

THE COMPILER.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1860.

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

- SENATORIAL ELECTORS: 1. Frederick A. Server, 14. Isaac Rocknow, 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16. John A. Allen, 4. John G. Bennett, 17. Joel B. Bauser, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford, 6. Chas. Kelley, 19. H. N. Lee, 7. Oliver P. James, 20. Josh. B. Howell, 8. David Schall, 21. N. B. Fetterman, 9. Joel Lattin, 22. Samuel Marshall, 10. S. S. Barber, 23. Wm. Book, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. H. D. Hamilton, 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, 13. Jos. Lintach.

Abolition Unfairness.

Since LINCOLN has been nominated, what purports to be a report of the discussions which took place between him and DOUGLAS in the great Senatorial struggle of 1858, in Illinois, has been announced for sale. This report is said to be anything but correct. The speeches of LINCOLN have been so changed and improved in style and sentiment, by his friends, that they cannot be recognized by those who heard them delivered, or read them in print immediately afterwards. A committee on revision has had them in charge.

A Bad Record.

ABRAHAM 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 100 acres of land to our gallant volunteers. He stood side by side with Corwin, in his denunciation of the army of the United States. Yet, the Republicans ask the people of this Union to elevate him to the Presidential chair. A worse defeat awaits him, than that which met the enemies of his country in the glorious struggle with Mexico.

In the tariff plank of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, the word "protection" is not once used. The resolution is but an enlargement of the clause of the Constitution giving Congress power "to provide for the general welfare," and the out and out free-trader may subscribe to it without yielding an inch, for it commits him to no protective policy whatever. The resolution was not at all satisfactory to the Pennsylvanians. The Chicago correspondent of Forney's Press says of them, that "having expected a cordial endorsement of their high tariff principles, they are disappointed and indignant at the vague and cold endorsement they have received."

The Gazette says the Democrats affect much "disgust" with the nomination of Lincoln. This is a mistake—the "disgust" is all on the part of Seward men. They went home from Chicago, by hundreds, "disgusted," mad, and grievous. One of them remarked to us that "old Abe" might be good at splitting "rails," but if he split all the railings of the friends of Seward before the 4th of March next, he would have his hands full. And we guess he was right, says an exchange.

Kicking in the Traces.—The Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) is in ill-humor at the Chicago nominations, and pronounces Lincoln "a comparatively obscure man on the Western prairies," and laments that expediency, with a prospect of success, should have prevailed over man worship, with a certainty of defeat.

The editor of the Lancaster Examiner, who was an ardent Cameron man, professes to be jubilant at the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but advises his Republican friends not to bet on his election! Sensible advice, that.

The Westminster Democrat hoists the name of JOHN C. BARKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, for President, and that of WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, for Vice President, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

A meeting was recently held at Newburyport, Mass., which was largely attended by leading Democrats. A resolution was offered instructing Messrs. Cushing and Williams to vote for Mr. Douglas at Baltimore. A motion to reject this resolution was voted down, when it was moved to strike out the name of Stephen A. Douglas, and insert that of Caleb Cushing, and this motion was carried and the resolution as thus amended adopted by a vote of three to one.

The Boston Courier, in speaking of the Republican nominations, says: "No selection of candidates could have been more unfortunate for Massachusetts. The women and children laugh at it. Still there was a salute of one hundred guns; but whether it was to signalize the death or life of the party, time will tell."

The same is the case here; it is jeered at, and sneered at, and laughed at by all sensible Republicans. They fired several guns on Saturday night; but there is neither enthusiasm, or decent respect.—Eric Observer.

Who is He?

Our Republican friends—the rank and file, we mean—have been sorely puzzled to find out who this man LINCOLN is, their leaders have nominated for President. For the benefit of all such, we quote the following extract from a speech of Senator DOUGLAS, when the two were canvassing Illinois for the Senatorship two years ago. It is about the best exhibit of the man and his antecedents we have come across.

Mr. Douglas said: "In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. Lincoln upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange country for our support—I a humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful in his occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. Lincoln is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in business and secretaries than in anything else.—[Laughter.]

But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy with him because of the up hill struggle he had in life. [Cheers and laughter.] He was then as good as telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling; he would run them at a foot race; he could beat them pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together, [laughter and cheers]; and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse-race or at a fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. [Renewed laughter.] Hence, I had sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1846, when Willard raised the Wilmot proviso tornado, Mr. Lincoln again turned up as a member of Congress from the Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, went called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition Black Republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglass, for the Republican party to stand upon. Trambull, too, was one of our cotemporaries."

Now for New York.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, alluding to the annoyance which the friends of Mr. Seward feel, and the indignation they express at the treatment which their ablest man received in the Chicago wigwam, says:—"Mr. Seward will not, of course, endorse the treachery of his party, by contributing to its success. Neither money nor enthusiasm will be brought out, in aid of Mr. Lincoln, by Mr. Seward's friends. Had Mr. Seward been nominated the hills of New York would have clapped their hands, and though the contest would have been such as to outvise the State, yet the Seward party would have had the heart, and courage, and means to meet it.

"The Democratic commentary on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, is that it takes the North West and gives up New York. All that is necessary for the Democracy to do, at the adjourned National Convention at Baltimore, is to nominate a man for the Presidency who will be sure of the 127 electoral votes of Democratic States, and be morally certain, as of New York.

Probably Pennsylvania can be won also. But the contest must be for New York. It would not be difficult to frame a nomination for the purpose, and which would secure this end."

There is no doubt that New York will be the battle field in the coming contest, and the Democracy of the Empire State are prepared for the fight.—Give them a man on whom they can rally, whose name will inspire confidence, and whose insignificance is not his strength, and they will make an onslaught on the enemy that will render victory morally certain. New York is a conservative State, and has a greater stake than any other in the character of the General Government. She will not give her sanction to the election of a man whose administration must, at the best, be a dangerous experiment. Her commerce and trade are too valuable to be risked upon the election of a sectional President. The Democracy have it in their power to obtain a most signal victory. They cannot be beaten by Abe Lincoln—strong as he is in the North West—they may beat themselves.—Eric Observer.

Hon. Edward McPherson, from the Adams and Franklin district, (Pa.) has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the Republican National Committee.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Well, and who, pray, has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the "People's Party" National Committee?—Volunteer.

The New Hampshire Patriot, heretofore favorable to Mr. Douglas' views of squatter sovereignty, comes out for the Tennessee resolution as one upon which all Democrats can stand.

Lincoln an Orthodox Abolitionist.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, says the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, while it is received cordily by the conservative and disengaged Americans, is cordially approved by the Abolitionists. Gov. Chase, of Ohio, in endorsing the nomination, said that although defeated himself, his principles triumphed in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at Chicago. Joshua R. Giddings commended the nomination of Lincoln on the spot where it was made. Even Mr. Seward, in the midst of his disappointment, writes that he finds in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory as if it had been framed with his own hands.

To show that these men have good ground for confiding in Lincoln's orthodox Abolitionism we copy below a comprehensive resolution adopted at the first Republican State Convention ever held in the State of Illinois. That body convened at Springfield on the 5th of October, 1854. It was called for the special purpose of organizing a new party and repudiating all former attachments. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed by the Convention, was composed of Abraham Lincoln, J. F. Farnsworth and Ichabod Caddick. The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and among them was the following, which we ask conservative men of all parties to read and carefully digest:

Resolved, That the times imperative demand the re-organization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names and predilections, we unite ourselves together in defense of the liberty and constitution of the country, and will hereafter co-operate as the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the administration of government back to the control of first principles; to restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free territories; that as the constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from labor, TO REPEAL AND ENTIRELY ABROGATE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW; to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists; TO PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF ANY MORE SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION; to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to exclude slavery from all the territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to prevent the acquisition of any more territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.

Frightened at a Name.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says that at their ratification meeting, on Friday night, the Republicans of that place carried a banner on which the names of Lincoln and Hamlin were displayed as the "People's nominees." The name of Republican was carefully avoided. Why are the Opposition ashamed of their true name? Was not the Convention at Chicago a Republican Convention, and was not Lincoln nominated as the Republican candidate? It is impossible for the Republicans of Harrisburg to deny this—and yet they dodge behind an alias—a worn out political deception. The same dilemma annoys the Opposition of Philadelphia, but they have adopted a different mode of extrication. Their ratification meeting was first called in the name of the "People's Party," but the absurdity of this struck them, so the next day the call appeared in the North American for a meeting to ratify the nominations of the "National Convention at Chicago."

This was hardly mending the matter, since Judge Jossop induced the Convention to strike the word National out of their appellation as a palpable misnomer. The absurdity of calling the party anything else but Republican is so palpable, that in the attempt to avoid it, many ludicrous blunders must necessarily occur. Why not show a little honest courage at once by manfully taking the name of Republican?

The President of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. George Ashman was eloquent at Chicago upon the subject of official morality. He animadverted, in unmeasured terms of reproachful severity, upon the impurities of the Administration. If ever there was a living exemplification of the Devil quoting Scripture, it was in the instance of Mr. George Ashman, in the painted sepulchre—except the wigwam—at Chicago. A cotemporary, commenting on his speech, asks:

"And who is this bold assessor? It is the same George Ashman, who, if we mistake not, testified, some two years ago, before a Congressional Investigating Committee, that he had received a little lobby fee of four thousand dollars for his 'free wool' lobby services in behalf of the tariff bill of 1857. \$4,000 to Ashman, \$5,000 to Weed, and an application from the Chevalier Webb for a furnished house in Washington, to be well stocked with provisions and liquors, by Lawrence, Stone & Co., in consideration of what Webb might do as a free wool lobby man, were all parts of the same job. And yet this incorruptible Ashman, of this precious lobby fee, is the man who publicly denounces the corruptions of Mr. Buchanan's Administration!"

Hon. Edward McPherson addressed a slim Republican meeting in York on Thursday evening last.

The Tariff Bill, suggested and urged by Mr. Buchanan, was passed in the House of Representatives by a decisive vote. The members from Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, voted in the affirmative.

The Democratic Platform.

We clip from the Louisville Courier the following very clear and satisfactory explanation of the state of the question in relation to a platform, in the regular Charleston Convention, at the time of its adjournment to Baltimore. It is from the pen of Robert McKee, Esq., one of the accomplished editors of that paper, and who was one of the secretaries of the Convention:

The exact condition in which the Platform was left by the Charleston Convention seems to be in doubt. An Illinois exchange, perhaps unintentionally, says the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, and the Southern delegates withdrew because the minority report presented by the members of the committee from the slaveholding States, was rejected. And the Lexington Statesman, whose editor is usually so well informed, gives the minority report, including the second resolution and the preamble thereto, as having been adopted by the Convention.

Three reports were made. That of the majority of the committee, through Mr. Avery, of N. C., their Chairman, affirmed the Cincinnati platform, as amended, and the doctrine of protection of slave property in the Territories, defined the rights of a Territory in regard to admission into the Union, and the constitution, when admitted, and contained resolutions in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, of protecting naturalized citizens, whether at home or abroad, and of such aid as can be constitutionally given to the Pacific railroad. The minority report, presented by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and taking the same position on other subjects, instead of the resolutions reported by the majority, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, contained the following preamble and resolution: That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories. Still another report—the Cincinnati platform "pure and simple"—was made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. The last was presented as a substitute for the minority report, and, as such, was rejected by the Convention, whose vote against it thus indicated that they preferred the report for which it was proposed to substitute. Then the question being on the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for that presented by Mr. Avery, the resolution and preamble above quoted were struck out by a decided vote, being a Douglas defeat. The balance of Samuels' resolutions were adopted; and thus a direct vote on the majority report was prevented, and the platform, as it now stands, containing nothing positively objectionable, altogether ignores the great questions which now agitate the country. The just demands of the Southern delegates for a recognition of their rights in the Territories, and of the duty of the Federal Government in relation thereto, not having been complied with, a portion of them withdrew from the Convention, and the balance retired for consultation. The result of this consultation was that the "Tennessee resolutions," which have heretofore appeared in our columns, with one explanatory of the two-third rule, were offered by Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, as the "ultimatum" of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The explanatory resolution was adopted. The other, in regard to the platform, laid over one day, under the rule. It was not acted upon before the adjournment, and will, unquestionably, be called up at Baltimore, and it is to be hoped, passed. The platform, consequently, is not yet perfected. As far as it goes, nothing erroneous or objectionable is in it. The Tennessee resolution, when added, will satisfy the people of the slaveholding States, and guarantee justice to all.

The Slavery Territorial Question.

The great and prolonged debate in the U. S. Senate upon the caucus resolutions reported by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was brought to a close by that body on Friday week, when they were finally adopted by votes generally of nearly two to one, and in the instance of the most pointed of the whole series—the fifth resolution—there were but two votes recorded in the negative out of the whole body of Senators. Thus we now have an authoritative semi-official exposition of the doctrine of the Democratic party on the subject of congressional and territorial power over the subject of slavery. The resolutions were adopted seriatim, by the votes subjoined, as follows:

1. Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the federal government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with a view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the constitution, and that the States so interfered with, under their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the constitution was formed—and by necessary consequence tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Vote—yeas 36, nays 19—Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Kennedy, of Maryland, voting with the majority, as well as Pearce, of Maryland, and Pugh, or Ohio, (the latter a Douglas Democrat,) also Clingman, of North Carolina.

2. Resolved, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the constitution, by which it was recognized and constituted an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of

the Union, in relation of this institution, can justify them, or their citizens, in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

Vote—yeas 36, nays 20—the only change being the addition of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in the negative.

3. Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members; and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

Vote—Yeas 36, nays 18—the negative being reduced by the absence of the votes of Messrs. Grimes and King.

4. Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

Vote—35 yeas, 21 nays—the affirmative being reduced one in number by Mr. Pugh giving his vote in the negative.

5. Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend the resolution by adding the following: "Provided, That it is not hereby intended to assert at this time that it is the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery." This, as well as one or two other amendments, were rejected—but another by Mr. Toombs, to add at the end the words "within the limits of its constitutional power," was adopted.

This fifth resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 35, nays 2. The sixth and seventh resolutions were also agreed to, as follows: 6. Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and that they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

whose cool and cautious sagacity would perhaps restrain him within the bounds of moderation, so soon as he reached the summit of his ambition and he felt the weight of a vast responsibility pressing upon his shoulders as President of thirty-three united States.

In fine, the Republican leaders have done their party such irreparable mischief at Chicago that it only remains for the Democrats to unite upon a good candidate in order to have a walk over the course in this State, to say nothing of other Northern States, and to carry the election in November by a sweeping majority.

LOCAL NEWS.

We are requested to state that the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the German Reformed Congregation at Flora's Church next Sabbath morning—preparatory services on Saturday morning previous.

HORSE KILLED.—During a thunder storm on Wednesday last, a horse belonging to Mr. SAMUEL DEARBORN, of Straban township, was killed by lightning in the field. The young man engaged in ploughing corn with the animal, had intended to leave the field for the barn because of the threatening character of the approaching storm, but before reaching the barn, the horse was struck and instantly killed. The young man escaped with slight injury, one of his arms being somewhat bruised.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a heavy thunder storm which passed over our place on Saturday afternoon last, Cridler's Church, in the vicinity of town, was struck by lightning, demolishing "the chimney, ran down the inside wall, struck a stove and then spread in all directions through the Church. Rev. J. Martin was conducting preparatory services at the time. The Church was filled with people, all of whom escaped serious injury except Mrs. Cyrus Schweigert and Mrs. Frederick Wagner, who, it is hoped, will recover in a few days. The congregation may be better imagined than described.—Westminster Sentinel.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The large barn belonging to the heirs of Thomas Craighead, dec'd., in South Middleton township, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Eight fine horses perished in the flames, and a quantity of grain, hay, straw, farming implements, &c., were also consumed. It is believed the barn was set on fire.

In compliance with an order of Court, the voters of Dickinson township held an election (at the Stone Tavern,) on Saturday week, to decide for or against a division of the Township. The contest between the friends and opponents of division was quite lively, and 522 votes were cast. When the ballots were counted, it was found that the friends of the division had carried their object by 64 majority. So old Dickinson is to be divided into two townships, to be called Upper and Lower Dickinson.

THE PENAL CODE.—Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, who have not posted themselves in the Revised Penal Code of Pennsylvania, adopted at the late session, have a fact to learn, but that code their powers have been materially circumscribed. In future, a list of criminal offences, hitherto punishable by them, can only be punishable by the Courts. The list of offences whose adjudication is removed from the power of the Aldermen, comprises arson, rape, mayhem, robbery or burglary, and in all such cases bail can only be received by the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or one of its Judges, and the Mayor or Recorder of City. As this is the letter of the code Section 7, page 53, of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, parties interested should remember the fact.

PROPERTY SALES.—On Tuesday last ISAAC B. SMITH, Esq., sold the following lots at Public Sale, all within the Borough limits: Lots. Purchasers. Price. 6 acres 37 per, David Ziegler, Jr., \$32 00 per acre. 4 " 118 " Rev. J. K. Miller, 45 00 " 3 " 75 " " " " 40 00 " 14 " 15 " Rev. J. Ziegler, 37 00 " 47 " Robert McCurdy, 40 00 " 9 " 42 " J. White, 30 00 " Lot near Ger. Ref. Church, R. McCurdy, \$231 00 3 Lots and Barn, corner Washington street, S. Heist, 1505 00 1 Lot on Railroad, 235 00

The Detroit Free Press says that many leading Republicans from New York, who passed through Detroit on their return from the Chicago Convention, after the nomination of LINCOLN, wore SEWARD badges. On the cars, repeated cheers were given for SEWARD—not a word was said for LINCOLN. The train which conveyed the New York Delegates to the Convention, over the Michigan Central Road, was met at every station with enthusiastic crowds of people, with bands of music and artillery,—silence reigned supreme on their return. The outward passage was a grand triumphal procession, for the people then thought that SEWARD would be nominated almost unanimously—the return was like a funeral.—The Michigan Southern train bearing the Ohio and Indiana delegates met with nearly as cold a reception. A few people were gathered at some of the principal stations, but no enthusiasm was manifested. Every attempt to get up a cheer for LINCOLN was followed by hearty cheers for SEWARD.

The Republicans are making themselves rather ridiculous about those rails of Abe Lincoln's, and are actually buying them up at \$10 a piece! A person in Cincinnati, it is said, has paid \$20 for a pair! The farmer who owns the fence from which they are taken makes an excellent thing of it, which is all right. Let the faro go on! Let a committee of Black Republicans be appointed to ransack Mr. Lincoln's lumber rooms for his old clothes and boots, and then let these precious articles be carefully laid in a pile and made the shrine of Black Republicanism. The devotees of that party would consider it a privilege, no doubt, to kiss Mr. Lincoln's too, and only a less honor to handle his old boots. What excites this grovelling spirit of pretended adoration for a man who was day before yesterday only a common-place country politician? It is the passion for office. The Republicans look now upon Lincoln as the man who may have the dispensing of all the patronage of the Federal Government, and there is no depth of servility, therefore, to which they will not descend before him, striving with each other which shall creep in the most despicable attitudes of adulation.

Mr. Lincoln, himself, appears to be satisfied that the Chicago Convention made a poor choice. In his reply to the committee, which officially announced to him his nomination, he remarked that he wished the nomination "could have fallen upon some one of the far more eminent and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention." The friends of Seward, Bates, McLean, and others, will undoubtedly sympathize with "the most available" in his wish.

Mr. Johns, a delegate at large at the Chicago Convention from Iowa, walked 150 miles to reach a railroad, that he might be present at the Convention.—Exchange.

This reminds us of a remark we heard a Seward man make on his return from the Chicago "convention." He said that he had nominated "old Abe Lincoln" for President, in company with a man named Hanks, he had once split 3,000 rails in a year—that he supposed the Convention would have nominated Hanks for the Vice Presidency, if he had not unfortunately died before rail-splitting became a qualification for the Presidency—and, he had no doubt, four years hence, the party would drag out poor old John Johns, who walked one hundred and fifty miles bare foot to attend the Convention, and nominate him for the same high office. If splitting 3,000 rails twenty years ago entitles a man to a Presidential nomination in the Chicago "convention," the first statesman of the age, then walking 150 miles bare foot to a Republican Convention ought to be good grounds for a nomination in 1864. And having "split his mind" of this, the disciple of Seward subsided.—Eric Observer.

The St. Joseph Journal of the 10th states that Mr. George Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached that city yesterday, on his way home. He was captured by a band of Camanches while on his way to California in 1847, thirteen years ago, and was just escaped from them. There were but three of the party captured. One, George Richardson, of Schuylkill, and Peter Demy, of Dauphin county, Pa., both of whom were afterwards burnt out of the stake for attempting to escape from the savages. After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians, he was made a medicine man, and in that capacity did a great deal of good among them, preaching to them, and has succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promise that he would return that they allowed him to depart, and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead.

Two Thousand Bushels of Trout at One Haul.—The fisheries on the Eastern Shore of Virginia have been remarkably successful this season, so that quantities having been taken that it has been found impossible to preserve them; the consequence is that large quantities have been carted up on the adjacent farms as manure. At one haul last week two thousand bushels of trout were pulled up. The seine stopped in six foot water, and it being impossible to land such an immense quantity, the seine had to be opened that a portion might escape. One-half of the bushels pulled ashore. This occurred in Northampton.—Norfolk Day Book.

Sayors and Hoonan will not fight again. It has been arranged by their friends that each is to have a bell, and Sayors to retire from the ring altogether.

Judge Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Richmond on Thursday last.