COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

--Bloomsburg:--

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Gen. Joseph Lane,

OF OREGON.

FOR PRESIDENT:

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ The Grass crops in Columbia county, have been chiefly gathered, and are at least 20 per cent. heavier than heretofore.

THERE ARE UNMISTAKABLE INDICATIONS, in the North and in the South, that *Breckinridge* and *Lane* will be generally supported by the National Democracy. The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic journal in New England, has declared for them; Gov. *Wise*, of Virginia, is openly for them; and "The Constitution," the national organ of the Democracy, is out for them in a long article.

HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the leading Whig or Oppositionist in Kentucky, has publicly expressed the opinion that Breckinridge will certainly carry Kentucky, and that he (Marshall) will take the stump in his behalf.

The *Norristown Register*, the *Juniata Register*, says the *Selins Grove Times* and several other of our exchanges, have raised the name of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, as the standard bearers of the Democratic party in the coming contest.

☞ PROFESSOR BOND, of the Cambridge Observatory, announces that the expected comet is approaching the earth, though, owing to the strong moonlight, its low position, and its increasing distance from the sun, it is doubtful whether it will become very conspicuous to the naked eye. Through the large telescope it presents an appearance curiously like that of the great comet of 1858 on a reduced scale. The tail branches off in two streams from the nucleus, and will offered a brilliant Derectory, for all persons who may wish to find their way to BETTLE'S CHEAP STORE, at *Light Street*, where they can always purchase Goods, at 25 per cent. "cheaper than the cheapest."

Our cotemporaries of the *Pittsburg Post*, and *Harrisburg Telegraph*, will not, we trust, give themselves further trouble in reference to the ticket of BRECKINRIDGE and BUCKALEW, which has floated, for the past twelve months, at the head of the *Columbia Democrat*. We are free to say, that that identical ticket, would have been the best and strongest nomination the National Convention could have made, both for Pennsylvania and the Nation, and now as it is, we shall only amend our first choice for Vice President, by substituting the name of GENERAL LANE, for that of Minister Buckalew. And by the way, we would here enquire of our neighbor of the *Telegraph*, who appears to weild an "optic keen," how it is that he has never discovered—or, at least, had the manliness to acknowledge - that we, a few weeks since pinned upon him a falsehood, by the record, in regard to *Hamlin's Free Tradeism*.

Fourth of July.

This memorable day, celebrated in the history of our political and religious Freedom—the Eighty Fifth Anniversary of American Independence—was observed in a quiet and peaceful manner by the citizens of Bloomsburg. We had no special public demonstration. The advent was ushered in by ringing of the Church Bells and the Firing of Cannon, and the Day was filled out with the shooting of crackers and discharging sky-rockets. "*Young America*" paraded our streets in the afternoon, accompanied by the *Fife and Drum* keeping step to the "music of the Union."

We learn that the citizens of Espytown, joined by many of the people of Bloomsburg, had a large and pleasant Sabbath School Celebration, in Mr. John Robison's Grove. A patriotic address was delivered by the Rev. F. GEARHART, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. W. J. WOODWARD. They had a fine time of it in the grove, and the large audience in attendance appeared pleased and delighted with the exercises of the day and the manner in which it was celebrated.

Lincoln's Political Record.

HOW HE WANTED TO THANK GEN. TAYLOR.

Since Abraham Lincoln has been nominated for the Presidency, his friends are trying hard to make him out the greatest man in America. But unfortunately his history will not sustain such a character. What has Lincoln ever done that he should be called great, or worthy of the Presidency of a great nation? Absolutely nothing! He has been a member of the State Legislature of Illinois two or three times, and for one session a member of Congress —and *that completes his political career up to this time*. While in Congress he was celebrated for only one thing, viz: *opposition to the Mexican War*; and that, too, after the war had been in successful operation for *nearly two years!* He took his seat in Congress in December, 1847, the battle of Buena Vesta having been fought in the February previous. Did Lincoln while a Congressman, endeavor to bring the war to an honorable termination, or was he engaged in the discussion of measures intented to embarrass our Government, and encourage the Mexicans in their acts of hostility? Let his record speak.

On the 20th day of December, 1847, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, introduced the following resolutions relative to the war:

Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the sole purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing an honorable peace.

Resolved, That the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace leaves this Government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war, in such manner, consistent with the laws of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity in money or territory for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That the amount of the indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war.—*Vide Con. Globe*, 1847, *p.* 50.

Mr. Lincoln voted against these resolutions, as he said in his speech in the House on the 12th of January, 1848, from which the following will explain his position.—Mr. Lincoln said:

"But in addition to this, one of his colleagues (Mr. Richardson) came into this House with a resolution in terms expressly endorsing the justice of the President's conduct in the beginning of the war. So that he found himself here, *if he was inclined to give the President his supplies*, and say nothing about the original justice of the war—if he was inclined to go with him, to look ahead, and not back—in a position that he could not do so. He should feel compelled to vote on this resolution in the negative."

Does not this show clearly, that Lincoln not only opposed the justice of the war, but would even have voted against "the President's *supplies*," if that question had come up by itself? Richardson's resolutions were for the honorable prosecution of the war, but Lincoln opposed them, and thereby placed himself on the record in favor of a dishonorable termination of the same. In short, he was in favor of withdrawing our troops, and telling Mexico and the world that we had been engaged in an unjust war of aggression.

When resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor were introduced in the House, January 3d, 1848, Mr. George Ashmun, the President of the late Chicago Convention, moved to add as an amendment, the following: "*In a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*" Lincoln voted for this amendment. (*See Con. Globe*, 1848, *p.* 95.) Hence it appears that Lincoln desired to thank Gen. Taylor for "obtaining a victory over the enemy (at Buena Vista) which, for its signal and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world," but "*in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun.*" That is the kind of thanks that Lincoln desired to give Gen. Taylor, "and the officers and soldiers of the regular army, and of the volunteers under his command." In another place in Lincoln's peech on the war, he thus spoke of the President: "The blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, was crying from the ground against him." Thus it will be seen that Lincoln regarded the blood that our soldiers shed in Mexico, as crying from the ground against them, like the blood of the *murdered* Abel.—Were our officers and soldiers in Mexico murderers? Lincoln answers, in effect, *that they were!* For this speech see *Congressional Globe*, 1848, page 155.

But the most noted, as well as the most ridiculous act of Lincoln's Congressional career, was the introduction into the House, on the 22d of December, 1847, of his 'spot' resolutions. This was after the war had been going on for about twenty months.—Among other whereases and resolves, the following are the pith of the 'spot' manifesto:

And Whereas, This House is desirous to obtain a full knowledge of the facts which go to establish whether the *particular spot* on which the blood of our citizens was shed, was or was not at that time our own soil; therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House—

1st. Whether the *spot* on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his message declared, was or was not within the Territory of Spain, at least after the treaty of 1819, until the Mexican revolution.

2d. Whether that *spot* is or is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary goverment of Mexico.

3d. Whether that *spot* is or is not within a settlement of people, which settlement has *existed ever since long before* the Texas revolution, and until its inhabitants fled before the approach of the United States army.

Thus Abraham Lincoln, instead of trying to produce measures to bring the war to an honorable termination, was wrangling about the "*particular spot*" upon which the first blood was shed. But "Old Abe" never found the "spot." And there is another "spot" that he will never rest upon, viz: the "particular spot" on which the White House stands.

The News.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was placed in nomination for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, is announced as a speaker at the ratification meeting of the friends of Beckinridge and Lane, in Philadelphia.

A State Convention had been called to meet at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 3d of July, to nominate an electoral ticket for New York, to support Breckinridge and Lane.

Several ratification meetings has been held in New York, by both the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge.

Governor Wise has declared for Breckinridge and Lane.

A movement has been started in Missouri to centre the Democratic party on one electoral ticket.

The friends of Sam. Houston for President, in New York, have called a State Convention to meet at Schenectady, on the 18th of July, to nominate an electoral ticket.

David Fister, Esq., a sterling democrat from old Berks, was one of the Secretaries of the National Democratic Convention, which nominated John C. Breckinridge for President.

We have it from good authority that Mr. Dawson is displeased with the report of his speech in the Convention after the nomination of Mr. Douglas. The reporter attributing to him what he did not say.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, placed on the ticket with Mr. Douglas, for the Vice President, refused to accept, and since the adjournment of the convention, Herschal V. Johnson, of Georgia, was placed on the ticket in his stead.

HON. RASSELAS BROWN, of Warren county, has been appointed by Gov. PACKER, President Judge of the Erie and warren district, in place of the Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH, deceased. The appointment is only for a short period, as an election to fill the vacancy will take place in October.

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

The proceedings of this body, of which we publish a report elsewhere, will, no doubt, meet with the hearty approval of all good Democrats. The resolutions adopted are conceived in a patriotic spirit.—They commend conciliation and compromise as the only means to save the country from the rule of Black Republicanism, and with reference to the two Democratic candidates for the Presidency, they are characterized by fairness and justice.

Both wings of the party are enjoined to unite with heart and voice in the support of the Democratic nominee for Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER, and to continue to act in all local elections as one party, forgiving and forgetting the differences existing between them in other respects. In regard to the Presidency, it is proposed that if it should appear, from the result of the elections in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Mr. DOUGLAS it would elect him over Mr. LINCOLN, the electors shall be under the obligation of so casting the vote; and that, if it should appear that the vote of the State would elect Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, it should be cast for the latter. If, however, the united vote should prove of no avail to either Democratic candidate, it is to be divided by the electors according to their best judgment, as circumstances may dictate.

We fully approve of this advice, and trust that earnest efforts will be made on both sides to bring about an arrangement of this nature, which, in view of the dangers threatening the Union of these States from a powerful revolutionary and intensely sectional organization, is a consideration of the highest moment.—*Morning Pennsylvanian.*

Robbin's Wine Store.

We are not in the habit of eulogizing hard-ware houses, and believe we will be excused, if we say that Mr. D. W. Robbins, at his Wine & Liquor Store next door to Brower's Store—is the best of the kind in the North. Mr. R. has a large and select lot of all assortments, and sells very cheap. We especially commend, as an excellent beverage, his delicious Rawsberry Syrup.

See Card in another column.

☞ The Farmer and Gardener, has assumed the pamphlet instead of the quarto form, and Col. *Spangler*, the Agricultural Editor, has engaged the services of WILLIAM SAUNDERS, as Horticultural Editor. Price only $1 per annum. This is the only Agricultural work in Pennsylvania, and it is worthy of liberal patronage.

Harvest Time.

This warm, dry weather is unusually favorable to hay making, says the *Patriot & Union*, and the farmers have availed themselves of its advantages, to cut and house an unusually abundant hay crop.—Within the past week a large quantity of hay has been safely stowed away in the large barns which are a characteristic feature in a Pennsylvania landscape, betokening a well-tilled and productive soil.—Much is now in the process of cutting and making, and if this fine weather continues a little longer, it will all be secured.—Then comes the wheat harvest, an event to which the labors of the farmer during the whole year are directed. This year it promises great results. The wheat fields already begin to assume the golden hue of harvest time. We have heard no complaints of a failure of crops—no anticipations of a poor harvest. Farmers are not generally the most sanguine of human beings, and upon the appearance of the fly or the weevil, are very apt to predict a total destruction of the wheat; but this year the old wheat enemies seem to have rested from their labors, and allowed the grain to develope without molestation, for the prophets of a short harvest have not been guilty of the usual amount of croaking.—The wheat crop promises to be unusually full, and, if the weather should prove favorable for gathering it, the country will once more be blessed with abundance.—The comparative exemption that the wheat has experienced from its usual enemies, is probably due, in a great measure, to the cold and wet weather this spring, which caused every person to grumble at the apparent perversity of the season.

Accounts from all portions of the country indicate an abundant harvest. The aggregate productions of the country will unquestionably exceed those of any former year. The current crop will do much towards relieving the country from the stagnation consequent upon the explosion of 1857. It will put money in the pockets of the farmers all over the land, and thus strengthen the substratum of business and society. It will give increased employment and profit to the railroad and transportation interest in all its ramifications, and its influence and benefits will speedily be felt in every department of industry and trade. The addition of so many millions to the wealth of the country in a single year will soon produce visible signs of vigorous life and energy in the various phases of human occupation. There seems no good reason to distrust the future.—All the indications are that the next ten years will prove a period of prosperity and of rapid and substantial advancement in business and wealth. Let us hope that the lessons of the past few years will not be speedily forgotten, and that returning business activity may be tempered and restrained within a sate rate of progress, by a wholesome recollection of past imprudence.

☞ Mr. T. U. Walsh writes from Philadelphia to know if we are sure that Mr Lincoln's name is Abraham or Abram.—We answer, that the Chicago *Press & Tribune* has stated as much on Mr Lincoln's express authority; and now we have the *Illinois State Journal*, published at Springfield, which says that the name Abram does not belong to Mr. Lincoln.

A. V. Tribune.

The troubles of the Republicans over the name of their candidate have been really distressing to witness. Not a day has passed since the nomination of the unavailable Lincoln, without the occurrence of some unhappy complication connected with his christian name. So long as our Republican neighbors have stuck to "old Abe" they have got along well enough; but once forsaking that plain appellation they have instantly become entangled in a "ham-ram" labyrinth. "It is *ham*," shouted one. "It is *ram*," has responded another. The "hams" have grown heated, and the "rams" have been rampant, until a pitched battle between the "rams" and the "hams" has appeared unavoidable. By the above official announcement—to which in charity we give publicity—it appears that the question is now decided and that the "rams" are overthrown. But although the Republicans may succeed in preserving their candidate's "ham," they will find it a difficult matter to "save his bacon."

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—This steamship, about which so much has been said and written, arrived at New York on the 28th, with twenty-eight passengers. The voyage was full of interest, and demonstrated her superiority as a sea going vessel, and the reliance and excellence of her machinery. The highest speed attained was fourteen and a half knots. The ship's bottom is very foul, and an allowance of at least two knots should be made on this account. The distance usually steamed from Southampton to Sandy Hook is 3160 miles, but she went further south than the usual route to avoid any danger from encountering ice.

A NEW DAILY PAPER, entitled the "*Daily Times*," has just issued from Williamsport, under the auspices of BOWER & FITZGERALD. It is neatly printed, spiritedly Edited, and ably conducted.—We wish the little inland Daily, permanent success and a fair remuneration to the labors of its enterprizing Editors.

☞ WM. O. STRUTHERS, Esq., has been succeeded by Mr. GEO. BULL, in the publication of the Carbon County Democrat.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held on Monday last, at the Merchants' Hotel at 3 o'clock P. M. when the following named gentlemen answered the call, viz:

Stephen D. Anderson, J. Henry Askin, Vincent L. Bradford, Hugh Barr, W. H. Blair, William D. Boss, John B. Bratton, Benjamin H. Brewster, Reuben F. Brown, J. Woods Brown, H. B. Burnham, Charles W. Carrigan, A. C. Cecil, John R. Chadwick, Edward D. Clary, James C. Clark, John W. Clark, John Cummings, John Davis, Henry L. Diffenbach, C. M. Donovan, Henry Dunlap, William H. Eckels, Peter Ent, A. Herman Gillitz, Joseph Gricin, E. E. Greenawalt, H. A. Guernsey, John Hamilton, Jr., J. H. Hobart, Chas. H. Hunter, F. M. Hutchinson, George W. Irwin, Robert L. Johnson, J. Monroe Kreider, Isaac Leech, H. R. Linderman, George Link, William Morgan, F. P. Magee, Charles D. Maxey, Robert McCay, Thomas C. M. Dowell, John P. McFadden, Peter McIntyre, B. F. Meyers, O. H. Myers, Howard L. Miller, William H. Miller, E. C. Mitchell, Robert E. Monaghan, H. H. Muhlenberg, Samuel Parker, Joseph W. Parker, R. Bruce Petrikin, Frederick S. Pyfer, Bernard Reiley, Daniel Solomon, J. B. Sansom, Henry J. Stable, Joseph M. Thompson, William C. Ward, Nelson Weiser, John H. Ziegler, William H. Welsh.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 to 15, viz:

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, rigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, it would elect these Presidential and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligation so to cast said votes. But on the other hand it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be the best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befal the country, the election of a Black Republican President; and further, the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said Electors his written pledge, with [illegible] days from the date that he will honestly carry out the object of this resolution.

On motion of Mr Hopkins of Dauphin, resolved, that a committee of three members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

WM H WELSH, Chairman.

C. W. CARRIGAN, H. B. BURNHAM, F. M. HUTCHINSON, } Secretaries.

The Breckinridge Ticket.—National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed the National Democratic Committee, authorized by the Convention at Baltimore which nominated Mr Breckinridge:

Isaac J. Stevens, Esq., of Oregon.
Hon. George W. Hughes of Maryland.
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Wm. Flinn, Esq., of Washington City.
Walter Lenox, Esq., " "
George W. Riggs, Esq., " "
Hon. James G. Berret, " "
Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence of Penna.
Hon. J. R. Thompson, of New Jersey.
Hon. A. D. Meek, of Alabama.
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana.
Hon. Robert John, of Arkansas.
Augustus Schell, Esq., of New York.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY.—Hon. Wm. P. Miles, member of Congress from the Charleston, S. C. district, says, "Worcester's Dictionary appears to me to be a work of great value, and one which every scholar and man of letters should possess. It is very terse and happy in definition, and in spelling and pronunciation as nearly a true standard of the best English usage as any dictionary with which I am acquainted." See advertisement for the opinion of many other distinguished literary men.

☞ Henry Prill, convicted in the Somerset county (Pa.) court some time ago, of the murder of Eli Weimer, was executed on Friday, 29th ult., in presence of quite a number of people. The culprit was sixty years of age. He made a confession of his guilt before his execution, in which he stated that he shot his victim when within two miles of home, and that he perpetrated the foul act at the instigation of Mrs Weimer.

HOW CONGRESS ELECTS THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—It may be useful just about this time, to reproduce the statement which the approach of a Presidential election makes opportune every four years.

The House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a Vice President, nor the Senate with the election of a President. The powers of each body are distinct and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the Electors the House of Representatives may choose the President, their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for Vice President.

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President, whether elected by the Electors or by the Senate, shall act as President.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice President is exactly the reverse of that of the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House representing the people, and ordinarily voting *per capita*, vote for President by the States, the representation from each State having one vote and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate representing the States—in theory, at least, and the manner of electing Senators being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice.

HOW LINCOLN MADE $200.—Last winter Mr. Lincoln lectured before the young men's republican club at New York and other cities at the East, receiving in every instance pay for his lectures. For his lectures at New York, he demanded of the club $200. The amount was paid, but the president of the club was justly indignant at the charge, and at a meeting held the next evening took occasion to volunteer his opinion of Mr. Lincoln, free of charge in words as follows.

"He thought that for a prominent political man, and a candidate for the Presidency, in some parts of the country, as Mr. Lincoln was, to charge $200 for addressing a Republican meeting was *shameful*. (Applause.) If he were to receive a nomination for the Presidency, and this fact were known among the generous people of his own State, how many votes would he get? He did not believe that prominent men who had won their way to high office by a devotion to the Republican party, if they were invited to speak before this committee, would charge anything for their service in such a case—(That's so.) He was willing to pay Geo. Christy for dancing, or Mrs. John Wood for acting at the Winter Garden, or Forrest for impersonating the characters of Shakspeare; but he was not willing to pay men for addressing Republican meetings. It was wrong, it was mean; and he meant what he said." (Applause.)

A Bad Record.

Abram Lincoln, the Republican nominee for President, was in Congress during the Mexican War. We learn that he bitterly opposed the war, and voted against the bill giving 160 acres of land to our gallant volunteers. He stood side by side with Corwin, in his denunciations of the army of the United States. Yet the Republicans ask the people of this Union to entrust him to the Presidential chair. A worse defeat awaits *him*, than that which befell the enemies of this country in the glorious struggle with Mexico.

Senator KETCHUM, of Luzerne, on Tuesday evening of last week, addressed a Republican meeting in the Court House, at Bloomsburg. The speech if such it might be designated, was exceedingly insipid, far below the standard we had marked out for Mr. *Ketchum*, and the meeting—which was few and the space far between the "rail-splitters,"—imparted little or no interest. Near one half the meeting was made up of democrats, who came out of curiosity, and the other part appeared to be actuated by the same motive.

'CONSTANT APPLICATION OVERCOMES THE GREATEST DIFFICULTIES;" and one of the greatest difficulties in life is that of saving your money unless you adopt the maxim of Franklin—"Spend only when necessary, and make no waste," for "the frugal are prosperous, but the extravagant come to ruin;" and they who are prospering, deposit their money in the Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, where it can be withdrawn at any time with 5 per cent. interest. This Saving Fund always paid on demand, and never suspended. See advertisement in another column.

"If I were in Congress, and if a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, *in spite of the Dred Scott decision*, I would vote that it should."—Abraham Lincoln, from a speech delivered in Chicago, on the 10th of July 1858.

The above declaration teaches resistance to established law. We ask this question: Would Mr. Lincoln in the event of his election to the Presidency, array himself in opposition to the Supreme Court?—Perhaps he intends to abolish both Congress and the Court, and unite in himself the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government!

"THE AMERICAN PUMP."

GREAT WORK.—About a year since after an examination of the above invention, we gave in our columns a favorable notice of it, since which ample time has been afforded to test its real merits, which we learn has been successfully done in almost every section of the Union. A beautifully and handsomely improved residence erected immediately upon the site of old Fort Independence, South Yonkers near Kingsbridge, built, owned and occupied by W. O. Giles, Esq., (of the firm of Andrews, Giles & Co., 100 Chambers street,) one of these pumps has been in operation. It is set in a reservoir supplied by two memorable springs, within few yards of the old house and headquarters (still standing) of Gen. Montgomery. By invitation on Saturday last, in company with Mr. James M. Edney, we visited the above locality for the purpose witnessing the operation of this pump. We present, Mr. Edney and Mr. Giles measured the distance from the spring to the house, which was found to be *eight hundred and sixty-two feet* and the perpendicular elevation was *one hundred and forty eight feet*. They then put the pump in operation and through a three-quarter inch pipe, (which was very much against the pump, being too small,) forced over [illegible] gallons of water a minute the above distance and heigth by two men, or by one man and Mr. Edney worked the pump alone with one hand. Mr. Edney has such confidence in the pump, that he will guarantee that two men will elevate water one hundred and fifty feet and carry it horizontally one thousand or more feet. Mr. Giles has tried other methods of getting the water from the spring to the house, which have proved to be slow, uncertain and expensive. Nothing has given him half the satisfaction of the American pump, and with this he appears much delighted. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most ingenious inventions in the way of hydraulics ever constructed.

It can in all ordinary depths, be worked with the greatest ease by a small boy, and its simplicity, durability, cheapness and adoption for forcing water up almost any heigth, gives it a decided advantage over the majority of other inventions made for this purpose. For its size and appearance, its power is most wonderful. A man can put it on his shoulder and carry it almost any distance. The [illegible] have only to witness the operation of this pump to be convinced that too much cannot be said in commendation of it. Those who have experienced a difficulty in getting water up into high buildings, or great elevations, or who wish to erect something of a substantial nature, at a trifling expense, easily worked by hand power, will find in the American Pump all they need combined, for it discharges at any number of given points, and [illegible] water by hose from thirty to forty feet by hand, with great ease and regularity. Edney, keeps samples at his office, and a well working pump at seventy feet, at his factory, 432 Tenth street. Full details and prices will be sent free by addressing James M. Edney, 147 Chambers st. New York.—*N. Y. Express.*

[Papers in Pennsylvania copying the above one time in their reading columns and sending a mailed copy to the above address, will receive free of charge a splendid copy of Daniel Webster Address, delivering the United States Senate March 1850 one of the largest and finest engravings ever published by the American Press, 28x36 inches, containing one hundred and twenty-two faces and figures of America's greatest men, accompanied with a key to the whole. It is on fine paper and just from the press.]

Old Abe's Neighbors Going Against Him—Old Abe's Neighbors Rejoicing Over Him.—The Columbus *Statesman* was informed a day day or two ago by a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who called at their office that John Hanks, the man who had assisted Abe Lincoln to make those rails about which the Republicans are making such a hubbub, has announced himself opposed to the election of Lincoln. Hanks, who has never been a Democrat, is against the Republican candidate because he knows Lincoln to be a humbug and nothing else. Hurrah for Hanks!

FIGURES WON'T LIE—*Census Taker to Lady of Uncertain Age*—"Well, Miss, how old shall I put you down?"

Young Lady (complacently)—"Miss, I am 23 next June."

Census Taker (maliciously)—"Ah! Let me see—it's just twenty two years since—ahem!—you rejected my addresses. Guess you must be *fully* twenty-three."

[Census taker takes his book under his arm and lets himself out, followed by a frown as dark as the inner shades of Erebus—but he had his revenge—there was a rubbing that out.]

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—Recently a man had a cateleptic fit in the streets of Louisville. He was walking along perfectly unconcerned as to the things of the world when suddenly he became transfixed. At first, nothing was thought, but his singular attitude soon drew the attention of a number of persons and finally a great crowd gathered. The individual stood motionless for two hours and a half, and was then taken to the hospital. This is a new occurrance, and one we have never heard before in this country. Medical works record a few such cases in France.