EXECUTION OF JACOB S. HARDEN. Rev. Jacob S. Harden, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hungat Belvidere, N. J., on Friday week. During the forenoon, one continued stream of people residing far and near, arrived in Belvidere and blooked up the street in front of the jail. The out-building near the jail yard was crowded with human beings, the most of whom had a partial view of the gallows. During the forencon they attempted to get on the wall of the prison, but were driven off by the military, who preserved good order during the day.

At nine o'clock Harden expressed a desire to visit the scaffold, which was granted. He stood for nearly five minutes upon the trap-door, perfectly calm and composed, and made a close examination of the gallows. After which, he was conducted back to his cell.

About ten o'clock his spiritual advisers, the Revs. Messrs. Day and Kirk, visited his cell, where they remained for an hour, during which time they engaged in prayer, and singing. He was then visited by his counsel, Messrs. Shipman and Depue, who bid him good-bye. To the medical gentlemen he gave his autograph, remarking at the time, "I have suffered enough of late, and will soon be out of misery." As the hour arrived for the last act in the drama to take place, the crowd was so large that it was with great difficulty that they were kept back. At twelve e clock the prison door was allewed to enter. The hour of one o'clock hav-Ing arrived, Sheriff Sweeny proceeded to the condemned and informed him that the time had arrived, and that he must now prepare for the execution of the sentence. In the mean time about fifty persons had convened in the jailyard, and about an equal number in the court room, overlooking the scaffold.

At twenty-three minutes past I o'clock Harden was led forth, accompanied by his spiritual advisers, and ascended the platform. Harden then knelt down and offered up a prayer, and appeared to be deeply affected; he then shook hands with and kissed the sheriff and clergymen and stepped upon the trap.

The cap was drawn over his eyes, the noose was attached to the main pulley, and at twentyfive minutes to two o'clock he was launghed in to eteraity. The fall, which was four feet, did not break his neck. After hanging one minute a partial contortion of the muscles was perceptible, and at twenty minutes of two there was a slight nulsation. At fifteen minutes of two o'clock he was pronounced dead by Drs. Mattison and Clark. The body was lowered down and placed in a black walnut coffin, and delivered over to Mr. F. Rose, who conveyed the same to Harden's parents. Harden, it is said, made a full confession to his brother.

Lowell and Warner's College, Binghamton. This college, by the enterprise, energy and ability of its Proprietors, has become one of the fixed and most valuable institutions in Binghamton.

Its FACULTY are unsurpassed in their ability and fitness, and in their zealous devotion to their respective Departments.

Its course of commercial studies, as already appears, cannot be excelled in its extent and thoroughness, embracing all the branches of a commercial education; necessary to make a finished, practical business man:

Its location, in the centre of a village preeminent for its beauty, healthfulness, accessi-

bility and general attractions, is unrivalled. In fine, its facilities, as a first-class Commercial College, are superior to those of any instition of the kind, in the whole country.

Established on a sound und permanent basis surrounded with all the inducements which any institution can present, it now invites the young and industrious Farmer, the aspiring Clerk, the ambitious Laborer, in any honest pursuit, the "gentleman of elegant leisure" to devote a few months within its pleasant walls in laying the foundations of that practical, every-day education, without which a mingler in the throng of human life, whatever may be his other accomplishments or advantages, has but little security, usefulness or real enjoyment.

The Proprietors of this College have just procured for their graduating pupils, the most elegant, comprehensive and tasteful Diploma vhich we have ever seen.

It is a beautiful and finished engraving which the business graduate will find not only "useful" but "ornamental."

At its head in the centre, is a life-like group graphically representing Professors Lowell, Warner and Rankin-Professor D., standing, and in the act of presenting a Diploma to graduate, who is also standing. Professors W. and R. are in a sitting posture, witnessing the ceremony. On either side are several appropri-ate figures, emblems and designs. The body of the Diploma is engraved after the bold, dis thact and beautiful style of Penmanship so successfully taught in the College. But we do not profess to describe the Diploma. We only glance imperfectly at some of its prominent

This beautiful Diploma is the workmanship of the experienced and celebrated Artist Wm. Schueman.—Binghamton Republican.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF PLAYING EUCHRE WITH A Young LADY .- A constable in Williamsport, Indiana, while paying a visit to a young lady living a few miles away, proposed a game of euchre as the evening's entertainment, which the young lady accepted. When the cards were dealt, the young lady proposed a "flyer" of \$50, to which the constable demurred. The young lady protested that she would never play with a gentleman unless there was some stake up, but the gent still demurred when, as a compromise, the lady proposed that they should play, and if she beat him he should marry her, which the gallant constable couldn't do otherwise than accept. At it they went, and the lady proved to be the winner. The constable was invited to stay all night, and in the morning they would proceed to the 'Squire's and be made one flesh. He plead pressing busines, and went away. She followed him to his father's and staid there three days without seeing the young man, when a compromise was effected by paying the disconsolate lady \$250 to

Shortly after the Battle of Princeton, a witty Scotch farmer amused himself by writing a humorous ballad upon it, which so stung one of the officers, who had behaved very badly on the oceasion, that he sent the poet a challenge to meet him at H-, for mortal combat. The second found the farmer busy with his pitchfork, to whom he delivered the challenge of the redoubtable hero. The good humored farmer. with agricultural implement in his hand, coolly said: "Gang away back to Mr. Smith, and tell him I has not time to come to H-, to give him satisfaction; but that if he likes to come here, I'll just do se he did, I'll of Douglas must be abandoned, while a chance TER SWAY !"

THE AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROGRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

OF MAPNE.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION. FOR GOVERNOR.

ANDREW G. CURTIN. OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE TWO DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS. Though the Democratic party has been unable to agree in the selection of a Presidential candidate, some sanguine persons appear to entertain hopes that a cooperation may be brought about for defeating the Republican ticket, and so devolving upon the House of Representatives, or rather upon the Senate, the choice of a President. Two schemes having this object in view have been suggested, says the Tribune .--One is, that in the Northern States the whole body of the Democrats should concentrate on Douglas, while in the Southern States only the Breckinridge ticket should be voted for. The other is, that the Douglas and Breckinridge men, in all the States, should agree upon the same ticket for Presidential electors, upon an understanding that in voting this ticket the preference of the voter shall also be expressed upon it, and that the electors chosen shall divide their votes between Douglas and Breckinridge in the numerical proportion of the preferences indicated in the ballots.

But to these and all other plans of cooperation between the two Democratic factions there exist invincible obstacles. The same antagonism that produced the original split operates with undiminished force to prevent any reunion, whether complete or partial. If the desire of defeating the Republicans had not been overborne by a still stronger impulse of internal antipathy, the separation of the party into two fragments, arrayad in hostility against each other, never would have taken pince. This internal antipathy, while it retains its original vigor, must be the dominating power in both the fragments of the party. It is no longer the first object with the respective adherants of Douglas and Breckinridge to defeat the Republicans. Family quarrels are universally regarded as more bitter than any others, and the pending controversy between the Douglas and Breckinridge factions possesses all the attributes of a family quarrel. However much they may hate the Republicans, they hate each other still more. With them, the first question to be decided is not the election of a President, but the leadership of the Democratic party. This state of the case is entirely fatal to the idea of giving up the North to Douglas, and the South to Breckinridge. That would leave the quarrel exactly where it stands now. The Breckinridge men would certainly never agree thus to strengthen and confirm that hold of Douglas upon the Northern Democracy which made him so powerful at Charleston and Baltimore, as to drive them to the necessity of secession. Their great object is and must be to extinguish the political power of Douglas at the North. Especially, it must be a grand point with them to his ascendency in that State, as evinced by his come, and tother night I had no candle." re-election to the United States Senate, that his present polition is almost entirely due. Had he ocen defeated on that occasion, either he would have been obliged to remain in it only as the humble retainer and convenient tool and servant of that Southern faction which he now so

proudly sets at Hefiance. On the other hand, Douglas never would consent to yield up the South, without a struggle, to Breckinridge. That would be adding increased strength and weight to the very obstacle which stood in the way of his nomination at Charleston. His Northern ascendency is of no use to him, except so far as it may enable him to build up a party at the South, and to triumph over those who seceded at Charleston and Baltimore and nominated Breckinridge.

The objections are not less decisive against the scheme of a common electoral ticket, to be voted for by both factions. Putting out of view those practical difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, which would prove of the most serious character, neither party could on principle agree to it. It might answer very well for those from whom the proposition comesnamely, the trimmers between the two factions, who have no preference for either; but on the part of those who have made the quarrel it would be a humiliating concession.

Such would be the obstacles to the proposed co-operation, even admitting that (provided the choice of President could be transferred from the People to Congress) both the factions stood an equal chance. But that is not by any means the case. Douglas and his supporters have nothing to expect from any such transfer. They have no strength in either House. To agree to any arrangement for throwing the election into Congress, would be little short of a surrender at discretion to the Breckinridge faction. Nothing could more surely tend to diminish the popular vote thrown for Douglas. The boast that he will carry the bulk of the Democracy, and so secure an election by the people, however absurd, will not be without its weight with a large class to whose support Douglas looks, and whose confident ignorance may be presumed upon to almost any extent. But if the campaign is entered into merely to the basis of devolving the election upon Congress, all hope of the election

In this state of the case, great numbers of the Democracy, who have a preference for being on the winning side, would transfer their votes from Douglas to Breckinridge and Lane on the strength of this chance in their favor, as against the admitted hopelessness of success on the part of Douglas.

Whatever may be the case with the rank and file, there cannot be a doubt that the great body of the Democratic politicians on either side would prefer the election of the Republican candidate to the triumph of that faction of their own party to which they are opposed. In the latter case, they could only look forward to being read out of the party as political heretics, or to retaining a doubtful and humble position in it by recantation and submission. If either of the factions could, by any possibility, succeed n securing the control of the Federal Government for the next four years, the rank and file of the other faction, would, in all probability, go over to the successful side, leaving the leaders to shift for themselves." On the other hand, the election of Lincoln would give four years longer during which the struggle for ascendancy in the party might be kept up.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. -Heenan arrived in New York last week

per steamer Vanderbilt. -Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, is out

for Breckinridge and Lane. -"Please exchange," as the printer said

when he offered his heart to a pretty girl. -Cassius M. Clay is going over to Southern Indiana, to stump for Lincoln and Hamlin.

-A patriotic insane man named Charles Berry, hanged himself in Dakoto County, Minn., last week, by tying an American flag about his neck. -G. P. R. James, whose death at Venice

has been announced, wrote some seventy nov-els and romances. His first success was in Richelieu. -Another mile trot between Flora Temple and Patchen came off at Philadelphia on the 4th,

best three in five. Flora won in three straight heats, time 2:22½ 2:21¾, 2:37½. -During the three years of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Department of the State has issued about 18,000 passports to citizens

desiring to travel in foreign parts. -In Japan, boys become men at about fifteen years of age. They then receive a new name and have their heads shaved. For every advance in rank, the name is changed for a new

-Hon. H. V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was hung in effigy last week, in Macon, Ga., and otherwise grossly insulted. He has recently been Governor of

the State. -The hay crop is generally secured in good condition, and, with the exception of a few cases of midge or weevil, the wheat crop is almost without a blemish, and will be unusually abundant.

-The Japanese brought eighty tons of baggage with them. It is said that they carefully preserved all the newspapers which described their visit. If this is so, they took back more than eighty tons of luggage.

-When the tornado struck Camanche, four nen were playing cards in one of the buildings totally destroyed. All four were killed with the cards in their hands. What an awful warning to Sabbath-breakers!

-There is not a single paper in the State of Connecticut which supports Douglas! The indications are that the Little Giant will not be able to secure a single electoral vote in the Union! What a formidable candidate! -A candidate for Congress, out West, sums

up his edication as follows: "I never went to school but three times in my life, and that was defeat him in his own State of Illinois. It is to to night school. Two nights the teacher did't

-It is not a little remarkable that there is a Grafton county, N. II. another in Prescott county, Vt., where every legal voter is a Lincoln man.

-When James Buchanan retires, March 4. 1861, the national debt will not be less than \$100,000,000. The expenses of the present Administration, in time of profound peace, are greater by double than of Mr. Fillmore's, who paid the debt incurred by the Mexican war.

-Yankees know how and where to turn a ready penny. At the Boston fireworks, on July 4th, a man was present with a wagon load of three-legged pine stools, which he sold readily for twenty-five cents a piece. In New York, last "Fourth," what a God-send this load would have been. They would have used them for combing each other's heads with admirable effect.

-The Cincinnati Commercial says the health of Stephen A. Douglas is completely broken up, and that he has lost the greater part of his property. This, then, is the only possible ground of accounting for his desperate greed for an empty nomination. Now or never. while he has a host of warm friends and admirers of his money. Sink or swim, it is his only chance, and he can lose nothing by the despairing effort.

-Quite an ingeniously-constructed chair has been presented to Mr. Lincoln. It is composed of thirty-three States and Kansas, the names of which are inscribed upon the several pieces respectively. The two main posts of the chair are Hickory and Ash, in commemoration of the 'Old Hero" of Tennessee, and the "Sage of Ashland" of Kentucky. Kansas, with her afflictions, is represented by a limb of Weeping Willow; and in a similar manner appropriately throughout the whole.

-In a conversation between Cushing and Col. Parker, author of Reminisences of Rufus Choate, Cushing said:

"Abraham Lincola is a much abler man than is generally supposed, even in his own party. In his canvas with Douglas, he heat nim in argument, beat him in law, beat him in wit; and the published debates of that canvass with sustain this assertion."

When Caleb Cushing, the President of norn the Democratic National Conventions, voluntarily renders to Mr. Lincoln the honor which is so justly due him, we think the little men of the party who have been charging Lincoln with being a weak and illiterate man, ought to hide their faces in shame for their contemptible may still be claimed for Breekinridge or Lane. | meanness.

FROM THE PROPLE. Meeting of the County Medical Society.

Editor Agitator: Pursuant to the call published June 6th, several doctors of the county assembled at the office of Dr. N. Packer, in Wellsboro, June 20th. and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws and Code of Ethics as adopted by the American Medical Convention, held at Philadelphia, in June, 1848. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. R. H. Archer, Wellsboro.

Vice-President—Dr. — Elliott, Mansfield.

Recording Secretary—Dr. D. Bacon, Tioga.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. N. Packer, Wellsboro.

Creaver—Dr. O. W. Gibson, Wellsboro.

Censors—Drs. O. W. Gibson, — Elliott, N. Packer.

W. W. Webb, M. D., was appointed to delive er an Address before the Society at its next semi-annual session, which will be held in Mans field, Wednesday, December 19th, at 1 P. M.

Believing that an elevated standard of the Medical Profession is essential for the welfare of its members and the masses, and a deeper interest therein is to be promoted only by sustaining a Medical Association in the county, in the name of the Tioga County Medical Society, the doctors in all parts of the county are cordially invited to attend its next session, and come in readiness to assist in and cooperate with every effort which may be put forth to promote the honor and usefulness of our common calling. D. BACON, M. D., Sec'y. Tioga, Pa., July 5, 1860.

Republican Meeting at Stony Fork. Editor Agitator :

A large and interesting Republican meeting was held at Stony Fork, last evening. It was organized by selecting William F. Robinson Chairman. S. B. Elliott, Esq., of Mansfield, was called upon, and responded in a brief but telling manner. The meeting was also ably addressed by Messrs. Donaldson, Webb and Hart. The right spirit is being manifested here. The Rebublicans are alive to the interests of the party, and I trust other places in the County will follow the example so enthusiastically set by our small village. Let meetings be held in every town in the County, at least once a week, and let them be commenced at once. There are plenty of speakers, who, for the good of the cause, would gladly accept invitations for such meetings.

The meeting at Stony Fork adjourned to meet in one week at the Church. Judge Humphrey will be present and address the citizens. Let him have a good hearing. Stony Fork, July 18, 1860.

Republican Meeting at Mansfield. Editor Agitator:

The Republicans of this vicinity met at the M. E. Church in Mansfield, on Saturday evening last, and listened to an address by Hon. A. Humphrey, of Tiogs. The attendance was good, considering the short notice which had been given. The address was all that could be desired-a straight-forward argumentative discourse, abounding with reason and good common sense. An adjourned meeting is to be held in two weeks. Let the people throughout the county organize and prepare for the work .-What has become of the County Republican Club? Yours, &c.,

INFORMATION WANTED .-- James Davenport. son of John Davenport, left his father's house in Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y., on Sunday, the 27th of May last, at 10 o'clock A. M. Since that time nothing has been heard of him, although diligent search has been made. Charlotte river has been examined-deep places have been raked, the woods and all other places where it is supposed he may have gone have en carefully examined, but no traces have been discovered of the direction he has taken. town in Middlesex county, Mass., another in Said James is 16 years of age, large of his age, long arms, large hands and feet, blue eyes, county. Maine, and still another in Addison light brown hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stoops a little when walking, and has a fair worked at farming. Wore when he left a brown homemade cloth coat, striped pants, dark worsted vest, palm leaf hat, thick boots, one of which was patched on the side—all the clothing a good deal worn. Any information of said James Davenport, addressed to John Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y., will be gratefully received by his parents, brothers and sisters.

-Editors throughout the State and adjoining counties of the State of Pennsylvania are requested to copy. 🕠

BUCHANAN'S SPEECH .- The Old Public Functionary has done what several of the Presidents of the United States have cashiered their subordinates for doing; he has been intermeddling with the political elections. On Monday evening, of last week, he appeared before a meeting held in Washington by the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, and made a speech in favor of that division of the Democratic party which has put forward these men as its candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The burden of Mr. Buchanan's speech was the equality of the States. He affirms that the States have each an equal right to the territories, and that the emigrants from the slave states who settle there should be allowed the same rights which are enjoyed by those from the free states. Having stated this doctrine half a dozen times over, Mr. Buchanan attempts to apply it to the case of a slaveholder taking his negroes to Kansas or Nebraska or New Mexico by the same right that a New England settler would take his cow, and concludes with the air of a man who is satisfied that he has gained the victory..

Who denies that the states have an equal right to the territories? If there be any set of men who hold that the citizens of one state have rights in the territories which are denied to the citizens of other states, it is Mr. Buchanan and those who agree with him in maintaining the right of the slaveholder to take his negroes to the territories and hold them there as property.

DEATH OF GOODYEAR.—This gentleman, so well known as being inventor of the art of at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on the 1st inst. His disease is said to have and the anxiety he suffered while trying to introduce his invention to the public.

A MEAN CANDIDATE.

The programme of the Administration Dem ocrats, and one which they hope to accomplish, is the defeat of Lincoln before the people by withdrawing one or two Northern States from his support, with the view to the election of a President by Congress. It is expected, in that event, that the House will be unable to make a choice, and that the Administration party, who are in a majority in the Senate, will thereupon elect Gen. Jo. Lane, the candidate of the disunionists on the Breckinridge ticket, for Vice President, who by the provisions of the Constitution will become the President of the United States. To show what kind of a man Jo. Lane is, who is to be thus honored, we take the following extract from a speech delivered by him at the Breckinridge Ratification Meeting, in Philadelphia, last Monday night week .-Here is the passage reported verbatim:

"A voice-How did Lincoln vote at the time of the Mexican war?

General Lane-I'll tell you. While your humble servant was having his arm almost shattered to pieces, and while other good soldiers of this State were battling in defence of your country's honor, our friend Lincoln was over in Washington voting against supplies for the army. [Laughter.] I didn't say "friend" did I? I'll take that back; for it was you I alluded to, when I said friends-for you are not only friends, but you are patriots, and you are law-abiding, good citizens, that I am proud to meet—that I am proud to meet—that I am delighted to have this opportunity to see and to speak to; and if it was any other occasion than this-if I wasn't on the ticket with that gallant, noble, and generous, gifted man, Breckinridge-I would say much more in his

To show up this deliberate lie, uttered by this would-be President, we need only copy the following extract from a speech delivered by Senator Douglas, in the Illinois Senatorial anvass of 1858, wherein he makes this candid admission:

"I never charged him with voting against the supplies in my life, because I knew he was not in Congress when they were voted: The war was commenced on the 13th day of May, 1846, and on that day we appropriated in Congress ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand men to prosecute it. During the same session we voted more men and more money, so that by the time Mr. Lincoln entered Congress, we had as Senators from States to be admitted hereafenough men and enough money to carry on the war, and had no occasion to vote for any more."

This clears Lincoln of the false charge Lane has trumped up against him, and unless Lane and will seek to extend and militiply them; does not rend the current literature of the day, and especially that relative to the national politics, he could not be ignorant that what he was saying was unfounded. The man that would stoop to utter so deliberate a falsehood is unworthy of the support of any honest man of any party—the nigger-driving Democracy not excepted.—B. & S. Journal.

"CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR!"

Is not this a hard saying? Is it in harmony with the spirit of the age.? Whether would "laboring men" cheer or hiss such a sentiment? Is it true or false? Does it belong to the creed of a republic or of a Despotism?

It was uttered by a man professing Democracy, and every Democrat in the land is, to-day, nsked to vote for him. His name is HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, the Douglas candidate for Vice President! The heresy is embodied in a speech made by him in Philadelphia (as we learn from the Pittsburg Journal) on the 17th day of September, 1856, and is as follows:

"We believe CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR; is there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere? In all conntries and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class-a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow: and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country."

There have been a great many abminable things said by the advocates of Slavery. God and humanity have been alike insulted by them. But by none of them has ever anything more offensive been avowed than is here boldly and unblushingly proclaimed by this candidate of the Democracy for the high office of Vice President of the United States.

To "own labor" is to own laborers. By "the class of men who get their living by the sweat size. One thigh bone measured three feet in complexion for a person that has always of their brow," is not meant negroes merely; length. The under jaw was one inch wider any more than than that by the "class that controls and directs the capital of the country," also found clam shells, pieces of ivory or bone is meant owners of negroes. It is a general phrase, embodying all who labor for their bread -white and black alike

In the opinion of this Douglas Democrat, the one and a-half to three-fourths of an inch in man who owns a Cotton Factory should own diameter, with holes drilled into the sides, and the men, women and children who attend the the end polished, with a crease around it. Allooms and spindles. In Herschel V. Johnson's so, an arrow, five inches long by one and a half opinion, the man who owns a Machine Shop or , wide, stuck through the back, near the back-Furnace, should own the Machinists and Moul- bone; and one about eight inches long, stuck ders whose labor contributes to his wealth. In into the left breast. Also, the blade of a copthe opinion of the man whom the Douglasites per hatchet, one and a half inches wide at the support for Vice President, whoever has capital edge, and two inches long. This hatchet was enough to employ laborers should own them, found stuck in the skull of the same skeleton. whether those who labor are Cotton Pickers, Farmers, Engine Builders, Moulders, Carpenters, Masons, Blacksmiths, Hatters, Shoemakers, Brewers, Hod-Carriers or Printers. He then comes a layer of black loam; then anothmakes no distinction. All laborers should be or layer of clay six inches thick, all so closely owned by those who are rich enough to employ

WHITE MEN! What do you think of the demagogue who utters such a doctrine, or of the party who seeks to honor him for it? It was uttered, we repeat, by Herschel V. Johnson, and the Democratic party is laboring to make him Vice President of the United States I Will you vote for him? Do you think, as he does, that the man who is poor should be the purchased slave of the man who is rich? Is it your opinion-you who "get your living by the sweat of your brow"—that "Capital should own labor?" Whatever may be your opinion of Negro Slavery, do you think White men should be made Slaves?—Alb. Journal.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—A few days ago, both the candidates for Governor of this State were in this city, stopping at the Girard House, and both were seen sitting side by side upon the same sofa, indulging in the most friendly conversation. They were not seen actually to kiss, but we have not the least doubt they took a drink out of the same bottle !-Both gentlemen received numerous visitors during their stay, and no one unacquainted with their respective positions would suppose them to be opposing candidates for the same office. vulcanizing India-rubber, died at his' residence It is a high compliment to both gentlemen when we say that throughout the canvass neither will either utter or assent to a disrespectiginated in the severe privations he endured ful word concerning the other. This is as it should be, and shows that the millenium is approaching. Germantown Telegraph.

THE OREGON ELECTION

THE OREGON ELLECTION.

The result of this election is graifying to every member of the Republican party. This gratification affords a peculiarly keen enjoyment to us at this time. Gen. Lane, the Scression candidate for the Vice Presidency, is considered to the party upon whom the stroke falls. one of the party upon whom the stroke falls one of the party upon whom the stroke falls heaviest. "Delusion" Smith is also gracefully permitted to retire into private life, and be no more a "delusion" to men.

But the most important lesson taught by such But the most important augus by such a glorious result is, that the new States already admitted, or those to come in hereafter, will no admitted, or those to come in notcalter, will no longer serve as sheet-anchors, as stay-sails, to the "Slave Power." One of the strongest supporters which the South has had, in her aggregation porters which the bouth has had, in her aggressions upon the doctrines of the fathers upon the vitality and strength of the Constitution, sho has found in the Senators from the new States, Whenever there has been any dough faceism required, any eating of dirt been necessary, the most abject submission demanded, this class of Senators have gone down into abysmal degradation "lower than the lowest deep." Whenever any blow was to be struck at freedom, any assault to be made upon the sacred compromise of the past, they were always ready to pander to the lust of slavery propagandism. Look at the record of Weller and Gwyn, of

California; of the two Dodges, father and son; of Jones, of Iowa; of Walker, of Wisconsin; of Rice, of Minnesota; of both the victims in the case under discussion. What act is there, in the whole catalogue of insidious or open attack upon liberty, with which the history of Congressional legislation for the last ten years abounds, to which they did not lend an active, hearty, nay, eager support? The only reputation they acquired was that which sprang from the ready commendation which the South gave to their treason to human rights and Northern progress.

The new States have, one after another, repudiated them and their baseness, until the Dodges and Joneses, the Wellers and Casses, have disappeared, or will soon disappear, forerer, beneath the uprisen waves of public indig-nation. Even California, had Broderick not been murdered, would have wheeled into line with the great army of freedom, during the present contest. At least it would have sent to the Senate men who were true to the Constitution and freedom.

The fate of Lane and Smith will serve as finger-boards and guide-posts to all who may come ter. Kansas, Nebraska, Decotah, and their unborn sisters, will send only those who, reared in the that of free labor, know its blessings, men who have the moral courage and the intellectual force to prevent the legal diffusion of chains, stripes, and lashes, over the virgin ter-ritory of the magnificent and glorious Northwest.—City Journal.

WHAT THE LECOMPTON BILL COST.—The testimony before the Covode Committee at Washington shows that it has cost the government nearly a million of dollars to pass the Lecompton-bill. During the examination of Wendell, clerks to the amount of \$925,000 were produced by him and left with the Committee. Most of them are dated during the contest on the Lecompton bill. They are payable to no particular individual. Curious combinations of letters are inserted at the usual place for the name of the payee. Mr. Wendell refused to give any explanations of these mysterious marks. Some of the checks are payable to Senators, others to members of the House of Representatives .-Whether these payments were made to secure the passage of the Lecompton bill, or for other corrupt purposes, Wendell refuses to disclose; but the other testimony, brought out by the Committee leaves but little doubt that this immense sum was used by Wendell, under the direction of the Administration, in buying the passage of the most odious law ever enacted in this country. That's the way the money goes. Wendell never had that much money of his own, and does not pretend that it was his own. His very refusal to testify for what purpose it was used shows that it was not used for any honest purpose.

A correspondent of the Winona (Minnesota) Republican writes that Mr. A. L. Jenks of that place, who is prospecting in one of those mounds which are so common in that country, recently discovered at the depths of five or six feet, the remains of seven or eight people of very large than that of any other man in this city. He rings, pieces of kettles made of earth and coarse sand. There were at the neck of one of these skeletons, teeth two inches in length by The mound is some 200 feet above the surface of the Mississippi, and is composed of clay, immediately above the remains, two feet thick; packed that it was with difficulty that it could he penetrated. There are some four or five different layers of earth above the remains. There is no such clay found elsewhere in the vicinity.

Mr. Douglas, in his letter of acceptance, says: The peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union have been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with and control the domestic affairs of the people in the Territories, through the agency of the Federal Government." Who gave that Federal Government, now so obnorious to Mr. D., the power to interfere North of thirty-six thirty? Who but Stephen A. Douglas? Had he not procured the repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise," the Federal Government could not have made attempts to interfere with and control the domestic affairs of Kansas. Stephen, your tricks are played out. Your own party turn from you in disgust. The wand of your power is broken, and you are on the gibbet of popular indignation. The Republicans, who you have so bitterly reviled in the days of your prosperity, will deal more gently with you than those "who wept when Casar sighed."—City Journal.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOSIAH HARDING, of Liberty Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Commissioner. the office of County Commissioner, subject to cision of the Republican County C onvention.

REMOVAL.

Dr. SHEARER, Homeopathic Physician, has removed his office and residence from the United States Hotel to second house below Hart's Hotel, July 12, 1866.