# Democrat and Sentinel

GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALLER UPON THE RIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE FOOR

EW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

## TERMS:

EMOCRAT & SENTINEL' IS PUBlished every Wednesday Morning at DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, ain advance; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY CENTS if not paid within six months, and BLARS if not paid until the termination

subscription will be taken for a shorter than six months, and no subscriber will be ety to discontinue his paper until all arges are paid, except at the option of the

person subscribing for six months will be ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid Advertising Rates.

\$ 50 \$ 75 \$1 00 4 50 9 00 7 00 12 00 9 00 14 00 10 00 12 00 20 00 15 00 | 22 00 85 00 of insertions desired, or they will be

# VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

signed offers for sale the QUITMAN burg, and about 9 miles by Plank Road pike from the Pennsylvania Rail Road. Rail Road will shortly be constructed urg. The establishment is one of the the State, and is now in successful op-The unin building is 140 by 40 and by 20 and the whole two stories high. ENGINE and BOILERS erected last and now in good order. There are all sarv outbuildings on the premises, and Houses for the Proprietor, Foreman and Also a Blacksmith Shop. There is also llent Saw Mill in connection with the

There are about 700 acres of land well which will be sold in connection with ery. About 400 cords of Bark now on Hemlock can be purchased at \$2,50 and \$1,50 per cord, delivered. The property e sold low and on easy terms. For further

Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. 94.21, 1859.-44-tf.

#### TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

HE subscriber, for several years a resident discovered while there, a simple vegetawhy - saire cure for Consumption, Asth Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous De-For the benefit of Consumptives and as Sufferers, he is willing to make the

those who desire it, he will send the Pres, with full directions (free of charge); simple of the medicine, which they will benitiful combination of Nature's simple Those desiring the remedy can obtain it turn mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT. BATONIC PHYSICIAN. No. 429 Broadway, New York. pr. 18, 1860.-3m.

ENSBURG FOUNDRY .- HAVING pur Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson." chased the entire stock and fixtures of the surg Foundry, the subscriber is prepared

oughs, Plough Points, Stoves, Mill Irons, Threshing Machines, castings of any kind that may be needed in

strict attention to the business of the con-

business done at the Foundry. EDWARD GLASS.

# HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

lent Institution established by special En it, for the Relief of the Sick and Disafflicted with Virulent and Epidemic s. and especially for the Cure of Disof the Sexual Organs. DICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the

ting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter

lescription of their condition, (age, occu-habits of life, &c...) and in case of extreme . Medecines furnished free of charge. ABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, ther Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on EW REMEDIES employed in the Dispeneat to the afflicted in sealed letters envel ee of charge. Two or three Stamps for 26 will be accentable. ess, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2

Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President. ). FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

# WAR IN MEXICO. D. J. EVANS & SON,

AVE this day received from the East, and W offering to the citizens of Ebensburg and a well selected assortment of MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING. a large lot of DRY GOODS, consisting

the following articles, viz: NS, VELVETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OE SKINS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, JEANS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS of every style,

NOTIONS. of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND PS, BONNETS, TRUNKS, CARPET SACKS, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, ROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &c., &c., with such other articles as are usually a country store, which they will dispose low for cash or country produce. The Tailoring business will be carried on lits branches, all work will be done in short e and on the most reasonable terms. asburg, Feb. 1, 1860.-10-tf.

IF JOB WORK of all kinds done

## POLITICAL.

HARRISBURG, July 6th, 1860. Hon. GEO. M. KEIM: READING:

DEAR SIR:-The majority of the State Central Committee having failed to repudiate the Secession and Disunion movement which was inaugurated at Charleston, and continued at Baltimore, it becomes my unwelcome but imperative duty to interrogate you as to your intentions as a member of the Electoral College at large, for Pennsylvania; since I am ordered to do so by the following Resolutions passed by the National Democratic' Committee on the 25th of June, 1860:

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at Washington, D. C., June 25th, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The crisis demanding that the organization of the Democratic party shall be preserved intact against open as well as secret enemies of the Constitution and Union. that it is therefore recommended to the several State Committees that they take measures to secure the adoption of an electoral ticket in their respective States, pledged to the unequovical support of the nominees of the National Democrate Convention-STE-PHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHN-

Resolved, That if any State Committee shall omit to take the proper steps for secu-ring such an Electoral Ticket, then the member of this Committee in that State is hereby authorized, either in junctions with members of the State Committee, or by his own act, to take such action as he may deem neccesssary and proper for that purpose. ATIEST-H. H. SIBLEY.

T. O. PRINCE, Sec'y. Temporary Chairman. May I beg that you will be so kind as to vocation, or charge! Your failure to reply I am, respectfully,

R. J. HALDEMAN, Of the Nat Dem. Com for Pennsylvania.

HON. R. J. HALDEMAN: Sir: Your circular, unsigned, duly reached me by mail.

The first resolution signed by H. H. Sibley temporary chairman at Washington, after an insinuation that all democrats who may be opposed to his particular organization, are secret enemies to the Constitution and the Union, recommends to the several State Committees 'that they take measures to secure the adoption of an electoral ticket in their respective States pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, Stephen A.

The second resolution, resolves "that if any State Committee shall omit to take the proper steps for securing such an electoral ticket, then the member of this Committee. in tout State, is hereby authorized either in junction with members of the State Committee, or by his own act, to take such ace hopes to merit, and trusts he will receive | tion as he may deem necessary and proper al patronage from those in want of articles for that purpose." I copy the resolution ver batim, the italies are mine. The conclusion of the circular is in the following unusual and unprecedented style: "May I beg that you will be so kind as to reply before the 24th of this month of July, whether your vote will be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, without compromise equivocation or charge? Your failure to reply by the date specified will be considered as hostile to the regular Democratic nomi-

I presume the Sibley resolutions are introduced in order to show me that you have some kind of an apology for the abrupt inquiry whether my vote will be cast for Douglas and Johnson, "without compromise, equivocation or charge." I answer emphatically that I do not recognize the authority which assumes this inquisitional and arbitrary control over the democratic organization of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I have ter to the gubernatorial chair, a majority of to the gratitude and confidence of his counyet to learn that a preremptory request, couched in language that in itself creates disgust, is calculated to inspire either confi- and as a necessary consequence a United Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, nor Brecken- man? Is it to be done at the dictation of a policy for any administration. ridge and Lane, are regularly nominated can- body, which can claim no shadow of authorididates of the Democratic party, which party ty for its interference with our State organiand property; which have of late been much requires neither prefix nor appendix to its zation, and which seems to have so little condiscussed, find in these resolutions a constiname to designate its national character. fidence in its own innate strength as to trans- tutional solution. Our Union is a confeder-

rious pathway. a vote equal to two-thirds of all the electoral fusion of factions under the lead of the pres- | the federal government, the power to discrim-Mr. Johnson has been selected by the Exec- picture of an invasion of this citadel of Dem- It follows that the citizens of all the States zettee. utive Committee of that Convention to replace ocracy and the once succeeded in levelling it may enter the Territories of the Union with Mr. Fitzpatrick, who had not received such to the earth. To this achievement all done their property-of whatever kind-and enjoy a vote. The two-third rule has been proved in the boasted name of the regular Democra- it during the territorial condition without let to be a good one by long experience of its cy, we owe the Republican organization of or hindrance, either by Congress or by the

non enforcement. Never having been re- ment which is made in this State by those who Indeed, they are essential to that equality pealed, I am at a loss to understand the logic which claims a regular nomination for Messrs. lous, is prescribed and heralded forth by the of our constitutional Union. They have been Douglas and Johnson.

The Maryland Institute Convention which also claimed to be the representative of the National Democratic party, demands its recognition on alleged injustice to Democratic State delegations, and its declaration of sound democratic principles Although it was composed of members from all the Democratic States, its proceedings were equally irregular with that of the Front Street Theatre.

In this lamentable position when those to have proved themselves unable to control a political structure heretofore magnificent and our good old Commonwealth.

tom and usages of the Democratic party in Penusylvania, when a Democratic State Con- or resign at once. There is in my opinion ventions adjourns sine die, have appointed or no condition more degrading than to misrepmade provision for the appointment of the resent those who have confided to you a puborganization of the party to that Committee. | should ever impair. In any emergency they have full power to do what is necessary. I have no doubt if a candidate for Governor, Elector, or any other State officer, died or declined so shortly before an election that it would be inexpedient to call a convention, a nomination made by such Committee to supply the vacancy, would be entirely satisfactory and perfectly regular.

It is true that they can and generally do decline so great a responsibility, yet the power reply before the 24th of this month of July, to call conventions or supply deficiences, rests whether your vote in the Electoral College with them and no one else, and the Democwill be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Her- racy of the State will never submit to having schel V. Johnson, without compromise, equi- their State organization invaded by a body of men at Washington, of whom they know inated by it as the candidate of the Democratby the date specified, will be considered as nothing, or by a clique or single person in ic party, for the office of President of the Uni hostile to the regular Democratic nomi- the State whose caprice may only induce an | ted States, and in their behalf to request you agitation in favor of our opponents.

The present State Committee with a delwithin the limits of their lawful powers, when | litical platform upon which the party stands. they merely recommended the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket nominated by the Presuming that it were a sincere purpose, you Reading Convention according to the plan set had forwarded it, I sent it to Harrisburg for forth in their resolutions. If I could not recognition; it was then authenticated by have conscientiously endorsed that plan I your signature, and herewith be pleased to should instantly have placed my resignation as an Elector at large into the hands of the Chairman of the State Committe, notwithstanding the very large and complimentary vote I received from the members of the Convention. I hold it to be inconsistent with fair and manly conduct to accept a nomination and not carry out the views, as expressed by the authority that gave it. To my mind it is under such circumstances highly becoming to resign rather than to persist in maintaining a position, that has nothing to justify it but a mad ambitton, uncontrolled by the My views had not changed when the Conven-

> and power of the State Committee, my course ly with the canvass was confirmed and exseems to be plainly set before me. The plan pressed to many friends. recommended by the State Committe is cheerfully for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. and necessary to the preservation of the Naty of time honored principles would sacrifice and, as I think, uninfluenced, in any degree all at the shrine of personal aggrandizement. by the allurements of ambition. the congressional delegation, a majority of trymen. the Senate and House of Representatives,

who have constantly opposed it. saluatory effects, and was enacted by successive Democratic National Conventions, to prevent the very evils which have come upon disgrace we now witness in their defection and subordinate territorial governments.

Subordinate territorial governments.

Subordinate territorial governments.

These principles flow directly from the absessed, all other causes of its prevent the very evils which have come upon disgrace we now witness in their defection and sence of sovereignty in the territorial govly of our own production.

consequence of its- our discomfiture. I find too, that every move- ernments, and from the equality of the States. Editor of the Press, the manifest object of settled legislatively-settled judically-and whose editorial labors is not to elect Mr. are sustained by right and reason. They rest Douglas, but to defeat him so utterly that he on the rock of the constitution. They will shall be powerless hereafter forever. From preserve the constitution—they will preserve such chicanery and deception Berks county | the Unionhas resolved to rid herself. It is not to such sources she looks either for Democratic prinany party can be made strong by division.— She holds in abhorrence all who have caused powerful, and thus failed in giving it the such results, and for my single self, I will not force that should characterize it, I look at | be linked with any of them. The conclusion home to our own State organization for relief, with which I close is briefly to say, that for and finding that intact and perfect have no all these reasons, I shall, if elected, cast my occasion to consider the opinion of Mr. Sib- | vote as Elector at Large, "without equivocaley and his associates as of the least impor- tion, compromise or change," according to tance to the well being of the Democracy of the action of the State Committee. If that Committee should deem it proper to suggest According to my understanding of the cus- any other service for the general good, it would be equally proper either to acquiesce Executive Committe, it confides the whole lie trust and which no private consideration

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen, GEORGE M KEIM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

## Acceptance of John C. Breckenridge of the Nomination for the Presidency,

DEMOCRATIC NATIOANL CONVENTION. BALTIMORE, Md., June 23, 1860.

SIR: I am directed, by vote of the Democratic National Convention, to inform you that you have been this Jay unanimously rom to accept the nomination. I beg leave at the same time to enclose you a copy of the resoicacy which does them honor, stayed far lutions adopted by the Convention as the po-

I have the honor to be. very respectfully, C. Cushing, President. Hon. J. C BROEKINGIDGE.

WASHINGTON, CITY, July, 9, 1860. DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 23d ult., by which I am officially informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled at Baltimore .-

I have not sought nor desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston it was withdrawn by a friend, in obedience to my expressed wishes. advisary influences of a very honorable and tion re-assembled at Baltimore, and when I heard of the difference which occurred there, Such being my views as to the nominations my indisposition to be connected prominent-

Without discussing the occurrences which wise and appropriate. All true Democrats preceded the nominations, and which are, or concede that it is of the first importance that soon will be, well understood by the country, Mr. Lincoln is defeated. I can vote most I have only to say that I approved, as just Breckinridge, in preference to Mr. Lincoln, tional organization, and the sacred rights of and know no other mode by which it can be representation, the action of the convention done, but by a Union of preferences upon over which you continued to preside; and thus one electoral ticket If the insidious devices approving it, and having resolved to sustain of those who prefer men to principles should it, I feel that it does not become me to select prevail, and two electoral tickets are thrown the position I shall occupy, now to shrink into the held, it will not at least be the fault from the responsibilities of the post to which of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, I have been assigned. Accordingly I accept but of those only who regardless of the feal- the nomination from a sense of public duty,

Thank Heaven! that class of men have no I avail myself of this occasion to say that weight with the conservative, sensible, think- the confidence in my personal and public ing and efficient portion of the community, character, implied by the action of the conwhose votes must decide the election. The vention, will always be gratefully rememberbattle must be fought in Pennsylvania. A ed, and it is but just also to my own feelings cordial union of all for the sake of the Union, to express my gratification at the association upon the suggestions of the State Committee of my name with that of my friend, General would secure the triumphant election of that Lace, a patriot and a soldier, whose great excellent and worthy citizen, Henry D. Fos- services in the field and in council entitle him

The resolution adopted by the convention have my cordial approval. They are just to dence in, or regard for the source from which | States Senator. Are all these glorious re- all parts of the Union, to all our citizens, na-

The question touching the rights of persons

It is idle to attempt to smother these great issues, or to misrepresent them by the use of ciples or Democratic usages. She is this day | partizan phrases, which are misleading and as ready to manifest her attachment and de- delusive. The people will look beneath such votion to the principles as inculcated by a expressions as "intervention," "congression-Jefferson and practiced by a Jackson as in al slave code," and the like, and will penewhom the Democratic party of the whole Union had confided the direction of affairs, abiding intelligence cannot be convinced how friends of constitutional equality do not and never did demand a "congressional slave code," nor any other code in regard to property in the Territories. They hold the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress or by a territorial Legislature, either to establish or prohibitslavery; but they assert (fortified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union,) the plain duty of the federal government in all its departments, to secure, when necessary to the citizens of all the States the enjoyment of their property in the common Territories, as everywhere else within its jurisdiction .-The only logical answer to this would seem to be to claim sovereign power for the Territories or to deng that the constitution recognized properly in the services of negro slaves, or

to deny that such property can exist.

Inexorable logic, which works its steady way through clouds and passion, compels the country to meet the issue. There is no evasive middle ground. Aiready the signs multiply of a fanatical and growing party which denies that under the constitution, or by any other law, stave property can exist; and ultimately the struggle must come between this party and the national democracy, sustained by all the other conservative elements in the

I think it will be impossible for a caudid mind to discover hostility to the Union, or a taint of sectionalism in the resolutions adoptthe Union repose on the equality of the States which lies like a broad foundation underneath our whole political structure. As I construe them, the resolutions simply assert this equality. They demand nothing for any State or section that is not cheerfully conceded to all

the rest. It is well to remember that the chief disorders which have afflicted our country have grown out of the violation of State equality; and that as long as this great principle has been respected, we have been blessed with harmony and peace. Nor will it be easy to persuade the country that resolutions are sectional which command the support of the majority of the States, and are approved by the bone and body of the old democracy, paper." and by a vast mass of conservative opinion The circumstances of this nomination will everywhere, without regard to party.

justify me in referring to its personal as-It has been necessary, more than once in our history, to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this government. A memorable instance occurred in the struggle which ended the civil revolution of 1800. The Republicans of that day, like the Democracy of this, were stigmatized as disunionists, but they nobly conducted the contest under the constitution, and saved our political system. By a like constitutional struggle it is intended now to assert and establish the equality of and brotherhood, and to impel it onward in ford the creek. its great career The constitution and the equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying

I trust that this canvass will be conducted without rancor, and that temperate argument will take the place of hot words and passionate accusations. Above all, I venture humbly to hope that Divine Providence, to whom we owe our origin, our growth and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign and domestic. I am, with great respect, your

JOHN C. BRECKINBIDGE. Hon, C. Cushing, President of the Democrat-

# Our Next Governor.

all parts of the commonwealth of the nomi- can party, is bound to render a quid pro cuo. nation, by the Reading Convention of Henry | Any plan that promises to prevent the elecit comes. I am of the opinion that neither sults to be jeoparded for the sake of any one tive and naturalized, and they form a noble D. Foster, warrants the expectation of an toral vote of Pennsylvania from being cast overwhelming majority for him, at the polls for Lincoln, will meet with the inconsistent in October next. His nomination was one and disinterested opposition of the Press .that was eminently fit to be made. It came | This may be relied upon. The Republicupon him without any seeking on his part | ans did not pay a price for Forney with-It was made by the people themselves, and out being sure of getting the worth of their That feature is stamped upon its history, is for all it possesses to the keeping of a single founded upon its immutable principles, and individual. I trust, however, that better counwill long survive the miserable controversies sels will prevail—how proudly you could rethey will ratify it at the ballot box. Not a money. and disputes of office hunters and mere poli- turn Mr. Sibley's letter and join the gallant trust for all the States must be enjoyed equal- Union, perfect, entire, complete—harmony, Rising Sun, Indiana, the oldest man probably ticians which now temporarily obscure its glo- forces of our Democratic Commonwealth. | ly by each. It controls the Territories in undisturbed by a single ripple upon the broad in the United States. The name of this ven-There is no room for a middle course. If trust for all the States. Nothing less than waves of Democracy, justify the high hopes erable personage is Solomon Pangborn, who The Front Street Theatre Convention which | you wish well to our cause, you will not act | sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights | and cheer the glad hearts of the Democratic | says he was born in the city of New York, called itself the representative of the National Democratic party, cannot claim a regthe pretext of purity and good faith, carried ernments are subordinate and temporary, and ular nomination, because the Charleston con- their treachery to the utmost reach of the not sovereign; hence they cannot destroy or enjoyed for years—and the sole condition upon old. Shortly after his birth his father purvention had adopted a resolution by a large enemy's camp, and descerated the name of majority before its adjournment, that no one majority before its adjournment, that no one behavior of the Company of are under the control of Congress; but the auspicious circumstance, we invoke our breth- old gentleman resides with relatives who are vention until he received in the Convention In Berks county, for several years past, a constitution nowhere confers on any branch of ren everywhere throughout the Common- in comfortable circumstances. He complains wealth, to organize at once and without de- that for the last year or two his health has colleges. This resolution was never reseinded ent Clerk of the Republican House of Rep- inste again the rights of the States or the lay. This is all that is needed to achieve a been much impaired, and that he is so old and Mr. Douglas never received such a vote. resentatives, has accomplished the gloomy property of their citizens in the Territories. glorious and enduring victory. - York Ga- medicine fails to improve his condition, as it

> -A sound wind in a sound boly are the chief desiderata necessary for rendering existence and happiness. When these are possessed, all other causes of infelicity are most-

## Republican Economy.

The printer to the lower branch of Congress has been ordered to print one bundred thousand copies of the Report of the Covode Committee, for electioneering purposes in the present campaign. The entire expense of printing, binding, directing, mailing and carrying in the mails to the different parts of our extensive country, these one hundred thousand copies, of twelve hundred pages each, will be between one-half and three quarters of a million of dollars. This is a Republican job and a Republican measure, for the purpose of making capitol to elect an abolition President; and yet politicians of this stripe are continually prating about public economy, corruption, &c. It is scarcely neocessary to say that this enormous and lavish expenditure of public money is taken from the pockets of the people In this connection it might be appropriate to remind our readers of the fact that the new York Tribune of April 5th in speaking of this Covode Committee and its illegal proceedings, remarked

"It is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power-a dangerous stretch of doubtful prerogative," and "if the object is to fish out evidence upon which to base a presecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every

## His Abolitionism.

Abraham Lincoln, in a speech made as Chicago on the 16th of July, 1858, says: I have always hated slavery, I think as much as any Abolitionist.' How far, then, does Mr. Lincoln's hatrod go? As far as our old line Abelitionists who would go into the States to crush it out? As far as our fellow citizen. Maj M'Farland, who believes that the Constitution gives general government power to abolish slavery in every State in the Union? As far as Mr. Burlingame, who wished to have an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God, and would recognize no other? As ed by the convention. The constitution and far as the third infidel Garrison, who repudiates the Bible, because he believes it reconizes slavery, under certain circumstances, to be right, would be in favor of the general government using the army against the slaveholders of the South, and in favor of a negro insurrection? How far does Mr. Lincoln's Abolitionism go? - Wash: Review.

> Clubs for Newspapers, -"Tommy, my son, what in the world are you going to do

"Send it to the editor of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?"

"Well, cause he says, if anybody will send him a club he will send him a copy of his

The mother came near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask: "But, Tommy, what do you suppose he

wants of a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied young hopeful, with a "long nine" stuck in his chops, "don't know, 'cept it be to lick his subscribers what don't pay up." That hopeful will yet be President, long before the dissolution.

Old Abe as a Legislator .- The only legislative enactment which ever found its origin the States as the only basis of union and in the brain of A. Lincoln was a law passed peace When this object, so national, so by the legislature of Illingis in 1834, when constitutional, so just, shall be accomplished Abe was a representative from Sangamon the last cloud will disappear from the Ameri- county to authorize Samuel Musick to concan sky, and with common hands and hearts struct a toll bridge over Salt Creek. The toll the States and the people will unite to devel- bridge was built, but it is said that Mr. Muope the resources of the whole country, to sick never collected the first red cent of toll bind it together with the bonds of intercourse for the simple reason that everybody could

> Col. Forney, in the Philadelphia Press, of a late date, proposes a union of the friends of Lincoln, Douglas and Bell, to defeat Breck-

The infamy of such a proposition is only equalled by the impudence of this paid hiroling of Black Republicanism in claiming to be a Democrat. Bought and paid for by the Abolitionists, and supporting Judge Douglas only to betray him, his effrontery is most bra zen and shameles .- Greensburg Democrat.

-The Philadelphia Press is bitterly oppo-sed to the plan of union adopted by the State Committee by which Pennsylvania is to be secured to the Democracy and rescued from the Republicans. Of course this was to be expected The editor of the Press being The cordial and enthusiastic reception in the recipient of daily pay from the Republi-

> The Oldest Inhabitant .- There resides at might in a younger person.

-The Albany Journal produces a picture of "Old Abe" splitting rails. Abe is in his shirt sleeves, bare headed. his trousers rolled up. a beetle on his shoulder, and an expression on his face, which would indicate a very severe grips under the waistband