



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

- SEVERAL ELECTORS: Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux, District Electors: 1. Frederick A. Server, 14. Isaac Rocknow, 2. Wm. O. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 3. Jos. Crocker, Jr., 16. John A. Ahl, 4. John G. Bryant, 17. Jos. B. Bantz, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford, 6. Chas. Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee, 7. Oliver P. James, 20. Jos. B. Howell, 8. David Schell, 21. N. B. Petermann, 9. Joel Leitzer, 22. Samuel Marshall, 10. B. S. Barbour, 23. Wm. Book, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. R. D. Hamlin, 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, 13. Jos. Lubach.

Everywhere throughout the State, the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER is regarded with the same joyful satisfaction, and hailed with the same unbounded enthusiasm, with which it was greeted by the assembled multitude at Reading.

The People are Arising!

The Washington States says, the recent elections in the North and North-West—State as well as Municipal—indicate distinctly that the people are sick and tired of anti-slavery agitation, and that they mean to put a speedy end to it. They have seen how it may completely clog the wheels of the government in preventing the consummation of measures essential to the development of their best interests, as illustrated in the factious opposition to the Mexican and Nicaragua treaties.

The friends of the Constitution have gloriously triumphed over its enemies in Rhode Island, and have almost as good—quite so, as far as the result in November is involved—as carried Connecticut; while the municipal elections in New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maine, and elsewhere, furnish satisfactory evidence that we have much to hope for the redemption of each of those States.

All that we require for the achievement of a more glorious victory in November than that of 1856, is perfect union in our ranks. This we are sure of. We shall have as harmonious and energetic a party, as soon as the deliberations of the Charleston Convention terminate, as ever at any time exhibited itself in the mighty Democracy of this country.

All conservative men agree that it is a paramount duty to annihilate Black Republicanism, and annihilate it so effectually that it can never again raise its monstrous head. While it has even a quasi existence, patriots can enjoy no repose, the country indulge in no anticipations of a brilliant future.

Greatly Disappointed!

The Abolitionists boasted that they would carry Connecticut by 5,000, and are greatly disappointed to find their majority "whittled down to almost nothing." The following extract is from the Hartford Press before the election:

"If we carry Connecticut for Republicanism by the usual majority, we shall do only what is expected of us elsewhere. Should we be defeated, the result would be most discouraging throughout the whole country. Let us, then, increase our majority to 5,000 or 10,000, and send a thrill of joy throughout the Republican army. We have a State ticket, a United States Senator, eight Sheriffs, and perhaps a Judge of the Superior Court, to elect."

The Hartford Courant said:

"If Backingham does not receive more than 3,000 majority on the first Monday of April we shall be greatly disappointed. And yet the Star folks claim their 500 majority in Connecticut as a 'glorious' victory! The Opposition will soon be, if they are not already, in a condition to be very 'thankful for small favors.'"

Rhode Island Election.

Since the overthrow of Black Republicanism in Rhode Island, the papers of that order [the Star and Sentinel among them] are trying to make it appear that the event was no party triumph of the Democracy—that Mr. Sprague, the successful candidate for Governor, was not distinctively a Democratic candidate, but the Union candidate of several distinct political organizations, to neither of which he was especially attached. Ex-Senator James, whose opportunities of knowing all the facts in relation thereto are equal to those of any other man, says Mr. Sprague does not rate himself as anything, in a party sense, but a Democrat. Before accepting the Democratic nomination he distinctly declined that of the "Conservative Republicans" and the "Young Men's" party, and accepted none other than the nomination of the Democratic party, duly tendered in conformity to the usages of that party. Gen. James has no doubt of the permanent ascendancy of the Democratic party in Rhode Island, if no fatal mistake is made in the nomination at Charleston, of which there is no reasonable ground for fear at the present time.—Retriever and Union.

The bill for the admission of Kansas to the Union as a State passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last. Yes! says 76. It has yet to go through the Senate.

Bribery in Rhode Island.

The Abolitionists of Rhode Island, as well as those of Connecticut, resorted to the most shameless bribery and the most corrupt and disgraceful practices, in order to save themselves from defeat in the recent elections. In Rhode Island, even their candidate for Governor, SETH PADLEFORD, an Abolitionist of the regular JOHN BROWN stamp, appears to be implicated in direct bribery, and an attempt to disfranchise over 400 voters. The facts are specific, and not of a character to be passed lightly by. They show the desperate means resorted to by this Pharisaical party of "all the morality" (?) to save themselves from impending defeat at the hands of the people. The Providence Post makes the charge distinct and positive, as follows:

In Rhode Island a registry tax of \$1 has to be paid annually, and its payment certified before a man can vote.—The Democratic in Cranston became suspicious that the collector of these taxes for that town had bought with Abolition money to delay the issue of the certificates until after the expiration of the legal time, and thus disfranchise hundreds of voters who would vote for Sprague. The receipts were therefore insisted upon, and to guard against failure the Town Clerk was requested to be present, that he might receive the money if the Collector should fail to perform his whole duty. Nearly five hundred dollars were paid, and between three and four hundred voters were qualified. It is now ascertained, by the Collector's own extorted confession, that the fears of the Democrats were not without cause. He admits that Mr. Padleford himself employed him to "do what he could," and paid him \$200 down, and "promised him any amount of money that he should need." When the proof accumulated, and the thing became a certainty, the Democrats charged big with the perjury, and with cheating in the infamous scheme to cheat four hundred voters out of their privilege—and he dared not deny it, but admitted the above disgraceful facts. It is extremely gratifying to know that this party of Bribery and Corruption have been soundly BRATEN in Rhode Island.

Sensible Man.

Thos. J. Stealy, of Tyler county, Va., having been appointed Elector for that county by the Opposition State Convention, has written a letter to the Wheeling Union, declining to act in that capacity. He states that while he has great respect for the ability and patriotism of many of those who composed that Convention, yet he must dissent from the means proposed to avert the political crisis which is rapidly approaching. He concludes by saying that he feels bound to give all the influence which he may have to the support of the Democratic party.

In the last Valley Sentinel, Joseph W. Holt, Esq., of Craig county, also declines the honor conferred upon him as Opposition Elector for that county. He says:

"It has long been my opinion that the Democratic party is the only true national party in existence, and to it alone we can safely look for the salvation of our priceless heritage. My honest opinion is that the Whig party has long since forfeited its claim to be considered a national party, from the eagerness it has exhibited to confederate with any movement looking to the defeat of the Democratic party, without any regard to the ultimate and final tendency of such movement."

The State of Connecticut has spoken very loud on the right side. Today, "Little Rhody" holds her election, and will doubtless follow New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Thus discoursed a Republican paper, the Pittsburgh Journal, on the morning of the election in Rhode Island. It is amusing to compare the facts in regard to the States named with the actual result. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan was beaten in Connecticut by 10,000. Now, the Republicans have succeeded by a paltry 500! Seems to us that is a rather bad show for a party that is going to walk over the course without opposition. And there is "little Rhody," while she hasn't exactly followed New Hampshire, she has Connecticut, only a little more so. The Republicans are not only driven to the wall, but they are beaten out of their boots—Governor, Legislature, and all! Alas! for the "irrepressible conflict."—Observer.

No comment that a Democratic paper might make, on the acts of the late Legislature, could equal in severity the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, whose editor, being of the same politics as the majority of the Legislature, may be supposed to know his men, and to speak the truth of them:

"Never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of their proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by the profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price.—If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

S. M. Booth, one of the Republican leaders of Wisconsin, who for being engaged in a kidnapping negro expedition, is now lying in jail at Milwaukee for want of money to pay his fine to the United States, makes an urgent appeal in the Milwaukee Democrat. He reproaches the citizens of Wisconsin for their indifference to him, and indulges in promises of large retribution upon them for their apathy. If more of these wailing, whining political disorganizers were in the same place the country would be better off.

Republican Protest Against Investigation—Covode Alarming His Friends.

We have been promised some very startling disclosures of Democratic corruption from Mr. Covode's Investigating Committee. Heretofore the Republicans have exhibited great glee at the rich placer of fraud which the committee promised to turn up to the indignant gaze of the public. Judge, then, of our astonishment when just at the time that the committee reached the case of Augustus Schell, of New York, to produce a list of the contributors in New York to the fund raised in 1856 to assist the Democracy in carrying Pennsylvania, the Tribune changes its tone, and protests against the further pursuit of the inquiry into this branch of the subject. For once the Tribune takes a sound view of the case, and we cannot refrain from re-publishing its article. It says:

"RIGHT AGAINST PREROGATIVE.—The House Committee of Investigation, whereof Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, insists, we learn, that Mr. Augustus Schell, of this city, shall produce and deliver a list in his possession of contributors in this city to the fund raised here to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan, at the October election of 1856. The Committee, it is understood, propose to invoke the power of the House to coerce Mr. Schell to produce the paper demanded. If they do this, we trust the House will pause and consider well before taking the action required. Mr. Schell, though now Collector of this Port, was a private citizen in 1856; those who contributed the money he raised for the Pennsylvania cause were likewise mainly private citizens. It is not even in evidence that the money was used improperly, though we presume a good part of it was; there is of course no shadow of proof that it came, however circuitously, out of the Federal Treasury. By what right, then, under what color of reason, do the Committee undertake to constrain Mr. Schell to give up private paper and blazon to the world the names of private citizens under circumstances calculated to expose them to odium?—If they have been guilty of conspiracy or corruption, why not indict and try them? If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen.

"We speak thus freely, because the subject is of the gravest importance, which our relation to the parties in conflict enables us to do so without exposure to misapprehension. Mr. Schell and his contributors are our political adversaries; the Committee who are pressing them to the wall are our political friends. But right is right, and this procedure seems to us quite another thing. It is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power—a dangerous stretch of a doubtful prerogative.

"The fact may as well be stated, that this whole business of developing political scandal by legislative investigations has already been about 100 times into the ground. Intelligent, fair-minded men are growing sick of it. In so far as public functionaries and other recipients of public money are required to give an account of their dealings with the Treasury, we uphold the claim to the fullest extent. Even this may be abused; but it is a salutary, conservative power, and we rejoice in seeing it fearlessly, searchingly exercised. But dragging private citizens, or those who were private citizens when the acts as to which inquiry is made were committed, before Investigating Committees, to be catechized in secret, under circumstances which secure them no protection against insult, nor against the most inquisitorial and impertinent prying, and trying into their private concerns, will not answer. It is either to be strictly limited, or utterly stopped."

But why this sudden return to reason? Why is the Tribune opposed to pursuing the investigation? Does the shoe begin to pinch already? The fact is just this: the Tribune can no longer stand the investigation any extended to the Republican side of the House, and result in disclosing to the world how much money was contributed in New York for the purpose of carrying Pennsylvania for Fremont—how much was disbursed under the direction of Tom Ford, lately elected priest of the House, to buy up venal Fillmore presses and politicians. Here is the rub. Mr. John Covode has got into deep water, and is likely to plunge his friends into very hot water. The possible consequences of this business begin to make their hearts palpitate with apprehension and the committee is implored not to pursue this private matter any further.

Although fear that the machinery of this Investigating Committee may return to pluge its inventors is at the bottom of the Tribune's protest, we agree with it that "this is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power," and this is true not only with reference to the inquiry under consideration, but also in reference to the whole scope of the proposed investigation.—The President demonstrated in his manly protest that it was a gross abuse of power to arraign him before a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, and to make his accusers his judges.

We call particular attention to the remarkable admissions of the Tribune in its sentence: "If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen."—Now, apply this doctrine to the case of the President, and why may we not say, in nearly the same language, if the object is to fish out evidence on which to base an impeachment of the President, the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen? The rights of the Executive? The rights of the

President of the United States, under the Constitution, are certainly not inferior to the rights of private citizens.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Extraordinary Political Partisanship.

The course pursued by the Covode investigating committee at Washington is beginning to assume a character to arrest the attention of the people throughout the country. Raised under pretence of a necessity for investigating the official acts of public officers, the committee has not hesitated to set on foot the most dangerous inquiry into the private action of individuals called before them, and has undertaken to compel those persons to disclose the acts of other private citizens which may have come to their knowledge prior to any official connection with the Government.

Mr. Schell, the collector of this port, has very properly declined to furnish a list of contributors to the election fund of 1856, and for such refusal is to be brought before the bar of the House for contempt. It must be borne in mind that no charge is made respecting the official acts of Mr. Schell, or any one else, in connection with this question, but simply that a roving commission has been instituted to find out how much money was contributed by the Democrats to carry the elections in 1856.

The object and mode of conducting the investigation are alike disgraceful to Congress and to the Republican party.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

In response to what the Constitution remarks, an investigation into the amount of money raised by the Black Republicans, in 1856, to carry elections, would exactly be parallel to the investigation now going on in the Haskin committee, and such an investigation is equally demanded by the country. If this thing is to go on, the people will not be satisfied without an investigation that will reach both sides; and a refusal on the part of the Black Republicans to permit a search into the history of the Fremont campaign will be taken as proof positive of their guilt.—We call on the Haskin and Covode committees, therefore, to extend the area of their investigations, and summon before them the leaders of their own party, who can tell how money was raised and spent by them to carry elections in 1856. We want Mr. Covode himself to tell how he used that \$100,000 corruption fund disbursed by him in the Fremont campaign. We want to know from Mr. Haskin how much money was spent for his election as well as against it, and we desire to learn, also, from Mr. Somes what part of that fund "borrowed" from the defaulting Maine State Treasurer went to buy votes, and what part he put in his own pocket. Come, gentlemen, let there be no finching.

Probable Deal.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Pryor, of Va., rising to a question of privilege, referred to the printed proceedings of the Globe concerning the recent Lovejoy difficulty, charging Mr. Potter, (of Wis.) with having, without right, interpolated offensive language.

Mr. Potter said he had a right to do so, to make the record perfect—a privilege indulged in by every other gentleman; and he stood by it.

Mr. Pryor, then, understood Mr. Potter to give him the liberty of constraining the remarks as he pleased.

According to the common understanding on the arena, Mr. Pryor sent by the hands of Mr. Hindman, a note to Mr. Potter, on Wednesday afternoon, which caused the two Messrs. P., each accompanied by two, if not three friends, to leave the city ere the police nabbed them. Mr. Hindman left Washington for Arkansas, necessarily, after delivering the note; and it is further understood that Mr. Mills, of S. C., took his place, and that Mr. Creechman, of Va., is also acting in the affair on the part of Mr. Pryor. And further, that Col. Lander, of Mass., late the chief of one of the government wagon road expeditions, is the second of Mr. Potter, who is said also to be accompanied by Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, of the House.

The police were on the alert, to prevent the hostile meeting.

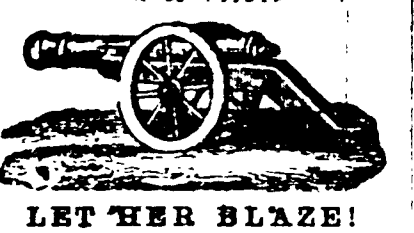
The Republican County Committee of Fulton county—composed of some half dozen of the elite of the party, who manage its affairs, and make the nomination without consulting the people—met at this place on Wednesday last week, and appointed Hon. Mark Dickson, Samuel Lyon, Esq., and Hon. David Mann, Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, of this place, as the next Republican candidate for Congress. What does "little Neddy" think of this?—Fulton Democrat.

The State Convention of the so-called "Constitutional Union Party," will be held at Lancaster, on the 26th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, which meets at Baltimore, on the 9th of May next. The friends of the movement say that every State in the Union, except California and Oregon, will be represented in the latter Convention.

Delaware Politics.—The "People's" party of Delaware held a State Convention at Dorser, last week, and after considerable discussion, resolved to not send delegates either to the Baltimore or the Chicago convention, but to await the course of events. The convention then adjourned over until June.

It is said that the Republicans have abandoned the idea of nominating Edward Bates of Missouri for President. Judge M. Lane's prospects are daily growing brighter.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!



THE BLACK REPUBLICAN RACE!

"HOOSTING LOWER AND LOWER!"

In Portland, Maine, on Tuesday week, Joseph Howard, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 48 over Jewett, Republican. The Democrats, also, elected four out of the seven aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one councilmen. Last year the Republican majority was 205. At Belfast, Maine, Richard Mooney, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by 28 majority. The election was held on strict party grounds. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 200. We also notice Democratic victories in the following towns in the same State:—Casco, Harpswell, Baldwin, Limerick, Gray, Scarborough, Belgrade, by 50 majority—a gain of 67, Windham, and Durham by an average majority of 74.

At the municipal election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday last, Henry C. Deming, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 449 majority.—The whole Democratic city ticket was chosen. In Westfield, Connecticut, the whole Democratic ticket was elected.

The municipal elections in New York have resulted in large gains for the Democracy. In Brooklyn, Edmund Briggs, Democrat, was elected collector of taxes and assessments, Bernard O'Neil, Dem., commissioner of repairs and supplies, and Charles Tierney, Dem., street commissioner. Of the aldermen elected, 7 are Democrats to 2 Republicans, and of the supervisors 11 are Democrats to 8 Republicans.

Elmira elected nearly the whole Democratic ticket. Buffalo elected a solid Democratic ticket. We have also carried the towns of Canajoharie and Mohawk, in Montgomery county, and Broadalbin, in Fulton county, by handsome majorities. All have been heretofore Republican. In Franklin county, the Democrats have carried ten towns, and the Republicans four, with two towns to hear from; this is a Democratic gain, the board of supervisors having been a tie last year. And North Elba, where lie the remains of the "martyr," John Brown, was carried by the Democrats, at the town meeting week before last, by an average majority of twenty-two. Some of Brown's relatives ran on the beaten ticket.

In Cincinnati, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats elect 9 councilmen, and the Republicans 8.—There was an opposition majority in the city last year of over 2000.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Lyndo, Dem., was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect their controller and city attorney.

At the municipal election in Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Mr. Mills (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 400 majority.—A majority of the Democratic ticket was also elected.

The election of mayor and other municipal officers took place in Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday, and resulted in the re-election of Gries, Dem., over Mr. Nash, by a majority of 88. W. B. Matthews was re-elected sheriff over A. S. Watts; Jos. Hobbay, commissioner of revenue, and H. Watts constable.

At the charter election in Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, the Democracy elected their entire City ticket. Notwithstanding the great personal popularity of Mr. John Taylor, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and the withdrawal of the regular American candidate in favor of the Republican nominee, Mr. George H. Thatcher, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by a majority of nearly 1,000. The Democrats also carried the Board of Aldermen and probably the Board of Supervisors. In the evening, an enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in the great hall of the Capitol. At the municipal election in St. Paul, Min., on the 3d instant, the Democrats elected their entire city ticket, two of the four Aldermen, a majority of the School Board, and four of the five City Commissioners. Col. J. S. Prince is the new Mayor.

On Monday, the 2d inst., the election for borough officers was held in Connelville, Fayette county, Pa., and resulted in a complete victory for the Democracy by an average majority of forty votes. This is a gain and the largest majority in the borough for seven years. Our party is united in old Fayette and will give a good account of herself in October.

The Democracy seem to be doing well in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee News says:

Judging from the returns already received from this State, in our opinion, Dixon is elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin by at least 5,000 majority! Large Democratic gains are shown all over the State, while it is but in very few instances that the Republican vote has been increased.

The Republican majority for Governor last fall was 8,950. Present indications accordingly show a Democratic gain of 9,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

SHOCKING DEATH.—We are pained to learn of the sudden and distressing death of Mr. Wm. Baxter, son of Mr. JOHN BAXTER, of Menallen township, which occurred on Friday last. He had started in the morning for the neighborhood of Papertown, in Cumberland county, for a load of lime, with a team of four horses. Before arriving, there he was met by several boys, who requested permission to ride on the wagon. He consented, on condition that they remained quiet, as his horses would not stand any noise. No sooner were they on the wagon, than they commenced whooping and hallooing, when the horses ran off, and Mr. Baxter was in some way thrown under the wagon, the wheels passing over him. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning, and by half-past 1 o'clock he was a corpse. His remains were brought home on Saturday, and yesterday interred at Bender's Church. Mr. Baxter was one of the most estimable young men in his community, and his untimely death is deplored by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

DEATH OF GEN. T. C. MILLER.—Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER, a native of and for many years a prominent citizen of this county, departed this life on Monday last, at Cumberland Furnace, in Cumberland county, in the 71st year of his age. He had held the posts of Brigade Inspector and Brigadier General in this county—also Sheriff, Register & Recorder, and State Senator—in all of which he proved himself a valuable public servant, always honest and efficient. During the war of 1812 he raised a volunteer company at Fairfield, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. Whilst there he was chosen Major of the Battalion.

The remains of Gen. Miller were brought to this place on Tuesday and deposited at the residence of Col. J. D. PAXTON, from whence, on Wednesday, they were accompanied to the grave in Ever Green Cemetery by the Gettysburg Beneficial Association, the Independent Blues, and a large number of the old friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The usual military honors were bestowed. Peace to his ashes!

DEATH OF JOHN W. SCHLOSSER.—Mr. JOHN W. SCHLOSSER, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, died at his residence, West of the Main street bridge, on Thursday evening, in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of this place, and having been engaged in Baltimore as a journeyman mechanic in the time of the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, he enlisted as a private on board of the "Highflyer," under the American flag—the system having been recognized by an act of Congress. He was taken prisoner by the British and taken to the Bermuda Islands, where he was retained until released by an exchange of prisoners. Shortly after his return, he settled in York, where ever since he has been occupied at his trade as a cooper-smith. He leaves a large family of sons, all of whom are growing up, and a widow. It is related that when the "Highflyer" was captured, and the American flag torn down, Schlosser took a piece of it and wrapped it around his body in the face of his captors. He was always a patriotic and brave man, of strong national feelings.—York Press.

PRESBYTERY.—Carlisle Presbytery met in this place on Tuesday evening last—about forty delegates in attendance. Rev. Mr. Wray was chosen Moderator, Rev. Mr. Gordon Clerk and Rev. Mr. Davis assistant. A large amount of business was transacted. A call was presented from the church at Dickinson to Rev. David Gans, which was directed to be placed in his hands upon his connecting with this Presbytery.

The Committee appointed to re-organize the Presbyterian Church in this place made report, which was adopted. An adjourned meeting of Presbytery was appointed at Chambersburg on the 2d Tuesday of June. Rev. Mr. MURKIN, and Rev. Mr. SAMPLE were appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly, to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in June next, and Rev. Jos. Clark and Rev. John H. Clark, alternates. Riders to General Assembly—Messrs. Cleiden and J. T. Greene.

The next stated meeting of Presbytery will be in Bloomfield, Perry county, on the 1st Tuesday in October next.

Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday evening. The deliberations were of an interesting character—conducted with decorum and dignity. Rev. Mr. SIMS, Rev. Mr. SAMPLE and Rev. Mr. DAVIS occupied the pulpit at different times.

TELEGRAPH.—The Hanover Telegraph is a "free fact." The life was completed and put in working order on Tuesday last, when dispatches were sent over it. The first was from Mr. Wray, the operator at the Junction, congratulating the President and Managers on the completion of the line; and the next was a reply from the President, Geo. THOMAS, tendering the compliments of the Board to Mr. Wilson.

We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer that Mr. J. H. SHREVE, residing in that vicinity, (formerly of this county,) recently sold his fine Jack Tracors for three thousand dollars.

The Gas Pipes are already distributed through our streets, ready for putting down.

April Court commences to-day, and will most likely continue throughout the week.

Two columns of interesting political matter on first page. Read it.

At a meeting of the "Citizens' Band," held at their room, on Thursday evening, April 12, 1860, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. JAMES MARTIN, HENRY J. MYERS, PHILIP HEMLEN, JACOB F. BECK, and others, for the refreshments bestowed to the Band at New Oxford, on their way to Hanover, on Saturday, Monday last. Also to the Hanover "Silver Cornet Band," and the officers and members of the "Marion Riflemen," of Hanover, for their attention and courtesy when on our visit to their place.

Resolved, That in returning thanks to others we must not forget that man among men, T. McCARTLAND, (mine host of the "Central Hotel," who knows so well how to provide for his guests, and make them feel at home.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the papers of Gettysburg. C. H. ZIEGLER, Pres't. M. M. MILLER, Sec'y.

Here Know Nothingism.

The self-styled "People's Party" held a mass meeting in Philadelphia on the 17th ult., to ratify the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, which was made nearly a month before. This meeting was not like the spontaneous expression of popular satisfaction and joy that greeted the nomination of Henry D. Foster, immediately upon its announcement, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere throughout the State. It was an afterthought, prompted by the immense and enthusiastic Ratification Meeting held by the Democracy, two weeks previous, and called upon the spur of necessity, in the hope of counteracting the evident effect which that Meeting had upon the public mind. By dint of great puffing and blowing, and the promised presence of "Andy Curtin" himself, "Tom Corwin" and other great guns of the Opposition, a crowd was gathered. The first speaker was the Hon. David Taggart, or "Dave Taggart," as his party friends familiarly call him, one of the defeated competitors of Col. Curtin for the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. Now, Dave is an inveterate joker—he prides himself upon the faculty he possesses for making a jest of every thing and any thing; and would rather say a funny thing than a wise thing, at any time. The indulgence of this propensity often leads him into down-right vulgarity, and even to cast ridicule upon sacred things; but no matter—Dave will have his joke, cost what it may.—Well, when Mr. Taggart stood up to speak, something funny was expected of him, of course; so, after a few preliminary apologetic remarks, he cast about for a subject. Suddenly remembering that the 17th of March was St. Patrick's day, he thought him that it would be a happy coincidence—as the reporters say—to level one of his pointed shafts at the Irish citizens. So, after briefly outliving Henry Clay, and asserting that "he never would have been defeated had it not been for the ill-advised and deceived horde that were precipitated upon us from across the ocean," he undertook to be funny after the following fashion. We quote from the report of his speech, in the Inquirer:

"I only allude to that portion of them that do not eat meat on Fridays, (laughter and applause,) and have not been long enough in the country to know that the modern Democracy of these United States of America meant only freedom for trade, and not for man. I suppose some of you have heard of the mistake the Democrats of Indiana made two or three years ago, when they fixed a barbecue for a Friday. 'What day is the barbecue?' said a big Democrat from Ireland, 'by roasting beef on a day when two-thirds of the Democrats don't eat meat!'"

However, two-thirds were willing to lose their share of the meal for the sake of the loaves and fishes."

This vulgar attempt to make fun of the Irish, and to cast ridicule upon the Roman Catholic's conscientious observance of the discipline which his church enjoins in regard to food, was received—so the papers inform us—"with laughter and applause." We copy it, merely to show that the narrow, bigoted, and intolerant spirit of Know Nothingism, which would degrade the foreign-born citizen below the level of the negro, and proscribent men on account of their peculiar religious faith and practice, is still alive in the so-called "People's Party" which has taken the place of the Dark Lantern organization. They have been flatteringly endeavoring to gain the favor of adopted citizens, by hypocritical professions of regard for their interests; but they must be blind indeed, if they cannot see, under the Black Republican cloak, the cloven-foot of Know Nothingism, in all the hideous deformity that it displayed a few years ago.

The Pottsville Journal considered the Philadelphia Ratification Meeting of sufficient importance to demand the publication of its proceedings in an extra sheet. But, the editor, very directly, omitted Mr. Taggart's speech entirely. It was not suited to the neighborhood of Pottsville, where a hapless man to be a good man, "must not eat meat on Fridays."—Reading Gazette.

Amendment of the Tariff. After all the boasting of the Reading Journal and other Black Republican prints, that their party is the only one that can be relied on to favor a modification of the Tariff, it is coming out that the most serious opposition to this measure will be encountered from the Republican side of the House. A late dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, says:

"The friends of Morrill's tariff bill will be compelled to amend the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections of that bill, or they may lose the votes of the woolen manufacturers. This cannot be too quickly attended to. I learn that great exertions will be made to pass in the House this week, but as a large number of speeches will be made on the subject, it is doubtful if any result is produced in the House at so early a period as some of the sanguine friends of the bill expect. The Republicans from New England are not as favorable to the measure as their friends in the Middle States might wish, and it is feared that action upon it will be delayed until so late a period in the session that the Senate will not have time for its consideration."

Will the Journal please make a note of this, for the benefit of its readers, who are studiously kept ignorant of the fact that there are free-traders as well as among the Black Republican ranks, as among the typically Localists, who come in for so large a share of the Journal's denunciations.—Reading Gazette.

Barn Destroyed by Fire.—On Thursday week the stone barn on the farm upon which James M. Leister resides, in Washington county, Md., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, including 11 head of fine horses, 13 head of cattle, &c. The Hampton TB had many fine barns, was one of the largest and most valuable in the county, and belonged to the heirs of the late Frederick Ziegler. The stock was insured.

A terrible hurricane passed over the town of Urbans, in Ohio, on Monday. Several buildings were unroofed, others demolished, and much other damage done.

At what time of day was Adam created? A little before Eve.