. I never intended to taunt him with inconsistency; but I do not think he is as safe and as authoritative an expounder of the Republican party as the Senator from New York. The Senator from New York says that a State that does not allow a negro to vote on an equality with a white man is a slave State. I read his speech here to-day. I suppose the Senator from New York is a pretty good Republican. I thought he spoke with some authority for his party. I did not suppose those neophytes who had just come into the party were going to unsettle and unhorse the leader and embodiment of the party so quickly, and prescribe a platform that would rule out the Senator from New York. I must be permitted, therefore, to take the authority of the leaders of the party in preference to those who are kept in the rank and file until they have served an apprenticeship. [Laughter.]

The Senator from N. York says it is slavery not to allow the negro to vote. Well, sir, I hold that that is political slavery. If you disfranchise a man, you make him a political slave. Deprive a white man of a voice in his government, and, politically, he is a slave. Hence the inequality you create is slavery to that extent. My colleague will not allow a negro to vote. He lives too far South in Illinois for that, decidedly. He has to expound the creed down in Egypt. They have other expositions up north. The creed is pretty black in the north end of the State; about the centre it is a pretty good mulatto, and it is almost white when you get down into Egypt. It assumes paler shades as you go South. The Democrats of Illinois have one creed, and we can proclaim it everywhere alike.

The Senator, my colleague, complains that I represent his party to be in favor of negro equality. No such thing, says he; "I tell my colleague to his teeth it is not so." There is something very fearful in the manner in which he said it! Senators know that he is a dangerous man who says things to a man's teeth, and I shall be very cautious how I reply. But he says he does hold that by the law of God the negro and the white man are created equal; that is, he says, in a state of nature; and, therefore, he says he indorses that clause of the Declaration of Independence as including the negro as well as the white man. I do not think I misstate my colleague. He thinks that clause of the Declaration of Independence includes the negro as well as the white man. He declares, therefore, that the negro and the white man were created equal.

What does that Declaration also say: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable rights*, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If the negro and the white man are *created equal*, and that equality is an *inalienable* right, by what authority is my colleague and his party going to deprive the negro of that inalienable right which he got directly from God? He says the Republican party is not in favor of according to the negro an inalienable right that he receives directly from his Maker. Oh, no; he tells me to my teeth that they are not in favor of that; they will not obey the laws of God at all. Their creed is to take away inalienable rights. Well, I have found that out before, and that is just the reason I complain of them, that they are for taking away inalienable rights.

If they will cling to the doctrine that the Declaration of Independence conferred certain inalienable rights, among which, we are told, is equality between the white man and the negro, they are bound to make the human laws they establish conform to those God-given rights which are inalienable. If they believe the first proposition, as honest men, they are bound to carry the principle to its logical conclusion, and give the negro his equality and voice in the Government; let him vote at elections, hold office, serve on juries, make him judge, Governor, ("Senator.") No, they cannot make him a Senator, because the Supreme Court has decided that he is not a citizen. The Dred Scott decision is in the way. Perhaps that is the reason of the objection to the Dred Scott decision, that a negro cannot be a Senator. I say, if you hold that the Almighty created the negro the equal of the white man, and that equality be an inalienable right, you are bound to confer the elective franchise and every other privilege of political equality on the negro. The Senator from New York stands up to it like a man. His logic drove him there, and he had the honesty to avow the consequence of his own doctrine. That is to say, he did it before the Harper's Ferry raid. He did not say it quite as plainly to-day; for I will do the Senator from New York the justice to say, that in his speech to-day, I think he made the most successful effort, considered as an attempt to conceal what he meant. (Laughter.) He dealt in vague generalities; he dealt in disclaimers and general denials; and he covered it all up with a verbiage that would allow anybody to infer just what he pleased, but not to commit the Senator to anything; and to let the country know that there was no danger from the success of the Republican party; that he did not mean any harm; that if men, believing in the truth of their doctrines, did go and commit invasions, murders, robberies, and treason, all they had to do was to disavow the men who were fools enough to believe them, and they are not responsible for the consequences of their own action!

Now, Mr. President, I wish my colleague was equally as frank as the Senator from New York. That Senator is in favor of the equality of the negro with the white man, or else he would not say that the Almighty guaranteed to them an inalienable right of equality. My colleague dare not deny the inalienable rights of the negro, for if he did, the Abolitionists would quit him. He dare not avow it, lest the old-line Whigs should quit him; hence he is riding double on this question. I have no desire to conceal my opinions; and I repeat that I do not believe the negro race is any part of the governing element in this country, except as an element of representation in the manner expressly provided in the Constitution. This is a white man's Government, made by white men for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men and nobody else; and I should regret the day that we ever allowed the negroes to have a hand in its administration. Not that the negro is not entitled to any privileges at all; on the contrary, I hold that humanity requires us to allow the unfortunate negro to enjoy all the rights and privileges that he may safely exercise consistent with the good of society. We may, with safety, give them some privileges in Illinois that would not be safe in Mississippi; because we have but few, while that State has many. We will take care of our negroes, if Mississippi will take care of hers. Each has a right to decide for itself what shall be the relation of the negro to the white man within its own limits, and no other State has a right to interfere with its determination.

On that principle there is no "irrepressible conflict;" there is no conflict at all. If we will just take care of our own negroes, and mind our own business, we shall get along very well; and we ask our southern friends to do the same, and they seem pretty well disposed to do it. Therefore, I am in favor of just firing a broadside into our Republican friends over there, who will keep interfering with other people's business. That is the complaint I have of them. They keep holding up the negro for us to worship, and when they get the power, they will not give him the rights they claim for him; they will not give him inalienable rights. New York has not given the negro those inalienable rights of suffrage yet. The Senator from New York represents a slave State, according to his own speech; because New York does not allow the negro to vote on an equality with a white man. It is true, in New York, they do allow a negro to vote, if he owns $250 worth of property, but not without. They suppose $250 just compensates for the difference between a rich negro and a poor white man. (Laughter.) They allow the rich negro to vote, and do not allow the poor one; and the Senator from New York thinks that is a system of slavery. It may be; let New York decide that; it is her business. I do not want to interfere with it. Just let us alone. We do not want negro suffrage. We say "non-interference; hands off." If you like the association of the negroes at the polls, that is your business; if you want them to hold office, so that they do not come here, give offices to them, if you choose; if you want them for magistrates, that is your business; but you must not send them here; because we do not allow anybody but citizens to hold seats on this floor; and, thank God, the Dred Scott case has decided that a negro is not a citizen.

Now, Mr. President, I hope I shall not be compelled to engage further in the discussion, and I apologize for the fact that I have occupied so much time.

GEN. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

On the evening of the day that nominated Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER for Governor, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Greensburg, where he resides, to ratify the nomination. Gen. F. having been invited, by resolution, to address the meeting, appeared in the Court House and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:—I confess that, a few hours ago, no man in Pennsylvania less anticipated the action of the Democratic State Convention, and of my fellow citizens here present, than myself. I had no expectations that I would be selected for the high and honorable position that has been assigned me. Upon every proper and convenient occasion, I had discouraged the use of my name as a candidate. But the nomination has been made and tendered to me in a manner and with a unanimity that precludes a declination. While I had no personal desire for a nomination, it is not now a question whether it is to my advantage and my gain, or my disadvantage and my loss. I cannot but accept it, and thus accede to what appears to be the urgent desire of my party. That such a nomination, tendered in such a manner, is gratifying, it would be idle and foolish in me to deny. But while I appreciate the honor done me, I cannot but feel that it is rather a compliment paid to me out of respect for, and on account of, the noble Democracy of Old Westmoreland. All that I have, and all that I am, I have had from the hands of its Democracy; and this nomination has been given to them, rather than to me.

It is not expected of me that upon this occasion I should undertake to discuss any of the issues of the campaign. It will be a long and an arduous contest. There will be no child's play in the battle which is to be fought in the fall of 1860; but to deserve as well as secure success, there will be required not only the untiring energy of your candidate, but of every individual Democrat in the State. That Democratic principles ought to prevail, should never for a moment be doubted. By the principles of that party—by its measures—measures that have made this country what it is—I shall stand firmly. Its measures and its principles are dear to every Democratic heart, and upon its platform I shall surely stand.

Great questions of public policy and of vital interest are agitating the country to its very centre. Those questions must be settled, and settled upon sound national constitutional grounds. They must be settled, not for the benefit of the North—not for the benefit of the South—not for the exclusive benefit of any section, but for the best interests and the common good of the whole country.

The flattering manner in which this nomination was made *compels* me to accept it. I should be false to my principles, false to my party, false to my friends here and elsewhere, by and through and for whom it has been given, if I failed to accept it. I take it from the Democratic party, and if that party goes down, standing as it does upon principles of justice and of right, I am content to go down with it.

To you, my neighbors and my friends, I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for this spontaneous exhibition of your friendship for me. Here, of all other places, it falls most flatteringly upon me. You have known me for many years, and to you I owe all that I am. Wherever situated, and wherever my lot may be cast in the future, my heart shall always be turned to my present home, where my imperfections have always been overlooked, and a meed of praise awarded me far greater than my deserts.

I thank you again for this warm manifestation of your kind regard, and, believe me, I shall cherish it through all the years of my life.

[During the delivery of these remarks, he was frequently interrupted by the wildest applause, and when he sat down, the Court House fairly shook under the cheers of the multitude.]

PRENTICE ON ORIGINAL SIN.—Prentice, in the Louisville *Journal* says:—

'Miss Harriet Beecher, a woman of great ability, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and several other Beechers, has published a theological work, inquiring how sin came into the world. There are matters of more practical importance than that inquiry. If there is a pig in your garden, you had better busy yourself in driving it out than in speculating how it got in.'

☞ Peter Cartwright, the famous "Pioneer Preacher," was once exhorting a congregation, when a stranger entered. "It's General Jackson," whispered an elder, who sat in the pulpit. "They say it's General Jackson you're staring at," exclaimed the exhorter, "and I tell you that if he don't repent of his sins, he will go to hell just like any other sinner!" This was in Old Hickory's style, and from that day he always entertained a strong liking for Mr. Cartwright.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BLATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 22, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

GEO. M. KEIM, of Berks county.
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred'k. A. Server.	14. J. Reckhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson.	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.	16. J. A. Ahl.
4. J. G. Brenner.	17. J. B. Danner.
5. J. W. Jacoby.	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Charles Kelly.	19. H. N. Lee.
7. O. P. James.	20. J. B. Howell.
8. David Schall.	21. N. P. Fetterman.
9. J. L. Lightner.	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barber.	23. Wm. Book.
11. T. H. Walker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester.	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Joseph Laubach.	

Speech of Judge Douglas.

We publish to-day another masterly speech, delivered in the Senate, on the 29th ult., by Judge DOUGLAS. It is in answer to the late speech of the "irrepressible conflict" Senator, Mr. SEWARD of New York, and which speech appeared in the Carlisle *Herald* last week. We hope all our readers will peruse carefully this last great effort of the "little giant." It will well repay them for the time the reading will occupy.

Speaking of Judge DOUGLAS, reminds us that the National Convention is rapidly approaching, when a candidate for the Presidency is to be selected. Judge DOUGLAS will be warmly urged for the nomination by his thousands of enthusiastic friends. What the Pennsylvania delegation will do at Charleston, we know not. A number of the Delegates we know to be DOUGLAS men; some are for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Gen. LANE, and others. If, however, the Delegates from this State find when they arrive at Charleston, that Judge DOUGLAS is the choice of the Western, the New England, and nearly all the Northern, as well as a number of the Southern States, it will be their duty to fall in with the prevailing sentiment, and give him the vote of the State. We sincerely hope the Delegates from Pennsylvania (all of whom are honorable men and good Democrats,) will, on taking their seats in the National Convention, forget all former disputes, and do the best they can for the party. Let them imitate the example of the Reading Convention, and all will be well. So mote it be.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

We publish on our first page, a correct report of the speech of Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, at the Reading Convention. It breathes the true Democratic spirit—is ably conceived and eloquently expressed—and will be read with interest by every Democrat in the State. Mr. MONTGOMERY, as most of our readers are aware, is the distinguished member of Congress from the Washington District.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—The triennial elections for County Superintendents of the Common Schools, will be held in the several counties of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday (the 7th) of May next. The law provides that the Directors of the several School Districts of each county, shall meet in Convention at their respective county seats, and elect the County Superintendent by ballot.—A majority only of the Directors in attendance, is required to elect, and not a majority of the whole number of Directors in the county. In a matter so important, therefore, there should be a full attendance of the Directors from every District.

ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church, on this (Thursday) evening. Several addresses will be made, and a report of the condition and doings of the Association will be presented. The exercises will be interspersed with suitable music by the choir. No charge will be made for admission, and all persons are invited to be present, whilst young men in particular are *urged* to attend. The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE.—The most complete and extensive Brewery and Malt house in this section of country, is that of our enterprising townsman, Mr. WM. LACOMBER, corner of Pomfret and East streets. Mr. LaC. has leased the property from Mr. BARNITZ (formerly BARNITZS' Brewery,) and has been engaged for months in introducing all the modern improvements into his establishment—steam engine, fresh water, drying room, malt room, granaries, &c. Mr. LaC. is a practical brewer and malter, and keeps constantly on hand the very best quality of ale, porter, &c., which he can sell at city prices.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—This body closed its labors at Lewisburg, Union county, on Friday of last week. Bishop Morris presided. The reports of the several Districts show a steady and rapid progress. We have not the space to publish the appointments of the entire Conference, but insert those of this (Carlisle) District:

Presiding Elder—John A. Gere.
Carlisle Station—G. D. Chenowith.
Carlisle Emory Church—A. E. Gibson.
Carlisle Circuit—Dan'l Hartman, A. K. Foster.
Mechanicsburg—R. Wesley Black.
Mt. Holly Springs—Wm. H. Keith.
Newport—Amos Smith, J. Clark Hagey.
Petersburg—John Stine.
New Bloomfield—J. Y. Rothrock, J. B. Mann.
Mifflin Station—P. B. Reese.
Mifflin Circuit—N. S. Buckingham, Thomas Care.
Concord—F. E. Crever, J. T. Wilson.
Lewistown Station—Samuel Kepler.
Lewistown Circuit—John Morehead, W. W. Brim.
Kishacoquillas—A. A. Eskridge.
Shirleysburg—G. W. Bouse, J. C. Cook.
Shippensburg Station—Wm. Earnshaw.
Shippensburg Circuit—Wesley Howe, I. Collins Stewart.
Chambersburg—Wm. Harden.
Cumberland Valley Mission—To be supplied.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—Gov. Packer has appointed Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, Superintendent of Common Schools for three years from next June.

OUR BOROUGH ELECTION.

Carlisle Redeemed!—The First Gun for Foster!—Glorious Result.

For the first time in seven years the Democrats of Carlisle have triumphed. They marched up to the work nobly on Friday last, and carried their Borough ticket by a handsome majority, and also elected five of the nine Councilmen. Carlisle is herself again—redeemed, regenerated and disenthraled. Below will be found the official result:

	E. W.	W. W.	Total.
Chief Burgess,			
Joseph H. Blair,	200	141	341
John Noble,	121	202	323
Assistant Burgess,			
J. B. Alexander,	318	341	659
Assessor,			
Peter Gutshall,	209	122	331
J. W. Eby,	122	233	355
Auditor,			
Jas. Masonheimer,	211	130	341
S. D. Hampden,	111	213	324

EAST WARD.

Town Council,			
John Gutshall,	234	*Jacob Leiby,*	113
A. Monesmith,	203	*S. C. Huyett,*	112
H. S. Ritter,	207	*G. W. Brandt,*	112
Jacob Goodyear,	194	*Henry Harkness,*	99
Judge,			
Joseph Neely,	216	*R. B. Smiley,*	111
Inspector,			
Jas. Underwood,	217	*A. T. Deemer,*	99
School Director,			
Henry Saxton,	323	[No Opposition.]	
Justice of the Peace,			
Ab'm. Dehuff,	177	*Joshua Fagan,*	152
Constable,			
And'w. Martin,	197	*James Widner,*	126

WEST WARD.

Town Council,			
John Campbell,	207	*Jeff. Worthington,*	186
Wm. McMillan,	148	*T. B. Thompson,*	209
Wm. A. Miles,	114	*Wm. Bentz,*	222
G N Schuchman	110	*Tho's. Conlyn,*	222
David Sterrett,	105	*S. B. Kieffer,*	171
Judge,			
John Mell,	124	*Jas. Postlethwait,*	232
Inspector,			
W. McPherson,	122	*John Thompson,*	229
School Director,			
[No Opposition.]		*Jas. Hamilton,*	351
Constable,			
[No Opposition.]		*Jacob Bretz,*	232

Democrats in Roman—Opposition in *Italic.*

J. W. BOSLER, ESQ., OF IOWA.—We notice with pleasure, that our former fellow-citizen, J. W. BOSLER, Esq., (son of ABRAHAM BOSLER, Esq., of South Middleton township,) has been elected a Delegate to the Charleston Convention by the recent Democratic State Convention of Iowa. This is a compliment well bestowed. Mr. B. is an enthusiastic Democrat, and we are glad to see that he bids fair to be a rising star in western Iowa. The following reference to Mr. BOSLER we take from a late number of the *Sioux City (Iowa) Register:*

J. W. BOSLER, ESQ.—The action of the recent Democratic State Convention in the selection of this gentleman as a Delegate to the Charleston Convention is highly commended by the Democracy of the Western part of the State, as a just tribute to sterling worth and ability. Mr. BOSLER is a wide awake, intelligent Democrat, always with the harness on, and when duty calls may be found in the thickest of the fight, battling manfully and effectually for the principles of the Democratic party. Without wishing to disparage the services of other good Democrats in this portion of the State, we can truly say that there is no one whose efforts have been more untiring in behalf of the principles of the party, or whose influence has made greater inroads in the ranks of the opposition. Although quite a young man, his past career and present position give indubitable evidence of a bright and useful future.

☞ The Republican Convention of Massachusetts has elected delegates to the Chicago Convention favorable to the nomination of Seward. This extinguishes Mr. Banks as a candidate, and narrows the contest. It is evident that Seward will control the Chicago Convention. If upon consultation it is determined that the North is sufficiently abolitionized to swallow his heresies, then he will be the candidate; if not, he will be in a position to designate who shall be. The Bates movement, notwithstanding the powerful aid of the New York *Tribune*, is languishing, under a terrible fire, in the front from the ultra Republicans, who despise a Fillmore man, with only "a thin varnish of Republicanism," and in the rear from the German Republicans, who will not hear of the nomination of an original Know-Nothing. Chase and Lincoln occupy so nearly the position of Seward, that they would not be more available than he. Consequently, Seward has now the commanding position, and the best chances of securing the nomination.

THE POLITICAL REACTION IN MAINE.—The Rockland *Free Press* announces the election of a full board of Democratic town officers in Warren, by a strictly party vote, increased from last year. Also a complete Democratic triumph in Union, by 60 majority. Third, the choice of one-half the Democratic candidates in Searsmont. The redemption of the town of Appleton from Black Republican misrule. The Maine National men are rallying gloriously, and there is a good prospect that the sectional party may all be put into a *peck* measure at the Presidential election, after all. On the 5th inst., the annual town election was held in Gorham, and resulted in the election of the Democratic Moderator by twenty-five majority. Last year the town was carried by the Republicans. The annual election was also held in Buxton on the same day, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected. Last fall the town went for the Republicans by thirty-six majority.

ANOTHER HARPER'S FERRY VICTIM.—A letter in the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated Charlestown, Va., March 9, says:—Mrs. Allibone, the oldest sister of George W. Turner, who was slain by John Brown and his associates, was buried here to-day, by the side of her brother. She died at Mount Hope Lunatic Asylum, whither she was taken shortly after her brother's death. She never rallied after his murder, but continued to sink until her broken spirit burst its earthly bonds and retured to its Maker. Another murder to be added to the Harper's Ferry list.

☞ A National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations takes place at New Orleans on the 11th of April next. Five hundred delegates are expected to attend. The City Hall has been engaged for delegates until they go to private houses, and the establishment engages to entertain twenty-five delegates free during the session.

What's in a Name?

The wire-pullers and political jugglers of the Opposition do not believe that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." To them their name is most essential—it is, in fact, all in all. It is to be the catch-call, the watch-word of the campaign. It is to stand in the room of their principles, and yet it is expected to popularize their nominees. In a word, it is to mean everything and nothing. That name is the "People's Party." In spite of the fact that the Harrisburg Convention was called the Republican Convention; notwithstanding that the platform is Republican in every feature; in face of the fact that Delegates were there chosen to represent the party of this State in the Convention called at Chicago by a Republican Committee, and universally recognized as the highest organization or tribunal of the Republican party, the leaders of this Black Republican party have the audacity to say that CURTAIN is the candidate of the "People's Party!" Mr. CURTAIN was a Know Nothing, bitterly opposed to foreign-born citizens exercising rights or holding office, and in favor of proscribing men on account of their religious belief, yet he is called the people's nominee. He acts with and votes for Abolitionists and Republicans, stands upon a Black Republican platform, is pledged to vote for SEWARD, CHASE, GIDDINGS, BANKS, SUMNER or WILSON, should either of them be nominated at Chicago, and yet he is represented as the nominee of the "People's Party." The word and the name of Republican is wholly repudiated. One would think that there was no Republican organization in this State, that there had been no Republican Convention, that there was no Republican platform, that there was to be no representation from Pennsylvania at Chicago, and that there was not a Republican nominee before the people soliciting their votes. Is this not a gross outrage, a glaring deception, a most disgraceful hypocrisy upon the part of the Republican leaders? Do they esteem our people fools and idiots, that they thus dare to force lies on them? We cry shame, shame on the men who thus outrage public morality.

PLAIN TALK.—The *Village Record* makes the following allusion, by no means of a complimentary nature, to the recent election of Printer by the Black Republican majority of the House of Representatives at Washington. If "the scramble" was so *disgraceful* as to call forth the condemnation of the presses of the very party that engaged in it, it must have been bad indeed:

THE ELECTION OF PRINTER.—Buzzards, large and small, have been hovering around Washington for some weeks, for the purpose of gormandizing on the spoils, resulting from the election of Printer. After a hard contest the lot has fallen on Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio. All accounts agree in representing the scramble, which has been most disgraceful. The job is worth a hundred thousand dollars, clear profit. Double prices are paid, the people robbed, and the Government corrupted.—How long shall these things be tolerated?

WASHINGTON NOT A GOOD REPUBLICAN.—The Independent, which has come out as a party organ, has an article on "Parties and Candidates," in last week's issue, in which the following sentence occurs. The Independent is speaking of Mr. Bates, whose nomination, however, it does not favor:

"He has done long ago what Washington did *only in his last will and testament*—he has emancipated his own slaves for conscience's sake, and for the sake of the testimony which he thereby gave against the system of slavery."

So it would seem that Washington, if he lived now, would not be considered sufficiently anti-slavery to be an eligible candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. So says the New York *Sun*.

THE OPINION OF AN OPPONENT.—As an evidence of the high esteem in which Mr. Foster is held by his political adversaries, we copy the following notice of his nomination from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of the 2d inst.:

"The Democracy, at their Reading Convention, have manifested more wisdom in the selection of their Gubernatorial candidate than is usually manifested by State Conventions. They have selected for their nominee for Governor the strongest man to be found in the ranks of their party in Western Pennsylvania. Gen. Henry D. Foster is a man of unblemished reputation as a citizen and professional man, and personally popular with men of all parties. If he is not saddled with obnoxious National and State platforms, it will require the most united and powerful opposition to defeat him."

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL SPRINGS.—The continued yield of these springs and veins is creating much excitement in their vicinity and elsewhere, being calculated, as they are, to render that region of our country one of the richest in the Union. One gentleman at Union, Pa., a Mr. Hall, recently commenced boring, and at the depth of fifty-eight feet struck a vein, which is yielding him twelve barrels of oil per day. Others from a greater depth, are securing thirty barrels per diem. It now becomes a question as to what the effect of these discoveries will be upon the whale fishery.

☞ James Wood, the Chestnut street Confectioner, who murdered his pretty daughter for marrying against his will, some ten or fifteen years ago, in Philadelphia, died the other day. The murder made an immense sensation at the time, and is remembered as the first case in which a homicide escaped on the "moral insanity" plea. Wood was over 60 years old.

☞ The following is a brief description of the statue of Washington and its pedestal:—"The pedestal is of marble, twenty feet in height, divided into three stories, illustrating the three great epochs in the history of the country. The figures are in bronze. The first story represents the country as it appeared on its first discovery, when inhabited by the Indians. The second story represents its general aspect under the changes wrought by the still advancing hand of civilization. The third and last story represents the great revolutionary struggle, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington."

☞ We learn that a decided demonstration was made in Baltimore a few days ago to hold the National Democratic Convention there instead of Charleston. If it is true that the hotel keepers of Charleston have raised their price of fares, or will raise when the Convention shall meet, it is no more than right then that they should be deprived of such a good opportunity to make money so fast.

The Nomination.

Everywhere throughout the State, the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER is regarded with the same joyful satisfaction, and hailed with the same unbounded enthusiasm, with which it was greeted by the assembled multitude at Reading. Ratification meetings, beginning with Old Berks, and immediately responded to by the home of Gen. FOSTER, have been, and are yet being held, in all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, attended by immense numbers of the people, all uniting with one loud and spontaneous voice, in pronouncing his nomination eminently fit it to made; and declaring their determination to forget all past differences, and rally to his support, one and all, for the sake of the old Democratic party, its time-honored flag, and its true principles. We could fill our paper with the proceedings of these meetings, and with the accounts that our exchange papers bring us of the harmonious and enthusiastic spirit that was manifested at them; but our limited space will only allow us to notice briefly a few of them:

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.—A grand mass meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia, was held, on Monday evening, the 5th inst., to ratify the nomination of General Henry D. Foster. The meeting was held in the National Hall, but so great was the crowd, that hundreds could not gain admittance.—Speeches were made by Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Geo. N. Wharton, Hendrick B. Wright, John Cessna, Alex. McKinney, Josiah Randall and J. T. Owens. Another meeting was organized outside, which was presided over by Dr. McClintock, and addressed by a number of eloquent speakers.

Meeting in Harrisburg.—The Democracy of Harrisburg held a grand ratification meeting on Monday night, and eloquent and effective speeches were made by Messrs. Dietrich, of Lycoming; Judge Bell, of Chester; Senator Schell, of Bedford; J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon; Thomas C. M'Dowell, Esq., of Harrisburg; Col. Byrne, of Luzerne; Hamilton Alricks, Esq., and others. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Harrisburg, and characterized throughout with great enthusiasm. There were people present from every section of the State, and all manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

Meeting in Pittsburg.—The Democratic Ratification Meeting held in Pittsburg on Wednesday night, the 7th inst., was one of the largest ever held in that city. Hundreds were unable to get into Masonic Hall. Dr. McCook presided, with a large number of Vice Presidents. The meeting was first addressed by Judge Shannon, who was greeted with universal applause. He spoke with great feeling and effect relative to the proceedings of the State Convention at Reading. His speech was eminently conservative, strongly anti-Seward, and expressive of earnest feeling for a united Democracy. Gov. Saml. W. Black, of Nebraska, also made a brilliant speech of two hours' duration, reviewing the slavery question throughout, making points of telling effect. Several other speeches were made.—The utmost harmony prevailed, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Ratification Meeting at Washington.—On last Saturday evening, the Democracy of the borough of Washington, met at the Court House for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. Henry D. Foster for Governor. Col. William Hopkins presided and made a well-timed and eloquent speech. John D. Braden, J. L. Judson, William Lynn, John R. Donahoe and R. M. Gibson, Esqrs., also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned after three cheers of unanimous assent to a motion endorsing the nomination of the Hon. Henry D. Foster.

Great Ratification Meeting in Montgomery County.—The Democracy of Montgomery county, held a ratification meeting on the 8th inst., at Norristown, which was attended by an immense crowd, and characterized by the same glorious spirit which has marked Democratic meetings in all quarters of the Commonwealth since the nomination of Henry D. Foster, and the harmonious proceedings of the Reading Convention. The Hon. David Krause presided. Speeches were made by Judge Krause, Hon. Richard Brodhead, Eugene Ahern, Richardson L. Wright, Owen Jones and others. A letter from the Hon. Jacob Fry was read, warmly endorsing the action of the Reading Convention, and urging the united Democracy to "strike for the nominee and for victory."

The Mask Off.

Giddings has written a letter apologizing for the desertion of Sherman by his republican allies, vindicating the transfer of their votes to Pennington, but acknowledging the humiliation to which they were subjected in being compelled to discard an endorser of Helfer's book, and declaring that it finds a response in the hearts of all true republicans.

Giddings undoubtedly expresses the feelings of his brother-conspirators, now that there is no motive for professing ignorance or disapprobation of Helfer's atrocious doctrines. Observant men have all along understood these hypocritical pretences; and thus, when the mask is no longer needed, it is thrown off, and Helfer's book is proclaimed to be the true gospel of all faithful republicans.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the Ashtabula Sentinel:

Our friends at home should be slow to censure their representatives for deserting Mr. Sherman. They did so for the purpose of electing a Speaker, and defeating a party that has long wielded the Federal power to the support of slavery. They felt the humiliation of discarding a candidate because he had endorsed the doctrines of Helfer's book, every sentence of which finds a response in the hearts of all true republicans.

☞ At the funeral of a child in Acapulco, Mexico, the body was dressed magnificently, crowned with roses, and the table upon which it was laid was covered with flowers. The table was carried through the streets with the child on it; three or four men and boys walked in front firing rockets, and the military band followed, playing the gayest music.—Regarding the death of children as merely their translation to an angelic existence, such an event among these people is an occasion of rejoicing, rather than mourning.

HE WAS NOT HUNGRY.—The Sullivan, Pa., *Democrat* says that, a few days since, a large bear entered a dwelling near Cherry, in that county, and perceiving a child on the floor, Mr. Bruin commenced fondling and playing with it, and the little one seemed equally pleased with its playmate. After a few minutes, however, Bruin, hearing a slight noise out doors, went outside to ascertain the cause, when the mother, who was nearly paralyzed with terror, contrived to shut and bar the door upon the strange visitor.

AN EYE TO WINDWARD.—A Yankee editor says, "We don't mind recording the deaths of people without being paid for our trouble, though that is not fair, but panegyrics on the dead must be paid for. We positively cannot send people to Heaven for nothing."

☞ John J. Stine, a butcher, committed suicide at Lancaster, Pa., on the night of the 13th inst. Cause—domestic troubles.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The Democratic Senators are indignant at the defeat of the Nicaragua treaty, and the President is greatly embarrassed by it, as the Minister from Honduras is now here to negotiate on the same basis, having already concluded similar treaties with France and England. Mr. Buchanan, however, says he will proceed to do his duty and leave the responsibility with the Senate.

Several Senators have urged the President to issue a proclamation that, as Congress declines protecting citizens in Central America, they must rely on their individual powers. Such a proclamation may be published.

Dispatches were received by the last mail from Europe from Minister Dallas. He states that the preparations for the expedition to China are being elaborately carried out by the English government. France, too, is doing her share in the work, and they will present a formidable array when they arrive at the mouth of Pei Ho.

European affairs are much complicated, and it is difficult to discern what may eventually be the result.

The Pacific Club has telegraphed to Charleston for the privilege of making an encampment within the city limits. They go under military organization, with Paymaster, Commissary, &c., and ample funds.

Letters from Senor Lerdo state that the Liberals are entirely confident of defending Vera Cruz successfully against Miramon.

EXECUTION OF HAZLETT AND STEPHENS.—Hazlett and Stephens, who were engaged with John Brown in the Harper's Ferry invasion, were hung on Friday last at Charlestown, Virginia, in presence of a large military guard and a vast crowd of citizens. They died with firmness and resignation. The following account of the execution we take from the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday:

The third act in the great Virginia tragedy was performed at Charlestown on Friday, in presence of a vast assemblage of spectators, who flocked in from the surrounding country in vast numbers, there being no military lines to prevent their free ingress and egress. The scaffold was erected in the same spot where Capt. Brown and his associates were previously suspended, and the throng of spectators was larger than at either of the preceding executions. At noon, the prisoners were brought out of the jail, where a large military escort, composed of all the companies of Jefferson county, the Berkeley and Clarke Guards, and the Winchester companies, were drawn up in line around the jail. Hazlett and Stephens both advanced with firm steps, and took their seats on their respective coffins, and the military procession and guard forming around them, they proceeded to the place of execution. At eight minutes past 12 o'clock, after bidding adieu to their jailors and friends on the gallows, the ropes were attached to their necks, and they were swung off. Hazlett seemed to die very easy, but Stephens, who was a powerfully and elegantly formed man with strong muscular developement, struggled for a considerable time, and appeared to suffer very much. Both Hazlett and Stephens exhibited great firmness and resignation, fully equal to that displayed by Capt. Brown and their other companions in the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

RENOUNCING MASONIC OATHS TO GAIN THE SACRAMENT.—Of Mr. Lanergan, who recently died at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, from the effects of wounds caused by the explosion of a gun, the Boston Journal says:—He sent for Father Hamilton, of Charlestown, who administered to him the Sacrament. Before the performance of this ceremony, however, Mr. Lanergan renounced the oaths which bound him to the Masonic Order, as under such circumstances would the Priest receive no confession.

SUMMARY PROCESS.—The Orleans *American* says that on Tuesday of last week, the Mobile stage carried a lady passenger to Yates county, that county, who, after taking up her quarters at the hotel, sent for a man by the name of Houseman. He obeyed the summons, and upon his arrival in her presence, she asked him if he was willing to perform his engagement, at the same time presenting a revolver at his breast, and with a threat of shooting him if he refused. Under the double inspiration of a six shooter and her charms he consented, and they were married. He had engaged to marry her four years ago, in Michigan, but had neglected to fulfil his engagement.

☞ The California mails b