

Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle.

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BY DAVID OVER.

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At the request of several Democrats of this County, who had intended to vote for Packer, after his nomination, and before the fact became known that he had supported a strong Prohibitory Maine Liquor Law, whilst in the Senate of Pennsylvania, we re-publish our article of several weeks ago on this subject. The article speaks for itself, and gives the most important sections of the law, and also the vote of PECKER on this question, with the dates and pages of the Senate Journal, which we have in our possession, and will show to any persons who may be anxious to examine this matter for themselves. We have no doubt there will be many honest Democrats who will vote against Packer on this question in Bedford County. Here is the article and the proofs:

PACKER FOR PROHIBITION. READ THE PROOFS!

On the 24 March, 1852, Mr. Carothers, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported Senate Bill, No. 410, entitled, "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." See Senate Journal, Vol. 1, p. 363.

March 18th, a motion was made to consider the bill. This was objected to, and the orders of the day called. A motion was then made to suspend the orders to get at the consideration of the bill. On this motion the yeas and nays were called, when the yeas were 29 and the nays 11, so the motion was lost—two-thirds being necessary to suspend the orders. On this motion PECKER voted yea. See Sen. Jour., Vol. 1, p. 480.

March 22d, the bill was taken up for consideration; and on the question whether the first section should pass, the yeas and nays were called, and the section passed by a vote of 19 yeas to 14 nays. PECKER being one of the yeas. See Sen. Jour., Vol. 1, p. 515.

The bill was further debated and considered during that day, and the day following, as appears by the same volume of the Journal, at pages 515, 522, 533, &c., and yeas and nays were frequently called on different sections of the bill, and the yeas and nays were called, and the yeas were 19 and the nays 14. PECKER was found recorded in favor of the bill, and against the yeas of the other yeas' friends of that prohibitory Liquor Law.

March 31st—1852, the sections having been all agreed to, the bill came up on its final passage; and on the question, "shall the bill pass?" The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Crab and Mr. PACKER, and were as follows: viz.

YEAS. Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Evans, Fernon, Galloway, Hamilton, Hummel, Hunslet, Hoze, McFarland, McMurris, Malone, PACKER, Robertson, Sanderson, and Sifer.—17.

NAYS. Messrs. Bailey, Buckleas, Crab, Darrington, Frailey, Fulton, Jones, Kunkel, McClaslin, Matthias, Mühlenberg, Myers, Sinner, and Walker, Speakers.—15.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. See Senate Journal, of 1852 Vol. 1, p. 612.

Such is GENERAL WM. F. PACKER'S record in the Senate of 1852, and such are his votes upon the subject of the prohibitory liquor law which passed the Senate that year, as proved by the Journal of the Senate, which is the only authorized record of proceedings. And yet his partizan friends, and the unprincipled press which supports him for Governor, are mean enough and reckless enough, to deny that he is or ever was in favor of prohibition, and roundly abuse all who assert that he voted for prohibitory liquor laws. We say again—have these Senate Journals in your office, and can show them, day, and date, and page, to any man who wishes to see them, or who desires to know the whole truth on this subject. And we will here remark that not only did Genl. Packer make speeches in the Senate in favor of the bill, and vote as he proved, but according to the well-remembered logic of the Bedford Gazette, he gave the existing vote on the final passage of this monstrous Maine Liquor Law. For on looking at the final vote, it will be observed the bill passed by 17 yeas to 15 nays. Consequently if Genl. Packer had voted nay, the bill would have been defeated on its final passage, by the yeas, and evidently his vote for the bill was sacred.

Let the same recklessness and disregard of the truth which has heretofore denied that Packer was a prohibitionist, may also deny that the bill which passed the Senate in 1852 was a prohibitory Maine Law. The bill was made up of fifteen sections, and is therefore too long for publication entire, but in order that all doubts may be removed on this point, and all months stopped, we will give our readers some extracts from the bill as specimens. As before stated, it was entitled, "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." And to demonstrate that the bill itself corresponded with the title, we publish the first three sections of it, as follows: Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That no person shall be allowed at any time, to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors, whether the same be spirituous, vinous, or malt, or a mixture of the same, or any of them, or any other liquor possessing intoxicating properties, except as hereinafter provided. Sec. 2. The judges of the court of Quarter Sessions, and the County Commissioners, on the first Monday of July, annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint suitable persons of well-known, honest, temperate, and sober habits, to buy, or manufacture and sell at some convenient point in such of the Townships, boroughs, and cities, within the county, as they may deem expedient and proper, such as distilleries, for agricultural, medicinal, mechanical and artificial purposes,

AND FOR NO OTHER PURPOSES WHATSOEVER.—Such person shall be appointed for the term of one year, but may be removed at any time at the pleasure of said judges and commissioners for violating this act.

Sec. 3. That each person appointed to sell liquors as aforesaid, shall keep an accurate account in writing of all the liquor bought or manufactured by him, specifying the quantity of each kind purchased or manufactured, the price of that purchased, the name of the person from whom it was purchased, and the date of the purchase, the quantity of each kind sold, and the date of the sale, its price, the name, residence, and occupation of the person to whom it was sold, and the purpose for which it was purchased by him, and he shall cause the same to be sworn to by the said judges and commissioners, who shall require him to pay the surplus to the Treasurer of the county for the use of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. Provides for the giving of a certificate of appointment to the person authorized to sell, upon his giving bond with at least two securities in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of the law, &c.

Sec. 5. Imposes fines of from thirty to two hundred dollars, & costs, for violations of the act together with entry terms of imprisonment of not less than two, nor more than six months.

Such are the first three sections of this beautiful liquor law in full, and the substance of the fourth and fifth; and we doubt not they are more than sufficient to satisfy all that a more radical, radical, and out-and-out prohibitionist law ever passed in the State of Maine or anywhere else. It not only prohibits the sale, under severe penalties, of all sorts of liquors, and by every quantity great or small, except for surgical, medicinal, mechanical, and artificial purposes, but it absolutely prohibits the manufacture of any and all liquors, except for the purposes just mentioned. If this be not prohibition with a vengeance, we know not what worse law subsequent sections give the right of search and the right to seize and destroy the liquors kept contrary to the act; and in short, the law seems to contain in itself all the ultraism on this subject that were ever heard of, and some others which strike us as entirely new and original, especially that registry which is to be "signed at the end thereof" by the man who purchases the liquor, stating for what purpose he gets it.

We have now given our readers a true and full explanation of Genl. Packer's votes, and position as a prohibitory liquor law to Maine, and we will await with pleasure such explanations as his partizan friends may manufacture for this desperate emergency.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle. WHO IS TO BE CHEATED?

At no period in the history of the past has the Locofoco party been more intent and earnest in its attempt to defeat us.—The leaders of that party are working night and day, and using every artifice their fertile imaginations can devise to weaken and destroy our ticket. Their miserable piddling ticket is traversing the county, making use of every little man like and every low, dirty scheme, that only such men as they could make use of to prejudice unsuspecting men against our candidates. While every Locofoco hound, from Mitchell down to Joe Hindrickson, is busily engaged in this work of dark defamations, yet not one of them dare meet us on honorable ground or appear before the public what he really is.

There is no candidate amongst the Locofoco hench that understands how to shuffle and shuffle out better than their candidate for Legislature, David Hay. The means he takes to make votes are so utterly beneath what an honest aspirant for Legislature should make use of, that we feel compelled in justice to the honest men he is trying to deceive, to expose his double dealing and weak-mindedness. As a man, David Hay has always been considered an average citizen in good circumstances and able to pay his way. Politically, he has been considered an inveterate office-seeker for the past ten years, having been two or three times a candidate for Sheriff in that time without success. In former times he professed to be a Whig, yet in the hard fought battles between that glorious old party and the sham democracy, when the smoke began to rise and the battle grew hot, David's voice was no where heard; he was afraid of offending the Democrats. He has been a resident of Elklick Tp. for four years, during which time we have passed through several important contests, all of which had to be fought without the aid of David Hay. He was always on hand after the fight. He is now the locofoco candidate regularly nominated, yet he denies being their candidate at all, and proposes to be opposed to nominations. He went to our primary election and took an active part in it—there were no locofocos to face there—and has promised candidates for Sheriff

that he would vote for them at our next primary election, if they would support him now; this is one of the ways he opposes nominations; he asks Whigs to vote for him because he is a Whig, and wants to establish a national Whig party. Haaks Know Nothings to vote for him because he sometimes voted the Know Nothing ticket. He begs Republican votes because he voted for Fremont last fall. He has told locofocos that he intends hereafter to be a Democrat, as that is the only national party. He voted part, if not the whole of the locofoco ticket last fall at the State election. He permitted locofocos to make a tool of him by letting them nominate him, and then let himself be persuaded to decline the nomination. He wrote a letter of declination and sent it to Somerset for publication, and in two days afterward, at the command of two locofocos, he announced himself as an independent candidate. These are facts that we challenge David Hay to deny.—Now we ask the honest voters of the district, if such a man is fit to represent them in the Legislature, or should not this weak vacillating course condemn him in the estimation of all right thinking men, even if he had the ability to represent them, which he has not. We fearlessly assert that David Hay is not qualified by nature, habit or education, to be a representative. Elklick Tp. contains twenty men who never aspired to legislative honors, who are better qualified than David Hay. He has neither the intellect, education or moral courage to be a representative. The Locofocos know this and they are afraid to let him go to Bedford County. Then why did they nominate him? There are Democrats in Somerset County, honest and well qualified. Why were they not taken? Simply because they knew that there was no hope of electing them, and they would gain nothing; but by taking Hay, he and his friends would vote the Locofoco ticket now and hereafter.—That's so. These things, Mr. Editor, are true also of the other candidates. They are trying to make votes by these pretences. Will they succeed? We shall see.

ELKLICK.

David Wilmot Socially.

We do not know when we have met with a gentleman holding the same position that Judge Wilmot does at the present time, who has given us such a pleasing evidence of his social qualities. It often happens that men identified with the political history of our country, so clearly as David Wilmot is, preserve or assume a dignity that renders them difficult to approach. There is none of this about our worthy candidate; he is at once pleasing and affable in his manners; his very features, although indicative of a firm and determined spirit, give evidence of good nature and social qualities of heart. There is no man, even the humblest of our race, who need have the least hesitancy to approach Judge Wilmot; his hand is ever ready to grasp that of his fellow-man with the utmost cordiality.

David Wilmot is now, and ever has been the poor man's friend, and it is this sentiment of humanity, strikingly developed in his character—his social quality of nature—and his determined purpose to carry out the principles he conceived to be right, that has rendered him the special favorite of his district. There is no man in the State who has exercised such an influence over the minds of his constituents as David Wilmot. At the time he was elected to Congress as a Simon Pure Democrat, he carried his District by some six thousand majority; the same district, in '56, gave Fremont nine thousand majority. We think those who know David Wilmot personally, and who have watched his career from his youth, can give us no better evidence of their appreciation of his honesty of purpose and goodness of heart, than the sweeping majorities they have given him and the principles he has seen fit to advocate. This alone should speak volumes in favor of him as a candidate before the people for the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth.—Connellsville Enterprise.

THE PROSPECT.—Judge Wilmot is addressing the citizens of the different counties in the State on the political issue of the day. Wherever he speaks in public thousands of freedom loving citizens, without distinction of party, crowd to hear him.—No candidate has ever spoken to the people with better effect. The prospect for his election to the Governorship is highly flattering to those who desire to witness the elevation of a high minded and honorable man. It is a settled fact that he will be elected by a large majority. The West and North are competing with each other which shall give him the largest vote.—Phila. Sun.

The most mischievous liars are those who keep just on the verge of truth.

PROCLAMATION Relative to the Payment of the State Debt.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the tenth day of April A. D. 1849, entitled, "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the certain and gradual extinguishment of the public debt," and by the 46th section of the act of 1852, providing for the ordinary expenses of government, certain taxes and revenues therein specified were set apart and appropriated to the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund, and when received by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, are ordered and directed to be paid over to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, as Commissioners of said Sinking Fund, who are also directed to receive the same and "purchase therewith the debt of the State of Pennsylvania at its market price, if not exceeding the par value thereof, to the full extent of said revenues, and to hold and apply the same and the interest thereon according to the purposes" provided in the said act of Assembly; and it was further provided by the said act of Assembly "that it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners on the first Monday of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and on the same day in every third year thereafter, to certify the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth held by them to the Governor, who shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt."

And whereas, by a subsequent act of the General Assembly, passed April 19th, A. D. 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government," it was also provided as follows, to wit: "SECTION 28. That hereafter the receipts to the Sinking Fund, to the amount that may be necessary to cancel the relief notes now in circulation under the provisions of the act of the fourth of May, 1841, and the receipts under the provisions of the act of the 19th of April, 1853, shall be hereby appropriated toward the cancellation of said notes, in the following manner, to wit: It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer on the first day of June next, and at the expiration of every three months thereafter, until the whole amount of said notes shall have been cancelled, to ascertain the amount of money in the treasury due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the amount so ascertained, in the most defaced and worn of the relief notes which may be found in the treasury shall not equal the sum due to said Commissioners at the expiration of the aforesaid periods, then and in that case the balance so due shall be paid in the sinking fund by said officers to be invested in State stocks in the manner prescribed by the law creating said fund."

The proviso to which section was repealed by the 34th section of the act of 9th May, A. D. 1854, "to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, &c., &c."

And whereas, A. G. CURTIN, Jacob Fry, Jr., and H. S. MAGRAW, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have certified to us as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PENNA. Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1857. To His Excellency, James Pollock, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Sir: As required by the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1849, the undersigned, Commissioners of said Sinking Fund, do hereby certify that the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth held by them to be the sum of one million forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-four cents (\$1,042,857 64) as follows to wit: Loans of 19th April, 1853, 164,000 00

Loans of 9th May, 1854, 800,000 00
Certificates Stock Loans, of 11th April, 1848—6 per cent, 66,501 00
Certificates Stock Loans, of various dates—5 per cent, 9,316 64
Relief notes cancelled and destroyed, 373,940 00
Relief notes in treasury, set aside for cancellation, 30,000 00

\$1,042,857 64
A. G. CURTIN,
JACOB FRY, Jr.,
H. S. MAGRAW,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Now, therefore, as required by the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this proclamation declaring the payment, extinguishment, and final discharge of six hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-four cents of the principal of the debt of this Commonwealth, and have directed the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and further, that under act of 19th of April, 1853, the sum of four hundred and three thousand and forty dollars of relief notes of the Commonwealth which have been cancelled and destroyed, making in all the sum of \$1,042,857 64 of the principal of the debt of this Commonwealth which have been paid and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second. By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LOCOFOCO LOGIC.

That immaculate Whig, pure American, and gutta serena Democrat, B. F. Meyers Esq., who so ably edits the Bedford Gazette, has an address to the voters of Bedford County in a late number of his paper, in which the following specimen of Logic may be found.

"Remember! That David Wilmot is an Abolitionist, and that he proved himself to be such by his speech at Bedford on Tuesday evening of Court week, when he said that he desired a wider field for free labor than the present one," and also, when he declared that "freedom" and "slavery" have come in direct contact with each other, and that one is bound to give way to the other."

Logical B. F. Sage Meyers! Profound Benjamin! Literary and Intellectual Beef Heels! These expressions of Wilmot, prove him to be an Abolitionist, do they? Pray how? Mr. Wilmot said that he "desired a wider field for free labor than the present one." He desires that the territories of the United States shall furnish homes for free white laborers, for American citizens. He desires that the overworked population of our cities, the factory operatives and the mechanics who cannot obtain work to support their families, shall not be driven to soup houses and charitable institutions, but that they shall find land and living in the great west. He desires that the Farmer in the old States who has three sons shall not be forced to divide his land among them, but that the boys may shoulder their axes and find a better farm for themselves in Kansas or Nebraska. And because he desires this, he is opposed to the policy of your party, Mr. Meyers, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the schemes of Messrs. Douglas, Pierce and Buchanan for foreign slavery into the territories. He "desires a wider field for free labor," and therefore he is an Abolitionist! Why one would think Mr. Meyers that you and your party of slaveholders, dough-faces and traitors, had already established slavery in the territories, and that it is a crime for a free laborer to set his foot in them. It is so in Kansas under the rule of Mr. Buchanan. The emigrant from Pennsylvania may be robbed and murdered by southern ruffians, and the favorite son of Pennsylvania, who sits in the Presidential Chair, will reward the murderers, and such other sons as you are, will applaud him and cheer; but there is a just God who provides over the affairs of men and sooner or later there will be a day of retribution. You are reaping the reward of your vile treachery, now Mr. Meyers, and you are in a position to join at such upright men as David Wilmot. Make the most of it Sir, for your time will be short.

But Wilmot also says that "freedom" and "slavery" have come in direct contact with each other and one is bound to give way to the other." True, freedom and slavery have come in contact with each other in the Territories of the United States, in the proposed re-opening of the right of transit, to slaves in the State of Pennsylvania. This is where freedom and slavery have come in direct contact and Mr. Wilmot says Slavery must give way, while you and your party say Freedom must give way. There is the difference and it is just the difference between Wilmot and the Great General Backer.—This makes the former an Abolitionist, does it? Faugh! Butter your brains and give them to a dog for a new year's gift Mr. Meyers. The Democracy of Bedford County cannot be such fools as you take them for, and if you expect to do their thinking for them, you must do something better in that line than anything we have seen from you yet. Mr. Wilmot has not uttered a sentiment during his whole political career which is not equally honorable to his head and heart, and we venture to say that there is not a single intelligent democrat in Somerset or Bedford Counties who has not more respect for him, than for their very cheap acquisition—Mr. Meyers of the Bedford Gazette. At any rate dear Benjamin we wish to inform you that though your popgun cracks loud enough, there is nothing in it but wind, and your paper wads won't hurt anybody.—Somerset Herald and Whig.

Renouncing the Administration. The St. Louis Democrat, speaking of the President's late letter on Kansas, says it is a full endorsement of Calhoun's theories of the nationality of slavery, and shows a determination on the part of the Administration to comply with whatever the South insists upon. The Democrat adds:

We were among the most zealous of those who supported Mr. Buchanan for the democratic nomination, believing him to be what he professed himself. We continued that support although with occasional misgivings, until after the election and inauguration.—Since that time we have found little to commend in his action. His selection of office holders in Missouri and Kansas, his violation of both law and justice in regard to the

overland mail to California, and now his adoption of the Calhoun theory of the constitution, have all indicated an executive controlled by views of which we can never give assent. If another chance shall present the government at Washington in a more favorable light, we shall not fail to note and approve the same, but of this, we must now confess, that we have little hope.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. PACKER. CHAPTER I.

He came first into public life as Superintendent of the West Branch Canal, and remained in that position from 1832 to 1833. During that time he was before a Legislative committee, and was censured upon two points, first for changing notes of the bank of Pennsylvania, to the amount of \$30,000, for which the State was then a stockholder in notes of the Bank of Middletown not then at par, and paying it out to the contractors along the line, and also for using improperly the reserved fund of 15 per cent, withheld from the contractors to insure the completion of their contracts.

CHAPTER II. From 1835 until 1839, he remained a "high private," always seeking office, but never able to obtain it. Upon the accession of Gov. Porter to the Chief Magistracy he was appointed Canal Commissioner. During his term of office he was before two Legislative committees of investigation. By one of them he was pointedly condemned for giving a contract to his brother at a price far beyond what other good bidders offered to do it for. It was proved before another that he retained Victor E. Piolet as Superintendent upon the West Branch, when he knew him to have an interest in a contract.

CHAPTER III. Whilst in the Senate he voted to revive a law to give slave-masters a right to bring slaves into this State, and hold them there as such for six months in the year. He proposed to extend, if possible, more ample protection to "our agricultural, coal and iron interests," than was given by the law of 1846.

CHAPTER IV. He is an orphan boy. How his immense fortune has been thus acquired is unknown. These facts, says the Centre Democrat, defeated him for the Senate, when they were fresh on the minds of the people, and pertinently asks: "Ought they not now prevent him from being elected Governor of this Commonwealth?"

A KANSAS COURT OF JUSTICE. The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date Sept. 7, gives the following characteristic scene in a justice court at Leecompton:

"Mr. Bailey is not yet dead. He is lying in a very precarious condition. On Saturday Mr. Brockett, who stabbed Mr. Bailey, returned to Leecompton and was arrested. The propagandists swore that he should not be tried, and that any man who dared to testify against him should be shot. It was brought before a justice of the peace. The toxin was ascended. The fire-eaters assembled. The free state democrats also convened. The conservative pro slavery men met too—Shannon, Brindle, El Store, and Stephens of New York—and determined to act with their free state friends.

They give notice to the fire-eaters that if the trial was interfered with, they would set to put down the insurgents. They all met at the justice's office. A man was called on to testify. The propagandists drew their revolvers. The other party followed suit. One of them handed a revolver to the witness; and thus armed—the pistol cocked—he proceeded to give his evidence. The justice was a man of weak nerves, and fainted. The trial was postponed till Monday. Isn't this a great country?"

TRAVELLING SOUTH. Mr. Buchanan has travelled further South than all the recent Presidents. But three years ago it was barely intimated that the Missouri Compromise prohibiting slavery was unconstitutional. The original Nebraska bill did not even intimate it, the second draft of that bill left it to be implied, and it was only at a third trial that the full vigility was developed. Then all the sectional and intended effect of the bill was explained, or sought to be explained away, and it was even proclaimed that it would redound to the interests of freedom. It was a great step to the dictum of Judge Taney, that any prohibition of slavery in the Territories is unconstitutional, and that slavery existed in the Territories of the Union under the Constitution. This dictum of the Judge, Mr. Buchanan, as President, endorsed. It is the greatest pro-slavery concession any Northern man has ever made.—President Buchanan's Kansas and Slavery

Letter reached Maine just while the election was pending. The "Democratic" papers did not publish it for fear of damaging their prospects at the polls, and so suppressed it entirely! Even this, it seems, failed to save them.

From the Somerset Herald and Whig. GEN. KOONTZ NOT AN INFIDEL.

General Koontz is away from home at present, and therefore unable to reply to the gross assaults made upon him by the Democrat, even if he desired to do so. It is probable that he would permit them to pass unnoticed, but the last number of that paper containing the charge, gravely pronounced, over the signature of "Luther," that he, Gen. Koontz, is an infidel, and has openly avowed infidel sentiments. This intrusion into the private religious opinions of a candidate I think somewhat transcends the rules of political controversy, and in the present case is a gross falsehood and wanton insult. As a brief and conclusive answer, I will only quote a sentence from a public lecture delivered by Mr. Koontz, in the Baptist church, in Somerset, about a year ago, and which was heard by most of our citizens. He said:

"The field of Tours in the 8th century is remarkable for the victory of the Christian Host, over the Turk, which stayed the torrent of Mahomedanism that was flourishing over Europe, and threatened to overwhelm all Christendom. And his banner, the brave and intrepid Charles Martel, will live as one of the mightiest champions of that religion, which is destined to spread over the world, and to clothe and refine the human family."

BRADFORD AND TOGA.—A correspondent of the Evening Bulletin, writing from Bradford county, gives the following representation of political affairs in that section:

"Your readers are familiar with the political aspect of the present election. Judge Wilmot is, without exception, the most popular man at home I ever read of. He is not only popular, but the masses are really enthusiastic in his praise. Bradford will give him 6000 majority, but Toga is in for the Banner. The strife for the greater majority in proportion to the population, will be a war on one between these two counties; but it is thought that Toga will win. The Wilmot men everywhere, feel confident of reducing the Democrat in minorities where they have the ascendancy.

"The action of the body-guard of the Democratic nominees, in declining to accept Wilmot's proposition to stamp the State, is hailed by the friends of the latter, here, as a surrender of the Democracy in favor of the superior ability of their champion."

THE BRAG GAME.—The Philadelphia Press takes things very easy, politically, and if Packer is elected it will not be dignified of its efforts. Still it is disposed to brag, as thus:

"The General Election in Pennsylvania will take place on the 13th of October, four weeks from this day. There appears to be but little excitement on the subject. The election of General Packer by a large majority is conceded by all parties."

Easy there. There is a small party in this State, numbering something like 200,000 voters, which concedes nothing of the kind. Neither does Packer feel sure of it; he did he would not be flitting about the State, trying to counteract the effect of Wilmot's speeches, nor would he be dragging the tremendous Bigler in his wake.—He is evidently uneasy, no matter how quietly the Press may talk it.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury thinks it probable that President Buchanan will, within his four years, have to nominate more than one member of the Supreme Court. Judge Curtis has resigned; Chief Justice Taney is about 80 years old and is infirm; Judge Daniel is far from promising a life of many years; and Judge McLean is 73 years old, very rich, and tired of hard labor. It may not be pleasant to these gentlemen to have their end of life thus confidently predicted or alluded to, but they are great men, in great positions, and must be satisfied with the common fortune attendant thereupon.

INCOMPETENCY.—In 1820, Mr. Buchanan denounced the admission of Missouri as a Slave Constitution. In 1848 she wrote a letter to a Berkshire celebration advocating an extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. In 1857 Mr. Buchanan says any line of this kind is unconstitutional, and that the Constitution establishes slavery in the territories. Who will say that Mr. Buchanan is not progressive, even at the expense of consistency and common sense?