Friday, June 22, 1860.

tony as God allows the vital curs rent to flow through ny veins, I will never, never, wiver, by word or thought, by mind or wift, aid In admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the Everlasting curse of HUMAN BOND-AGE."-HERRY CLAY.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

> OF MAINE. ELECTORS.

HON. JAME	S LOPPORK <sup>4</sup>
Hon. Thor	ias M. Hows,
DIST	Disr.
- 1 Edward C Knight.	14 Ulysses Mercur.
2 Robert P. King.	15 George Brissler.
3 Henry Bumm.	16 A. B. Sharpe.
4 Robert M. Foust.	17 Daniel O. Gebr.
5 Nathan Hilles.	18 Samuel Calvin.
8 John M. Broomall.	19 Edgar Cowan.
	20 Wm. McKerman
8 Levi B Smi h.	21 J. M. Kirkpatric
	22 James Kerr.
	26 Rich'd P. Robert
	24 Henry Souther.
	25 John Grier.
13 Francis Penaiman.	
,	

ron governor, ANDR W G. CURTIN. OF CENTRE COUNTY.

we "" LINCOLN CLUB. A regular meeting of the LINCOLN CLUB will be held at the Wigwam (Glass' Row), on TO-MORROW EVENING

at 7½ o'clock. JOHN M. GREGG. Carlisle, June 22, 1860. President.

The Herald for the Campaign.

We will furnish the Herald, to clubs, or individual subscribers, from the 1st of July until after the Presidential election, for 50 cents a copy. - Send on your names in advance of the date, the present political cumpaign involves important issues, and it is the duty of our friends to aid us in the dissemination of doctrines which all admit, are closely interwoven with our prosperity and well-being as a nation. Again we say-Send in your names.

The Herald of last week-immediately under its editorial head-contained a life-like likeness of its candidate for President. Mr. Lincoln, it seems, always carries his trunk with him, and also wears boots — Volunteer.

Exactly so, neighbor. His trunk is ready packed for Washington; and his boots are copper toed, so that Democrats who are lazy to move on the 4th of March next, will have to look out for their latter end.

### THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Lincoln Caub, of Carlisle, is now permanently organized for the campaign, by the adoption of rules, the election of officers, and securing a "Wigwam" for the regular meetings of the club, which are held every Saturday evening. Arrangements are also in progress, to secure a supply of newspapers and documents for the accommodation of visitors, as well as members of the Club.

It is also suggested, that our friends in the

different townships throughout the County, should get up similar clubs as auxilliary to the club in Carlisle, and in this way secure a thorough organization of the party. It must be evident to every one, that it will require constant, energetic work, to carry this county at the next election. Although we have gained partial success in this county heretofore, we have no cause to indulge in the game of Those against w as active in their efforts, as they are unscrupulous in their means, and a triumph on our part, can only be achieved by commencing the political campaign early, and conducting it with vigor. If the principles and policy of the People's Party, are properly disseminated we must succeed in the end. Our platform contemplates the perpetuity of the Union in greatness, and power, and the prosperity of our people in enlightened liberty and social advancement. In the great issues now before the country, no state has a deeper interest than the Old Keystone. For years, the Democratic party has hung upon her skir s like an incubus, clogging her progress, obstructing the development of her resources, and denying protection to her working men; and it is time that her sons should rouse up to their true interests, and by united action, achieve a victory in Pennsylvania that will be as lasting as it will be beneficial.

Now is the time for action! Read and circulate the documents. Form Lincoln Clubs in every section of the county, and let every man consider himself enlisted for the campaign.

## THE PROSPECT.

So far, we have every reason to be satisfied with the enthusiasm with which the people have entered on the campaign; they never evinced more determination to carry their purpose than at present, and consequently, our prospects for electing Lincoln, Hamlin and CURTIN, are of the most cheering character.

The democrats are shorn of their strength; the corruptions exhumed by the Covode invostigating committee, are of such a nature; so clear in proof, and so damning in guilt, that they dore not go into the election on their record; and if the people are true to themselves, democracy will be as surely wiped out in 1860, as it was in 1840. The following calculation from the New York Tribune, is entitled to considerable weight.

From every section and through every channel, we have cheering advices with regard to the Presidential canvass. Men of widely-di-verse traditio-s, prepossessions, and sympa-thies, concur u the assurance that the right chord has been touched, a substantial union chord has been touched, a substantial union of the Opposition secured, by the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. In no State that voted for Fremont and Dayton is there a serious doubt of a Republican triumph in November. These give us 114 Electoral Votes, to which—Kunasa being most unrighteously then after Managata (a new State) will conkept out -- Munesota (a new State) kept out—At since out is a new State) will cer-tainly add 4, making 118. We shall need 84 more to elect Lincoln by the People; and for these we shall have to look to the following

States:
New Jersey,
Ponnsylvania,
Oregon,
To all

Every one of these we believe Lincoln and Hamilu will carry, and we do not despair of adding Delaware to the list, making their Electeral Vote 178—to 125 for all others. Thus far, we have not counted on a division of our opponents, but assumed that they will put their best foot foremost and give us the best fight that is in them. If they divide, or stay divided, and run two rival tickets, the contest will be over before it is fairly begun,

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Road the advertisement of Dr. San-FORD a Liver Invigorator.

大學學 医克勒氏性 医克拉氏

THE DOUGLAS MEETING.

Assuming that our Democratic friend are governed by the love of principle rather than men, we should judge that Squatter Sovereignty, qualified by Dred Scott doctrine. was in the ascendant last week, at least. Moved by a keen sense of the wrongs already committed upon it, in the person of Judge Douglas, its representative at Charleston, nd those about to be perpetrated, as they apprehend, at Baltimore, many of them met ogether in the Court House, on Thursday of last week, and by manly resolution, speech and indignant protest, made known their abhorrence of the men and the trickery employed, to defeat his nomination. The demonstration was more feeble than formidable as to numbers. It was strong enough however, to satisfy us that the doctrines for which Mr. Douglas is contending, are not truth, that slavery does which Mr. Douglas is contending, are not truth, that slavery does altogether friendless in our community. We speak of the principle rather than its representations of the principle rather than its representations. sentative; because we are unwilling to be-lieve in the unworthy motives, which ill ratified undor the opnatured and less eager democrats have assign erations of the Conglied for the movement—that it was the man States." and the office, rather than the cause, that | Henry Clay's Speech in | called them together. One of the speakers arrested our attention

by the way in which he accounted for the rickety condition of the party. According to him, it results from the intermixture and to him, it results from the intermixture and contamination of old-line Whigs, and their free admission into the Democratic brotherhood, without trial or voucher. Ignoring the agency of the administration in the premises—its hatred and hostility to Douglas, and its attempt to dictate it was said that and its attempt to dictate, it was said that or any reasons which the errors and disorder underwhich the party is I may now laboring, originate in this fatal mistake; n the view of the speaker, if we followed the random range of the narrative correctly, there would have been smiling peace and concord, good will and loving kindness at Charleston, had it not been for the seduction of Gov. Bigler from his integrity, by a treacherous old line Whig of Philadelphin; and that both the seducer and his victim stood by in the hatching of the treason, and offered congratulation rather than rebuke. From all this we dissent as unjust and cruel to the deluded men, who on many trying occasions have come forward to the rescue of the party in its sinking fortunes.

That deserters are slippery fellows, and need to be watched, we all know, but we are very sure their capacity for so much michief soverated. True, indeed, there are living examples of apostates, at present occupying high places in the Democratic ranks, on whom the expiring throes of the party may be justly charged; but if we comprehended he denunciations of the speaker, the deserters to whom he referred, were neither the President of the Convention nor the President of the United States. We do not gainsny the fact, that among the many thousand who have been led astray, there may, now and then, be found a wandering and dangerous traitor, as in the case referred to-we object to it that it does not warrant the con clusion. But whatever may be said of the speaker's logic, it is better than his reckonng. Votes are essential to the successful duration of all parties-the Democratic as well as the Republican and Americanvotes withdrawn from one and given to the other, count twice—loss on one side and gain on the other. Such is our arithmetic, and but for its operation on an extensive scale. n the year 1856, Democracy, in its modern

aspect, would not now have "A local babitation or a name," on any spot north of the Potomac. There is a sense, however, in which the intermixture of whig with Democrat is prejudicial and possibly that is the sense in which the speaker meant to be understood; that is when it enlarges the circle round which, the

spoils are to be distributed. Squatter sovereignty, in itself, is not the bugbear many persons would have us believe Undisturbed in its operations we feel assur ed it would give freedom to the territories Fettered as it is attempted to be, by the declaration of the Judges of the Supreme Court t is nothing more, nothing less, than Negro sovereignty, controlled by southern masters. So regarding it and seeing that Mr. Douglas is willing to take it thus trammeled, we are at a loss to divine what it is that keeps the emocracy of the North and South apart, unless it be for the reason given in a late speech of Senator Benjamin-want of confidence. The objection is to the man; and this, we think, will be fatal to his nomination, and fatal to the hopes of our too-hasty democratic friends.

Greely's Letter to Gov. Seward. The private letter written by Horace Greely to Gov. Seward in 1854, of which so much as been said, is published in a late number of the Tribune. It merely discloses the fact, that Mr. Greely had worked for Gov. Seward and the party, and was afterwards neglected. when he thought his services merited reward. Mr. Greely is not the only editor who having held the ladder for others to mount into office. has been well kicked for his pains; nor will he be the last. In the editorial, remarks which accompany the letter referred to, Mr. Greely

"If over in my life I discharged a public duty in utter disregard of personal consideration, I did so at Chicago last month. I was no longer a devotee of Gov. Seward; but I was equally independent of all others; and if I had been swayed by feeling alone, I should I had been swayed by feeing alone, I should have, for many reasons, ppeferred him to any of his competitors, "Our personal intercourse, as well since as before my letter herewith published, had always been frank and kindly, and for President: and I acted in full accordance with my deliberate convictions. Need I add hat each subsequent day's developments have tended to strengthen my confidence that what I did was not only well meant but well done?

"THE CHAIR OF STATE."-The ingeniously constructed chair, manufactured by Mr. J. D. Meese, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and sent to the Michigan delegation at Chicago, to be pre-

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—The chair which you de onception of the maker is a pretty, a patriotic

and a national one.
Allow me to thank both you and him much, for the chair and more for the sentiment which pervades its structure.
Your obedient servant,

The chair, is composed of thirty-four varies ties of timber, representing the scribed upon the several pieces respectively. The two main posts of the chair are Hickory and Ash, in commemoration of the "Old Hero" of Tennessee, and the "Sage sof Ashland," of Kontucky. Kansas, with her affliction, is represented by a limb of "Weaping Willow" and in a similar manner appropriately throughout the whole. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CLAY AND LINCOLN. It is very much the fashion upw for the principles of Henry Clay, as honest, en-

in the Lauisville Journal.

Compare the following passages from Henry Clay's speeches in the Scnate in 1850, with the parallel sections from the Chicago platform, which we extract from a communication

Platform.

Section 7th Chicago

that the Constitution

the United States is

Section 8th Chicago

Platform -- Last Clause.

or a territorial legis-lature, or of any indi-

vidual, to give legal

Henry Clay's Speech in Section 8th Chicago the Senate, 1850. Platform. "I take it for grant- "The normal con ed that what I have dition of all the terri

the Senate, 1850.
"I must say that the idea that to instantia upon the consum-mation of the treaty, the Constitution of the I may possess, that I hardly know how to meet it."

Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, 1850. ling to stand aside and actment one way or the other to lay off the territories without the Wilmot Proviso on the existence to slavery in one hand, or without any territory of the an attempt to intro-duce a clause for the introduction of slavery into the territories while I am for reject the other, I must say that I cannot vote for nny express provisio ecognizing the right

o carry slaves there." Now in these, both alike, we have the three fundamental principles laid down: Pirst, that slavery does not exist primarily in the territories by law, and as a consequence that freedom does. Secondly, that the Constitution does not carry it there. Thirdly, that it should not be legislated there.

The Senate took up the Tariff Bill, on the 15th inst., and by a vote of 25 to 23 postponed the consideration of it until December next Mr. Bigler and Mr. Latham, being the only democrats who voted against the motion.

Mr. Hunter favored the postponement under the plea, that no financial necessity existed for any change in the revenue system. Mr. Bigler opposed the motion to postpone.

"He disputed the correctness of the data assumed by Mr. Hunter, who, he thought, had shown no little dextority in seeking to turn the attention of the Senate from the public expenditures as they are, by adverting to what it was expected they would be when the tariff of 1856 was passed. During the last three fiscal years the expenditures had constantly exceeded the income of the Government, and the real question before the Senate was not simply whether the tariff bill should be postponed, but whether it was better to revise our revenue system or to run still further in debt." Mr. Bigler opposed the motion to postpone.

revenue system or to run still further in debt.' As a matter of course, the democratic Senaors decided that it was better to run in debt. than pass a bill that would be likely to confer a benefit on Pennsylvania; and therefore, with these two exceptions, they voted in favor vote of Mr. Bigler, as having been thrown once, on the side of justice to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, we honestly believe that his vote was a mere sham, to make capital for Foster's election : well knowing, when he voted, that the bill would fail; we have the best evidence of this, in the previous opposition of the democratic party to protection, from the destruction of the tariff of 1842, to the present time. The motto of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842," was a base political fraud, by the democratic party, on the people of Pennsylvania; and their political record ever since, discloses a stendy hostility to any measure of protection to the working men of Pennsylvania, and warrant us in saying that their advocacy of a tariff now, is mere pretence to assist in carrying their candidate at the next election; and when the proper time where it belongs, and hold these political demngogues to a strict accountability for their

#### trickery and deception. The Political Frauds of 1856.

The vote of Pennsylvania, in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in 1856, is a beautiful communetary on the text for so many political speeches-the purity of the ballotbox. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American under the date of the 18th inst., says :-The Covode Committee have in their pos-

session over two hundred of the naturalization papers which were manufactured in Walnut street for the Presidential election in 1856. and by means of which, and certain door" operations, the State was carri operations, the State was carried for I was never insensible to his many good and. Mr. Buchanan. Over six thousand of then I was never insensing to his many good and, some great qualities, both of head and heart, some great qualities, both of head and heart, lederal office holders. Some wors distributed that he should be the Republican candidate under the franks of democratic members of under the tranks of democratic members of Congress, who claim to be ignorant of this flagrant abuse of their privilege. They were circulated largely in Philadelphia, but per-sons were hired to procure names to fill up the banks. The committee had not time t pursue this, inquiry as thoroughly as it de-serves, but onough is revealed to satisfy every impartial mind that Pennsylvania was Messe, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and sent to the Michigan delegation at Chicago, to be presented to the Republican nominee for President, has been sent to Mr. Lincoln, who.responds as follows:

Springfield. June 5. 1860. man of the committee, during the 'canvass. As the vouchers were destroyed, the public My Dear Sir:—The chair which you designed as the "Chair of State," is duly at hand and gratefully accepted. In view of what it symbolizes, might it not be called the "Chair of State and the Union of States?" The were the recipients. The venal jobbers in needed to suppose where it went, and who were the recipients. The venal jobhers in votes, in political organization and in forged papers are pretty well known, and no whitewashing process can cleanse their infamy.—
It is intended to exhibit the fraudulent, naturalization papers throughout the State, that future frauds upon the ballot box, through this agency may at least be partially arrested.

Tetary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief of Tennessee, and the "Sage sof. Ashland," Probably before the election in November many in Carrier and in a similar manner appropriately tion. In 1856 not a single paper, in the State throughout the whole.

The probably before the election in November many in the same position and in a similar manner appropriately tion. In 1856 not a single paper, in the State throughout the whole.

The probably before the election in November many in the same position and in a similar manner appropriately tion. In 1856 not a single paper, in the State ted in some staid proposals, is hereby centure.

How, Grong Asnaur, President of the Committees wently and the said proposals, is hereby centure.

The probably before the election in November many in the best of the probably before the election in November many in the said in a similar upon proposals for constructing machinety for the United States, the said Martin at that time being pecuniarily interested in some staid proposals, is hereby centure.

How, Grong Asnaur, President of the Committees wently and the said proposals, is hereby centure.

The probably before the election in November many in the said in a similar upon proposals for constructions of future ages.

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THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The discordant elements of democracy met ofatia Tournals (after based, this wift all in Bonventon at Baltimore, last Monday, the the harm they could during his life) to laud 18th. To prove that there are no "Sundays the principles of Henry Clay, as honest, and in Revolutionary times?. Caleb Cushing, the taken to New York, to go through the same lightened and patriotic. Porphys. it may be President of the Convention, gave notice that round of sight seeing and dissipation, and the pine consolation to them now to know that he would issue tickets of admission to the deleon the slavery issue, Lincoln and the Repub. gales, at his room on Sunday, from 9 till 5 o'lican party stand precisely where Clay stood clock

The Convention met and organized at 12 Front street Theatre. The house was landsomely fitted up, the stage and parquette arranged so as to accommodate the delegates, reporters and officers, the upper part of the Theatre is left to be occupied by the public.

The normal con The chairman, on taking his seat, addressed he Convention in which he referred to the position of the Convention and, the business before it, at the time of its adjournment at found to be absent. A discussion took place in regard to certain delegates who had received no tighets of admission; when a motion was made that all the members of the Charles ton Convention be admitted to sents on the "The new dogma floor by the President. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, pending which the President decided, on the question slavery into all or any of the Territories of being asked for information, that the gentlemen whose names were on the roll, as member dangerous political of the Charleston Convention, were entitled heresy, at variance with the explicit proto recognition as members, precisely as if the Convention had adjourned the day before.

A test of admission was then proposed in the shape of the following resolution. Resolved, That the credential's of all per ons claiming seats in this Convention mad vacant by the secession of delegates at Charles-ton be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said Committee is hereby instructed ns soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats, with the distinct understanding, "And we deny the authority of Congress however, that every person accepting a sent in this Convention is bound in honor and good aith to abide by the action of this Convention and support its nominations.

> This gave rise to amendment on amendment and provoked a violent and lengthy discussion until the adjournment. At the evening session, the debate on the

admission of delegates was resumed. At the adjournment, three separate propositions were pending before the convention. The first was a recognition of the right of all who were delegates at Charleston, to take heir seats in the adjourned convention at Baltimore. This was amended so as to refer the claims of all delegates to vacant seats, to a committte on credentials, and exacting as a preliminary to the admission, a pledge to abide by the action of the Convention The third proposition was to admit the delegates rom the secoding States, where there are no ontesting claimants, and refer those which are contested, to the committee on credentials SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order at 10 'clock; the three propositions before the conention were so modified as to form the fol-

lowing resolution.

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention, made vacant by the accession of delegates at Charles ton, be referred to the committee on creden tials, and said committee are hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to scats.

Which was ununimously adonted and after some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

### EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock, but as it was secretained that the committee on oredentials, could not report that night, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning. Later in the evening, a public meeting was held in the Theatre; the only speaker was an old gentleman from Mississippi, who stated in President of the Convention. tion adjourned until Wednesday morning. Lathe course of his remarks, that the reason of of postponement; and while we chronicle the the difficulties in Convention, was, that every who had taken part in the proceedings had been for twenty-five years, a defamer of

Gen Jackson. The committee on credentials were in session most of the day, and at night, and have had rather a stormy time. A difficulty occured between Mr. Hooper and Col. Hindman of Arkansas, when Hindman struck Hooper in the face, and then drewhis pistol, Mr. Hooper also prepared to draw a weapon, but the members of the committee interfered, and prevented any further violence; although a duel between them is looked for, as soon as the Convention is dissolved.

A dispatch dated 121 o,clock on Tuesday night. Contains the following:

A difficulty of a personal character has occurred between two Virginia delegates, the next election; and when the proper time and a hostile meeting agreed on. One of comes they will vote flat against it. What a the parties is supposed to be Mr. Yost or beautiful commentary on the tariff resolutions. The name of of the Reading State Convention! Let the the other is unknown? The particulars are carefully concealed, but it is known that people of Pennsylvania fix the responsibility | Carefully concealed, but it is known that | Mr. Prfor was sent for as a friend to one party, and arrived to day.

Rumor says a meeting has been arranged

for to morrow, from the fact of Mr. Pryor's sudden arrival.

A Dispatch of yesterday says: "It is now certain that there will be a break in the Convention, on the admission of the Douglas del-egates from Louisiana." Among the Secoders is said, there will be ten from Pennsylvania under the lead of Senator Bieler.

# THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

On Wednesday the 18th inst. a majority of have solemnly declared that the conduct of the President and Secretary of the Navy. in the distribution of contracts, for the purpose of influencing elections, was in violation of law. corrupting in its tendency, injurious to the

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sauction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government. Resolved, That the contract made by the

THE JAPANESE.

After being feted and made , the recipients of numerous presents and attention in Philadelphia, the Japanese Embassy, have been cities to out do each other bid fair to be "killed with kindness."

The demonstration at Philadelphia, concluo'clock A. M. the place selected being the ded with a grand torch light procession by firemen, which was got up in good style, and gave evident pleasure and astonishment to the Japanese, as it marched past the Continental Hotel.

The reception at New York, was an immens affair, the crowd througing Broadway, was estimated at from two to three hundred thousand, the military turned out to the number. of about six thousand, The Japanese are Charleston, and urged the importance of har quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel, which, mony in their deliberations. The vote of the on the night of their arrival, was illuminated States was then called, and some delegates with three thousand venetian lamps; their from Pennsylvania Delaware and Connecticut apartments are sumptuously furnished and the Japanese are said to be much gratified. They expect to sail for home, about the first week in July.

The great event in the fashionable world of New York, now on the tapis, is an entertainment to be given by Mrs. James Gordon Bennett to the Japanese Princes ; it : is to take place at Fort Washington, the country resience of Mrs. Bonnett. Three thousand invitations have been sent out.

DEATH OF GEN, JESSUP.—Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jessup died of paralysis at Washington on the 10th inst.

Gen. Jessup was born in Virginia in the year 1788, and entered the army in 1808, as a second lieutenant of the seventh infantry, and his subsequent military history is suc-cinctly described as follows: So rapid was his promotion, that in 1812 he was Brigade Major and Acting Adjutant General to Briga-dier General Hull: In 1813 he was Major of the ninteenth infantry; transferred in 1814 to the twenty fifth infantry as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814. In November of the same year he was breveted Colonel, for gallant conduct and distinguished skill in the battle of Ningara, on the 25th of July, 1814, in which

o was severely wounded.

On the reduction of the army in 1815 he was retained in the first infantry. In 1817 was Lieutenant Colonel of the third infantry. In 1818 he was appointed Adjutant General In 1818 he was appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel; and the same year Quartermaster General with the rank of Bigadier General; and was breveted Major General in May, 1828, for ten years' meritorious service. He was assigned to the command of the army in the Creek nation, Alabama, in 1836, and succeeded Gen. Call in Florida on the Staff Description 1826. in Florida on the 8th of December, 1836; was wounded in action with the Seminole was wounded in action with the Indians, near Jupiter Inlet, on the 24th Jan uary, 1838; and was succeeded by Col. Z. Taylor on the 15th May, 1838; whereupon he returned to the duties of his department, with distinguished abilty.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Lin-coln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, MAY 18, 1860. To the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Ill. Sir: The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in Convention at Chichgo, have this day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of Presi-dent of the United States, to be supported at the next election; and the undersigned were appointed a committee of the Convention to apprize you of this nomination, and respect-fully to request that you accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompanies this

In the performance of this agreeable duty-we take leave to add our confident assurance that the nomination of the Chicago Convenwill be ratified by the suffrages of the people

Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY 28, 1860. Hon. George Ashmun. Pres. of the Repub. National Convention Sin: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you pre-sided, and of which I am formally apprized n the letter of yourself and others, acting as committee of the Convention for that, pur-

The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompanies your letter meets, my approval, and it shall-be my care not to ny approvat, and it shall be part.

Violate or disregard it in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Provi-Imploring the assistance of Divine Provi-dence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony, and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co operate for the practical success of the principles declared

y the Convention. Your obliged friend and fellow citizen

A similar letter was sent to the nominee for the Vice Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

Mr. Hamlin's-Acceptance WASHINGTON, MAY 30, 1860.
Gentlemen: Your official communication of the 18th instant, informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had, by a unanimous vote; selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

Those resolutions enunciate clearly and

two to one in the House of Representatives, have solumnly declared that the conduct of They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my enter-ing upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be taithfully and cor-dially sustained.

public service, and dangerous to the public safety.

The question before the House, was on the consideration of the resolutions reported back from the Committee of the consideration of the resolutions reported back you. to the mambers of the Committee of the co from the Committee anthe expenditures in the Navy Department at the last session, and laid over. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 119 to 50 1 and are as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge my earnest endeavor intilituity to ciscuarge them, with a just regard for the rights of all. It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain

ver 23, 1866, with William C. N. Swift, for the delivery of five oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution, by the Secretary of the Navy, of the patronego in the form a State which has been used to man, comes from a State which has been called the control of the Navy, of the patronego in the control of the Navy, of the patronego in the control of the Navy of the patronego in the control of the Navy. Resolved, That the distribution, by the second retary of the Navy, of the patronage in the Navy yards among members of Congress, was destructive of dicipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

The rights of free labor have there been vindiated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguished Illinois, one of service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy; by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment, by the Secretary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief retary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of the board of engineer, as a member of the board of engineer.

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH. lince the Marshals commenced taking the urmises as to the increase of our population since 1810; many supposing that the popula-

4879 A corresponding increase would give us in 1860 a population of about 5000. From what we have heard of the enumeration of the two

CUMBERLAND, VALLEY INSTITUTE .he pupils of this flourishing Institution, located at Mechanicsburg, will give their second annual exhibition, in the M. E. Church on Thursday the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The exercises will consist of addresses and orations in English, Latin, French and Gernan, interspersed with music by the Keystone Cornet Band of Mechanicsburg. We understand that the exhibition last year was very nteresting, and the present one promises to be equally attractive. We are informed that Prof. Mullin's connection with the Institution will cease at the end of this session, having disposed of it to the Rev. O. Ege.

Vards, this will be about the amount.

CARLISLE PRESBYTERY. - At a late ession of this body at Chambersburg, Mr. Geo. F. Cain of Shippensburg was recognised as a candidate for the ministry. Mr. Cain was admitted to our bar some time ago, as a practising attorney, and we congratulate him that in leaving the profession, he has chosen the more peaceful walks of the Gospel.

An Accident.-James Halbert, oung man employed at the Foundry of Garlner and Co. was working on Monday, at a lathe near the fly wheel, when by the slipping of a wrench in his hand, he lost his balance and was thrown on the strap, between it and the wheel, and in this way was carried through a hole some eighteen inches wide, round the wheel and up about twelve the grape vine, is not only new, but of the highest importance. Every grape grower, the has but a single vine, should have a copy, particularly as it can feet, when he fell, to the floor. No bones were broken, but he was severely, though we are happy to add not fatally injured. His escape from a horrible death was a mira-

THE MARKET .- The advance of the season, has had its usual effect on our market. and the crowd of people that now throng the display of roast and steak, veal, spring-lamb and mutton; outside, piles of vegetables greet us on all sides; even the ladies hold their peas, the rich rolls of golden butter, so redolent of ils appearance, and in a few weeks the larvest inventions.

The "Seientific American" is published once a week, 'nut brown maid," with visions of fancy dry-

Beef sells at 8 to 10, mutton do. - venl 6 to 10, spring-lamb 121-butter 12, eggs 14, mear-kase 6 to 8 cents per quart, and dutch cheese is rated "according to its strength,"ceas 30 cents per peck, beans do. strawber ies 10 to 15 per quart, cherries 6 to 8, other articles as per-quality and quantity. We hope soon, to have the melon-choly pleasure of noting the arrival of cantelopes.

THE PIO-NIC AT GREASON .--- A delightful entertainment was given by the Marion Select School, at Greason, to a number of invited guests on Tuesday the 12th inst. and we regret that other engagements prevented us from accepting an invitation to attend. time for ladies to commence their subscripti We understand it was a very pleasant so. It taking a magazine, they come clves to a late hour. Marion Select School, is under the charge of Prof. F. M. L. Gillelen, uccessful instructors in this county.

Pic-Nic .- The annual Pic-Nic for the benefit of the M. E. Church, will be held exchanged shots at Marshy Point, by which at the Meeting House Springs, on Saturday one of them was wounded in the shoulder. the 30th inst. Tickets 50 cents.

The object of the congregation, in getting up this entertainment, is to raise funds due for repairs; the spot selected, is one of the most beautiful locations in the vicinity of the town, and the entire arrangements will be under the control of an efficient board of Managers. Those who attend, will not only be contributing their mite to a good cause, but will receive full returns for their money, in a day brim-full of pleasure.

LECTURE ON UTAH .- Miss Helen M. Presser has delivered two lectures here, on the subject of Mormonism. She represented berself as the daughter of a man who had emigrated to Utah, and finding that he had been deceived, made his escape with the loss of all be was worth. She is now lecturing with two objects in view; first to raise means for the support of her parents; and second, to expose the degrading and demoralizing influence of and man, and utterly revolting to the calight-Mormonism on those who are weak enough to become converts to their greed. become converts to their creed.

Miss Dresser is an interesting young lady, and delivers ber lectures with case and ability.

tempting to break into a house there. High near him, that was about scalping another of Constable Bentley tried to arrest them, but

turned out. After some time a force went

which two of the soldiers were out, but not Times of Perry, the sermons were loaned to the worth by another party.

Cown and County Manters. Mad Don Excitement. Forseveral days great excitement has prevailed in New Comberland and vicinity, caused by the appearance of mad dogs. At that place and New Market a number of dogs and hogs, known to ensus of the borough, there have been many have been bitten, were killed, and a war of extermination is waged against the whole canine race. Two hogs, belonging to Col. tion of the borough now, would be found to Jacob Haldeman, were shot; and a horse, valexceed 6000. The inhabitants of the borough | ued at \$125, the property of a gentleman near Fairview, was killed a few days-ago, having been bitten by a rabid dog. Recently a young man named Mathews, at Goldsborough, was bitten, and is now under the treatment of a Hydrophobia physician at Lebanon. We heard a rumor to the effect that a son of Dr. Warren, near Newburn, is also among the victims. It is feared that a great many cattle have been bitten along the route pursued by the rabid canines, one of which was captured and killed in Perry county ... Our information comes from a reliable citizen of New Cumberland. -Democrat.

REV. DR. McCLINTOOK. - A farewell meeting with the Rev. Dr. McClintock, who has sailed for Europe to take charge of the American Chapel in Paris, was held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, on the 18th inst. A large audience was in attendance, and addresses were delivered by Drs. McClintock, Durbin and others.

HAY HARVEST .- Onr farmers are now busily engaged in cutting their hav. The clover in some cases is hardly ripe enough to cut, but the near approach of the grain harvest, requires them to hurry up thor hay. If no accident should befal it, the wheat crop of this county will be very large; the grain generally looks well, giving every indication of an abundant yield.

### . Our Book Cable.

BOTH Sides OF THE GRAPE QUESTION .- This is the tit's of the new work amounced some time since, and which has just been issued by A. M. Spangler, editor of "The Farmer and Gardener." It is a neat volume, in which the important question whether the present system of cultivation, pruning and general management, is betthe adapted to promote health, vigor, longevity and productiveness in the grape vine, than a closer approximation to nature's system, is ably discussed.

The article on the classification of the species and va-

be had for the trifling sum of 35 cts. in cloth, or 25 cts in Paper binding. Address,
A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the Scientific American, weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new involtions, and the whole range of mechanic and man-ufacturing arts. The Scientific American has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, Now York; Market House, in search of the necessaries of and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, life, present a very animated appearance. Inside of the market, our butchers make a fine

cation is appreciated by the reading public.
The "Scientiff American" is universally regarded as
the inventor's advecate and monitor; the repusitory of
American inventions, and the great authority on law; and with a cautionary glance which seems to List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns All the most important patents issued by the United clover and—garlic. Fruit is slowly making | States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its

every Saturday,) each number containing 16 pages of actterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New inventions, consisting of the most improved Tool Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed or heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for \$2 per annum. A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we

hope a large number of our townsmen will avail them alope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by,mail to the publishers, Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, New-York, they will send you a paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for troble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it with

Godgr's Lady Book, for July, is a splendid number unusually rich in embellishments, and contents. A this is the first number of a new volume, it is a good cial gathering, and the parties enjoyed themto luterest and instruct the female sex in matters of is under the charge of Prof. F. M. L. Gillelen, whose abilities rank him as among the most sery, the bounder and the kitchen, that it has become a necessity. Single copies can be had at Piper's price 25

DUEL NEAR BALTIMORE. -- On Thursday The parties were Mr. Thomas between sixty and seventy, and Mr. Samuel Neale, who was a few years younger. The aged pair were induced to subject themselves assist in defraying some debts, yet to the trouble and expense of journeying from New York to Baltimore, to adjust a difficulty, which grew out of a discussion between the parties at the Union Club, respecting the authorized of Garibaldi. A difference of opinion lead to intemporate and the nationality of Garibaldi. words, and then a blow from Mr. Neale, and a challenge from Mr. Bryan. The weapons were pistols, and upon the first fire Mr. Neale was hit in the left shoulder, receiving a pain-ful but not dangerous wound—the ball penetrating only the fleshy part of the arm. Bryan was attended on the ground by Mr. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Neale by Mr. George Bowdon, of New York. The en-tire party, we understand, left for home yes-terday—Mr. Neale's wound not incapacitating him from travelling.

We think the parties could have been much

better employed by remaining at home during the hot weather, and rocking the cradles of their grand children, instead of such a ridicu-lous farce which is a violation of the laws of God

THE DEATH OF MAJOR ORMSBY. -- A correspondent of the Alta California gives the follow-FESTIVAL OF THE Y. M. C. A.—Last the late massacre at Pyramid Lake:

Major Ormsby, poor fellow, he was shot in the Reading Room of the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of the Association. The room was handsomly decorated, and furnished with an abundance of flowers, strawborries, ice-cream &c. for the accommodation of the crowds who visited it during its continuance. We hope the public appreciated the praise worthy objects of this Institution, by a liberal patronage.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—On Wednesday, some recruits from the Barracks, created a disturbance in Locust Alley, by attempting to break into a house there. High ng account of the death of Major Ormsby at

they resisted and heat him off. Locust Al-ley is becoming famous for "rows" and an extra police force there, might have a good effect.

The N. Y. Chronicle says that a young girl, 18 years of age, was struck blind on the Significant ult. in the city of Baltimore, under singular and awe-inspiring circumstances. She had been accused by her nunt of falsehood, which On the same evening, five vagrants, three men and two women, took possession of Mr. Johnson Moore's barn and refused to leave, threatening to set fire to it, if they were and leading her to confess her guilt.

the party.

up from town to dislodge them, but they Rerry. Wyon lag Co., the Rev. J. R. Page, has instituted a suit against the Rev. J. B. Wentworth of the Methodist Episcopul course in worth of the Methodist Episcopul course in the shape of An Affrax.—On Friday night last, a line and worth of the Aletnoust Episcopai control in the same village, for property in the shape of fight took place in the lower end of Locust Alley, between some soldiers and roudies, in \$100 or under. According to the Wyoming