sion. Among his Legislative associates were

John A. Dix, Michael Hoffman, David R.

Floyd Jones, George R. Davis, Lemuel

Stetson, and Calvin T. Hulburd. The

Democrats at that time were in the ascen-

dancy in both branches of the Legislature,

and the great measure of the session was

Michael Hoffman's celebrated bill in rela-

tion to finances, which was supported and

Mr. Seymour took an active and sympa-

was an important and exciting one, the As-

sembly being agitated with acrimonious con-

tests, chiefly springing from contemplated

opposition to the administration of Gov-

ernor Bouck. The leaders in the debates

of the session were Mr. Seymour and Mr.

Hoffman, the recognized leader of the Leg-

islature in 1842, and a formidable antagonist

in debate, but Mr. Seymour appears to have

won not only the plaudits of his political

associates, but the praises of his constituents

likewise. The session of 1845 opened with

a changed spirit, based upon the victorious

election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency. At

the outset of this session. Mr. Seymour was

triumphantly elected, despite a violent fac-

tional fight, which seriously threatened his

prospects. One of the prominent and im-

portant events of this session was the elec-

tion of Daniel S. Dickinson to the United

a leading and active part. He also engaged

to the call for a convention to amend the

Mr. Seymour's legislative career was brought

For the succeeding five years, Mr. Sey-

mour was not prominent in public life, hav-

ing resumed the practice of law in the City

of Utica. By the action of the Legislature

of 1850, providing for the enlargement and

improvement of the Erie Canal, and appro-

printing the revenue of the State in contra-

vention to the provisions of the Constitu-

tion, Mr. Seymour again assumed a leading

resisted this effort to override the provisions

first time, placed in nomination for Gov-

ernor of this State, in opposition to Wash-

ington Hunt. The result of the election

was, for Seymour, 214,352 votes: for Hunt.

In 1852, Mr. Seymour was again placed

in nomination by the Democratic party, in

opposition to Washington Hunt (Whig) and

Minthorne Tompkins (Free Soil), with the

Seymour.....264,121 | Tompkins....19,290

Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected

over two competitors as the chief executive

officer of the State. His administration of

State affairs, as generally conceded, was

rendered by ability, tact, and good judg-

ment. While occupying the gubernatorial

chair in 1852, he vetoed the notorious Maine

law, and the correctness of his views as to

tuary laws was subsequently fully established

by a formal decision of the Court of Ap-

In 1854 Mr. Seymour was nominated by

the Democracy for re-election, with Myron

H. Clark (Republican), Daniel Ullman

American), and Greene C. Bronson (Hard

Shell Democrat), as opponents. The fol-

Seymour.....156,495 | Ullman122,282

Clark 156,804 | Bronson...... 33,850

In 1862 Mr. Seymour was for the fourth

time placed in nomination for Governor of

this State by the Democrats, against General

Wadsworth, the Republican nomince. The

Wadsworth.....295,897

Mr. Seymour was thus for the second

time elected Governor of this State by the

result of the election was as follows:

lowing was the result of the election:

214,614. Mr. Seymour having been de-

feated by 262 votes.

following result:

peals.

Hunt.....239,736

that have since distinguished him.

NUMBER 22.

Bloomsburg Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

WILLIAMSON II. JACOBY. TERMS.—82 00 in advance. If not paid within SIX MONTHS, 50 centradditional will be a rged. On Nopaper discontinued until all are arages are paid except at the option of the editor. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Campaign Song.

AIR-Susannah.

Our fathers made a government, And fixed it up all right; The people then were all content, Their taxes were so light: The Democrats then had the rule, The laws they made were just : They also had another rule—"In God we put our trust." CHORUS-Then our taxes Were so very light, We always had the cash on hand

To pay them off at sight. While Democratic men did rule, Our income was so great, We had a "surplus revenue To give to every State; The people then were rich and gay, With plenty were content, And every patriot did pray, God bless the government.

THO.—Then our taxes, &c. Now Radicals have made a debt More than we can figure, And they will make it bigger yet In Bureaus for the nigger; For now one half of all we make With plow, or spade, or axes, The government is sure to take

In the way of taxes.

Cno.-Now, high taxes Are daily growing bigger: We pay a million every week To feed the idle nigger.

But working men of every class Have now made up their mind To give the Radicals a pass,
And leave them all behind It will be done now, you may bet The buttons on your coats: Then we will pay the nation's debt With legal-tender notes.

Сио.—Then our taxes
Will be so very light.
We'll always have the each at hand To pay them off at sight.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Sketches of the Democratic Candidates.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, in the year 1811, and is consequently 57 years of age. The family to which Mr. Seymour belongs is descended from Richard Seymour, who was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. Major Moses Seymour, the fourth lineal descendant, served in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently represented Litchfield in the Legislature of Connecticut for seventeen years. Of his five sons, Henry Seymour, father of Horatio. was born in 1780. He removed to Utica, in this State, served in the State Legislature with signal ability, and was for many years Canal Commissioner, occupying a prominent position in the politics and legislation of the State. One of his brothers was a distinguished member of the United States Senate from Vermont for twelve years. Hon. Origen S. Seymour, for some time Representative in Congress from the Litchfield District, of Connecticut, was the son of another brother named Ozias. The the power of the Legislature to pass sumpmaternal grandfather of Mr. Seymour, Colonel Forman, served through the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey line.

Mr. Seymour received a liberal and thorough education in the best institutions of the State. His instincts and preferences naturally led him to the study of the law, which he pursued with great vigor and industry. He was admitted to the bar when only a little more than twenty years of age, and at once commenced the practice of his profes sion in the city of Utica. The death of his father, however, soon afterwards devolved although from his youth, as were his ancestors before him, he had always been strongly attached, through sympathy and taste, to the Democratic party. In the fall of 1841, when not thirty years of age, Mr. Seymour consented to the use of his name as a Demcoratic candidate for Member of Assembly. Although the Whigs were at that time largely in the ascendancy in Utica, Mr. Sevmour was triumphantly elected by a large majority. In the Legislature Mr. Seymour handsome majority of 10,752. After an ment as a campaigner. In the great march at once took a commanding position upon able administration of two years, he was, in of Sherman to the sea, General Frank P. I crats, only shows it is right.

of the State, engaging in the leading de- against Reuben E. Fenton, by whom he was

bates with great fervency, and assisting defeated. At the National Democratic Convention largely in shaping the legislation of the sesheld in Chicago in 1864, Mr. Seymour was with great unanimity chosen its President, and how ably and efficiently he discharged the duties and responsibilities of that important position, the records and history of the Convention will indisputably show. Since that time Mr. Seymour has delivered many powerful Democratic speeches in various parts of the country, entering each successive campaign in this State with his

passed by the Democrats. In the success of accustomed vigor, fearlessness and efficiency. this measure, which was destined to restore At his home in Utica, as well as throughthe depreciated financial credit of the State, out the State, he is esteemed and respected with that fervor that springs only from .true. thetic interest, displaying for the first time friendship. He has been from early boythe forensic ability and oratorical power hood a faithful and energetic member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the interest of In the spring of 1842 Mr. Seymour was which he has labored earnestly to promote, elected Mayor of the City of Utica, despite both as an individual member and a leader the continued hostility and opposition of the in her legislative councils. He takes espe-Whigs. In the fall of 1843 he was again cial interest in educational establishments elected a member of the lower House of the and in the Sunday school, whose usefulness Legislature, and was re-elected to, and and influence he labors zealously to promote served in the same position during the sessions of 1844 and 1845. The session of 1844

PRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

The gallant soldier and statesman, who

has been nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, and who will year. In his twentieth year he graduated at Princeton College, and removed to St. and gallantry of our candidate for the Vice- in this city, about 4 o'clock Sunday morning coped with him successfully, and to have Louis, Missouri, and there began the study of law, in which profession he made rapid tory of the great civil war as one of the first progress. In 1845, being then in his twenty-fifth year, he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains with a party of trappers ful occurrences. He bade farewell to his for the improvement of his health, which had failed somewhat, owing to close pursuit induced by his friends to enter the contest of his studies; and on the breaking out of enue Collector of Missouri in March, 1866. for Speakership, to which position he was the Mexican war, Blair joined the force un- His nomination was rejected by the Senate. der Kearney and the gallant Donephan in His popularity in the West is very great, and will not be surprised to learn that the New Mexico, and served as a private soldier | His past record insures him success. - New until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1848, like his father, Francis P. Blair, States Senate, in which Mr. Seymour took Sr., he gave his support to the Free Soil party, and in a speech delivered at the Court with fervent spirit in the discussion relative House in St. Louis, contended against the extension of slavery into the Territories of Constitution, but voted against the bill prothe nation. In 1852 he was elected from viding for that measure. With this session | St. Louis county, Missouri, to the Legislature as an avowed Free Soiler, and he was re-elected in 1854, though Thomas H. Benton, the Congressional candidate of the Free Soilers, was beaten. In 1856 Mr. Blair was returned to Congress from the St. Louis district, over Mr. Kennett, who had defeated Colonel Benton two years before. In 1857 he delivered an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives in favor of colonizing the black nonulation of the United States in Central America. Mr. Blair was position in State politics, and most earnestly also an editor and writer on the Missouri of a constitution so recently adopted. On eral Blair was a firm and fast friend of An-Democrat at one time. The father of Genmeasure, he was that year (1850), for the was wont to play on the knees of Andrew Jackson in the White House. His father was at that time editor of the Globe, in Washington. In 1860 Mr. Blair contested the seat in Congress of Mr. Barrett, from the St. Louis district, and soon after was returned to the House, after which he resigned his seat. In 1860 General Blair made a speech in Brooklyn in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and also delivered a speech at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, in June, 1861, in favor of strong war measures, hinting that General Scott was rather a slow campaigner. Mr. Blair was very assiduous in raising volunteers in St. Louis, and was the first volunteer of the State of Missouri. He raised the first regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and acted as its Colonel, albeit he did not hold a commission as Colonel of the regiment. A difficulty arose between Colonel Blair and General Fremont, and Colonel Blair was unjustly placed under arrest by that officer, who was commander of that department. This arbitrary measure of General Fremont's aroused great excitement in St. Louis, where General Blair was universally known and respected, the journals of that city taking part in the quarrel at the time. President Lincoln ordered Colonel Blair to be released from arrest in September, 1861, thereby causing a great feeling of relief to the numerous friends of Colonel Blair in St. Louis. He was again arrested by General Fremont, but finally released after considerable trouble and newspaper discussion by both parties. Colonel Blair rapidly rose as a soldier and became one of the most skilful Generals in the Western armies. On the 22d of May, 1862, General Blair commanded a division in Sherman's attack on Vicksburg. The brigades of Ewing, Smith, and Kilby Smith composed his division. Frank Blair had the honor of leading the attack in person, five batteries concentrating their guns on the rebel position. The attack was terrific and was repulsed. As the head of the column passed over the parapet, a dense fire of musketry swept all its leading files. The rear of the column attempted to rush on, but were driven back. Here, by the bad management of Grant, Blair was not supported, as the supporting division were too far away to give him assistance. At the

the great questions involving the interests | 1864, nominated for re-election, this time | Blair commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps, the finest corps of the whole army. He crossed the Ogeechee near Barton, and captured the first prisoners. His divisions laid pontoons across the river, and the two wings were thus united before Savannah. His division was the first to march into Savannah. From Savannah the Fourteenth Corps was taken by water to Pocotaligo. whence it threatened Charleston, while Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry marched up the Augusta to Sister Ferry, threatening an advance on Savannah at Tallahatchie. Blair waded thro' a swamp three miles wide with water four feet deep, the weather being bitter cold. Here the Seventeenth had another fight and lost a number of killed and wounded, but drove the rebels behind the Edisto, at Branchville. The army then directed its march on Orangeburg. Here the Seventeenth carried the bridge over the South Edisto by a gallant dash, Blair leading his men, as usual, up to the battery's mouth, which was covered by a parapet of cotton and earth extending as far as could be seen. Blair threw Smith's division in front, while his other division crossed below and carried the bridge after a hard fight. A half a dozen men of Blair's corps were the first to enter Columbia. The Seventeenth Corps. however, were not guilty of the burning of this city, as have been charged. At the certainly fill that office, was born in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the march quaint old town of Lexington, Ky., Febru- up to Richmond, the Seventeenth were enary 19, 1821, and is now in his forty-eighth | gaged heavily. It is not necessary to go further into detail of the glorious services

Presidency. His name appears in the his-

soldiers of the North. His life has been a

romantic one, and full of strange and event-

troops, July 24th, 1865, in an effecting ad-

dress. He was nominated Internal Rev

York World.

What Pennsylvania Owes to Horatio Seymour. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania the wildert alarm prevailed all along the border. No one can ever forget the scene which was presented in Harrisburg, at Lancaster and Every available means of locomotion was being thrown off struck a stone by the road called into requisition. The railroads were crowded with the fleeing multitude, and bur- his horses, who started, pulling the capsized thened beyond precedent with the goods cage with them and dragging it over the and chattles which were being sent northward and castward to places of supposed up a terrific roar, which frightened the safety. Every turnpike and bye-rode was horses, increasing their already rapid speed. alive with horses and cattle, which were Fortunately the horses broke from the wabeing led or driven to the mountains or elsewhere out of reach of the enemy. In the hauled up by one of the advance teams. most earnest terms Governor Curtin called The affair created much excitement as it could be marshalled for her defence. In the meantime help, efficient help came from dered it let down again until the tamer who the fiend has, during that time, been seekother quarters. The Democratic Governors | had the cage in charge could be sent for, | ing an opportunity to ruin the girl mentionof New York and New Jersey promptly In letting it down a part of the cage caught ed above, and not until Sunday evening last it is to have the priceless gem of a good name sent the organized militia of those States to the leg of one of the whelps, badly jamming did he carry into effect his terrible premedithe front. No one can forget with what it. Hitherto the lioness had paid no atten- tated crime. The particulars, as far as we carnest cheers the New York militia were tion to the men gathered about, but when have been able to gather them, are as folgreeted as they passed through Lancaster to the whelp set up a cry of pain, the mother lows: On Sunday evening last, the 28th the defense of our State Capital. No one in Pennsylvania would have dared to impeach the loyalty of Horatio Seymour in those trying days, when thousands of the New York militia, fully equipped and promptly sent forward by the man who is now the Democratic candidate for President, were hailed with blessings by those to whose hearts the coming of the foe had stricken terror. Then even the most malignant radicals blessed the name of Horatio Seymour, as in their flight they met the soldiers he had sent to defend their persons and

No man in Pennsylvania has a right to speak of Governor Seymour except in terms of admiration and respect. Governor Curtin know how to appreciate the loyal and patriotic action of Horatio Seymour of New York and Joel Parker of New Jersey, and in a speech in Philadelphia he publicly thanked them for their promptness in responding to his call for assistance. Before any Pennsylvanian dares to express a single doubt as to the perfect loyalty of Horatio Seymour he should remember that nearly ten thousand of the troops sent by him to the defence of this State were in Harrisburg ready to meet the foe, before a single company raised in our State had left their homes. No man who has any regard for truth will dare to call in question the perfect loyalty and exalted patriotism of that great statesman, who is now the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. No Pennsvlvanian could do so without standing before the world convicted of being at once an ingrate and a base and malignant liar.-When the State was invaded, when our homes an property were in danger, he promptly came to the rescue. For that Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude which she will delight to repay with interest in November. - Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE Radicals are shouting loudly over the fact that the Democratic platform and capture of Vicksburg Blair's division parcandidates are assailed by such English ticipated, and did the heaviest fighting in newspapers as the London Times. When Sherman's command. It was at this time that Grant pronounced Frank Blair to be were these journals ever pleased with anythe best volunteer general in the United thing that promised good to the United States? Have they not always been against States Army, an opinion that was fully sustained by his conduct in action and his judgus? The fact that the Democratic party is assailed by the organ of the British aristo-

Oh! lay her gentle in the mould, Cover her o'er— She from her bed so dark and cold Will come no more! Hushed now forever in her song,

So touched with fire; Fain would I still its strains prolong On mem'rys lyre.

Ye gentle gales, that breathe of spring Flits o'er her grave, And when ye balmy oders bring, Gives as she gave,

Oh. nurse the willow-tree that weeps O'er her sweet breast : Oh, nourish each fond flower that keeps Watch o'er her rest.

Then soft and fragrant summer breeze, Her grave come nigh. And linger 'mong the cypress-trees That o'er her sigh. Ye brightest stars of shining spheres, Smile from above: Thou rosy morn, thy dewy tears

Weep o'er my love.

Oh, weep then at thy dawning hour, When none is near;
Oh! fill the chalice of each flower With one pure tear. So should they drop upon the ground

From flow rets' eyes
They'll fitly consecrate the mound Neath which she lies.

A Most Exciting Scene.

Cage of Wild Animals Upset on the Road-They Create a Scene-An Ele-phant and Half a Dozen Camels Coved

On Saturday night Bailey & Co.'s Circus and Menagerie concluded its engagements left for Watertown. The teams drove along slowly, only caring to reach Oconomowoe on Sunday night, have a good rest and drive into Watertown Monday morning. About 12 o'clock yesterday the teams left the junction of the Watertown and Waukesha pikes and struck the Pewaukee road. Those of our people who have driven on this road know the very bad condition the road is in, train master urged extra caution on the part of the teamsters. He had just passed along the line, waking up the sleepy drivers and warning them, when it is supposed the driver of the team containing the cages of the lioness and her whelps, fell asleep, for the planked road, careened and fell into the broughout all the Southern tier of counties. ditch by the side of the road. The driver side, injuring him so badly that he let go rough road. The animals in the cage set upon the able bodied men of Pennsylvania was learned through the scattered line, and lives a Mr. Lonkton, a man of prominance, to enlist in the militia, and come to the res- the other teams closed up to it in order that a farmer, his wife and several children, one

> who was near the cages at the time, says aginable. All the beasts in the capsized cage were yelling and striving to get out, became frightened and were uttering tokens utmost alarm, requiring the efforts of the prostrate van, and it was left, while word was sent to the rear teams to push forward ious drivers stood in fear that every moment the now furious beasts would break out of their cages.

> As soon as word came to the band wagor the camels and elephants were urged forward, and came up on a quick trot. But no sooner had the animals attached to the wagon come within the sound of the lion's voices, than they exhibited the most abject fear. The elephant threw up his trunk and blew a terrific blast - a blast that startled all-even those who had before exhibited no signs of fear. Its keeper bravely kept by its side and attempted to quiet its fears, but the massive animal was thoroughly alarmed. It seemed to be insane, and its vells were full of agonized fear-filled with terror. The camels startled—some attempted to break from their harness, while others fell down flat, all uttering a peculiar cry.-The band men leaped out, and while the keepers of the animal wagons looked after them, it was found that the lions must be quieted, or there would be a scene beyond the control of all. About this time

the cage. The beasts had become so ex- Interesting and Valuable Curicited now that they scarcely noticed him, but made redoubled efforts to get out into the open air. Had the tamer at this time lacked a courage that seemed akin to utter recklessness the beasts would no doubt have years ago by the Scottish people, and known succeeded in making their escape. Without as the "National Covenant of Scotland." fear he went to the cage, and very soon discovered the cause of the fury of the mother. He called the attendants of the team to his aid, but they were scarcely to blame when they did not care to venture too near. Two or three of them came and with the assistance of levers, separated the pieces of the cage so that the whelp extricated his foot. The mother, her suspense relieved with the release of the whelp, ceased her yells, and again commenced licking the wounded foot. The other lions seemed not entirely satisfied, and rather to enjoy the confusion they were creating. Reaching through the ventilator the tamer struck one of them as heavy a blow as he could with a short iron, bar, which seemed to send some reason into his head; and when the order came for him to move, he and his companion went into their own apartment, ceasing their howls, but keeping up a low, indignant growling, like dogs. Observing this, the men came forward and raised the wagon to its place, fastening up the cage where it was broken, and the horses being attached, the team

While this was being done it seemed as if the band team would more than fill the bill which the lion family had attempted. in martyr blood, they triumphed in the Although the sound of the lions voices could | cause of freedom, and left a legacy to sucno longer be heard, its effects was felt on ceeding generations, which to us was never the camels. Their keeper had detached more sensibly enjoyed than in the present them from the carriage, and had succeeded in getting them a few rods away. They now of the name of Henderson, into whose made no effort to escape, but lay down pantgrandfather's hands it came when he was ing through fear, and apparently oblivious to everything around them. The monster elephant, also detached, seemed to be in a quandry as to what he should de. He slashed his trunk against his side with a dull but loud "thud," and then raising it in the air blew blasts upon it, before which all the trumpets of the band were as nothing .-Just then had his elephantship knew his strength there is no doubt he would have made it felt. But by soothing and coaxing he was at length quieted, and again attached his wagon, in passing over a bad place in to the wagon. The camels were aroused at length by kicks and blows, and the strange animals moved on, trembling in every joint,

Girl of Fifteen Years Outraged by a Negro – He cuts Her Throat and Leaves her for Dead.

[From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald.] road leading from Lagrange to Newark .--Within about seven miles of the latter place sprang up in anger. This set the whelp to ult., the little girl went into a skirt of timuttering most plaintive roars, when the ber near the house to drive home the cows. rage of the older became terrific. It dashed She had passed out of sight of the house to the whelp, began licking it, and at the but a short distance when the negro made same time uttered those loud roars which his appearance, and committed the foul the peaceful shadows of death, the denarthave made it so famous. Becoming enraged | deed of ravishing her after which he drew | ed victim of his envy, to hold him up to the at its treatment, it dashed to and fro in its a two-edged dirk from his bosom and pronarrow limits, throwing itself with full force | ceeded to cut the child's throat. He sucagainst the sides of the cage. A couple of ceeded as he supposed, in killing his victim, hate. lions in an adjoining apartment became ex- then adding a few stabs in each breast, and cited over the scene, and not only added to one near the collar bone, he left her to the break down the barrier between the two that part of the country, and the first inti- lineament of the arch-fiendof perdition .eages. A gentleman living at Pewaukee, mation the horror stricken parents had of Rev. Z. Fuller. what happened their child, was her presence the scene was one of the most startling im. | in a gore of blood, reeling into the house. She told what had taken place, and after summoning medical aid, search for the newhile those in vans, which had halted near, | gro was instituted, though without avail. until Tuesday afternoon, when a little boy, of alarm in their peculiar manner. The brother of the ruined child, came across horses, too, of all the vans exhibited the him in Marion county, near the residence of Mr. Randolph. The brave boy, drawing a drivers to look after them. Until some help revolver, leveled it at the monster's head. arrived, nothing could be done with the ordered him to proceed in front in the direction of Monticello, at which place he succeeded in arriving, and placed his prisas rapidly as possible. Meanwhile the anx- oner in the hands of the proper officers.-The negro is now in jail.

> GRANT MEETINGS WON'T DRAW .- The Radicals attempted to get up a Grant meeting in Norristown last week, and had flaming bills posted and the loudest kind of a call in the newspapers for days previous. The appointed evening came, but the people came not. Less than half a dozen politicians gathered in the hall, and, after waiting for an hour after the time set, they sneaked off without attempting even to organize a meeting. The same evening the Democracy fired a salute of 100 guns in the public square, in honor of Seymour and Blair, and a large and enthusiastic crowd gathered to witness the proceeding. Except in the large cities, the Radicals have not been able to get up a meeting, and even then the attendance has been wonderfully slim. Unless the party rouses itself the Democratic candidates will have nothing to do but quietly to walk over the course. - Lancaster Intel.

-New counterfeit fifty cent pieces have made their appearance. They ore splondidthe lion tamer came up, and hastened to ly executed, and will easily deceive.

A wonderful old document is at present in Canada, being nothing less than the skin or parchment signed two hundred and thirty The substance of the deed is written in a firm, beautiful hand, almost unique in its kind; the signatures of the noblemen, including the famous Montrose, and many of the others, are very distinct, as also arc those obliterated in the blood of their subscribers, while the whole parchment is in a good state of preservation. This celebrated old document is without doubt a relic of the troublous times which gave it existence.-No era of Scotland's history claims more interest or presents greater charm than the memorable year 1638, when on the 1st day of March, its vigorous and high-minded people, oppressed by restrictions on their religious liberty, and roused to resistance by the attempts of the King and his ambitious prelates to violate their consciences by foreing upon them a liturgy utterly opposed to their Presbyterian notion of simple worship, rose up en masse, and with unanimity of views and feeling unparalleled, subscribed the national covenant of Scotland. The covenant survived the crisis that called it forth. For the following fifty years the principles which produced a generation of heroes found their nobles exponents in the lives and sufferings of their sons. Purified age. For the past seventy years the docu-

The Coward Traducer.

ment has been in the possession of a family

the senior Cameronian Pastor in Scotland.

The existence of the document is well known

in the United Kingdom, where in most of

the principal towns and places it has been

shown.—Montreal Gazette.

The midnight assassin, who stealthily breaks in upon the sanctities of the private home of a family, and thrusts his stiletto into the heart of slumbering innocence, is no greater villain than he who assaults his neighbor's good name-invades the hallowed courts of the emple of his well deserved and hard earned fame-breathes blight and mildew upon his spotless reputation-and leaves in his tortuous track, the slime and venem of the basilisk.

The sentiment has been most truthfully and graphically enunciated, that he who The Lagrange papers are filled with the can choke the sweetest flowers of social love, letails of a brutish outrage committed by a and taint them with disease—and in the hot blooded young buck of a negro upon a paradise of earthly bliss, where the plants gon, and before going a great distance were farmer's daughter, near that place, on the of virtue flourish, spread the malaria of moral desolation-the poison of hatred and distrust-who gladly would were it possible, crush his neighbors character to dust-grind to powder every vestage of his public honor cue of the Commonwealth. The call met the attendants [might render assistance, of whom is a girl of fifteen years. For about and private value, and build upon the ruins account of his strengous opposition to that measure he was that year (1850), for the drew Jackson; the General, when a child, before the unorganized yeomen of the State its place, it was found that the cage of the per colored negro working for him, and, others to prove his own purity—is neither than the cage of the from subsequent arents that have transpired man nor heavy but a heartles demonwith a hearty response, but days elapsed Upon attempting to lift the wagon back to eighteen months the farmer has had a cop- -who can write infamy upon the brow man nor beast, but a h

> Those who have seen their dearest interests tampered with, who have known what sullied by the pestilential breath of cold unpitying slander, there best can say, the caluminator has no heart, no conscience, no soul! If the lightnings flash ever darts from heaven to strike the guilty down, it will blast the hones of murderers such as these.

> But bad as is the vile defamer of the living, yet far worse, is he who exhumes from gaze of the world, as a target at which to hurl the pestiferous shaft of his malignant

In such a monster there is to be found no trace of the immage of God; but in room of the confusion of their roars, but strove 2 care of the beasts of the forest. He left this, is seen ever appalling and disgusting

> CALLING FOR NEGRO SENATORS.-The Philadelphia Post, the most ably edited Republican paper in the State, commends Charles Sumner's letter which calls upon the Negro Legislature of South Carolina to send at least one of their own race to the U. S. Senate. It says:

> "At a time when many men calling themdiency of giving the colored man a vote, and quite ignore his cligibility to public office, it is inspiring to hear the noble utterances of Mr. Sumner in his letter to a member of the South Carolina Legislature.

That is a clear and unequivocal endorsement of Sumner's proposition. The Post is logical in its arguments. The silliest fools in all this land are those Republicans who scoff at negro equality and yet continue to act with a party which is pledged to that as the grand cardinal principle of its political

THE Radical platform is represented by a white man lying upon his back, with a ponderous pegro kneeling upon him, and on the negroe's shoulders Grant stands with a cigar in his mouth. On the top of Grant stands a robust man, holding a bundle of Government bonds.

JOHN PHŒNIX once said, that when, from the deck of an out-going steamer, he shouted to a friend, "Good bye, Colonel," two-thirds of the crowd raised their hats, and said, 'Good bye, old fel. Takkar yerself."

"When a fellow is too lazy to work." says Sam Slick, "he paints his name over the door and calls it a tavern or grocery, and makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself."

Although this election resulted in Mr. seymour's defeat, it demonstrated very satupon him so great responsibilities in connecisfactorily his unwaning popularity with the tion with the settlement of the family estate, people, and his certainty of success with the as to require the most of his time and attenparty united and working for the candidate. tion, obliging him, much against his wish. At the conclusion of this contest. Mr. Sevto relinquish the practice of his profession. mour agair, resumed the work of his profes-The death of his wife's father, the late John sion at Utica. In everything apportaining R. Bleecker, occurring about the same time, to the success of the Democracy he took an added to his numerous cares in the adjustactive and sympathetic interest. He atment of important property interests. Some tended National and State Conventions with of the best years of Mr. Seymour's life great regularity, and was always accorded a were absorbed in this work, but no doubt his leading position in the councils of the same. mind was being schooled, as it could not At the National Democratic Convention at otherwise have been, for the graver respon-Charleston, in 1860, he was proposed by the sibilities and duties that were to come in Southern delegates as a compromise candiafter life. Up to this time Mr. Seymour date between Douglas and Breckinridge, but had acted no prominent part in political life, owing to the opposition of the New York delegation his name was withdrawn.