



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "Democrat & Sentinel," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

"I will attach myself to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—Rufus Choate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. George M. Keim, of Berks County, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

- 1. Frederick A. Server, 12. Joseph Laubaek, 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 13. Isaac Beckhow, 3. Joseph Crockett, Jr., 14. Geo. D. Jackson, 4. John G. Beamer, 15. John A. Auld, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 16. Joel B. Danner, 6. Charles Kelly, 17. Jesse R. Crawford, 7. Oliver P. James, 18. H. N. Lee, 8. David Schall, 19. Joshua B. Howell, 9. Joel L. Lightner, 20. N. P. Petherman, 10. S. S. Barber, 21. Samuel Marshall, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 22. William Book, 12. S. S. Winchester, 23. Byron D. Hamlin, 24. Gaylord Church.

As it will be impossible for us to receive the official returns of the election before next Friday evening, we have determined to go to press on our regular day of publication. We will most probably, however, before we go to press, be able to announce the result in this county and in the State. We will of course next week publish the official returns of the election in this County. While writing this, the battle is being actively waged in every election district in the State, & it will be hardly expected that amid the "shouting of the Captains and the waving of Plumes" we should remain entirely unaffected by the excitement that surrounds us.

The curtain is about to drop on the four first scenes of the drama. The last scene remains to be played. It is the most important of all, and will excite the interest of many who have thus far been indifferent spectators. The bold efforts of a disunion party, controlled by the men who counsel open resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law and eulogize John Brown as a martyr in the cause of humanity, to get possession of our National Government, is well calculated to excite the alarm of all National men and Patriots. And nothing but united action on the part of the friends of the Union in the Northern States, will prevent them from being successful. The National men of our State will have it in their power to prevent the election of Lincoln & Hamlin, but in order to accomplish this, they must effect a thorough union at once. It will not do to neglect the work a single day after the present week.

The contest for local offices has been carried on in this County, during the campaign, with a degree of bitterness for which we can remember no parallel. Now that it is over, we hope that harmony and good feeling will reign in our midst once more. But we do not look for this at once, for "Long, long after the storm is past, Rolls the turbid and turbulent billows." Throughout, we fearlessly pursued the pathway to which duty pointed us, and we are ready to do so again. We are prepared to defend our course whenever it shall be assailed, but we hope the course of the "rule or ruin men" of our county, with whom we have been battling, will not be such hereafter as to render it necessary for us to allude to bygones.

It seems that a one sided account of the "public discussion" between Daniel McGlaughlin, Esq., and the Editor of this paper, which came off on Monday evening of last week in the Court House, is to appear in the columns of the Mountaineer this week. We made no allusion to the "discussion" last week, supposing, of course, that it would not be made the subject of newspaper controversy. It was quite natural for the Editor of the Mountaineer to assert that Mr. McGlaughlin had the best of the discussion. But we think, we can say without egotism, that he was the only person present who thought so. We will await the appearance of that "communication" before making any comments.

The Stable of Mr. William Mills, in the West end of our Borough, was destroyed by fire on last Thursday night. The buildings in the neighborhood fortunately escaped unharmed. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Defunct Politician.

Stephen A. Douglas's ambition like that of M'Beth, has outleapt itself. He once commanded in a remarkable degree, the confidence of the Democratic party. But by his course he has forfeited it and can never regain it. His course since the fall of 1857, received the first rebuke at Charleston; There every Democratic State, with two exceptions, refused to vote for him, and zealously opposed his nomination. The vote on the first ballot at Charleston rang his political death knell. Nearly all the Abolition and Black Republican States were in his favor and insisted on forcing him on the Democratic States. They said in effect, "Gentlemen of the Democratic States, we of the Abolition States, are determined to nominate Mr. Douglas, and you must elect him. We care nothing about your protests against the act." But even by their bullying and the ousting of legally elected delegates at Baltimore, they did not succeed in nominating him according to the established rules and usages of the party. If after this he had quietly retired to his home, he might have regained in some degree the confidence of the party. But instead of doing this, he immediately started on an electioneering tour, devoting his time to making stump speeches, begging votes, and misrepresenting the views of Mr. Breckinridge and his friends. This tour has injured him in the estimation of thinking men of all parties. It shows him to be a cold hearted and selfish politician, who is determined if possible to crush every object, even though it should be the Democratic party, which may stand in the way of his personal aggrandizement. His visit to Maine was followed by a disastrous defeat of the Democracy at the State election, and every where his presence seemed to weaken instead of strengthening the Democratic party. It is a fact worth noticing, that scarcely one of the illustrious Democrats, who have for years been regarded as the Representative men of the party, support him in the present contest. Gen. Cass, ex-President Pierce, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, ex-Governor Wise, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Hon. Isaac Toucey, Hon. Howell Cobb, Hon. B. F. Hallett and a host of other eminent men are opposed to his election and support Breckinridge and Lane. And yet he charges Mr. Breckinridge with being the standard bearer of a Disunion party! He knows well that this charge is false, and the people know so. They are not prepared to believe that such men as Cass, Pierce and Dickinson are prepared to assist in the dissolution of the Union.

Union of the Party.

The wisdom for the plan of uniting the party adopted by the State Executive Committee at Cresson, is every day becoming more apparent. With the Democracy divided into two hostile factions, Lincoln would of course be certain of carrying this State without the slightest difficulty. The certainty of his doing so, would secure him success in the other States, such as Indiana, Illinois, California, &c., where he might otherwise be defeated. The saying that as "Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union," is regarded as strictly true in every State of the Confederacy, and the certainty that our noble old Commonwealth would cast her vote for Lincoln & Hamlin, would, of course, elate and give confidence to her opponents; while it would proportionally cast down and discourage the Democracy who are battling in defence of the Union and Constitution.

Under these circumstances, it is apparent that nothing but united action on the part of all National men in the State, can prevent the triumph of Sectionalism in next November. The crisis is one which demands prompt, determined and energetic action. This is no time for crimination and recrimination. Let us all make sacrifice of our private feelings and prejudices, in order to defeat sectionalism and save the Union. However, as certain men on the Reading Electoral ticket, have refused to pledge themselves if elected to carry out the provisions of the Cresson Compromise their names must of course be stricken from the ticket, by the State Executive Committee, and men appointed in their stead, who will give the required pledge. We will then have a ticket that every National man in the State can support.

LYCEUM.—The question for debate in the Lyceum on next Friday evening is, Resolved that Stephen A. Douglas, should be the next President of the United States.

On last Friday evening, the following officers were elected, for the coming term.

President, David H. Roberts Esq., Vice President Maurice J. Evans, Recording Sec. Geo. Oatman Corresponding Sec'y John M. Jones, Treas. Daniel O. Evans, Librarian, R. Singer, Executive Committee R. A. McCoy John Lloyd, David H. Roberts, Editor of Banner David Roberts, Editor of the Flag, John M. Jones.

The only way to keep warm and comfortable during the cold weather, is to supply yourselves well with good warm clothing. To do this on a small capital is to go to the place where you can make the best bargains, and we have that place in our town just now. E. Shoemaker & Son's have just received and are now opening one of the largest and best selected stocks of Ready Made Clothing, that has ever been brought to this town, and at prices that will suit all. We would say then go to Shoemaker's and purchase your Winter Clothing.

Democratic Meeting.

A large and spirited Democratic Meeting was held in the Borough of Chest Springs on last Saturday afternoon. William Rainey, Esq., a staunch Breckinridge man, Presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by M. M. Adams, Esq., P. S. Noon, Esq., Gen. Joseph McDonald, John S. Rhey, Esq., and R. L. Johnston, Esq. Messrs. Adams and McDonald, urged in an able and convincing manner, the claims of Breckinridge, Lane, Foster, M'Allister and the County Ticket headed by M. D. Mcgehan, to the support of the Democracy of Cambria. John S. Rhey, Esq., confined himself to Foster and the County Ticket. Having set forth at considerable length the many claims of Foster to the support of the people of Cambria, he said that he could not and would not vote for George N. Smith, and stated in a truly eloquent manner the reasons why he could not do so. This part of his remarks frequently elicited enthusiastic outbursts of applause. Messrs. Johnston and Noon advocated the cause of Douglas, Johnston, Foster and Geo. N. Smith. The assembled Democracy gave them a courteous hearing, but did not manifest any interest in what they said. Excellent order was preserved throughout.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of C. T. Roberts, which will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. Roberts has just returned from the East with a large and splendid stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Articles &c., all of which he offers at greatly reduced prices. We would say to our friends, give him a call, and we know that you can deal with him right. His motto is, "quick sales and small profits."

Besides Pennsylvania, Elections were held yesterday in the following States, viz: Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. We will probably be able to lay before our readers full returns from them all next week.

Homicide in Johnstown.—A young man named Watkins, on Friday evening the 28th ult., was so seriously injured by a blow which he received on the head from a stone, during an affray, that he died two days afterwards. Several of the parties engaged in the affray, have been arrested and lodged in jail.

THE FAIR.—The Agricultural Fair last week passed off very pleasantly. The exhibition of Stock, Vegetables &c., was quite respectable, although we believe the attendance was not as large as during previous years.

It is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious.—We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop-board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful restorer in the "Bitters," and prefer it to no more potent, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who would not give it a trial? Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

A Great Medicine for Females.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart momentary activity to the nervous system, and false vigor to the muscles; but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these false remedies, have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using "Beecham's Holland Bitters," you will find no such disastrous results. It is purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor Beecham. Under its influence, every nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

Another Abolition Excitement.—On Monday night an old free colored woman residing in Washington D. C., arrived at New York in a steamer from Albany, accompanied by her grand daughter who was born a slave, but was liberated last winter through the exertions of H. W. Beecher, who exhibited her in his church, and took up the collection for her ransom. She was formerly called "Pink," in allusion to her complexion, but after liberation was christened "Rose Ward." Recently she had resided in Albany but was anxious to visit Washington, and her grandmother consented to take her on. Mr. Blake a student of Georgetown Theological Seminary, having agreed to see them through, came down from Albany with them. On the trip an over-zealous woman recognized the little girl, and started a rumor that she was being kidnaped; in consequence of which considerable excitement ensued upon the boat. The girl was finally forcibly taken from the old woman by the Abolitionists in New York, but subsequently rescued by the police and sent on to Washington.

The Spirit of Black-Republicanism.

The black republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Banks, is John A. Andrew, whose biggerness is of such an intense description that even the more polite and timid of the blacks themselves are alarmed lest his nomination should damage their chances of success. Thus the Springfield Republican whose own bitter railing is undoubted complains that "his (Andrew's) John Brown sympathies and speeches, his Garrisonian affiliations, his negro training predilections, and all that sort of extreme anti-slaveryism, with which his record abounds, will be trumpeted far and wide—in the State to injure him, out of it to harm Lincoln."

The vaticinations of this Massachusetts journal are correct; but why should they not be? The nomination of Andrew was a deliberate act on the part of the republican party of Massachusetts, and was, indeed made as a speech of the most violent abolitionist character by Mr. Senator Sumner. Mr. Sumner was, in fact, the spokesman of the Convention; and, if its sentiments had not been defined with sufficient distinctness by the character of its nomination, Mr. Sumner's speech would have been the proper source from which to seek information on that point. As it is, that speech is useful to show that the nomination of Andrew was deliberate, and that the black-republican party intended to put him forward as the formal exponent of their principles. Only a short time before the convention met Mr. Seward spoke at Boston, and said that the "irrepressible conflict was about to be ended by the destruction of slavery; and Mr. Sumner said before the convention itself and repeated it, that he sought to put into operation "active measures" against it. We do not like to suppose that Mr. Seward contemplated the ending of the slavery conflict by such means as are now being employed in Texas, and which seem to threaten other States neither do we wish to believe that these are the "active measures" which Mr. Sumner eulogized; and yet we cannot discover any meaning in the declaration of either gentleman less sanguinary than this. And if the convention of the party to which they belonged sympathized in the demand, for this kind of "active measures," as it appears they did, they naturally sought for a man, who, as governor of the State, would not object to the most radical and revolutionary means which it might be proposed to use against the South. The nomination illustrates the speech, and the speech the nomination. The one shows that the black republicans are not incapable of desiring to employ on a grand scale the torch of the incendiary, the bludgeon of the assassin, and the lustful passions of a crowd of debauched savages, in order to extirpate slavery, while the other indicates that they are forgetful enough to endeavor to place men in power in their State government who will be ready to go with the foremost in support of the most "active" and most atrocious measures.

If the support of such a man as John A. Andrew, by the republican party of Massachusetts, does not "harm Lincoln," it will be because the party which nominated him is, throughout the whole North, as badly abolitionized and John Brownized as it is in Massachusetts, and if that be the case, there is indeed an "irrepressible conflict" at hand, which, however, we are confident Heaven will not permit to end as Seward, Sumner, Andrew, and their fanatical supporters exultingly predict. The Lincolnites are to be reinforced, in the event of his election by the support of Mr. Douglas, as we have it already announced; but numbers are not always victorious, nor can the abolitionists count upon their ability to carry out all their schemes, even with the aid of traitors from the democratic party.

A Hanging Scene at Pike's Peak.

A letter from Colorado City, dated the 25th ult., says: "Four weeks ago a Mexican was brought into town, accused of stealing horses. It was Sunday morning, the people were on their way to church, the captors, with the prisoner, attracted attention, a crowd collected and a court was speedily organized. A lumber wagon was used for a Judge's bench, clerk's desk, &c. and near the wheel sat the unfortunate man, with one end of the rope about his neck, the other in the hands of the sheriff; he was surrounded by the crowd, all of whom were the jury. Counsel were appointed and the trial commenced. It had proceeded but a short time, when the clergyman who was to preach that morning appeared. He mounted the wagon, and stated to the crowd that 'he was late, but if they would give him a quarter of an hour he would be ready to preach them a sermon. "A person informed the reverend gentleman that they had a hanging job on hand and could not attend to him. The clergyman then put the question to the crowd whether they would have the hanging or the sermon first. They decided by a unanimous vote to have the hanging first, and proceeded with the trial. The evidence was conclusive that he had stolen the horses, and he was sentenced to be hung. The prisoner begged for mercy; offered two thousand dollars, fifty head of cattle, and twenty horses to be released, promising to leave the country and never return. His offer was refused. When he found there was no hope he begged them to hurry and hang him as soon as possible. A platform was constructed, he declined making any remarks, and in the presence of the citizens of the town, he was launched into eternity."

Douglasism at the South.—Six of the nominees on the Douglas electoral ticket in Tennessee have declined to act the part assigned them. In Florida, the Douglasite ticket has entirely collapsed. A Breckinridge paper describes the squatterie electoral ticket of Mississippi as, "like a mouth with a bad set of teeth—full of vacancies." We have no doubt that Breckinridge and Lane will receive a nearly united vote of the Southern Democracy, carrying a large proportion of the Southern electoral vote.

We have not received sufficient returns to indicate the result of the Election. We still entertain hopes of the election of Foster. The returns in this County indicate the election of Mullin to the Legislature. This however is not yet reduced to a certainty.

A Significant Change.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit, one of the most ably edited and influential newspapers in Pennsylvania, last week takes down the names of Douglas and Johnson and substitutes instead thereof the names of John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. We consider this to be one of the most important signs of the times that has yet appeared in this State. The Spirit has long been noted for the influence which it wields with the democracy of the State. Ever since the Baltimore nominations it has been warmly sustaining the sinking cause of Douglas. Certainly that aspirant had no more zealous friend or able champion in the Keystone State. Disgusted at last with his double dealing, and brought to see, clearly, his designs to defeat and break up the democratic party, the Spirit now, true to its democratic instincts, has the moral boldness to come out and repudiate its squatter Sovereign candidate, and enlist under the national banner of the true Democratic leaders, Breckinridge and Lane. This action of the Spirit is significant of the course of the tide of feeling in the Democratic party not only of Pennsylvania but of the Union. One year from this time, the party of Douglas will not have a force worth noticing.

After denying to Douglas a regular nomination and denouncing Johnson's disunionism, and Douglas' extraordinary intermeddling in defeat fusion, and consequently the only means of defeating Lincoln, in Pennsylvania, the Spirit says: "In regard to Mr. Douglas we take down his name as readily as we do that of his colleague on the ticket. The reasons by which we are influenced we can state very concisely: He has made propositions to sell himself and the Democratic party to the Black Republicans. He proposed to the Republican party 'that if they would re-elect him Senator from Illinois he would fight their battles in 1860.' He is now engaged in that work. He prefers the election of Lincoln to that of Breckinridge. His friends and himself have not hesitated to affiliate with the Republican party to compass these ends. He has reduced himself to the low grade of a peddling politician, his only stock in trade being his Squatter Sovereignty. He is opposing to allowing his friends in this State to unite on the regular Electoral ticket formed at Reading, and to the compromise adopted at Cresson. He has caused the defeat of the Democratic party for two years in succession in Pennsylvania, and is now putting forth effort to defeat it again. He is leagued with the traitor Forney, and was controlled by him in his disorganizing course while in Pennsylvania. He was never regularly nominated and has no claims on the Democratic party on that score. He denounces the Disunionists of the South while he has a disunion man for his colleague on the ticket, and is begging the votes of the disunion party. He has no settled views on the Slavery question, but has been 'all things to all men' on every side of it. He has abandoned the Cincinnati Platform and repudiated the decision of the Supreme Court. He joins with Forney and Covode in denouncing the present Democratic Administration. He has kept up the agitation on the Slavery question which would have died out years ago had it not been for him. This agitation has disturbed the peace of the country—caused bloodshed, and almost ruined the Democratic party. He has boasted that he will 'take you over to the Republican party with him, and when he gets you over, cut down the bridges and burn the boats.' He has proved a traitor to your party, will you place him in a position where he may prove a traitor to your country. These are our reasons for no longer supporting Douglas and Johnson, are they not sufficient, if true—and if we don't prove the truth of every one of them between this and the November election, then we ask no man to vote against Douglas and Johnson. The evidence is accumulating every day, and is most powerful and irresistible, going to show that Douglas, and a few of his personal adherents, are engaged in the work of disorganizing and destroying the great National Democratic party to secure the triumph of Black Republicanism. Honest Democrats for once open your eyes and see things as they really exist and not 'go it blind' to your own destruction.

Let us admit for argument's sake, that the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane are bolters—that they are not Democrats. Let us suppose further, that Douglas will be elected President. How, then, would it stand? There would not be one single Democrat in the Senate of the United States! Paugh, the only supporter Douglas has in the body of which he is a member, will go out on the 4th of March. If the Douglasites were right in saying Bright and Fitch, and Hunter, and such men as they are, were Democrats, Douglas being defeated, as he will be, in his wild-goose chase after the Presidency, would be the only Democrat out of sixty-six Senators.

ATROCIOUS SENTIMENT.—In a speech lately made by Carl Shurz, the German Infidel refugee, at a Lincoln meeting, he used the following language: "May the God in human nature be aroused and pierce the very soul of our nation with an energy that shall sweep as with the besou of destruction this abomination of slavery from the land. 'You call this revolution. It is. In this we need revolution; we must, we will have it! LET IT COME!'"

Of course when he comes to Pennsylvania, he will claim conservatism for Lincoln and the Republican party. At least, that is the style of speaking adopted by their speakers so far in the campaign, to suit the locality.— Doylestown Standard.

NOR SHOR.—Gen. Walker, it seems, still lives. A dispatch from New Orleans says that the "gray-eyed man of destiny" was not only not shot, but that he will return home very shortly. What a pleasant time he will have reading his obituary notices! and what a pity they were not more complimentary! Well, bad as he is, few, we venture to say, will regret that the General has got off soot free. Let us hope that he will come home a better and wiser man.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John, N. F., October 2.—The mail steamship Canada from Liverpool, Saturday, September 22 via Quebec, arrived at Cape Race last night, and was captured by the news yacht, and was the first vessel to be captured by the news yacht since the arrival of the North American at Quebec. The steamer Canada took the place of the steamer Arabia in the list of departed vessels, the consequence of the latter vessel having been aged her wheeling on entering her port. The steamer Bina was advertised to sail for Halifax and New York on the 20th of September.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 23d, for Ancona. The weather still continues unsettled. Italian affairs are unchanged. It is generally expected that the papal army is gradually disbanded.

Ancona was besieged and blockaded, and Garibaldi was preparing to march against Capua. He had again declared his intention to proclaim the United Kingdom of Italy from Rome alone. There are vague rumors coming via Russia, of unsatisfactory news being received from China. Garibaldi's troops have disembarked at the mouth of the Ciaglia, and interrupted the communication of the royal troops between Capua and Gaeta. Garibaldi has been at Palermo, where he issued a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants repeating his former declaration that he would proclaim at Rome only the Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, and will not accept any annexation at present. It was expected that on his return he would operate against Capua, the early capitulation of which is anticipated.

The official journals of Turin formally announce the reports of Garibaldi's demand of the King of Sardinia to dismiss Cavour and to permit a garrison Naples. The Turin correspondent not only reasserts the statement, but gives the tenor of the King's reply, which he is said to have made without consulting his Ministers, as it concerned them personally. He says he declares that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions, coming from a man whose successes mislead him. Sardinia has notified the foreign powers of the blockade of Ancona, and that the principles of maritime rights agreed upon at Paris Congress are to be observed. Gen. Piosden died on the 10th. The Dublin News publishes a letter from an Irish source, stating that a great battle had been fought outside of Perugia, which resulted in the victory of the Pontifical troops. The loss of the Piedmontese was over 1,000. This was prior to the attack on Perugia.

Pennsylvania the Battle Ground. The great issue before the country now is between the grand political armies of Conservatism and Destructives. Before the flame of this antagonism other heats of party ought to be quenched. "Pale their intellectual eyes." The strifes of the enemies of Republicanism are the disputes of men who still belong to the same household of faith in the Constitution and the Union. They may differ in their debates, and even exasperate each other by their mutual animosities in their common antagonism of the sectional faction, they would have yet to learn the first duty of patriotism, and would justly incur and deserve the imputation of preferring themselves, their interests, or some imaginary pride of consequence to the welfare of the nation.

The party that has falsely assumed to itself the name of "Republican," is numbered and directed by passions and ulterior aims which justly describe and define them as "Destructives." If they could give practical effect to their sentiments and purposes, they would realize Burke's antithetic way of "the architects of ruin"—the greatest that ever were accused to everlasting infamy. Millions of hearts in every part of the civilized world would shudder at the destruction they would work on this last experiment of representative government, applied under circumstances more favorable than ever before combined before, or than can ever be expected to occur again in the history of mankind. Against these Destructives the Conservatives throughout the length and breadth of the land are now rising. They are writing, they are soliciting to forget and forgive anything, but banded and confederated criminality against the integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, the equality of the States, and the brotherhood of American citizens. The Destructives say that victory is already within their grasp. If they can succeed in Pennsylvania, they vauntingly proclaim that their supremacy in every State north of the Potomac is sure. Men of the Keystone State, the battle is to be fought here. Will you not unite as a band of brothers, to repel the common enemies of yourselves and your brethren? The crisis is at hand. It calls for action—united, harmonious, self-sacrificing action on the part of every man who prefers his country to himself, and the Union to a dissolution of those ties which keep together our glorious confederacy.

Buried Alice.—There has been a rumor current in Brooklyn for two weeks past, that a resident of that place named Powell had been buried alive. The deceased was quite advanced in years, and was buried the third day after he was taken sick. A minister, a friend of the family, who saw the body after it was laid out for the grave, said that it was a friend of his he should not be buried. He said this because the body was still warm, and by pressing a finger upon the skin the color would come and go, as it will upon the skin of a person alive. Several persons witnessed this, and others declared they saw a twitching of the muscles of the face. One of his sons was married within a week after, and the deceased, it is said, was not on the best terms with his children.

Cincinnati seems in the midst of a carnival of blood. In addition to the painful tragedy already reported, the papers of that city record no less than five cases of stabbing and shooting which occurred on Monday.

Ex. Gov. Bigler addressed a large Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday night last.