



1857? It burst upon your State like a whirlwind, leveling credit and commerce before it in the dust. There were none, I care not how opulent or how humble, who escaped its fury. Men trembled as they met each other on the streets and in their counting houses, and struggled to save themselves from the common ruin. Your Legislature was convened, and Henry D. Foster was the democratic leader of the democratic House. The people of Philadelphia sent to the Legislature, a committee of their best men to procure such legislation as would avert, in some degree, the tide of destruction. Gen. Foster had been in Congress—he had a State as a leading and liberal man. To him the representatives of your commerce went with confidence, not doubting but that he would espouse their cause in that dark day of peril. But they appealed in vain. He counseled with them as a friend; but when the fiat of destiny went forth he faltered, and fell into the arms of your unfinishing foes. (Cries of "That's so")

*He voted against every liberal proposition made by the friends of the prostrate interests of Philadelphia, and when compelled to apologize for preferring party interests to the interests of the Commonwealth, he coolly told the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, that there had been over-trading; that they had brought the disaster upon themselves; that they had sown the wind, and that they must reap the whirlwind. Now, however, when a candidate for Governor, and sadly in want of votes, (laughter) he comes to the very commercial and manufacturing interests he then spurned and insulted, and whose prosperity he has ever opposed, and claims their votes as their special advocate and friend. (Laughter and applause.)*

*"When the Devil was sick, the Devil's a monk would be; When the Devil was well, the Devil's a monk was he."*

(Renewed laughter and applause.)

There is but one tariff party in this country. Individuals in other organizations may be for a tariff, but they are powerless. That Abraham Lincoln (long continued applause) is a trifling man, no one but Henry D. Foster ever doubted or questioned. (Laughter and applause.) He has made his record in Congress squarely and uniformly for protection, and has ever advocated and voted for the friends of that policy, and when he shall be called to the Presidency of this great republic, as we soon will be, (applause) the whole world will understand that this nation has declared in favor of the dignity, the honor and the prosperity of its free industry. (Long continued applause.)

The Convention that nominated him declared in unequivocal terms for protection; and the loudest and longest shout that went up from that vast assemblage was a greeting to the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. (Applause.) And the same is true of our gallant standard-bearer in the State contest, Col. Curtis, the next Governor of Pennsylvania. (Cheers for Curtis.) Himself a manufacturer, he knows and feels the flight of free trade, and he has given a lifetime of consistent and earnest effort in behalf of protection and its representative men. When, on the second Tuesday of October next, the lightning shall flash from this great city of factories and workshops, that Col. Curtis is called to the Gubernatorial chair by an overwhelming vote, (applause) it will teach the same lesson, north, south, east and west; it will carry gladness to every home where prostrated labor has been struggling against want; it will inspire the hearts of thousands of our brethren who have been driven to beggary; it will be the harbinger of peaceful progress, of enduring prosperity. (Applause.)

But Gen. Foster tells us that the Union is in danger again. (Laughter.) He says, in effect, that if he is not chosen Governor, the Constitution will be "torn into tatters, and the Union broken up." (Laughter and applause.) He must be chosen to stop the slavery agitation. Fray, who agitates slavery? Who agitates it in Congress, in State and National Conventions, in Presidential and Gubernatorial contests?

Who agitates it now? Who dares that the south ought to go out of the Union, if her ceaseless clamor is not respected? Henry D. Foster and William L. Yancey. (Laughter and applause.) The one down in Philadelphia, to a Union-loving and law-abiding people; the other does it to avowed disunionists down in the sunny south. Who says: "The south could not submit, without degradation, to the election of a black Republican President?" Yancey says: "Slavery must be maintained—in the Union, if possible; but, if it is necessary." Keitt, Davis, Brown, Faulkner, Clay, Gwin, Clement, Curry, Bonham, Letcher, and hosts of others who are side by side with Mr. Foster in this great national struggle, openly and insolently preach disunion. Yancey says: "At the proper moment, by one organized, concentrated action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

Foster responds in Independence square: "You cannot get southern men to stay in the Union with all these agitating questions hanging over their heads, rendering their lives and their property insecure. I tell you they will not do it, and THEY OUGHT NOT TO DO IT!" He insists that he must be elected Governor to preserve the Union, and prevent the Constitution from being "torn into tatters," and in the same breath declares for disunion himself. (Laughter and applause.) He comes to us applauding the rankling treason of his democratic brethren, and begs Union men to throw themselves into the breach, and save him from the overwhelming defeat his cause so richly merits. He even gets half-way outside of his party in his speech to invite the Bell men into the embrace of himself and Yancey. He had them serenaded at their headquarters before his meeting commenced; and, strange to say, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." (Shouts of laughter.) Imagine the Foster men marshalled by the free trade and disunion leaders, inviting the Constitutional-Union men into their ranks of that inspiring song—

"Shouldst thou acquaintance forgot."

(Shouts of laughter and applause.) He is the special representative of the Breckinridge disunionists in Pennsylvania, and it will not be denied that he performs his task well. He has given them fusion, and caused now to embrace in the ranks of the organization, for the benefit of Mr. Breckinridge, the followers of John Bell—the men whom Mr. Breckinridge complimented on having "tongues as long and heads as empty as the bells they ring." (Laughter and applause.) They are to be united on Foster. It is done on the assumption that merchants can be transferred to disunion, and tariff mechanics to free trade, if it be the interest of the leaders to do so. Just now, in this city, the high contracting parties, half a score of men, are in solemn council as to how they will allow the merchants' and American mechanics of Philadelphia to cast their votes. The only inquiry is—"what are these men worth?" What offices shall a few political

dealers enjoy in consideration for permitting the Union men to vote for disunion—the tariff-men for free-trade? (Applause.) It is proposed to make a common union to defeat Abraham Lincoln. One of the resolutions adopted at the Hoyer meeting invites all who are opposed to the success of the Republican party to join hands, "to secure the election of the candidate who is commanded by the support of all good citizens by his patriotic devotion to the best interests of the whole country." Pray, who is the man? (Laughter.) Not a single Presidential candidate is named; and yet intelligent men are expected to throw themselves blindly into the hands of the political traders and in the end elect a disunion and a free trade President. (Applause.)

There is not a disunionist in the South who does not demand the election of Foster and the defeat of Lincoln. There is not an abolitionist in the North who does not respond and demand the same. The men who rear the black flag of discord and disruption in the South, and the men in the North who declare the Constitution to be a league with hell, all join in one common effort for the election of Foster, in order that the people may be defeated in the choice of a President. The national Administration comes, too, with its load of corruption, and its blighting stains of infamy, and joins the shout for the election of Foster, in order that the retrovive stroke aimed at its men and its measures may be averted. In this common effort, Northern and Southern fanatics, disunionists and sectionalists of every shade, and the broken fragments of the Buchanan administration, all stagger into the field for one great death struggle, and shout—Hail to our chief, Henry D. Foster! (Applause.)

It is the same organization—the same leaders, who have wretchedly and wickedly condemned this country with sectional agitation. When at peace, and when fraternal concord reigned throughout our land, the spoiler came unbidden by the people, and against their prayers; and he came in the name of the Democracy. That was the Missouri Compromise stricken down. A night, memorable in our history, witnessed its triumph in the Senate, after indecision and debauchery had struggled for the mastery, and when Northern men dared to protest in the name of freedom and fair labor, the answer was, "we will subdue you!" But the nation revolted, and the boasted triumph turned to ashes in their grasp.

Again the spoiler came in the name of democracy, and the LeCompton infamy was the offering. But I need not trace these agitations. They are known to all. They were conceived and forced upon our people when they begged for peace; and section was arrayed against section, and brother made the foe of brother, because democracy could not perpetuate its power without wilful and wanton agitation. Its career opens with a countenance peaceful and prosperous, and its blackened path leads through corruption and perfidy unprecedented in our annals. It has left its course marked by monuments to which the nation turns with dismay and shame, and the blood of the lamented Broderick stamps its crowning wrong indelibly upon the page of our history. While this wicked agitation of disunionists and their allies shall convulse the country, from the blue shores of the far-off Pacific will come up to echo and re-echo throughout the land the terrible testimony of the tomb—"They have murdered me; they have murdered me because I was opposed to the extension of human slavery, and to a corrupt administration!" (Long continued applause.)

And yet in the name, and for the sake of this maddened section, we are asked to choose General Foster, its representative, to the Gubernatorial chair, and plunge the country into a series of midnight of chaos on the Presidents. We are asked, not to elect any man, for that is not attempted; but we are directed to defeat the people by the corrupt machinations of political tricksters.

Oh! cast your eyes upon this great fabric of free government. It is the creation of our fathers, who shed their richest blood to establish civil and religious liberty in the New World. They guarded it with jealous care, and have gone to their honored graves strong in the hope that the great problem of self-government had been solved. They handed down to us this priceless inheritance, and charged us with its good name, its patriotic mission, its purity. Few of them lived to see the monster disunion rear its hideous deformity in our midst.

Had they seen a powerful party claiming the name of democracy, taking to its embrace those whose hands and voices were raised to dismember the Union; had they seen those men, in the name and by the power of the democracy, called to the highest positions of the government, declaring their treason unblushingly in the American Senate and House of Representatives, and from the gubernatorial chairs of democratic States, they would have closed their eyes at last upon their own great work, enquiring, "what is all this work?" They would have died despairing of the republic. (Applause.)

Men and brethren who share the common responsibility and the common glory of this free government, what are we invited? We are asked to defy the popular will, and for what? Whose lead are we to follow?

To what great end are we to throw the nation into the hands of the political gamblers of the day? One man, and one man only, of all those who are presented for the Chief Magistrate of the nation, can possibly be chosen by the popular verdict. That he is honest and capable, stands confessed by friend and foe; that he is conservative, patriotic and just, freed from all sectionalism and the foe of all discord and treason, is established by every record of his life. If Abraham Lincoln (applause) is vulnerable, it is because it is a crime to adhere to the policy of the fathers of the Republic. (Applause.) Against him there is but one formidable force, but one element that can hope for success. Thousands in the different sections may vote for John Bell, and other thousands may vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but the votes cast for John C. Breckinridge and his disunion compatriots cannot promise success if an election by the people can be defeated. If that great and can be attained, as it is hoped to be attained, by the election of Gen. Foster, when conclusion shall thicken over us, when disunion shall be emboldened, and sectionalism of every fearful hue shall come to claim its victory; when your stocks shall tremble on your boards, and credit shall reel to and fro as a drunken man, will commerce bring to the victors?—will union men then claim that it is their triumph? No! the very proposition to defeat and defend the people in the election of their chief ruler, carries upon its face its dangers and its infamy. (Applause.)

Truthful expression of our admiration of the good qualities of others is the surest way of fixing in their hearts a determination to excel, and this species of admiration is far from flattery.

But, do not despair of the Republic. (Applause.) It will pass the ordeal imposed upon it by disunion Democracy unscathed,

and will rise redeemed and strengthened to march onward in fulfillment of its high mission. Pennsylvania will, in October next, speak in thunder tones for the Union, for Protection for Free Labor and for Free Homes. (Applause.) These principles will be triumphantly asserted as due to ourselves in our State, and to our country; and as we shall rear our standard victoriously to the world, it will be a triumph proclaiming equal and exact justice to our free brothers of this Union, of every clime, and it will be a harmony with the great sentiment—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

When the speaker closed the applause was deafening and continued for some minutes.

THE VASTNESS OF GOD'S WORKS.—God

called man in his dream into the vestibule of heaven, —saying "come hither and I will show the glory of my house." And to his angels who stood about his throne, he said, "take him, strip him of his robes of flesh; cleanse him of his affections; put a new breath into his nostril; but touch not his human heart,—the heart that fears, and hopes, and trembles. A moment, and it was done, and the man stood ready for his unknown voyage. Under the guidance of a mighty angel, with sounds of the flying pinions, they sped away from the blemishes of heaven. Some time on the mighty angel's wings, they fled through sabras of darkness—wilderness of death. At length, from a distance not counted, saw in the arithmetic of heaven, a light beamed upon them—a sleep flame, as seen through a haze cloud. In a moment, the blazing suns around them—a moment, the wheeling of planets; then again, on the right hand and the left, appeared more constellations. At last, the man sank down crying, "Angel, I can go no further; let me lie down in the grave, and hide myself from the infinitude of the universe, for end there is none." "End is there none?" demanded the angel. And from the glittering stars that shone around, there came a shout, "End is there none? End is there none!"—Prof. Mitchell.

GOOD BOY.—The Prince of Wales declines Col. Magruder's invitation to go Buffalo hunting, because he promised his mother before he left England, that he would be at home at a certain specified time. How different is this young gentleman's conduct to that of another roving youth, whose mother vainly expected him for months! To be sure, the neglectful prodigal did go back to the maternal arms at last, but it took six horses to drag him there. Even then he only tarried long enough to receive a hasty embrace, having made a special engagement to meet "four acres of people"—be the same more or less—at a place called Clifton Springs. Unflinching youth! What are four acres of people to a mother! When the ides of November arrive that four-acre lot of humanity will be mine. But a mother is always a mother. What a S. A. D. thing it is to have "a thankless child!"—Day Book.

RELIGIOUS DEPRESSION.—It is a strange truth that some of the highest of God's servants are tried with darkness on the dying-bed. Theory would say, when a religious man is laid up for his last struggle, now he is alone for deep communion with God. Fact very often says: "No; now he is alone, as his Master was before him in the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil." Look at John in imagination, and you would say: "Now his rough pilgrimage is done. He is quiet; he is out of the world, with the rapt foretaste of heaven in his soul." Look at John in fact. He is agitated, sending to Christ, not able to rest, grim doubt wrestling with his soul, mingling for a last, black hour whether all his hopes had not been delusion. There is one thing we remark here by the way—Doubts often come from inactivity. We can not give the philosophy of it, but this is the fact. Christians who have nothing to do but sit thinking of themselves, meditating, sentimentalizing, (or mysticizing,) are almost sure to become the prey of dark, black miseries. John struggling in the desert needs no proof that Jesus is the Christ. John shut up, became morbid and doubtful immediately. Brethren, all this is very marvelous. We are mysterious; but here is the history of it all; for sadness, for suffering, for misgiving, there is no remedy but stirring and doing.—Robertson.

WOULDN'T ACCEPT IT.—Gen. Cameron and Gov. Reed came home from Erie through Meadville an impromptu meeting was raised to hear them, which filled the Court House to overflowing. Both of the gentlemen made excellent speeches, much to the gratification of the assembled masses. During Gov. Reed's speech, in referring to the charge of the advocates of Slavery, that the doctrines of the Republican party are new and sectional, he offered any Democrat present, if he would come forward and dispute it that if he could not produce every article in the Republican creed from the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, he would agree to vote for either Douglas or Breckinridge, whichever he (the Democrat) would settle on. His proposition, however, was not taken, although there were a good many of both stripes of "democracy" on the ground. Their silence was a virtual admission of the truth of every principle in the Republican platform.

THE EXECUTION OF WALKER.—It is to be hoped that filibusters in the United States will be effectively extinguished by the death of Walker, who met his deserved fate at the hands of the government whose authority he had set at defiance. The New York Times very properly remarks that Walker owes his fate to the inefficiency of our government in enforcing our laws. If Southern juries had done their duty, and punished his violations of international law and of our own statutes, he could never have renewed the career which had so disastrous an end. We are not surprised that the Administration at Washington should have rejoiced at the news of capture and prospective execution. Those who through fear winked at crimes which they dared not endure, would naturally welcome relief from their embarrassment, at whatever cost, to the victim of their imbecility.

There is not a county in Indiana but has a "Wide-Awake" Club in it. The enthusiasm among the Republicans exceeds that of 1840 among the Whigs. There are not less than 20,000 "Wide-Awakes" now in the State. (Applause.)

It has been discovered that the iron scales which accumulate around a blacksmith's anvil are the best "fertilizers" for peach trees. A shovel placed around the root of a tree, will give it abundant nutriment for a season.

TAX PROOF.—The democratic papers have been trying to prove the genuineness of the following extract from a speech of Mr. Douglas in Congress:

"The father may bind his son during his minority, but the moment he attains his majority his fetters are severed, and he is free to regulate his own conduct; SO WITH THE TERRITORIES; THEY ARE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION AND CONTROL OF CONGRESS DURING THEIR INFANCY—THEIR MINORITY; but when they attain their majority, AND OBTAIN ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, they are free from all restraints and restrictions, except such as the Constitution of the United States has imposed upon each and all of the States."

The passage will be found in Mr. Douglas' speech of February 23d, 1845, on the bills for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, as printed in the fourteenth volume of the *Congressional Globe*, page 284.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

HOW THE PRESS IS AFFLICTED BY DEAD HEADS.—Railroads occasionally complain of dead-head but no institution suffers so much from it as the Press. A sensible writer says:—

The press endures the infliction of dead-heads from the pulpit, the bar and the stage, from corporations, societies and individuals. It is expected to yield strength to weak institutions; eyes to the blind, clothes to the naked, and bread to the hungry; it is asked to cover infirmities, hide weakness, and wink at improprieties; it is expected to herald quacks, bolster up dull authors, and flatter the vain; it is, in short, to be all things to all men; and if it looks for pay or reward, it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no interest under the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society without pay or thanks, as the Press.

GOOD BOY.—The Prince of Wales declines Col. Magruder's invitation to go Buffalo hunting, because he promised his mother before he left England, that he would be at home at a certain specified time. How different is this young gentleman's conduct to that of another roving youth, whose mother vainly expected him for months!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—MISS MARY GILLIGAN offers to the Ladies of Chambersburg, the most elegant assortment of MILLINERY, consisting of hats, bonnets, gloves, and various styles, some which she has found a very large and handsome assortment of FANCY and PARIS STYLES, of every description. JOHN W. POWERS, Agent.

MAY 25. 6m.—J. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent.

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## GARIBALDI'S PROGRESS.

A clear and succinct account of Garibaldi's progress—from the New York Tribune. The soldier will be seen in every line of this admirably prepared bulletin, and well it may be, for we recognize in it the same able military pen that kept the public so well posted in the Crimean and Lombardian wars.

As events develop themselves they begin to give us an insight into the plan which Garibaldi had prepared for the liberation of Southern Italy, and the more we see of it the more we admire the vastness of his proportions. Such a plan could not have been conceived, nor its execution attempted in any country but Italy, where the National party is so perfectly organized, and so completely under the control of the one man who has drawn his sword with brilliant success for the cause of Italian unity and independence.

The plan was not confined to the liberation of the King of Naples only; the Papal States were to be attacked simultaneously, so as to find occupation for Lamorier's army and the French at Rome, as well as for Bombalino's troops. About the 15th of August, 6,000 volunteers transferred gradually from Genoa to the Gulf of Orange (Golfo degli Aranci) on the north-east coast of the Island of Sardinia, were to cross over to the Papal coast, while at the same time the insurrection in the various Provinces of the Neapolitan Continent was to break out, and Garibaldi was to cross the Straits of Messina and Calabria. Some reported expressions of Garibaldi's as to the cowardice of the Neapolitans, and the intelligence received by the last steamer that he had entered Naples, and been triumphantly received there, render it probable that an insurrection in the streets of that city, which the flight of the King rendered unnecessary, was a part of the plan.

The landing in the Papal States, as is already known, was prevented partly by Victor Emanuel's representations, partly and principally by Garibaldi's convincing himself that these men were not in a fit state to undertake an independent campaign. He accordingly took them to Sicily, left part at Palermo, sent the remainder round the island in two steamers to Taormina, where we shall find them again presently. In the meantime the Neapolitan movements in the provincial towns took place as agreed upon, and in a manner which showed both how well the revolutionary party was organized, and how much the country was ripe for an outbreak. On the 17th of August, the insurrection broke out at Foggia, in Apulia. The dragoons, forcing the garrison of the town, joined the people.—General Flores, commanding the district, sent two companies of the 13th regiment who, on arrival did likewise. Then did General Flores come himself, accompanied by his staff; but he could do nothing; and had to leave again. This proceeding clearly shows that Flores himself did not wish to offer serious resistance to the revolutionary party.—Had he been in earnest he would have sent two battalions instead of two companies, and when he came himself, would have come at the head of, as strong a force as he could muster, instead of coming with a few adjutants and orderlies. In fact, the circumstance alone that the insurgents allowed him to leave the town again is sufficient to show that there was at least some tacit understanding. Another movement broke out in the province of Basilicata. Here the insurgents collected their forces at Carletto Pertica, a village on the River Lagone, (this must be the place called Crotone by the telegrams.)

From this mountainous and remote district they marched to Potenza, the chief town of the Province, where they arrived, 6,000 strong, on the 17th. The only resistance they found, was offered by about 400 gendarmes, who, after a short engagement, were dispersed, and afterwards came in one by one to surrender. A provincial government was formed in the name of Garibaldi, and a proctector installed. It is reported that the Royal Intendente (governor of the province) accepts this office—another sign how hopeless the cause of the Bourbons is considered to be even by their own organs. Four companies of the Sixth Regiment of the line were sent from Salerno to put down this insurrection, but when they came to Auletta, about 23 miles from Potenza, they refused to march further, and cried *Viva Garibaldi!* These are the only movements of which any details have reached us. But we are further informed that other places have joined the insurrection; for instance, Avelino, a town not thirty miles from Naples; Campobasso, in the Province of Molise (on the Adriatic), and Calenzo in Apulia, for this must be the place called Cilento in the telegrams; it is situated about half-way between Campobasso and Foggia, and now Naples itself is added to the number. While thus the Neapolitan provincial towns at least carried out their apportioned share of the work, Garibaldi was not idle. Scarcely returned from his trip to Sardinia, he made his final arrangements for crossing over to the continent. His army now consisted of three divisions, commanded by Tur, Cosenz, and Medici. The two latter, concentrated about Messina and the Faro, were marched toward the northern coast of Sicily, between Milazzo and Faro, as if they were intended to Brount, to repress some disorders. Both were at once ordered to Taormina, whence, on the evening of the 18th of August, the brigade Bixio, along with the men brought from Sardinia, embarked on the two steamers, the Tarino and Franklin, and some transports taken in town.

About ten days previous, Major Misorri,

with 300 men, had crossed the Straits, and passed safely through the Neapolitans, to the high and broken ground of Aspromonte. Here he was joined by other small bodies thrown across the Straits from time to time, and by Calabrian insurgents, so that by this time he commanded a body of about 2,000 men. The Neapolitans had sent about 1,800 men after his little band had landed, but these 1,800 heroes managed so as never to come up with the Garibaldis.

On the 19th, at daybreak, Garibaldi's expedition (for he was on board himself) landed between Melita and Cape Spartivento, on the extreme southern end of Calabria.

They found no resistance. The Neapolitans had been so completely deceived by the movements threatening a landing north of the Straits, that the country south of them was completely neglected by them. Thus 2,000 men got together by Misericordia.

Having been joined by these, Garibaldi at once marched on Reggio, which was occupied by four companies of the line, and four chasseurs. This garrison must, however, have received some reinforcements, as some very severe fighting is reported to have taken place in or before Reggio, on the 21st. After the storming of some outworks of Garibaldi, the artillery in the fort of Reggio refused to fire any longer, and General Viali capitulated.—In this engagement Colonel Delforte (the Republican member for Paris in the French Legislative Assembly of 1851) was killed.

Receiving Pupils will be taken on the same terms, and receive the same attention as heretofore.

E. SELLERS MONTGOMERY.

DAVID STOUFFER

THE PEOPLE'S MACHINE SHOP!  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MONTGOMERY & STOUFFER respectfully announce to the Public and Community and Public generally, that they have entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Agricultural Implements, such as Threshing Machines, Horse Power, Chaff Cutters, etc. etc. Hay Wagon, etc., etc., and for that purpose have leased the Slope long occupied by the late George A. Grove Slope long occupied by the late George A. Grove and COPPER WARE, made of the best material and in a durable manner, embracing every article used in House and Garden.

Farmers in want of a first-rate Machine of either of the above descriptions, are requested to give a call before leaving, as we will be the most prepared kind of men to build and construct in a substantial manner.—

Another Horse Powers that we are building is a portable—durable article—suitable for 4 or 5 Horses.

COURT SHELLERS.—We have the exclusive Right to sell the Patent Court Shellers, and the Patent of Shadley's Patent Court Shellers, a certain article patented 1859. This Machine is intended for Hand or Horse Power, and is pronounced, by all who have examined it, to be the most valuable article of its class.

REPAIRING.—We will pay particular attention to the repairing of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, on short notice, at the most reasonable rates.

REPAIRING.—We will pay particular attention to the repairing of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, on short notice, at the most reasonable rates.

Being practical Machines, we feel confident in being able to render satisfactory to all who may favor us with their patronage, which we, respectfully solicit.

Our prices will be the lowest in the market.

Orders thoroughly received and promptly attended to.

appr. \$60.00.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,  
FALL SESSION OF 1860.

THE Session will commence Sept. 12th. Due arrangements have been made for carrying forward the interests of the Institution in the most effective manner. The Faculty and Teachers who are to have charge of the Friends, Drawing and Painting, together with English branches, are both graduates, and have had much experience in teaching. Unusual facilities have been secured, and superior inducements will be offered the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting.

Boaring Pupils will be taken on the same terms, and receive the same attention as heretofore.

## TEACHERS:

Rev. HENRY BEEVER, Principal.  
Mrs. SARAH K. BEEVER, Vice-Principal.  
Miss FRANCES E. WHITE, French, Instrumental Music, Miss JANE GILPHILLAN, Drawing, Painting and English. Miss Z. DE FOREST, Instrumental and Vocal Music. Miss L. KELLY, English, English Branches. Miss ANNA Y. ALEX, English.

For CATALOGUE apply to the Principal.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE  
ON THE

## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14th, 1860, the Passenger Trains on the Pennsylva-

nian Railroad will arrive at and leave Harrisburg as follows:

## EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN—arrives at 12.00 A. M. to Philadelphia via Lancaster, Middleton, Elizabethtown, 12.45 P. M., arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at New York at 2.30 P. M.

JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—leaves Harrisburg at 12.00 A. M. and arrives at Lancaster at 1.30 P. M., and at all the way stations connects with the LANCASTER TRAIN at Columbia at 8.15 A. M., which arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.00 A. M.

LANCASTER TRAIN—leaves Lancaster at 8.15 A. M., and leaves at 10.00 A. M. to Philadelphia via Lancaster, Middleton, Elizabethtown, May Joy, Lancaster, Penns.,到达 at 12.45 P. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN—leaves Harrisburg and Lancaster Road, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M., and at all the way stations connects with the LANCASTER TRAIN at Columbia at 8.15 A. M., which arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.00 A. M.

JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—leaves Lancaster at 8.15 A. M., and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 A. M., and arrives at New York at 1.30 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—leaves West Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at New York at 2.30 P. M.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Superintendent.

June 15, '60. Sept. East Division Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE  
TO NEW YORK!

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE  
AND QUICKEST IN TIME  
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES  
OF  
NEW YORK  
AND  
HARRISBURG:

VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EAST J.

MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN—leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 3½ hours between the two cities.

MORN. EXPR. TRAIN—leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M., and at all the way stations connects with the LANCASTER MAIL LINE, East, via Columbia, leaves West Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., arrives at Lancaster at 12.45 P. M., leaves at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at New York at 2.30 P. M.

JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—leaves Lancaster at 8.15 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 A. M., and arrives at New York at 1.30 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—leaves West Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at New York at 2.30 P. M.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Superintendent.

June 15, '60. Sept. East Division Pennsylvania Railroad.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS.

GIESER'S Patent Self-Regulating Gravit.

Separator, and Bagged Oil separator, for oil wheels, and also the latest Improved Triple grain Horse Power separator, furnished on two wheels if de-

I. the undersigned, desire to call the attention of Farmers and Farmers' associations in the Public, that he is engaged in the business of ADULTERATING.

To those who will妃妃 with him the Cycles of Safety, of the Public, and the undersigned, should be exculpated against his tenet of thousands of persons in the United States, who sell a thing as injurious, ruinous alike to human health and happiness.

Sept. 15, '60. Sept. East Division Pennsylvania Railroad.

W. M. MCLENEGAN, SURGEON DENTIST,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. M. McLeenan, Surgeon Dentist.

He is engaged to perform operations for the practice of the teeth, and will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

He is expert in the use of FRACTURES, with all the latest improved principles.

Office—100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Telephone—100 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 15, '60. Sept. East Division Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 25th, 1860.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS GRAVE HARRISBURG

DAILY.—(Saves excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M.

JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—leaves Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M., and arrives at New York at 2.30 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN—leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Philadelphia at 1.30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS are made at Harrisburg at 1.30 P. M., with the JOURNAL Train in each direction on the Pennsylvania, URGED, and Northern Railroads.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Allentown.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Allentown.

For through tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, General Agent.

JUNE 20, '60.—1.

HACKER, REGAR & WINGER,  
Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

D R Y G O O D S ,

No. 229 Market Street, Philadelphia.

July 4, 1860.—1.

JOBS WORK DONE IN FANCY

COLORS  
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

PORTMONIES, WALLETS and PurseS,  
at SPANGLER'S.

P E R F U M E R Y of all kinds, at

SPANGLER'S

TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES, at

SPANGLER'S.

July 15, '60. Sept. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, to make a distribution of the estate of John H. Walker, deceased, Administer to the Estate of H. S. Davis, deceased, to and among the creditors of said dec'd, according to law, will attend to the affairs of his appointment, at his office, No. 100 Broad Street, on Friday, October 1st, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; when and upon what occasion, he may attend.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Auditor.

Sept. 19, '60.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY has opened

and will continue his practice, adjoining the Eagle Hotel, in the Borough of Chambersburg, where he may at all times be found, except when absent on professional business.

A. N. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

W. F. STEPHENS, Esq., WILLIAM CARLISLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to the practice of their profession.

Office—No. 100 Broad Street, in the New Town Hall.

JULY 21, '60.

J. R. & T. X. ORR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—No. 100 Broad Street, in the New Town Hall.

W. H. DUNCAN, G. W. WELSH, G. W. WELSH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—No. 100 Broad Street, in the New Town Hall.

J. H. MCNAULY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—No. 100 Broad Street, in the New Town Hall.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of the law, will attend,随时 to all professional business committed to their charge.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 16, 1860.—1.

W. H. McCauley, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 17, 1860.—1.

EVERT & STRICKLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 18, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 19, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 20, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 21, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 22, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 23, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 24, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 25, 1860.—1.

W. A. STRICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend,随时 to all professional business.

Office—At his residence, on East Market Street, near the Courthouse.

JUN 26, 1860.—1.

## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 3, 1860.

*In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Washon.*FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**  
OF MAINE.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR STATE AT LARGE,

JAMES M. HOWE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

DISTRICTS.

1. EDWARD C. KNIGHT.  
2. JOSEPH F. KING.  
3. HENRY M. FOUGHT.  
4. NATHAN HILL.  
5. JOHN M. HUNTER.  
6. JAMES C. PEPPER.  
7. LEVI B. SMITH.  
8. FRANCIS W. CHEST.  
9. DAVID TACON.  
10. THOMAS R. HULL.  
11. FRANCIS B. PRESTON.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ANDREW G. CURTIN,**  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Adams.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JAMES R. BREWSTER, of Franklin.

JAMES C. AUSTIN, of Fulton.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

ABRAHAM D. CAUFMAN, of Cambdg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

EDWARD C. BOYD, of Montgomery.

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTIES,

WM. G. MITCHELL, of Southampton.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JAMES D. SCOTT, of Peters.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

JOHN L. LATSHAW, of Austrin.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

GEORGE JARRETT, of Chambersburg.

## ARE YOU READY?

A vast and important responsibility rests upon every man in the land who enjoys the privilege of helping to shape the destiny of our Government. All will admit that the obligation to raise an arm in defense of home, its endearments and associations, by our forefathers during the ever-memorable revolution was weighty. The whole nation agreed in heaping the odious name of "Tory" upon every man who refused to strike an honest blow against the invaders of the rights of the people. Why were these Tories so unpopular? They were only wedded to their old party; the party which had held the reins of power for many years—the party of the king of England—and they were unable to break from the chains of loyalty which bound them to the till then successful and ruling party. They feared being called turn-coats. They dreaded defeat and its consequences. If they had known that the Republicans would prove victorious there would not have been a Tory in America.

The duty of assisting to relieve our Government from the evils which so sorely afflict it, and through it the people of the land, is as binding upon us as was the responsibility to take up arms in obtaining Freedom upon our ancestors. The Liberty which WASHINGTON and his noble compatriots secured for the American Republic had better never have been heard of than after being procured at the cost of much blood and treasure, to be so lightly valued by those to whom it has been transmitted as that they will suffer it to be ruthlessly torn from their grasp without one manly effort on their part to retain it. To strike Liberty down in this country would be the greatest injury which could possibly be inflicted upon suffering humanity throughout the tyrannical nations of the old world, who are looking forward to the enjoyment of equal privileges with us in their own lands, as well as prove to us to be altogether unworthy of the sires from whom we descended.

The issues involved in the contest in which we are now actively engaged are equally momentous with those for which the signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor: yes, they are the very same. Tyrants then claimed the right to force their edicts upon the American people; compel an unwilling nation to obey the behests of a few aristocrats, and cause the hardy yeomanry of this country to bow down and receive a blow upon the neck, as a token of their humility, from the hand of the tax-gatherer, whose right to collect the odious assessments was based upon laws which the people here had no voice in enacting. Now, the sole power to rule is claimed by the haughty aristocrats of one section of our own land, who have grown fat, lazy and insolent by feeding at the public crib—which they have controlled during the whole of the existence of the Government—and by the sweat and toil of the unpaid labor of an

oppressed and despised race of human beings, the ancestors of whom their own forefathers stole, and reduced to bondage, and these are continued in slavery by the force of inhuman laws passed and enforced, by the men who despise labor, and all men who toil for an honest living—the nabobs who are striving to gain the complete mastery over our whole nation.

Are freemen ready to bow down before the self-constituted rulers of the land; the men who say that certain portions of their fellow-men—aye, even some of their own children—have no rights which they *previous gentlemen*, are bound to respect? How long would it take the Supreme Court to decide that they *only* have rights under the Constitution who are the owners of Real Estate, and who have money invested in human flesh, since they have already consigned a whole race to hopeless, helpless misery? We are told that the first step in wickedness is the hardest to take. If this be so, and if the opinion of Taney, the most infamous Judge who ever disgraced the judicial ermine, in the Dred Scott case is the first step, what, we ask, will be the last? Where can these usurpers stop, short of enslaving every poor man, whether white or black?

Are you ready, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, to be bound to the wheel of a tyrant's carriage? Are you ready to have a gag put upon your mouth at the command of men who never soil their gloved hands by honest industry? Are you ready to inaugurate a reign of terror in the Free States of this Republic, such as prevails in every State where slavery exists? Are you ready to allow the sons of rich men, the owners of human beings, to enter your houses and select the fairest flower that blooms beside your family alter to gratify his brutal lust? Are you ready to occupy the position to which the poor whites of the South have been consigned by the competition of Slave labor? If you are prepared for these horrors, then vote the Locofofo ticket at the October and November elections; but if you are not ready to acknowledge any man as your master, or your superior in point of privilege, and as having rights over you equal to what the lords-of-the-lash exercise in the South, then vote for every man on the Republican ticket next Tuesday, and vote for "honest old Abe," in November.

Less than a week remains in which to finish the labors of the State campaign; great and serious results depend upon its success or failure. On you, Republican reader, whoever you may be, devolves much of the work to be performed. Review documents, they are here in abundance, you can get them from the chairman of the County Executive Committee, take them to honest, reading, thinking men in the ranks of the Locofofo party. Many men belonging to that corrupt organization are getting their eyes open to the enormities which are being perpetrated in the name of democracy, and are deserting the old, leaky ship while they yet have time so to do. More can be induced to follow the good example. Have you converted one; if you have not, go to work without any delay, so that when election day comes you can say that you too are ready.

If any Republican has suffered himself to lag at an important time like the present, or has not heartily and actively engaged in our blessed cause, to such we say, for whatever reason you have remained idle, go to work now, with a will, and you may do something to speed our holy mission which will be the subject of many pleasant reflections in after years. No love of Freedom; of Free Homes; of Protection to American Industry; of the principles for which our forefathers endured so many trials, can afford to be idle at a time like the present, any more than can farmer afford to be idle during seed-time and harvest.

If each Republican has not done all in his power to secure the election of our whole ticket, he, at least, is not yet ready. The election day will overtake such an one before he is prepared for it. To secure the election of our candidate for President we must carry Pennsylvania at the October election. Who will not do all in his power to achieve so noble a success as the election of the man for the highest position in our gift whom all unite in calling an honest man?—the noblest work of God.

If we carry Pennsylvania next Tuesday by a *large* majority, the battle in November will be easily won. To secure a triumph that will be creditable to every soldier in the Republican ranks, every man belonging to our party must buckle on his armor and go forth to battle, fearing that the success of the struggle depends to a degree upon his own individual effort. Have you made up your mind to engage manfully in this noble warfare of truth, justice and right, against falsehood, tyranny and unrighteous corruption? If you are prepared thus to act you are ready for the contest.

## WHERE DO THEY STAND NOW?

The leaders and press of the Locofofo party exhausted the vocabulary of epithets in their denunciations of the Representatives and Senators of the Pennsylvania Legislature who had voted for the Sale of the Public Works. Among others who came in for their full share of this slander and abuse was our Representative, Col. A. K. McClure, and our then State Senator, Hon. G. W. Brewer. The Democratic party is in a position now to do justice to these much abused men—to retract what they have said in condemnation of their vote for the sale of the Public Works—by voting on next Tuesday for Henry D. Foster for Governor, who acted in concert with McClure and Brewer in supporting the Bill authorizing their sale.

Will Judge Nill, Judge Kennedy, the Measys, Orr, the Gilmores, the Sniders, the Murphys, the Jobsons, and the Beavers, as well as others, now so stultify themselves as to endorse the Sale of the Public Works by voting for Foster? We will see. If they do, they were either very insincere and dishonest in their opposition to the sale, or they are the most inconsistent, unstable, unprincipled, dissembling set of demagogues that are to be found. Now, gentlemen, take either horn of the dilemma you please.

If the sale of the Public Works was as injurious to the interests of Pennsylvania as these gentlemen tried to make the people believe, how can they now, consistently, vote for Foster, for Governor, who was a leading spirit in every movement that looked to, and who supported and VOTED FOR, their sale? Let the Democratic party and its leaders be held to their true position—on this as well as every other question.

The sale of these Works was either right or it was wrong. The Democratic leaders and party took the latter position, and characterized the transaction as most flagitious—as a direct robbery of the State—and the Senators and Representatives who voted for it (among whom was Henry D. Foster,) as corrupt and faithless public servants. Come, gentlemen Locofofos, if you wish to preserve the consistency of your political record, and maintain a character among your neighbors for honesty of purpose, truthfulness of statement and as sincere well-wishers and promoters of the interests of the State, you must vote and use your influence, on Tuesday next, against Henry D. Foster, for Governor, or, by supporting him, give the LIE to all your former statements relative to the sale of the Public Works. What do you intend to do? You being honorable men, of course you will vote against Foster; but if you will support him in the teeth of all your former teachings and professions upon this subject, you will, of course, as you are honorable men, make a clean breast of it and take back the vile aspersions which you heaped upon the name of Col. McClure and the Republican party for having disposed of what we had concealed to be, the greatest curse with which the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania were ever saddled.

FOSTER AND THE PUBLIC WORKS:

The Democratic party of Franklin county, most emphatically and earnestly denounced and condemned the sale of the Public Works of the State as illegal, unconstitutional and detrimental to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a member of the State Senate when the Bill for the sale of these works was introduced, and he VOTED FOR and SUSTAINED IT in all the stages of its passage, up until it became a Law!—the result of the adoption of which was, the *Sale of the Public Works!*

The Democratic party has now an opportunity of stultifying its own record—*cating its own words*—backing down from its opposition to the sale—by voting for this same Henry D. Foster for Governor! Hal h! ha! ha! What a humiliating position for a party to occupy!

## WHAT OF SUNBURY AND ERIE AND EXTRA PAY?

We confidently expect to see Messrs. Nill, Douglas, Sharpe and the other lesser lights of the Locofofo orators on the stump opposing Mr. Schell's election to Congress. For two years past these gentlemen protested against the election of Col. McClure to the House and Senate because he had voted to sell the Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and because, as they alleged, he had voted to increase his own pay. Mr. Nill was especially indignant that the people of the county should vote for any man who had supported either of the measures just named, and went so far as to declare that no man was fit to make laws who did so.

We merely remind the Judge that Mr. Schell voted both for the Sunbury and Erie bill and also for the "Extra pay."

and we shall with pleasure announce his appointments of the times and places he will address the people to protest against any honest man voting for Mr. Schell for Congress.

Judge Nill should not be content with opposing Mr. Schell quietly—he should meet the issue boldly, as he did for the last two years, and let the county resound with his clarion voice resisting the election of Mr. Schell. The time is short and no time to be lost. Nill, Douglas, Sharpe and the whole troupe of anti-Sunbury and Erie orators should let us have their appointments at once. Of course they will all vote against Mr. Schell, but they owe it to the people of Franklin county not to stop there. They must raise their voices boldly against sending any man to Congress who voted for Sunbury and Erie and "extra pay."

## THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Every intelligent and candid reader of Franklin county knows as well as we do, that the *Valley Spirit* was one of the most industrious papers in the State in charging the Republican party with opening and keeping up the Slavery agitation. Now, in its last issue, (Sept. 26,) in arraigning Stephen A. Douglas before the bar of public opinion, among others it brings the following charge against him. We use the *Spirit's* own language:

*He has kept up the agitation on the Slavery question, which would have died out years ago if not been for him. This agitation has disturbed the peace of the country—caused bloodshed, and almost ruined the Democratic party.—Spirit, Sept. 26.*

Every word of the foregoing charge is true, too true; but why did the *Spirit* not make this admission long ago?—why did it try to screen Douglas and the Democratic party from the responsibilities of the blood-shed in Kansas, by replying, to every new outrage upon its peaceful settlers—"Bleeding Kansas!"—"Another Man Killed in Kansas!"—and other equally cruel, cold-blooded and heartless expressions? What reliance can be placed in the assertions of a paper that is so regardless of truth? The foregoing charge, however, is too true; but by making the admission now, it convicts itself of a career of falsehood, with regard to the Kansas troubles, that is truly shocking to the moral senses.

Further comment is unnecessary, and we shall the *Spirit* over to the judgment of a discriminating, honest, candid, public sentiment.

## MCCLURE AND FOSTER.

In our issue of the 12th of last month we published the able speech of the Hon. A. K. McClure, delivered on the evening of the 5th of that month, in the Republican Wigwam, in Philadelphia in which he pays his respects to Gen. H. D. Foster, the candidate of the Nigger Democracy for Governor of Pennsylvania. On the 17th of September, Gen. Foster made a speech, in Independence square, in the same city, in which he undertook to reply to the merited chastisement given to him by Col. McClure.

We publish in this day's paper that portion of Gen. Foster's speech which refers to Col. McClure. On the evening of the very next day, the Col. replied, in another speech in the Wigwam, in which he again took the cudgel and administered an unmerciful castigation to the unprotected shoulders of the General. This last speech of Col. McClure is to be found in full in this paper.

We ask every candid man, whatever be his party connections, to read the portion of the speech of Gen. Foster which we give, and from the latter of which we copied it,—to publish that portion of the eloquent reply of Col. McClure which refers to the Tariff. Let your readers see both sides, as we are doing.

## LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

As the State Election comes on Tuesday next, we will anticipate our next publication day by issuing the *Repository and Transcript* on Monday next. By going to the Post Office, many of our country friends can get the paper on that day.

A Good Hit.—An intelligent German of this place, who has thrown off the Locofofo yoke and come out a true Republican, was accused the other day by a Locofofo acquaintance, who undertook to remonstrate with him for changing his political views, to which our German friend replied, that he thought "he had as good a right to change once in four or five years as the *Valley Spirit* had to change two or three times in two years." The other had nothing more to say, and left our new Republican friend alone in his glory.

Vote early, and get your neighbor to vote.

## VOTERS, REMEMBER:

That one vote repealed the Tariff of '42.

A vote for Foster is a vote for Free Trade.

Curtin is for Protection—vote for Curtin.

Schell would vote to extend Slavery.

McPherson is for Freedom—vote for McPherson.

Wunderlich and McNeal would, if elected, support a candidate for the United States Senate who would oppose the policy of giving the Public Lands to poor men for Free Homesteads—vote for Brewster and Austin.

Brewster and Austin, if elected, would support a candidate for the United States Senate who is pledged to Freedom, to Free Territories, and to the giving away of our Public Lands to actual settlers for Free Homes for themselves and posterity—vote for Brewster and Austin.

Curtin helped to introduce the policy, through the operation of which our Public Debt is being paid off and the State Tax is being reduced—vote for Curtin.

If you are satisfied to be excluded from our Territories, and wish Slavery to occupy them—vote for Schell.

If you wish to go there, to secure a Home for yourself and children, and do not wish to be brought in contact with Slave Labor—vote for McPherson.

See that all who are entitled to vote are secured that right, and induce the voter to support Curtin, McPherson and our whole County Ticket.

Schell covers the bitter fruit of Locofofoism—Free Trade, Slave Labor and Land Monopoly—vote for McPherson.

Schell, if sent to Congress, would oppose a Protective Tariff—vote for McPherson.

McPherson is the true representative of the People—a friend of Home Manufactures, of Free White Labor, and of true Progress—vote for McPherson.

See that no man who wishes to vote the clean Republican Ticket is deceived into voting for Wunderlich or McNeal. The success of a United States Senator may depend upon one vote.

Work from this until the poles close on Tuesday evening next, for the success of the Republican State and County Ticket, and you will have no regrets to indulge.

Freedom and Free Labor expect every man to do his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty, in their defense and support. The cause is worthy—prove yourself worthy of Freedom.

A full vote is a victory for Freedom and for Reform—for the Union and the Constitution—for Virtue and for Independence.

Get every voter to examine his Ticket before voting. There is nothing like voting intelligently.

## VOTER, REMEMBER:

That by your vote on next Tuesday, the issue—whether Slavery is national and Freedom sectional, or whether Freedom is national and Slavery sectional—may be decided.

Look at the importance of the issue, and then decide as if the eyes of future generations were upon you to learn the result of your decision.

If you believe that the fathers of the Republic went through a bloody Revolution for the purpose of securing FREE-DOM TO MAN, and afterwards adopted a Constitution to perpetuate that Freedom, then, as a Christian man, as a patriot, as a friend and patron of that Freedom, you owe it to God, to your Country and to Mankind to give not only your vote, but your influence to secure the triumph of the Republican Ticket on Tuesday next.

The Republican party is the advocate of Freedom—the Democratic party is the defender of chains and oppression.

For the Repository and Transcript.

## POSITION OF DIFFERENT PARTIES TOWARD SLAVERY.

It is essentially necessary that all persons, before engaging in anything, should examine well the result of their course. Political parties have existed ever since the formation of our Government—each advocating different and opposing doctrines as being those best calculated to promote the welfare of the Government and of the people. It is the duty of every voter to consider calmly the principles of parties as they now exist; to consider well the character and moral worth of the candidates of the respective parties seeking his support. I ask permission to say a few words, plainly, clearly and candidly about the position of the different parties of the day relative to slavery in the territories. These parties differ materially in many respects. First, then, I shall speak of the one which calls itself the "Constitutional Union party." A very pretty name, this, to be sure; but, as applied to this party, means just nothing at all. The Constitution forms the basis of our Gov-

ernment; nothing contrary to it is legal or binding; but, we know, that it is susceptible of many interpretations, very conflicting in their character, and the question naturally arises, in seeking for the principles of the Constitutional Union party.—What construction do the founders of the party attach to that venerable parchment on the all absorbing topic of human slavery? If that party does not explain it, as they understand it, do they expect others shall; or do they allow every member of the party, and every voter, to place his own construction upon it? Their principles we do not understand, neither have we seen, or heard of, any one who does.

The next, in due course of consideration, is the Democratic party. Our friend John Casson, Esq., in speaking of the division of this party, says it has brought forth twins. This appears to be true. He says the one is a "Little Giant," and the other was still-born;

that the Giant kicked the other one to death. This appears not to be true, as they are both living, and, in spite of each other, advocating different principles. The one says you shall, and the other says you shall not. The one says *so*, unless the Dred Scott decision says otherwise, which, of course, every sensible and reading man knows it does. Breckinridge appears to be the man that was kicked to death by the "Little Giant." It may be "he is dead, yet he speaketh." The principles held to by this man and his followers, are: that Slavery shall be protected by Congress in the Territories, and further, that Slaves, as property, are protected everywhere by the Constitution.

McPherson, if sent to Congress, would oppose a Protective Tariff—vote for McPherson.

McPherson is the true representative of the People—a friend of Home Manufactures, of Free White Labor, and of true Progress—vote for McPherson.

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Freedom and Free Labor expect every man to do his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty, in their defense and support. The cause is worthy—prove yourself worthy of Freedom.

A full vote is a victory for Freedom and for Reform—for the Union and the Constitution—for Virtue and for Independence.

Get every voter to examine his Ticket before voting. There is nothing like voting intelligently.

There is another party, and other candidates that deserve the due consideration of every man that feels an interest in the good and welfare of this Union, and that is the party represented by Abraham Lincoln, or in other words, the so-called "Black Republican" party. The principles advocated by this party are plain, and can be understood by any school-boy. They are in accordance with the second clause of the third section, under article fourth, of the Constitution, which says: "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property belonging to the United States."

Further: this party takes to some extent the popular sovereignty principles, but does not endorse the Dred Scott decision, to kill it.

They are in favor of Congress having the sole control of the Territories, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as referred to, and when they come to form a State Constitution, the people should be permitted to say what that Constitution shall be; whether for or against Slavery.

These are the principles advocated by the Republican party, as to the question of slavery in the Territories, and every good patriotic citizen should vote for principles, such as these; and to have such principles instilled, and carried out, they should vote for Abraham Lincoln, the regular and able advocate of the principles necessary for the protection of this Republic.

Vote for the man who is in favor of Freedom for the good of the States; a man who is plain, open, and frank; and the greatest of all, a man who is honest as is Abraham Lincoln.

TRUTH.

To BE TRANSPORTED.—Negro Bill, the property of Mr. Emory Edwards, who was committed to jail a short time since, charged with an assault upon a white lady of this county, with intent to commit a rape, was sentenced on Monday last to be transported beyond the limits of the United States—Charlestown (Va.) Free Press.

## HUNTING BRAINS.

The Valley Spirit of the 26th ult., in giving a characteristic description of the Republican meeting of the 20th, and of the Speakers who were here and addressed the people upon that occasion, undertakes to be very witty at the expense of Col. CURRIN. It says that Casey mashed CURRIN's skull to see if he had any brains. This remark is not qualified in the least, and persons at a distance reading that paper might suppose that a fist fight or some other disturbance had actually taken place between two of our orators. Every person knows that there was no difference of opinion between the gentlemen, but all here understand the filing of the Spirit. It took that method of renewing the falsehood which it helped to put in circulation about Col. CURRIN, and which has been recanted by the very paper that first started it; but which remains uncontradicted in this day by the *Spirit* of Chambersburg.

When the Hon. JOSEPH CASEY starts out in pursuit of honesty, he will not search among locofoco editors or politicians. When he goes in search of brains, he will keep clear of that same class of individuals; for if they lie as deep in all of them as in the editor of the *Spirit*, he would be obliged to carry a cleaver with him and split them open from stem to stern before he could find the article.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.—According to previous public announcement, many of the German citizens of Chambersburg assembled in Franklin Hall, on Thursday Evening last, for the purpose of organizing a German Republican Club.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John G. A. Dennerline to the chair as temporary President and appointing Mr. Lewis Burkhardt as temporary Secretary.

The President then submitted the following Resolutions, as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Wir, die Unterzeichneten deutsch amerikanischen Bürger von Franklin County, in Verhüllung befreien, erklären uns hiermit wie folgt:

1. Gegen gewaltfame Beleidigung der Schlägerei in den noch freien Territorien;

2. Für einen angemessenen Schutz;

3. Für Position der C. Grow'schen Heimstätt' Boll;

4. Für Aufrechthaltung der Union und

Gefecht;

5. Für eine sparsame National-Verwaltung;

6. Für Beschützung aller amerikanischen Bürger in Ind. und Auslande in seinen Rechten, die ihm als amerikanischer Bürger garantirt sind;

7. Gegen alle und jede Abänderung der Neutralitäts-Gesetze, als die Prinzipien, welche für die Wohlfahrt und das Gedächtnis dieses Landes am besten geeignet sind. Der Partei, die diese Prinzipien vertheidigt, unsere volle Unterstüzung zu geben.

Da wir gewiss sind, daß feme der gegenwärtigen Parteien (anger der Republikanischen) die Prinzipien vertheidigt, so haben wir hiermit beschlossen, uns der republikanischen Partei anzuschließen und die von dieser Partei nominierten National-, Staat- und County-Lidets zu wählten mit Recht überzeugt, zu unterstützen, um dennoch freien Territorien aufzuhören: Einigkeitsmacht darf, einen republikanischen Club gebildet, und haben alle unsere deutsch-amerikanischen Bürger, die uns in ihren Prinzipien überstimmen, ein uns in die guten Sache zu unterstützen und diesen Club beitreten.

(Unterschriften durch 30 Männer.)

On being submitted to a vote of the meeting, they were unanimously adopted, whereupon another resolution was submitted and adopted, setting forth, that the Officers of the Club shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three. The Club then proceeded to ballot for Officers, with the following result:

President—John Leidig.

Vice Presidents—Francis Dengler, Adam Bowers.

Secretary—Lewis Burkhardt.

Executive Committee—John G. A. Dennerline, George P. Rank and Emanuel Hale.

The President elect, not desiring the position in which the partiality of his friends had placed him, declined acting, when Mr. Jacob Shaffer (Carpenter,) was nominated and elected to ballot for Officers, with the following result:

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## LINCOLN'S TARIFF RECORD.

There is a wilful and labored effort, says the *Philadelphia North American*, on the part or those who have habitually sacrificed the interests of Pennsylvania to party, and who have on all occasions abandoned our rights whenever the fire-eaters demanded a concession, to falsify the position and to misrepresent the opinions of Mr. Lincoln, who has always been one of the most thorough, consistent and unflinching friends of the protective policy. There is not a man of any party to-day in this Commonwealth who is more sincerely attached to that great principle than he is, or who has vindicated it more courageously in a State where he had to combat prejudice, ignorance and Democratic slang, in favor of free trade. When serving as an elector at the head of the Clay ticket in 1844, he made the Tariff of 1842 the constant theme of his discourse, sustaining it with masterly and conclusive arguments to show the people of the West that there was a perfect harmony between their interests and ours—between agricultural and manufacturing labor, and a mutual dependence by which one could not prosper without the other. We have had the papers of Illinois examined with care, and are able to state distinctly that in every speech of Mr. Lincoln, as a Clay elector, he made the tariff the leading subject of discussion.

When Mr. Foster was indulging his bad taste here on Monday night, by a sweeping denunciation of his opponents, and endeavoring to escape responsibility by the concealment of his own opinions, he took occasion to arraign Mr. Lincoln on the tariff. Here are his words, as reported in a Democratic paper:

"I wonder, also, whether they will not vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose opinion on this question (the tariff) neither nor anybody else know anything about."

"There is no record of his public life that affords any knowledge of his views upon this question. (Applause.) Mr. Lincoln is held up as the friend of the protective policy, yet you cannot find a vote he ever gave, or a speech he ever made, wherein he favored the doctrine of protection at all."

These are distinct and positive charges. If they were true, Mr. Lincoln would not be entitled to our support. If they are untrue, Mr. Foster is unworthy of bearing false witness. We have already stated that, during the canvass of 1844, every speech Mr. Lincoln made contained a defense of the Tariff of '42. Mr. Foster's ignorance on this point may be excused, because those speeches were confined to Illinois, and did not obtain much currency beyond it. There is no justification, however, for ignorance concerning the records of Congress, which are open to everybody, and are possessed by ex-members like Mr. Foster. He knew where to turn for the proof of his charges, if it existed; and, if he neglected that duty, he was as guilty in a culpable omission as in a criminal perversion. We intend to answer Mr. Foster from the journals of Congress, placing the official record against his unwarranted assertions.—

DURING the last session of Congress, in which Mr. Lincoln was a member of the House of Representatives, various resolutions were introduced relating to the tariff, upon which he voted invariably for protection. Passing by those minor importance, we ask attention to two leading examples cited from the journals.

On the 19th of June, 1848, Mr. Andrew Stewart, of this State—from his long and ardent devotion to protection, familiarly known in Congress as "Tariff Andy"—offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill increasing the duties on foreign luxuries of all kinds, and on such foreign manufactures as are now coming into ruinous competition with American labor."

Two-thirds could not be obtained to suspend the rules, because the Democracy, as usual, voted nearly in solid columns against us. But Mr. Lincoln's vote is found recorded in the affirmative, with Mr. Stewart and the Pennsylvania Whigs. The proceedings may be found in the *Congressional Globe*, vol. 18, page 852.

On the 11th of December, 1848, Dr. Eckert, then a member from this State, well known as one of the most devoted and able champions of the tariff, and largely identified with the iron and coal interests, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, based upon the principles of the Tariff of 1842."

This was as distinct a test as could be made, and involved the whole issue. Mr. Lincoln voted for the resolution. See *Congressional Globe*, vol. 20, page 26.

## DOUGLAS'S TARIFF RECORD.

On the 1st of March, 1855, Stephen A. Douglas, in his place in the United States Senate, said:

"I am for a REDUCTION of the Tariff to a strict revenue standard. I AM A FREE TRADE MAN TO THE FULLEST EXTENT that we can carry it, and at the same time collect revenue enough to defray the expenses of the Government. In other words, I am for no other kind of a Tariff than a Revenue Tariff."

The "Little Giant" recently made a pilgrimage through the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania, riding the Tariff horse, and with the most unblushing effrontry told the people living in those districts that he was a protective tariff man, so far as would benefit the interests of this people. The "Little Giant" must be a dishonest man in his political schemes, or a wilful falsifier. His stamp speeches and Senatorial record will prove him one or the other.

DO YOU KNOW IT?—Fellow Republicans, do you know that election day is close by? Only one week remains in which to do up all your work for the State election! All the canvassing, all the speaking, all the reading and all the personal exertions, to heighten and increase the triumph at the State election, are to be done inside of one week. Have you laid out your work and are you busily engaged in performing it? Have you been looking around you among your neighbors and friends and secured all the votes possible for the Republican cause? Are you thoroughly aroused, yourself, as to the importance of the issues involved, and the bearing which State and County elections will have upon the grand result in November? Let every live Republican at once, set himself to work! Let every one act as though the result depended upon his individual exertions!

DOUGLASS ON LINCOLN.—Senator Wilson addressed the Republicans of Brooklyn, N. Y., a short time ago, and in the course of his speech said—*"He* (Mr. Wilson) asked: Douglass a few years ago what kind of a man Lincoln was, when he replied that he was a very honest man; that he (Douglass) had been in Congress sixteen years, and had never yet met a man who was his superior; he had never yet coped with any man superior to Abraham Lincoln, in point of ability; and when the telegraphic despatch announcing Lincoln's nomination was handed to Douglass in the Senate, he said, "we have got to do our best to defeat him." In the house of the President of Harvard College, at Cambridge, Douglass said that Lincoln was the first lawyer of his State, and was one of the most popular orators of the Union.

## AER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

**A**RE you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the result of the abuse of medicine. They are creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and let out the obnoxious humors—purify the blood, and let the system recover its natural vigor.

To stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous action, purify the system from the obstructions which impede its natural functions. These, if received, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general alleviation, suffering, and disease.

Take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the material action of the system, and with it the rearing of health again. What is true and ascertained by the use of these pills is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous diseases.

The same purgative effect expels them. Similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions are removed rapidly, and may even be entirely cured by the same means. Now, who knows the virtues of these pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

The following physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public men:

From a Advertising Merchant of St. Louis, Mo. 4, 1856.

**I**HAN, ATX.: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is good. You have given me my little daughter's asthma, and she is now well and efficient in their bowls, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, FOOL STOMACH.

From Dr. E. W. Cuttler, New Orleans. Your Pills are the pride of physicks. They are excellent, but very certain and effectual in their bowls, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, FOOL STOMACH.

DR. HAN, ATX.: I cannot assure you and complain that you have given me my little daughter's asthma, and she is now well and efficient in their bowls, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

From Dr. G. Green, New York.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and hold them in esteem as one of the best apertients I have ever seen. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

DR. DENTY, NEW YORK, WORMS. Your Pills have a decided effect upon the liver. They are excellent, and give me great relief.

DR. DENTY, NEW YORK, WORMS.

DR. DENTY, NEW YORK, WORMS. Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and hold them in esteem as one of the best apertients I have ever seen. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

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DR. DENTY, NEW YORK, WORMS.

DR. DENTY, NEW YORK

## The Gale on the Gulf Coast.

The great gale on the Gulf Coast, on the 15th ult., was, beyond all paradox, one of the severest experienced in that section for many years, although the facts already published mentioned great destruction to life and property; we cannot but believe that future accounts of the event will add to the list of disasters.

Elwood Walter, the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, received a despatch from Capt. Joseph King, of Mobile, informing him that the schooner Eveline, Capt. Bates, from Brazos for New York, with a cargo of hides and wool, put into Mobile on the 17th ult., with loss of sail, and in a leaky condition, from the effects of the gale on the 15th ult. She would discharge, and repair.

We are enabled to present to our readers the particulars in regard to the ship Robert H. Dixey, which was lost on Mobile bar on the 15th inst., which event was attended with the loss of the captain and eighteen of the crew, the mate and five of the crew were saved. The captain was one of those whole-souled seamen, who, by his urbanity of manner to all those with whom his business brought him in contact, won for himself a host of admirers, and his demise has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends. The captain was a native of Marblehead, Mass., where his family now reside. Among those who feel his loss most keenly is his brother, a member of the well-known mercantile firm of Harbeck & Co., of this city.

The voyage which terminated so disastrous was, with Capt. Dixey, an experimental one. Having been long engaged in the Southern trade, he often experienced great inconvenience in the appliances, and labor afforded at Mobile in discharging cargo, more especially in the labor department, and on this voyage he engaged an entire crew of colored men, to whom he agreed to pay a fair and advanced remuneration, and for which they were to assist in the discharge of the cargo, in addition to their duties as seamen. For the selection of his crew he gave a carte blanche to Ryeburgh, Penz & Co., shipping agents of No. 10 South street, and when the vessel was ready for sea, and the crew on board, Capt. Dixey remarked that he never saw a finer looking body of men on any vessel.

N. H. Bingham, the agent of the Dixey, received a telegraphic despatch, stating that the mate of the Dixey was saved; but at there were two on board the information is very indefinite. The first mate, Mr. H. K. Lipham, is an Eastern man; his family are temporarily residing at Brooklyn, and of course they are in great anxiety to learn the full facts in the case.

The Dixey was valued at \$50,000, and is but partially insured. She took out a full assured cargo; its estimated value is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## The other Side.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia correspondence of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, and command it to our readers as an excellent evidence that there are two sides to the great commercial question:

"A western merchant, dealing heavily in domestic cloths and hardware, was welcomed by one of our Southern-champion firms as one of their oldest and best customers. The greeting seemed to be mutually cordial, and after the common inquiries after health and prosperity, book keeper number one was requested to draw off the account of the western merchant, who in the meantime, in company with the youngest and blandest member of the firm, was railing himself with a pure 'plantation,' stopping at intervals from the smoke of his cigar to quaff a few drops of pure Heidsick 'direct from abroad.' The bill was promptly produced, examined by the western merchant, pronounced correct, and a check in full for the amount, \$4,200, drawn and accepted. After these preliminaries came the usual invitations to renew the account by another purchase. In order to induce this renewal, the most tempting display of samples, prices and terms were displayed to their old customer, who assumed rather an offended and dignified bearing as he folded and deposited his receipt in his pocket book. He took his departure, with the remark:

"Gentlemen, I have been your customer for the last time."

"Are you going out of business, or do you intend to try another market?" was the quick question of the partner salesman.

"I'm neither going out of business or to another market to buy goods, but I intend to purchase hereafter from those who have my interest as well as their own in view when they seek to introduce politics into their business. You have a right to your political opinions and I would not, if I could, interfere with any of your political privileges. But when you deck your places of business with offensive and scurrilous political sentiments, insulting alike to good sense and business courtesy, I consider it my duty to end my connection and stop my dealing with you as a firm. Sir, I am as proud of the West, as you seem to be servile to the South. My means to purchase goods in this city, are derived from the encouragement and patronage of the freemen of the West, and shall never be given to those who contribute to aid the political demagogues and tyrants of the South. Good morning."

Do you suffer after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, wind, burning-sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

The truly polite man need not regard the rules of minor etiquette as though they had been decreed by the governments of Media and Persia.

## Union "Wide-Awakes."

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Union "Wide-Awakes," at their headquarters, No. 659 Broadway New York, on Friday evening, the 21st ult., a meeting full of the right zeal and spirit. The first speaker introduced was Col. Evans of *The Baltimore Patriot*, who was received with rousing cheers. He was, he said, from that State where glorious old Charles Carroll of Carrollton lived.—The same love of Liberty is in that family today, for no true Republican lives than the grandson of that Charles Carroll. Although from a Slave State himself, he too was going to work to the bitter end for Lincoln and Hamlin. In Baltimore they had tried to injure his paper, by taking away advertisements, but he had gone to an auctioneer and said, "There is a large three-story brick house, well built and furnished; put it up and sell it for cash; and I will put the proceeds into this work, and see if we cannot succeed in this contest for Freedom." He was exceedingly interested in this "Wide-Awake" movement; he had never seen one till a few days since. Col. Evans proceeded in the most humorous manner to ridicule the scarecrow ideas of division. They at the South, would take care of these disunion men. It has been said that Lincoln was elected he could not find any Southern men to fill the offices in his gift. But if he was allowed to collect 124 cents of every man who crossed Potomac Bridge after an office, he thought he could drive his coach and four—and a strong Breckinridge man had told him he could do it if he collected two cents. [Great laughter.] He wished they had a few thousand "Wide-Awakes" in Maryland, he thought they would soon have a rumpus. But they meant to go under the leadership of their noble representative H. Winter Davis, till one of these days they will be fully in the ranks. Col. Evans was greeted with the most hearty applause.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Herschel Vesuvius Johnson, Douglas candidate for Vice-President, was in a state of eruption on Saturday night. The street in front of the St. Charles Hotel was moderately well filled with the first live Douglass crowd that has convened this season.

While Mr. Johnson refrained from reasserting that "Capital should own Labor," he could not restrain his natural inclinations to insult the laboring man. Speaking of Slavery, he said: "LOOK AT THE SLAVES IN YOUR OWN WORKSHOPS! THEY ARE DRIVEN TO THE PULLS AT THE BECK OF THEIR MASTERS, UNDER PENALTY OF BEING DISCHARGED!"

This was received with indignant cries of "Not so! Not so! No sir, no bob!" and so on, the workingmen in the crowd giving the insulting falsehood the most emphatic denial. A voice in the crowd asked, "What about Capital owning Labor?" He answered by repeating the insult, in substance: "I do not believe," he said, "in one white man owning another, as the master in your workshops do!"

This, also, was received with the same indignant response of "No! No!" "Not so!" and Mr. Herschel Vesuvius took to belching about "Popular Sovereignty," to escape from the unending hostility of his audience.

The workingmen of this city have learned, in person, what a slaveholding aristocrat thinks of them. They have often been told that the slaveholders despise all laborers, simply because they are laborers; and the haughty, overbearing, insulting bearing of this aristocratic, slaveholding nabob towards them is proof positive of the fact. Mr. Johnson is of that class who think that all laborers are or ought to be slaves and he accordingly treats them as such; and he is a fair specimen of the ruling element in the democratic party.

Our workingmen will show what they think of him at the polls.—*Pittsburg Gazette*, Sept. 26.

**THE CENSUS CLERK EXAMINATIONS.**—The Census Officer examinations are a humbug. Mr. Thompson has invented a new method to out Northern men. Southerners men only are fit to be clerks in that office, and they are the only ones that pass the examination. It rests entirely with the examiners to say if an applicant shall be admitted. The examination itself is a farce, and by no means of a difficult character. However, none will tell whether the examiners have treated him fairly, as they keep the papers in their hands. The thousands of applicants; while kept in suspense, are at the same time used for political purposes, as it is not expected that they will work against the Administration. The examiners themselves are men of very common capacity. Happily it will not last longer than till the 4th of March.

The number of bones in the framework of a human body is 260, of which 108 are in the feet and hands, there being in each 27. The quantity of blood in adults is, on an average, about 30 lbs., which passes through the heart once in four minutes. Only one-tenth of the human body is solid matter. A dead body weighing 120 lbs., was dried in an oven until the moisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to 12 lbs. Egyptian mummies usually weigh about 7 lbs. The lungs of an adult ordinarily inhale 48,000 inches of air in an hour, and 1,152,000 inches in a day, which is equal to 86 headspaces.

A reader is too often a prisoner attached to the triumphal car of an author of great celebrity; not venturing to judge for himself, he conceives, while he is reading the indifferent works of great authors, that the languor which he experiences arises from his own defective taste. But the best writers, when they are voluminous, have a great deal of mediocrity.

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## BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

DR. JOHNSTON,

**THE FOUNDER** of this celebrated Institution, where the most certain, speedy and only actual remedy in the world, for violent convulsions, neuralgic Weakness, Pain in the Lungs, Constitutional Debility Impaired, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Head, Palpitation, Heart Disease, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, Orbita; and all those serious and melancholy disorders which afflict the delicate inmates of Youth, which practice are more fatal to their health than the song of the Syrens or the marines Ulysses, blighting their eyes, ears, nose, and limbs.

YOUNG MEN  
Married persons, young men contemplating marriage, beings of physical weakness, оргазм, debility, impotency, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

Who gives himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may be assured of a safe and skillful operation, and especially if he still retains his strength.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS!

IMMEDIATE CURSE AND PAINFUL SORROW.

This disease is the most painful, most frequently paid by those who become the victims of impulsive indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses, from which they are unable to extricate themselves.

Now, that this understanding object will tend to deny that the power of procreation is sooner by those falling into the habit of vice by the prudent exercise of self-control.

It is the most serious and destructive symptom to the health of the young man, and causes weakness, nervous debility, irregular pulse, &c., &c.

They will also purchase FLOUR, GRAIN and PROVISIONS, CLOTHES, COTTON, &c., at the highest rates.

For further information apply to Dr. JOHNSTON, 102½ B. Franklin Street, Baltimore.

GEORGE W. HEADY & CO.,  
CROCKERY-WARE, oil cans, matches,  
G. W. HEADY & CO.

W. L. CHAMBERS, J. D. GEHR, F. GULBERTSON,  
NEW FURNISHING AND COMMISSION-  
SION HOUSE,

Having erected a large BRICK WADE HOUSE at the corner of Franklin and E. Market Streets, Baltimore, all kinds of MANUFACTURED MERCHANDISE.

They will also purchase FLOUR, GRAIN and PRO-  
VISIONS, CLOTHES, COTTON, &c., at the highest rates.

For further information apply to Dr. JOHNSTON, 102½ B. Franklin Street, Baltimore.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, 102½ B. Franklin Street, Baltimore.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the service of the public, in the City of London, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected the most valuable and important services to the public.

Office No. 7, South Frederick Street,  
seven doors from Baltimore street, East side, on the steps of the particular observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A CURE GUARANTEED IN TWO DAYS "No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs."

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