

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, September 29, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

JOHN W. KILLINGER, Lebanon.

FOR SENATOR:

AMOS B. BOUGHTER, Lebanon.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

JOHN WALLOWER, Jr., Harrisburg.

WILLIAM CLARK, Millersburg.

FOR SHERIFF:

JACOB D. HOFFMAN, Harrisburg.

FOR RECORDER:

JOHN RINGLAND, Middletown.

FOR AUDITOR:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Swatara.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE GARVERICH, Susquehanna.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

JOHN RAYSOR, Susquehanna.

SPEECH OF COL. M'CLURE.

We direct the attention of our readers to the speech of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, printed on the first page of this afternoon's TELEGRAPH. It is one of the ablest speeches delivered in Pennsylvania during the present campaign, and overwhelming Gen. Foster with an amount of facts and arguments that are both irresistible and unanswerable. His speech should be extensively circulated, and read before the second Tuesday in October.

BOTH ORGANS in the State Capital were jubilant this morning, and tuned their paper to the same note. Both have become rapturously enamored with the character of Foster, the patriotism of Bell, and the immaculate purity of the fancy contributors to a New York flash paper, Everett. We want the people to observe that those same organs are not altogether moved by their love of Foster—as much as they are troubled in regard to a fair division of the funds in the hands of Welsh, the State Committee man. This is the secret of the zeal manifested by our neighbors. Their platforms have narrowed down to a purely financial speculation on the gubernatorial issue, so that in their wild hunt for a share of the funds on hand, they forget their hatreds, and bury their resentments.

—Badinage aside, there is a humiliating significance in this fusion, which must elicit the disgust of honest and independent men, not only in this city, but in the State. Joined together in cozy acquiescence, we have the ardent impulsive Jack, the staid and solemn Barrett, the ponderous McDowell, the classic Haldeman, with the gallant and ubiquitous Hinehne, bowing at the same altar and swearing by the same book to defeat Curtin. Alas, that the vanity of man will so stimulate the ambition of knaves and fools. And that these men, Messrs. Jack, Barrett and McDowell, are sufficiently impressed with the idea that their candidates will succeed, was illustrated by their conduct at the union meeting on Thursday evening last. That assemblage was almost entirely composed of Democrats, prominent among whom was Bigler's clerk, giving the word when to applaud, and smiling benignantly on all Democrats who joined in the tumult of the occasion.

The fusion in Harrisburg has been completed by the Bell men going over to the Breckenridge-Douglas force, in a meeting composed of Democrats, who had gathered to hear a southern man declare that Edward Everett was next to the Deity in purity of character. Thus, from inconsistency and desperation, these demagogues are becoming actually fanatical and profane.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, was written to by some of the managers of the Bell meeting in Easton, this State, and requested to favor them with a speech. His reply was to the effect that he would be happy to make any number of speeches for them—but hereafter his speeches would favor the election of Lincoln!

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For nearly thirty-six years the business of this great Commonwealth has been engaged in an unequal contest with foreign competition, valueless currencies and false legislation. Under every successive so-called Democratic administration, the free operations of labor have been more or less restricted. The uncertainties of business reciprocity made manifest to the injury of all kinds of enterprises—while the currency of the country, the basis on which rests the foundation of all confidence in business, has been subjected to the control of almost every description of speculation, credit and failures. The Democratic party has opposed every great measure of permanent good, until its opposition excited the resentment of the masses, when Democratic leaders were the first to yield a noisy support of what they had persistently, steadily antagonized. The question of protection was always opposed by the Democratic party. They opposed it, alleging that it would be dangerous to centralize wealth by protecting mammoth manufactories, when in reality they feared the improvement and elevation of the mechanics and laborers of the country. They feared such elevation and improvement because wherever a free system of education prevails, and mechanics are protected and prosperous, there modern Democracy least flourishes. Such is the case in the East, where energy and capital battle alone against the competition of foreign pauper labor. They opposed all legislation to regulate the currency of the country, until they were compelled to yield to the force of circumstances, and allow the passage of a national bankrupt law. They advocated the acquisition of territory only to extend the influence of slavery, and when that institution could not be forced on the inhabitants thereof, they opposed the admission of such territory into the Union as sovereign States. They opposed the Homestead Bill because it was deemed unconstitutional to bestow the soil on those (or their descendants) who had purchased it with their blood, and yet they were willing to bestow large grants of territory on rotten railroad companies, whose only results were to increase speculation in lands, prevent actual settlers from going on the public domain to seek homes, and thus assist in creating new commonwealths to be added to the grand empire of States forming the American Union. They have encouraged the audacity of the slave power, until it rules in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the federal government, or, as when in a minority, it seeks to prevent the operation of legislation by threats of disunion, civil war and repudiation of all debts due to the people of the North.

These are a few of the results springing from the action of Democratic rule. They constitute but a small portion of the wrongs and evils, growing out of Democratic legislation in its details, whereby communities were made bankrupt and whole commonwealths arrested in their progress. This is the Democratic party, although divided and distracted, that again asks for power. It is the same Democratic party that exasperated Americanism to its fiercest rage, by encouraging foreign immigration, naturalizing them with the promise of enjoying all the rights, privileges and franchises of American citizens, which their oaths of allegiance make them, and yet they refuse to protect them wherever the stars and stripes float in glory, or even beyond the boundaries and territory of the American States. This is the party that asks the laboring man and mechanic to adopt their policy and sustain their candidates. These are the leaders, the same to-day as when they opposed protection to American industry and free homes for free American citizens.

Will the intelligent people of Pennsylvania rally to the support of such a party, or listen to wiser counsels and sustain better men? We ask the people of Pennsylvania to ponder well the facts we have grouped together in these paragraphs, in their most unattractive appearance, at least so far as argument is concerned. We ask them to turn to the record and read the history of Democratic wrong done to the labor of the country. We ask them to behold the evils of an extension of slavery to all the territory of the country, and we ask them to witness the excesses of a slave prejudice in preventing a free intercourse between the people of the North and the South. And then we ask them to decide whether the Republican organization is as odious as the demagogic leaders of Democracy delight in representing it to be to the people. If it is such it has become odious in advocating the dignity of labor, the recognition of free institutions, and the sacred rights of humanity.

With these facts before them, sustained

by the record, verified by the experience of the past, and illustrated in more than one season of panic, we earnestly urge the people of Pennsylvania to decide between the same party and that political organization representing the intelligence and industry of the land—the Republican party, ITS PRINCIPLES AND ITS MEN!

THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR.

If the honest people of Pennsylvania fairly appreciate the issues of the gubernatorial contest, there will be no fear for the result. In that contest is involved the possibility of either victory or defeat in November, because as certain as Andrew G. Curtin is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, so sure will the State cast her vote for the Republican candidate for President. There is no disputing this fact—no controverting the soundness of the argument, that the people, who really desire the aid of executive or legislative encouragement, will support only those who are bound to their welfare and interests by their own common wants and necessities. In this respect it is reasonable to suppose that the people of Pennsylvania will not rashly cast away the influence to be derived from a proper result of the October election. They will not cast away their gathered strength for the purpose of merely gratifying the ambition of a demagogue, or pandering to the passions of cliques and sectional prejudices, by uniting in a fusion with all parties to overthrow the only political organization that can possibly restore harmony to the government or ensure peace and prosperity to trade and labor. One of the most forcible arguments to urge the people to action, is the condition of party leaders in Pennsylvania. The division of parties seems reasonable, but the huckstering of those leading such divisions, only illustrates the corruption and desperation of those who are bound to rule or ruin in the State of Pennsylvania. The attempts at fusion are made without any regard to principle or precedent. Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell leaders are willing to give up their principles (?) and sacrifice their organizations to ensure the defeat of the Republican party. This is the motto of every desperate political gambler in the State. This is the object of every political adventurer who has worn out the patience of the people with his inconsistencies, and disgusted those who knew him with his violation of truth and principles.

We want the people of Pennsylvania to understand that the leaders of the three factions opposing the Republican party are daily engaged either in Harrisburg over their figures, or in Philadelphia over their cups and cards, arranging plans to defeat Andrew G. Curtin. We want them to understand that Wm. H. Welsh and Henry M. Fuller have carefully arranged the plan for defeating every man in the State for Congress who has opposed the corruptions of the present National Administration. In this great fraud of bargain and sale, the interests of the industry of the State are entirely lost sight of to secure the patronage and elevation of politicians. The merchant princes of Philadelphia willingly contribute of their immense wealth to defeat the success of a Tariff, and thus out of their extravagant trade with foreign manufacturers. They pledge themselves in a large sum of money to defeat Andrew G. Curtin; to return a delegation of free traders to Congress, and secure the Legislature to elect a free trade United States Senator. This is all to be accomplished in October, if the people permit political demagogues to overrule them at the polls. This triumph of capital over labor, this effort to prostitute the true energy and productive ability of the Commonwealth to mere speculators in trade and commerce, or to the will of those who exist through the necessities of the people, is to be accomplished by defeating the Republican State and county tickets in October.

We ask our friends to be active and vigilant from this day forward until they have triumphantly elected their candidate in October. Let them remember that at that election they contend only for the prosperity of Pennsylvania. That they battle to secure encouragement and protection for their labor, a speedy development of their great mineral and agricultural resources, and the certainty of electing Abraham Lincoln in November. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that a fusion of these cliques will vindicate any national object or principle he may entertain. Let no Pennsylvania delude himself with the idea that in voting for Foster he is contributing to the power and prosperity of Pennsylvania, for as certain as the Republican party is defeated in October so certain will the labor and the energies of the whole country be prostrated by the defeat of Abraham Lincoln.

THE LAST LIE OF THE ENEMY.

The desperation of those holding office either at Washington or Harrisburg, is becoming made more manifest daily as the day of their political existence wanes on their sight, and the night of their political gloom begins to enshroud them. None among these well-fed officials are more solicitous for their fate, than the politically ubiquitous deputy Secretary of State under Gov. Paeker. From his cosy corner in the State department, he is engaged in manufacturing the most contemptible falsehoods, and having them put forth in the columns of a sheet he owns and controls, and which is printed in Lock Haven, as the organ of any set of men who pay. One of the last slanders this deputy secretary manufactured, doubtless at the expense of his official time, is in relation to the connection of Andrew G. Curtin with the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. He charges a bold and deliberate falsehood on Col. Curtin, and withholds the fact that HENRY D. FOSTER IS ONE OF THE SOLICITORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, AND THAT HIS TRAVELING COMPANION, WILLIAM A. STOKES, IS ANOTHER. What does this prove? It proves that HENRY D. FOSTER IS THE PAID AGENT OF A MAMMOTH CORPORATION, STRIVING, WITH THE OTHER AGENTS OF THAT COMPANY, TO GAIN POWER FOR THE PURPOSE OF GRANTING FURTHER PRIVILEGE, AND RELIEVING IT OF ALL ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE STATE.

We want the people of Pennsylvania to remember this fact, and we want them to decide whether they are willing to place the Executive department of the State in the hands of the two principal solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

We want the people to remember that if Henry D. Foster is elected Governor, William A. Stokes becomes the Secretary of State, and through both, the revenues of the State of Pennsylvania are to be diminished by granting special privileges to corporations, relieving the obligations of others, and opening the doors of the State Treasury for the uses and abuses of every speculator in the Commonwealth.

In view of these facts—in view of the truth that Henry D. Foster has been in the employment and pay of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was both indirect and unkind for the city deputy Secretary of State to make this ungentlemanly and really malicious charge against Andrew G. Curtin.

QUAINT COMPARISONS.

The comparisons in the following communication are both quaint and instructive. They expose the deceit with which Foster has been deluding his friends and the people on the subject of the Tariff. On this great question, like all other Democratic demagogues, he is profuse in professions, while his practices are all against practical protection to either the labor or resources of the country. A careful perusal of the following will repay the reader:

FOSTER ON THE TARIFF.—This gentleman, who says he is so full of ten dollar bills, emboldened no doubt by the possession of such a truckload of rocks, proclaims that he, and always has been a Tariff man. He admits that we have a good Tariff in 1842, but admits the fact that said good Tariff of 1842 was passed mainly by Whig votes. The Loco-focos then, as now, generally opposing it. It will be admitted by all honest Democrats, (I do not of course, allude to McDowell, Hinehne and Co.) that the Tariff of 1842 was repealed by the Loco-focos and the Free traders of 1846 substituted. That this speech to induce the people to believe that Foster was a better Tariff man than Clay. That the repeal of the act of 1842 was effected, without one petition from any quarter, asking for it. That the casting vote in favor of Free Trade was given by Dallas, Vice President, a native of Pennsylvania. But says Foster, and other demagogues. Foster voted against the repeal of the act of 1842. Granted.

Let us however, examine the whole case, and strip the lion's hide from the jackass. Suppose, by way of illustration, that twelve men would associate together to free by their wits, steal horses, rob banks, stores, commit forgery, &c., &c. Let us suppose Mr. Foster one of these. A meeting of this club is held for business purposes. A notice is made and seconded, that Dick Haldeman's horse shall be stolen. The vote stands ayes 11, nays 1, Foster. The motion prevails, the horse is stolen, sold, and the proceeds placed in the treasury of the club for the benefit of all. The club next robs a bank, having previously voted unanimously to do so. A hue and cry is raised. The club is suspected. Warrants are issued, all the members are arrested, Foster included. They all are indicted for horse stealing and bank robbery. Foster's attorney pleads his vote against stealing the horse. The minutes of the gang are brought into court, and submitted.

Would not the whole gang be convicted, because, although Foster voted against stealing the horse, he yet mainly shared the spoils, continued his connection with the gang, used all his influence in their favor, and always proclaimed them as the best friends of morality and virtue in the community? Justice, law and common sense alike would consign him, in the case supposed, to some reformatory institution to atone for his crimes against society.

So too in the case of the Tariff, he is equally guilty, having associated always with Free Trade men, using all the influence in their favor, sharing their plunder, torn from the hard earnings of his neighbors, and even now a candidate on a Free Trade platform. But as you can see his shameless attempts to deceive the public, I will forbear at present.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Construction of the Constitution.

The government of the United States was formed by the people, through a written Constitution, for the people of the United States, as a nation; establishing a Union of the people, for the government of the whole. Its authority proceeds from and acts upon the people as citizens of the nation.

The Constitution of the United States is the written declaration of all the people of the United States, in their original and sovereign capacity, ordaining and establishing a national government, and defining its form and powers. It is an ordinance and constitution of government, established, not by the States, as such, but by "the people of the United States." It is an act and ordination of government, paramount, supreme and perpetual, throughout the limits of the Union, unalterable and irrevocable in any of its provisions except in the manner prescribed by itself.

The Union is not completely sovereign, not having supreme power for all purposes, but it is sovereign in the exercise of the powers granted to it by the Constitution. The General Government is possessed of only limited powers, as granted by the people in the Constitution for national purposes only; all other matters being under the control of the State governments severally, or of the people thereof, except when it is prohibited by the Constitution.

No single State is completely sovereign, or independent of the Union; but every State is sovereign, or the people thereof, consistently with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution has provided for its own interpretation, in reference to matters occurring in the course of the administration of justice, through the Supreme Court of the United States, than which there can be no other authority or force.

No State, nor the people thereof, can constitutionally annul any law of the United States, or resist or prevent its operation within the boundaries thereof.

No State, nor the people thereof, can constitutionally secede from the Union, or annul or dissolve its relation to the Constitution and Government.

Congress has power to lay a "tariff," or duties, upon imported goods, for the purpose of encouraging and protecting domestic manufactures or produce.

The General Government possesses the power to acquire territory, either by conquest or treaty, and as a consequence to govern what it has acquired. The territory does not, when so acquired, become entitled to self-government, and it is not subject to the jurisdiction of any State. It must, consequently, be under the dominion and jurisdiction of the Union, or it would be without any government at all. It is expressly provided that "Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," and the authority to organize a government over it is implied from, as incident to, the inherent necessary powers of the government of the Union.

Congress may erect territorial governments within such territory, conferring upon them such powers as it deems best, subject only to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Congress has power to admit into the Union new States out of such territory. By the Constitution, the whole subject of admitting new States, where other States are not interfered with, is placed under the control of Congress, with the single restriction that their Constitution must be republican.

Congress has power to require as a condition of the admission of a State into the Union, that slavery should be prohibited within it.

The Ordinance of 1787, by the Continental Congress, providing for the government of the Northwestern territory, prohibited slavery therein forever, and it has been enforced. The Act of Congress of 1820, called the Compromise Act, prohibiting slavery in the territory of Louisiana North of 36° 30' North latitude, except in Missouri, was constitutional.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the condition of persons held to labor and service in the several States, by the laws thereof, meaning, impliedly, slaves, and contains certain provisions in relation to them. In any such connection there is reference to them only as persons.

The provisions of the Constitution as to the rendition of fugitive slaves is among certain special rights and privileges secured there to, being the subjects of particular covenants, stipulations and obligations.

essions by the people of the States, for the common benefit.

The state of slavery is a matter of local regulation, depending upon the laws of the country or State in which it exists, and no nation or State is bound to recognize the state of slavery as to slaves within its territory. It is between the States of this Union, except as the provisions of the federal constitution extend.

The laws of any State that regard slaves as property are local and only apply so far as such laws operate. Such local laws do not make them personal property generally.

Free colored persons born within the United States are citizens, but under disabilities as the laws of the States may prescribe for such persons.

These principles are fully set out, affirmed and explained in M'Kinney's Government, and Constitutional Manual, explanatory of the system of government of the country, and giving the construction of the Constitution of the United States, as founded on judicial authority derived from standard works.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry D. Foster is supported by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and the understanding that he will use his official influence and power, if elected, to procure the repeal of the tonnage tax.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry D. Foster, as the solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was its paid broker before the Legislature for the passage of acts of special legislation, and that he is pledged to work for the exclusive interests of that road should he be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That William A. Stokes, the prompt and traveling companion of Henry D. Foster, is also a solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is to be made Secretary of State should Foster be elected Governor.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That these two solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Foster and Stokes, are bound by pay and pledged by special promise to maintain and uphold the interests of this mammoth corporation, to make it the monopoly of freight travel, and grant every special privilege for the consolidation of its power.

Voters of Pennsylvania, shall the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad be the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

If you vote for the solicitor under the control of that corporation, you make the President of that railroad the Governor of this State.

Remember these facts and arguments, and prevent the occurrence of the calamities which the elevation of Foster would produce, by voting for Andrew G. Curtin.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The saints of the Douglas faction with the cherubims who hymn the praise of the seceder and disunionist, Breckinridge, were piously exercised and moved to indignation a few weeks since, because the Wide Awake club were heard in the street on their return home, ten minutes before twelve o'clock on a certain Sunday morning. We recommend to the perusal of these gentlemen, the following advertisement of a meeting held in Illinois on the day it advertises. It is a specimen of the action of these hypocrites in contrast with the charges they are constantly preferring against the clubs attached to the Republican organizations. It proves how utterly they disregard not only the sacred institutions of their country but the divine law and injunctions of Jehovah:

GRAND DEMOCRATIC Mass Meeting AND BARBACUE.

The Democracy in the Great American Bottom assemble on mass at Cahokia, on

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 22nd day of July, 1860, to ratify the nomination of the favorite Son of Illinois for the Presidency.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, AND H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, for the Vice Presidency. Democrats of surrounding precincts are invited to be present.

COME ONE! COME ALL!! Fleming & Thell, Publishers, East side Public Square, Belleville, Ill.

The Columbia South Carolinian relates marvelous things of Mr. Breckinridge's Lexington speech. According to its version, its effects are being felt throughout the entire South in the augmentation of the secession forces. North Carolina, which, it says, was "reeling towards the Bell party, with its aversion of issues," is said to have "swayed up," and to be wheeling into the ranks of the states rights party. The same paper expresses its confident belief in Lincoln's election.