BY GEORGE BERGNER & CO.

TERMS.—SINGLE SCENCRIPTION.

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Wernly and Sami-Wernly Tringraph.

Wernly and Sub-Wernly Tringraph.

WERLY AND SEMI-WERKLY TRINGRAPH.

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WIDE AWAKE CAMPAIGN SONG.

TUNE-"AULD LANG SYNE."

Let James Busheman be forget, and never brought to mind; We'll make another President, Of a much better kind. Of a much better kind.
Of a much better kind;
Os a much better kind;
We'll make another President,
Of a much better kind.

But Breckinridge will never do, He does not suit our mind; For treading in old Jimmy's tracks, s too much inclined. So Breckinridge won't do, my boys,

No, Breckinridge won't do, We want a man of better mind, And better metal too.

And little Douglas will not suit,
He's not the man for us:
He broke the Democrats in twain,
And got them in a muss.
He got them in a mighty muss,
In a right ugly muss,
So Stephen Douglas stay at home,
You're not the man for us.

And Bell can never be our man, His ring is not quite clear, He will not do for President, Of him we have no fear,
So do not shout for Bell, my boys,
No, do not shout for Bell, He never can be President, So do not shout for Bell.

But there is one of real worth,
Good, honest, wise and true,
And Arraham Lincoln is the man,
The very man for you.
Then holst your caps for Lincoln, boys,
Lincoln the wise and true;
And shout aloud for "Honest Abe,"
He's just the man for you.

And now since Lincoun is our man, We're bound to put him through; For he can best John Breckinridge, And Bell and Douglas too.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Lincoun, boys, Hurrah for Harrin, too.

For they will beat John Breckinridge, And Bell and Douglas too.

REPLY

OF

HON. A. K. McLURE

TO

HON: HENRY D. FOSTER

livered at the Philadelphia Wigwam, September 18, 1860.

FOSTER'S SPEECH DISSECTED.

stenographic report of the following speech A. K. McClure, was taken for the News as it delivered, but owing to the press of enements of the reporter, its publication has

McClure was introduced to the vast audiby the President, and was received with ning applause. When order was restored,

President and Fellow-citizens of Philahia:—A few days ago an annonymous ad-isement was inserted in several of the leadpapers of Philadelphia, announcing that eral Henry D. Foster, the Democratic can-te for Governor, would address the people hiladelphia, and that he would make, as I from the call, the "great speech of the paign." Under whose direction this meet-was called—whether by the Breckinridge or glas State Committee, or by no Committee 1, the people are not advised. The call is 2 without name and without the declaration ingle principle involved in the present

m General Foster I expected a speech that be worthy of the age and of the man. him well, and I am glad to bear testi-to his high abilities, as I have done in gone by. I have already stated from tand, in a former address, that he is one e ablest men of the Democratic party. glad when he was presented as a candidate vernor; and when he came to your city, clared that he would follow Col. Curtin Lake Eric to the Delaware, and into every of this City, and declare to the world the ples he advocated and the men he susall felt that he was equal to the task, that our gallant standard-bearer, Col. Cur-[applause] would welcome him to the field beman worthy of his steel. [Applause:] to the utter surprise of the public, both s and focs, this great speech of the cam-comes to us made up of unmeaning gene-s, of humiliating apologies, and unmanly cations. A Ward speech made by the le individual who addresses you, in which plain truths were told to the people of adciphia in my own plain way, seems to thrown a shadow over the great effort of listinguished candidate of the Democracy. e turns to it and from it, and returns to it m it, and struggles against the truth of with a heroism worthy of a better Cheera 1

neral Foster charges me with "profound ce" of his history on the tariff, and it is s grave charge that I shall direct my enmainly to-night. I shall be fair with To be truthful with the record of General r and his party on the vital issue of Pron, is to strike at them with the deadliest

at I shall support Hannibal Hamlin for President; that I voted for David Wilmot overnor in 1857, and that both of these men were opposed to the tariff of 1842, I Both Wilmot and Hamlin against Protection fourteen years ago; hen those votes were cast, Messrs. Foster, n and Wilmot were all members, in full ence and communion, of the great Demoparty [laughter.] The settled policy of party was Free Trade. In every State but sylvania, Free Trade was the doctrine of party from Maine to the Gulf; and so long lmot and Hamlin were members of that they were true to its teachings—true to ssion—true to Free Trade. [Applause.]—differed from Gen. Foster only in thisdared to profess and sustain the principles party, while he dared mot to do so; but, re party, while he dared mot to do so; but, riheless, did tenfold more service for Free e, by stabbing protection to the heart in ame of friendship. [Applause.] hen the Democratic party arrayed itself e the country as the special advocate of nterests of menial labor as against the ints of an honorable intelligent and free

of an honorable, intelligent and free Hannibal Hamlin and David Wilmot did herely profess to differ with their party et slumber in its perfidious embra es as leneral Foster. They turned upon it, and maiesty of their manhood declared that majesty of their manhood declared that would follow no party that aimed, by its at the degradation of the strong arms tout hearts of their laboring brethren.— They severed their connections

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Consideration of the control of the

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS-NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XIII:

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

NO: 21.

an evil hour he faltered—he was unequal to the occasion; free trade engulphed him, with professions of devotion to protection still linger-

ing on his lips. [Applause.]
I charge it upon Henry D. Foster, knowing full well the meaning of what I utter, THAT HE HAS BEEN FAITHLESS TO PROTECTION; THAT HE HAS BEEN ITS IMPLACABLE FOR AND IS TO-DAY AMONG ITS MOST DANGEROUS, BECAUSE OF ITS LEAST MANLY ENEMIES. I shall not be misunderstood. I repeat it, he has, during the last fourteen years, by every vote, by every act, stricken death-blow after death-blow at the industrial interests of this State; and never, until the storm of retribution gathered over his head and threatened to overwhelm him in its fury, was his voice heard in favor of the tariff. [Ap-

He tells you he is the friend of the tariff— he so declared himself in Independence Square last night, and adds truly that it is "a question in which the people of Philadelphia, as a manufacturing and commercial people, feel great interest—a question in which they have a right to know the opinions of the candidates presented for their suffrages;" and I am then accused of "profound ignorance;" of his record and convictions. Upon some points I plead guilty to the soft impeachment. Whether he is for Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Bell, or Taney, or Smith, or Lincoln for the Presidency, [laughter and applause] I cannot say. That seems to be a question on which the "oninions of the candidates" are not important to this "manufacturing and commendations and commendations. turing and commercial people." [Laughter.] And whether he is for fusion or for confusion he forgot to mention, [laughter,] although he is publicly claimed on both sides. And whether he is for a slave code or for popular sovereignty I must confess to the profoundest of ignorance, for he declares one doctrine to the "frosty sons of thunder" in Somerset, and quite the contrary doctrine to the people of Philadelphia. [Laughter and applause.] I do know, however, that on these questions he sinks his very manhood, and is seeking to climb to the Executive Chair of Pennsylvania by a fraud upon some party. [Applause.] But that is a fraud upon his own household, and I leave

is a fraud upon his own household, and I leave him and them to settle it as to his professions. By his acts and by his record upon the true issues in this struggle let him be judged.

Had Arnold, who turned upon the great cause of freedom, when our fathers are arriging for the liberty of the New World, had he returned to Washington, and said: "Sir, it is true that I have startled friend and foe with my perfidy—that those who are around me have their cold steel aimed at your hearts, and their guits bristling upon your brave country their guns bristling upon your brave country-men; that the battalions I lead will strike to the dust every man who raises his arm in defence of the Colonies, still I am personally for freedom, let me command your regiments, and let your laurels of victory encircle my brow," the world would have been bewildered; even his matchless perfidy would have faded before his effrontery. [Applause.] And yet the principle involved has a parallel in this noontide of the Nineteenth Century. Gen. Foster dare not even claim that his party is the friend of Protection. [Ories of "yes, that's it—that's so."] He comes before the people of the State, when it stands confessed that his whole party organization is deadly hostile to the tariff, and while his followers and friends, as with one voice,

feel on the question, whether I wrong General Foster. I appeal to the experience, to the desolation that has swept over us following the march of Free Trade; and ask, as man should ask of man when a common perill overshadows them, is the recognized leader of the Free Trade National Organization in Pennsylvania to be supported by Tatiff men, because in the hour of danger he bows at the altar of Protectoin? [Gries of no, no.]
But let us turn to the record. In 1844, the

Democratic party of Pennsylvania professed the most carnest devotion to the Tariff. The 'Kane letter''--"Polk's near neighbor" Democratic banners bearing the inscription of "Rolk, Dallas, Shunk, and the Tariff of 1842, are familiar as household words. But still there was distribut, and special endorsements had to be resorted to in order to defraud Penn sylvania into the whirlpool of Free Trade. In this special endorsement, this special wrong, Gen. Foster actively participated. He was the same year a Democratic candidate for Con-gress, and he stumped his own district, and a large portion of the State, pledging the fidelity of Mr. Polk, of his party, and of himself, to the protective policy: He did not go before the people then trembling and hesitating as he does now, lest he should uttersome honest conviction; but he declared boldly for himself and for his party, that the Tariff of 1842 should remain undisturbed. The people confided in him—they trusted him and his associates, and were lured to destruction. Success crowned the efforts of Mr. Foster and his coadjutors in 1844 solely because of their persistent and earnest professions of devotion to our great industrial interests; and yet the tariff was stricken down by the casting vote of a Pennsylvania Vice President, with a Pennsylvania Premier in the Cabinet, and with Henry D. Foster in Congress. I have searched the records of Congress in vain to find where Gen. Foster raised his voice in denunciation of the fraud thu practiced upon the people of his own State by the very men he had aided to place in power, and for whose fidelity he was personally pledged. Oh! his very manhood required of him that he should turn upon those who had falsified his own selemn assurances, and carry his great cause to his betrayed brethren. such a crisis no friend could falter. | Cries of that's so.] There was no middle or temporising ground to stand upon. Henry D. Foster had either been deceived himself, or he had wilfully deceived others. The crime lay not at the door of sister States, naturally inimical to the growth of our free industry—it lay at his own door—the blow came from his own immediate household, and yet the name of Buchanan and of Dallas, and of Polk, have never been lisped by that man but in praise: [Applause.] He voted against the repeal, and there his duty seems to have ended. He then fell under the blandishments of power, and the national ad-ministration, although stamped with treschery and loaded with infamy, had no more conditions and faithful supporter throughout his Congres-

Democratic organization. He is confessedly faithful, ever faithful to it. It issues its flat, and he bows submissively. If for the tariff, well; if for free trade, also well. [Laughter and applause.] Here is the platform, as laid down by the Cincinnati Convention of 1856:

the theory of progressive free trade, and re- lot-box, in defnece of ourselves and of our volting at the nomination of Buchanan, because he assented to the free trade Tariff of 1846, and accepted the platform of 1856. [Laughter and applause,] The West should have resounded was the friend of protection, and the foe of both Buchanan and his progressive free trade platform. But this Tariff candidate for Governor buckled on his armor and enrolled himself under the Democratic banner, with free trade floating boldly over him, and stumped the State for his party, and rejoiced with free trades from one end of the Union to the other, when progressive free trade was nother triumph, in order that servile labor may possess and blight the Eden of the Western World. [Applause.]

Western World. [Applause.]

He voted against every liberal proposition made by the friends of the prostrate interests of Philadelphia, and when compelled to a pologize for preferring party interests to the interests of the Commonwell wealth, he coolly told the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia that the merchants are more and the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia that the merchants are more and the merchants and the merchants and the merchants and the merchants are more and the merchants are more and the merchants are more and the merchants and the merchants are more and the merchants are with the eloquence of Foster, declaring that he was the friend of protection, and the foe of when progressive free trade was crowned with a national triumph. [Applause.] Do I wrong this man when I charge that he is the repre-sentative man of the free trade party in Pennsylvania? [Cries of no, no.]
Again, in 1860, the Democracy are called into a national council. On various articles of faith

of 1857, crushing credit, crippling commerce, beggaring industry, and carrying want to thousands of homes; and beholding, also, the national treasury bankrupt, and an appalling debt growing upon the nation, it would be most reasonable to presume that the dogma of progressive Free Trade had been the growing ple of discord in that last of National Democratic Conventions—[4-prause.] Not so, how avantable to desolation of free trade reaching every channel of industry, the tariff was tage of a brief calm between the raging war of factions, and offered a tariff resolution. Buchanan official, Captain Rynders, resolved to add insult to injury, and moved to amend by shades of opposition, voted for the Tariff of offering protection to Monongahela whiskey, [Laughter,] and the Convention shouted itself crafts. But that Tariff made no change in shame. There were fifty-four Pennsylvanians on the floor of that Convention, but not one—

ino, not one dared to rise in his place and resent the mingled insult and wrong heaped upon his State. [Applause.] The dectrine of progressive free trade was reaffirmed by a full Convention, the Willet's Point, and other frands, the word of defelorations. tion—none daring to resist it. But on the not to mention a perfect deluge of defalcations, question of forcing mental labor by virtue of by which the Buchanan Administration was to the Constitution, or by act of Congress, where ever our national flag of freedom floats, the once powerful Democratic party was torn into and applause.]

The true test of a twiff row is his faithful to the surplus revenue need not have concerned our law makers. [Laughter and the surplus revenue need not have concerned our law makers. [Laughter and the surplus revenue need not have concerned our law makers. [Laughter and the surplus revenue need not have concerned our law makers. [Laughter and the surplus revenue need not have concerned our law makers. [Laughter and surplus revenue need not have concerned our law makers.] outside of Pennsylvania are hoping for his triumph once powerful Democratic party was torn into and applause.]

The true test of a tariff man is his faithful support of tariff men. [Cries of that's so.] I have shown that General Roster has no armly Government, he bows and begg for the votes of his at party will end with the history of the support of tariff men. [Cries of that's brethren who have fallen by the treachery of Charleston Convention. [Applause.] Again, his own party; because he claims to be individuate at Baltimore, the discordant delegations were ally the friend of protection. [Applause.] at Baltimore, the discordant delegations were called into council. Some tarried at Richmond, dates with Free Trade as one of its to see whether the party, having been driven doctrines, without venturing to distent, them at Charleston. Resolutions were offered silent as the grave. Progressive free trade was, by common consent, accepted as the established licy of all wings of the Democratic party Two avowed free traders were nominated for the Presidency, and after the most disgraceful turned back upon the people, and with the

ferocity only known to a divided brotherhood, are dragging each other to a common grave.— [Long continued applause.] When these Conventions met, Gen. Foster was the nominee of his party for Governor. He was at Baltimore in person, on what mission I know not; but I do know that the tariff was unheard of in the deliberations of either the Douglas or Breckinridge branch. I have waited in vain for the eloquent voice of the Demo-cratic candidate for Governor to denounce the actions of these Conventions, in declaring for progressive free trade; for openly insulting the author of a tariff resolution; and for presenting two ultra free trade candidates for the Presidency. Still he bows, even when insult is policy of his party. He must not only remain silent under this load of infidelity to his State and suffering brethren, but he must vote squarely for progressive free trade, if he would vote any ticket labelled Democratic. And yet this man claims to be a tariff man! Applause It is but charitable to say that he has mistaken

his own history. [Laughter and applause.]
If I have wronged Henry D. Foster in charging him with being devoted to progressive free ing him with being devoted to progressive free trade, the truth of history wrongs him. I have vindicated that, and nothing more. [Applause.]

If I have spoken earnestly on this question, it is because I feel earnestly upon it. I was reared in your mountain fields, and trained a mechanic in your shops. [Applause.] My first visit to your beautiful city, thirteen years ago, was as an humble mechanic, seeking employment. I heared in rain for the middless to ment. I begged in vain for the privilege to toil. Free trade had just burst upon the country with its endless train of evils, and wherever I turned I met labor unemployed and unrequited. And so it has been ever since, save when the vast resources of the country have for a time defied even the corroding power of free trade. Millions of our specie have been sent abroad weekly to requite a labor that is a

with the Democratic party, when it was in the zenith of its power, because it became the deadly foe of a prosperous and diversified industry, and from that day to this, they have voted, spoken and acted with unfaltering fidelity to to the great protective policy. [Applayed] I would that Henry D. Foster had acted likewise. Had he been faithful to the interests of his mighty State he must have done so; but in an evil hour he faltered—he was unequal to the occasion: free trade engulphed him, with upon the fatal dart. It is told, too, that in the days of the Inquisition a figure most comely to behold, clad in smiles and beauty, was the instrument of a most exquisite torture. The victim once within the reach of its embrace,

> The same Convention nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. I have searched in vain for the defant voice of Foster denouncing the theory of progressive free trade. children. [Applause.] But it comes as Henry D. Foster comes, [applause,] with its alluring hopes and fatal stabs, with its fascinating smiles and keenest blades to pierce the vitals; [long continued applause;] and thus it hopes

home of Foster declaring that our people had waited until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. [Applause.] We have heard no voice there saying that if your Administration con-tinues to defy the popular will; if your Demo-cratic Conventions continue to declare for prothere were grave differences of opinion. Discording the party. After days of disgraceful warfare, the great Democratic organization was rent into fragments. Turning back upon the country, and beholding the terrible revulsion of 1857, crushing credit, orippling commerce, beggaring industry, and carrying want to thousands of homes; and hehold?

ing every channel of industry, the tariff was comprehend how that number could pass a fill unthought of as a question of moment in that in a House composed of nearly two hundred y. One man from Pennsylvania, (Mr. and forty members; [Laughter and applause] na,) more zealous than wise, took advan-but Gen. Foster does an act unworthy of himself when he classes some twenty Southern Americant as Republicans, who are much less [Laughter.] It was greeted on all sides with Republicans than he is in sentiment, if his pro-hissing scorn—with derision and contempt. A fessions at times can be relied on. [Continued oarse over Pennsylvania's humiliation and the Tariff policy of the country; it destroyed no

caused into council. Some tarried at Richmond, to see whether the party, having been driven to avow to the world the doctrine of progressive free trade, could not how be driven to absolute degradation of every free son of toil.

Others assembled only to renew the account. absolute degradation of every free son of toil. President, who would not sanction a protective others assembled only to renew the scenes of tariff bill if even passed by Congress. Will he discord and violence which had dishonored vote for Douglas? If so, he will vote for the most consistent and earnest Free Trader of our leading statesmen. He voted against the tariff on every other subject within the range of policial discussion; but on the tariff all were of 1842, and for its repeal, and since then has uniformly advocated to use his own language in the Senate, "FREE TRADE, TO THE FULLEST EX-TENT WE CAN CARRY IT. AND AT THE SAME TIME COLLECT REVENUE ENOUGH TO DEFRAY THE EXPEN-SES OF THE GOVERNMENT." I have no denunciation for Mr. Douglas. I do him but justice and humiliating national spectacle ever wittin for Mr. Douglas. I do him but justice, nessed in our history, had been presented when I say that he is unqualifiedly for free to the world, the dismembered fragments trade. True, in Penusylvania he advocates an increase of the tariff, as he did not do in New England and the South, but he does not pretend to be a protective tariff man. of the boldest of men; but he is not bold and reckless enough to come to Pennsylvania with a free trade record, and attempt to pass himself off as a protectionist. [Laughter.] He can enjoy the claims of New England [laughter] when in search of his maternal ancestor, [renewed laughter] and can stump Maine with an avowed free trade condidate for Governor; he can convulse the country with Kansas bills and Lecompton Constitutions, and when his own agitation has reared the monster disunion in the South, he shoots off among them, like a star darting from its sphere, and declares to them, with undaunted heroism, that when they crowded upon injury, and dare not raise his shall have elected Lincoln, [long continued voice to protest against the fatal free trade applause,] by their warfare upon him, he policy of his party. He must not only remain will sustain the Administration with all his power in the faithful execution of the laws. Applause. But he will not—he cannot say that he is for protection. Will Mr. Foster sup-port Gov. Johnson for Vice President? If so, he must endorse the startling declaration made by that man in this City four years ago, that "capital should own the labor." Will he support Breckinridge and Lane? If so he will support men who have never so much as pretended to conciliate Pennsylvania by turning from the path of free trade. Who he will sup-

port for President he forgot to state in his speech. [Laughter.] Perhaps he will go for Gerrit Smith or for John Bell. [Laughter.] He certainly intimated very strongly that he was partial to the Bell organization, provided they would vote for him for Governor. [Laughter and applause.] But on one point he is not to be mistaken—he declares himself willing to go any where to defeat Lincoln, the only tariff candidate who is within range of an election. Upon this principle he is for the fusion or the n arrangement of the Welsh Committee, by which the Democracy in Peunsylvania are to be transferred into the arms of lisunion and free trade. I say he is for to the author of fusion. He Merchants' Hotel when it

storm came, Foster was lost in the woods.

down by the Cincinnati Convention of 1856:

"The time has come for the People of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and programs out the world that program out the world, and, by solemn manifestations, it is advocates would come to us gislature was convened, and flenry. D. Foster to place their moral influence upon the side of day, and declaring to the world that progressive mer can other on the streets and in their counting houses, and struggled to save themselves from the common ruin. Your Legislature was convened, and flenry. D. Foster was the Democratic leader of the Democratic leade degree, the tide of destruction. Gen. Foster had been in Congress—he had a State fame as a leading and liberal men. leading and liberal man. To him the representatives of your commerce went with confidence,

> over-trading; that they had brought the disas-ter upon themselves; that they had sown to the wind, and that they must reap the whirlwind. Now, however, when a candidate for Governor, and sadly in want of votes, [laughter,] he comes to the very commercial and manufacturing interests he then spurned and insulted, and whose terests he then spurned and insulted; and whose prosperity he has ever opposed, and claims their votes as their special advocate and friend.—
> [Laughter and applause.]
> "When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be; when the Devil was well, the Divil a monk was he."
> [Renewed laughter and applause.]
> There is but one tariff party in this country. Individuals in other organizations may be for a tariff, but they are powerless. That Abraham Lincoln [long continued applause.] is a fariff

Lincoln [long continued applause] is a tariff man, no one but Henry D. Foster ever doubted man, no one but Henry D. Foster ever doubled or questioned. [Laughter and appleated] He has made his record in Congress squarely and uniformly for protection, and has are advocated and voted for the residency of that policy; and when he until be called to the Presidency of this great Republic, as soon as will be, [appleause,] the whole world will understand that this notion has declared in terms of the third that the residency of the second state of the control of th this nation has declared in favor of the dignity, the honor, and the prosperity of its Free Indus-try. [Long continued applause.] The Con-vention that nominated him declared in une-Himself a manufacturer, he knows and feels the blight of free trade, and he has given a life-

time of consistent and earnest effort in behalf of protection and its representative men. When, on the second Friday of October next, the lightning shall flash from this great city of fac-tories and workshops, that Col. Curtin is called to the Gubernatorial chair by an overwhelming vote, [applause] it will teach the same lesson North, South, East and West-it will carry gladness to every home where prostrated labor has been struggling against want—it will inpire the hearts of thousands of our brethren who have been driven to beggary—it will be the harbinger of peaceful progress—of enduring

danger again. [Laughter.] He says, in effect, that if he is not chosen Governor, the Constibroken up." [Laughter and applause.] He must be chosen to step the slavery agitation. Pray, who agitates slavery? Who agitates it in Congress, in State and National Conventions, in Presidential and Gubernatorial contests? More government fathers, who she Who agitates it now! Who declares that the South ought to go out of the Union, if her ceaseless clamor is not respected? Henry D. Foster and William Y. Yancey. [Laughter and applause.] The one does it in Philadelphia, to a Union-loving and law-abiding people; the other does it to avowed Disunionists, down in the sunny South. Wise says :- "The South could not submit, without degradation, to the election of a Black Republican President." Ivotson says :-- Slavery must be maintained—in the Union, if possible, out of it, if necessary." Keitt, Davis, Brown, Faulk-ner, Clay, Gwin, Clingman, Carry, Bonham, Letcher, and hosts of others who are side by iide with Mr. Foster in this great national struggle, openly and insolently preach disunion. Yancey says: "At the proper moment, by one organized, concentrated action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." Fos-ter responds in Independence Square: "You cannot get Southern men to stay in the Union with all these agitating questions hanging over their heads, rendering their lives and their property insecure. I tell you they will not do it, and they ought not to do it!" He insists that he must be elected Governor to preserve the Union, and prevent the Constitution from being "torn into tatters," and in the same breath declares for disunion himself. [Laughter and applause.] He comes to us applauding the rankling treason of his Democratic brethren, and begs Union men to throw themselves into the breach, and save him from the over-whelming defeat his cause so richly merits.— He even gets half-way outside of his party in his speech to invite the Bell men into the embrace of himself and Yancey. He had them serenaded at their headquarters before his meeting commenced; and strange to say, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." [Shouts of laughter.] Imagine the Foster men marshaled by the free trade and disunion leaders, inviting the Constitutional and Union men into their ranks by the sweet strains of that inspiring Bong---

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

[Shouls of laughter and applause.] He is the special representative of the Breck inridge disunionists in Penusylvania, and it will not be denied that he performs his task well. our own sturdy arms have been paralyzed, and beggary brought to their homes. [Applause.] and counseled its acceptance it do not fear that the meshanics of Philadelphia can be driven or bribed into free trade. They are to be united on their local and seduced from their local and defrand the people in the standard of the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition to defeat and defrand the people in the proposition that proposition the proposition that propositi

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[Laughter and applause.] He could not even the leaders to do so. Just now, in this city, the recognize and defend his own offspring. [Laughter and defend his own offspring.] recognize and defend his own offspring. [Laughter]

It Mr. Foster was for fusion to secure a Tariff, there would be both reason and fidelity in his actions. [Cries of that's so.] But when he joins hands and makes common cause with Free Traders, he must cease to profess to be a Tariff man, or he must cease to be believed and respected. [Applause.]

But let us test Mr. Foster still further. Who does not remember the great revulsion of 1857! It burst upon your State like a whirlwind, leveling credit and commerce before it in the dust. There were none, I care not how opulent or how humble, who escaped its fory. Men trembled as they met each other on the streets and in their counting houses, and struggled to save themselves from the common rain. Your Leville the themselves from the common rain. Your Leville the dealers to do so. Just now, in this city, the high contracting parties, half a score of men at most, are in solemn council as to how they will allow the merchants and American mechanics of Philadelphia to cast their votes." The only inquiry is "what are these men worth?" What offices shall a few political dealers enjoy in consideration for permitting the Union men to vote for disunion—the tariff men for free trade? [Applause.]

It is proposed to make a common union to defeat Abraham Lincoln. One of the resolutions adopted at the Foster meeting, invites all who are opposed to the success of the Republican party, to join hands "to secure the election of the candidate who is commended to the support of all good citizens by his patriotic devotion to the best interests of his whole corn.

Legislature a committee of their best men to selves blindly into the hands of the policy procure such legislation as would arrest, in some traders, and in the end elect a Disputor and

There is not a disunionist in the South who does not demand the election of Foster, and the defeat of Lincoln. There is not an abolitionist in the North, who does not respond and deatives of your commerce went with connence, not doubting but that he would espouse their cause in that dark day of peril. But they appealed in vain. He counseled with them as friend; but when the fiat of Democracy went that the same of your content and fall into the arms of your that the same with hell—all join in the same with hell—all join in the same with hell—all join in the tution to be a league with hell-all join in the common effort for the election of Foster, in order that the people may be defeated in the choice of a President. The National Administration comes, too, with its load of corruption, and its blistering stains of infamy, and joins the shout for the election of Foster, in order that the retributive stroke aimed at its men and its measures, may be averted. In this common effort, Northern and Southern fanatacism, disunionism and sectionalism of every shade, and the broken fragments of the Buchanan administration, all stagger into the field for one great death struggle, and shout, Hail to our Chief, Henry D. Foster! [Applause.] It is the same organization—the same lead-

ers, who have wantonly and wickedly convulsed this country with sectional agitation. When at peace, and when fraternal concord reigned peace, and when Italernal concord reigned throughout our land, the spoiler came unbidden by the people, and against their prayers; and he came in the name of the Democracy. Thus was the Missouri Compromise stricken down.

A night memorable in our history and the came in the came of the Democracy. A night, memorable in our history A night, memorable is our nigrous.

Its triumph in the Sense will insolence and debauchars had struggled for the mastery, and when Northern men dared to protest in the name of freedom and free labor, the answer was, "we will subdue you!" But the nation revolted, and the boasted triumph turned to ashes in their grasp. Again the spoiler came in the name of Democracy, and the Lecompton infamy was the offering. But I need not trace these agitations. They are known to all.— They were conceived and forced upon our peo-ple when they begged for peace; and section quivocal terms for protection; and the loudest and longest shout that went up from that vast assemblage was a greeting to the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. [Applause.] And the same is true of our gallant standard bearer in the State contest. Col. Curtin, the next Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers for Curtin.]—Himself a manufacturer, he knows and feels the blight of the contest. tion turns with dismay and shame, and the blood of the lamented Broderick stamps its crowning wrong indelibly upon the page of our history. While this wicked agitation of dis-unionists and their allies shall convulse the country, from the blue shores of the Pacific will ever come up to echo and re-echo throughout the land, the terrible testimony of the tomb-"They have murdered me—they have murdered me, because I was opposed to the extension of human slavery, and to a corrupt administra-[Long continued applause.]

And yet in the name, and for the sake of this maddened sectionalism, we are asked to choose prosperity. [Applause.]

Gen. Foster, its representative, to the GubernaBut Gen. Foster tells us that the Union is in torial chair, and plunge the country into a starless midnight of chaos on the President We are asked not to elect any man, for that is tution will be 'torn into tatters and the Union not attempt; but we are entreated to defeat broken up." [Laughter and applause.] He the people by the corrupt machinations of poli-

Oh! cast your eyes upon this great fabric of free government. It is the creation of our fathers, who shed their richest blood to establish civil and religious liberty in the New World. They guarded it with jealous care, and have gone to their honored graves strong in the hope that the great problem of self-government had been solved. They handed down to us this priceless inheritance, and charged us with its good name, its patriotic mission, its perpetuity. Few of them lived to see the monster disunion rear its bideous deformity in our midst. Had they seen a powerful party, claiming the name of Democracy, taking to its embrace those whose hands and voices were raised to dismember the Union; had they seen those men, in the name and by the power of the Democracy, called to the highest positions of the government, declaring their treason unblushingly in the American Senate and House of Representatives, and from the gubernatorial chairs of Democratic States, they would have closed their eyes at last upon their own great work, enquir-ing, "what is all this worth?" They would have died despairing of the Republic [Applause.]

Men and Brethern, who share the common responsibility and the common glory of this free government, to what are we invited? We are asked to defy the popular will, and for what? Whose lead are we to follow? To what great end are we to throw the nation into the hands of the political gamblers of the day? One man, and one man only, of all of those who are presented for the Chief Magistracy of the nation; can possibly be chosen by the popu-lar verdict. That he is honest and capable, stands confessed by friend and foe : that he is conservative, patriotic and just, free from all sectionalism and the foe of all discord and treason, is established by every record of his life.
If Abraham Lincoln [applause] is vulnerable, it is because it is a crime to adhere to the policy of the fathers of the Republic. [Applause.]
Against him there is but one formidable force. but one element that can hope for success. Thousands in different sections may vote for John Bell, and other thousands may vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but the votes cast for John C. Breckenridge and his disunion compatriots only can promise success if an election by the people can be defeated. If that great end can be attained, as it is hoped to be attained by the election of Gen. Foster, when confusion He has given them fusion, and means now to and chaos shall thicken over us; when disuembrace in the ranks of the organization, for nionism shall be emboldened; and sectionalism more, he is 'the benefit of Mr. Breckinridge, the followers of every fearful hue shall come to claim its vice of John Bell—the men whom Mr. Breckenridge tory; when your stocks shall tremble on your