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JOBS PRINTING The Repository and Transcript JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the country.

Repository and Transcript. CHAMBERSBURG: Wednesday Morning, Nov. 7, 1860.

For the Repository and Transcript. DEMOCRACY KITTAPED.

Oh! Democracy, where is the charm of thy name? The claspings that are round thy neck of fame.

Oh! where are thy subjects that bleed the green sword? At the stamp of a master or the voice of a lord.

No longer triumphant, thy once honored name is dimmed by a pale of National shame.

A Nation is rising to trample thee down, Not courting thy smiles or fearing thy frown.

Dear son, thou Polk's man, the voice of the free, The banner shall bear that it will fly and will gleam.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG. Correspondence of the Repository and Transcript. PITTSBURG, Oct. 26, 1860.

DEAR REP. AND TRANS.—To write or not to write—that's the question. To one accustomed to the quiet and cleanliness of a "home among the mountains," it is no easy matter to decide affirmatively.

To escape the busy throng and bustle of the streets during market, we stepped into a Penn street car, at 8 1/2 bound for the Allegheny Cemetery.

The City Vault, a little farther on, is another stopping place for strangers—as well as resting place for the dead.

But our two hours had almost gone and we were obliged to pass rapidly back to the entrance. On our way we passed the "Avery Monument," one of the most costly in the Cemetery, but we could not stop to examine or admire it.

Among the things which we Bachelors keep, in common with other people, is an old book that has come down to us from former generations.

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THE NEW SWINDLE. The Douglas blowers and strikers, says the Pittsburg Gazette, were circulating the story all over town on Saturday that the Breckinridge ticket had been withdrawn and that there was no other ticket in the field, now than the straight Douglas ticket.

The fact is just the other way. It is the Douglas ticket that has been withdrawn; the Breckinridge ticket remains in the field, just as it was nominated at Reading.

At the meeting of the Douglas State Committee, when the proposition was made to adopt the Reading ticket, Mr. Dougherty moved to strike from that ticket the names of Geo. M. Keim, Frederick A. Server, John G. Brenner, Joel Lightner, John A. Ahl, H. N. Lee, Charles Kelly, Oliver P. James, and Wm. C. Patterson.

This motion was rejected, and the committee thus resolved to adopt a ticket one-half of which is composed of Breckinridge men, known to be such. The head of the ticket, Geo. M. Keim, is an open and avowed Breckinridge man, and so is the elector for this district, Mr. Fetterman.

It makes no difference, however. The Reading ticket cannot poll the vote given for Foster. There are hundreds of men in this county who voted for Foster who will scorn to vote for this deliberate cheat.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS. The Fusion Electoral ticket for this state which was formed at Reading, consists of seventeen Douglas, and ten Breckinridge men.

George M. Keim.....Breckinridge. Richard Vaux.....Douglas. Frederick A. Server.....Breckinridge. William C. Patterson.....Breckinridge. Joseph Crockett.....Douglas. John G. Brenner.....Breckinridge. George W. Jacoby.....Douglas. Charles Kelly.....Breckinridge. Oliver P. James.....Breckinridge. David Schall.....Breckinridge. Joel L. Lightner.....Breckinridge. Samuel S. Barber.....Douglas. Thomas H. Walker.....Douglas. Stephen S. Winchester.....Douglas. Joseph Laubach.....Douglas. Isaac Reckhow.....Douglas. George D. Jackson.....Douglas. John A. Ahl.....Breckinridge. Joel B. Danner.....Douglas. Jesse B. Crawford.....Douglas. Horatio N. Lee.....Breckinridge. Joshua B. Howell.....Douglas. Nathaniel P. Fetterman.....Douglas. Samuel Marshall.....Douglas. William Book.....Douglas. Byron D. Hamlin.....Douglas. Gaylord Church.....Douglas. Douglas.....17 Breckinridge.....10

THE STRAIGHT DOUGLAS TICKET. We copy from FURNEY'S Press, the leading Douglas organ in Pennsylvania, the straight Douglas Electoral Ticket, which was put in nomination some time ago but which has since been withdrawn through the influence of the Administration.

ELECTORS. Richard Vaux, John Cessna, John Alexander, Frederick Stover, Godfrey Metzgar, Edward Wartman, G. W. Jacoby, Joseph Dowdell, Isaiah James, George D. Stitzel, John Black, George Gross, William L. Dewar, S. S. Winchester, Joseph Laubach, Isaac Reckhow, George D. Jackson, William L. Gorgas, Joel B. Danner, Jesse B. Crawford, Francis Laere, J. B. Howell, John Calahan, Samuel Marshall, William Book, James S. Leonard, Gaylord Church.

IMPORTANT OPINION. We copy the following because at this time it must have an important bearing upon the Presidential election.

Who have been seeking a miserable sustenance from herbs on its sides and its ravines, will be compelled to come down to Beirut and Sidon; and they must be fed and clothed, or die.

At a recent meeting of the Abolition party, held at Kennet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the annual report of the Society, which was read during the sessions, contained the following in reference to Mr. Lincoln.

There are arguments of great weight against supporting Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. His past course in the matter of a fugitive slave law; his present readiness to return the escaping bondman; his avowed willingness to discriminate against the black man in the award of political rights, and his declared hostility, except in a contingency not probable, to the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, are facts which in the estimation of discriminating minds, disqualify him from receiving the votes of uncompromising Abolitionists.

MR. H. V. JOHNSON ON FREE LABOR. "LOOK AT THE SLAVES IN YOUR OWN WORKSHOPS; THEY ARE DRIVEN TO THE POLLS AT THE BECK OF THEIR MASTERS, UNDER PENALTY OF BEING DISCHARGED!"

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A Lady's Arm torn from the Socket.—A passenger on the Fall River and Boston railroad early on Friday morning last, says—Mrs. Drinkwater, who had an arm torn off, was sitting near them at the time of the accident, and was thrown down.

WHAT A NEW YORK MERCHANT SAYS.—We take the following from the New York Times: "We are informed that a very distinguished merchant of this city, prominent hitherto in every Union movement, and a zealous Anti-Republican in principle, has declared his purpose to vote for Lincoln as a business operation. He wants this Presidential contest ended—the sooner the better. If Mr. Lincoln is elected, we shall know the worst at once, and can be prepared to meet it. But if the controversy is to be carried to the House of Representatives, it will engross public attention for at least four months, and will paralyze business for the whole season. He says he cannot afford to have his business stand still so long. This is a perfectly sensible and practical view of the case, and we commend it to the attention of our business men generally."

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD will have carried, the present year, about half a million head of live stock, including 175,000 beef cattle.

THE LOCOMOTIVES are becoming alarmed at the prospect of the Republicans carrying several Slave States on Tuesday. We do not think we shall carry any at this election, although we shall run them very hard in Delaware, and Missouri, and poll a very strong vote in several other Slave States, and would be much stronger were free speech and a free press tolerated; but when we have had the administration a while, and convinced the South that we are the true national, conservative party, which will protect the rights and interests of all sections of the Union, we shall probably carry nearly all the Southern States, and may leave South Carolina alone to grace the Democratic column.—Lab. Cour.

THE ANTI-FEW SYSTEM—HOW IT WORKS.—There are in England what are called Anti-Few Societies. From what we glean from the reports of these, made from time to time, it appears that in churches where the change has been made from appropriated to free seats, the result has been that the attendance has doubled, and in some cases tripled; also, that the attendance thus induced is, to a great extent, of the poorer classes.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.—The London Court Journal says: A divorce case under peculiar circumstances, is likely to attract public attention. A lady belonging to a distinguished family, long hesitated between two eligible suitors. She at once selected one of them and was married, but soon fancied she had made a wrong selection, and eloped with her rejected suitor. Proceedings were instituted, and she was among the first to avail herself of Sir Crosswell's process of "Freedom made Easy," by marrying her free-dom partner; but she seems scarcely to know her own mind, for she has since re-eloped with her first husband. Casuists are puzzled as to which she may be disposed to like best.

DIED IN THE CARE.—A respectable young woman, named Mary Kehoe, aged 77 years, died in the care on Friday last, while on her way from New York to Boston. She had been in ill health for some time previous. Mr. J. L. Libby, express agent, and the conductor, Mr. Morrill, paid the poor unfortunate every attention. Mr. Libby supplied her with stimulents, in the hope that she would reach the city alive, but on arrival she was found to be dead, her head resting upon his shoulder. So calmly and quietly had the spirit taken its departure that the time of its flight was not known.

A GERMAN WOMAN DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA, in the Bleekly Alms house, Philadelphia, a few days ago. It took the combined force of five or six stalwart men to hold her in bed, and the sight of water or any other fluid threw her into the most frightful paroxysms. At intervals she begged in the most piteous manner that some one would shoot her, and put her to death, anything to end her agony. Chloroform was administered to her in large doses, but its effects were only temporary.

A YOUNG LADY WAS BURNED TO DEATH in St. Louis last week. She had just returned home from church, and hastily approached the fire blazing on the hearth to warm her hands. Upon turning suddenly around, the skirt of her dress, which was greatly expanded by hoops, took fire, and instantly enveloped her in flames, and before assistance could be rendered she was so much injured that she shortly afterwards expired.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Gonzales (Texas) Enquirer says: "A gentleman who bought a flock of sheep two years ago for \$300, has since then sold \$500 worth of wool from them, and now his flock is worth \$3,000, making a profit of \$2,000 on his investment in two years."

A MONUMENT, on a magnificent scale, to Martin Luther, is to be erected at Warsaw. It is from a design by the sculptor Rietsch. The whole sum required for the work is £17,000, of which £12,000 has been already collected during the last three or four years, from almost all parts of the globe.

THE LARGEST PAPER MILL in the United States, is that of Messrs. Perse & Brooks, at Windsor Locks, Conn., producing daily seven and a half tons of paper, worth some \$5,800, or at the rate of \$500,000 a year.

TWO CHILDREN DIGGING ROOTS, in Badax Co., Wis., last week, were attacked by a bear, which killed the younger one, aged 9; the elder, aged 11, was found giving fight to the bear when assistance arrived.

A LEAF FOR LITTLE LADIES.

SPRINGFIELD.

It was a lovely September afternoon; the soft breeze scarce ruffled the sails of the stately ships that floated on the calm sea.

The name of the young girl was Ellie Grierson—a bright-eyed, active child of twelve.

These shadows lengthened, as hour after hour of the bright afternoon flew by, and still the two scrambled on unweariedly over stones and sea-weed.

"Here is a perfectly shaped arm chair, Arthur—I can seat myself in it so comfortably! Is it not very curious?"

"Very; and here is nearly as good as a sofa."

"No," said Ellie, shaking her head; "my chair is the best."

"There are many queer rocks hereabouts," said Arthur; "how easily one could imagine a churchyard down yonder; those stones are the very shape of tombstones!"

"I don't see the resemblance," returned Ellie. "I could fancy, instead, a number of people bending down to dig up sand-cells."

"So you have! I did not know there was a cave here! But other people did, however, for here are rude sort of steps cut out in the stone up to the entrance."

"Come and let us investigate it, Arthur. I never have been in a cave before."

"Certainly; only take care you do not fall on the slippery steps."

Ellie uttered an exclamation of delight, as after passing through a long, narrow passage, they entered a large cavern.

"O Arthur! have you ever seen such a curious place?"

"Oh! yes; the caves at Piemont are much larger. But you speak in a low voice, Ellie, as if you were afraid of being overheard by the fairies with which tradition peoples the cave."

"Is there any story about this one?"

"Very likely there is; but I don't happen to know it. I don't believe there is a cave that has not some legend belonging to it—There is one in Guernsey, which is said to have been built in the night by a band of fairies."

"I am sure the fairies would have the good taste to prefer grassy mounds and flowery meadows to a gloomy cave like this!"

"I quite agree with you, Ellie; it would be a much sadder place of abode for the black dwarfs and trolls."

Ellie examined the cavern attentively for a long time, while Arthur told her all the anecdotes he remembered related to caves. At last she said:

"But, Arthur, look! there is another opening; perhaps we may find another room."

"You had better take care, Ellie. It is said of a cave in the Western Islands, that whoever penetrates to the end, returns without his skin!"

"It would be better to come back wanting one's skin than not to come back at all. But Arthur, she continued, "look how the walls glitter! Do knock me a piece of them."

"Certainly, if I had a stone to do it with; but it is so dark here. Oh, here is one that will do. Now, Ellie, we must hurry back!"

"Oh! wait; here is such a pretty bit; do give it to me!"

True is the saying, "Most haste worst speed." Arthur's efforts to be speedy only made him longer.

"What is the matter, Arthur? Why have you taken such a sudden restful fit?" said Ellie, looking at him with surprise.

"We have been away a very long time, and the others will be wondering where we are—besides—"

half laughing, half provoked. "We have only been a short time in the cave."

"The time has passed a good deal quicker than you imagine. Hark! how near the sea sounds!"

"O Arthur! what is the matter?" she said with an exclamation of dismay burst from his lips.

"Look!"

Ellie's face grew paler and paler and she looked forth on the expanse of waters that lay around them, only broken by the rocks that here and there raised their rugged heads above the tide.

"O Arthur! how dreadful! How can we get away?"

But Arthur did not answer. He was looking eagerly from side to side. He saw but too clearly the danger of their situation; all mode of exit cut off by the deep water that washed the base of the rock, on which they stood.

"O Arthur! I have been very wrong. If I had not kept you so long in the cave, we would have been safe. I was very, very wicked!"

"Hush, dear! don't reproach yourself, it is of no use; and I can't bear to hear you; and don't cry so dreadfully! Perhaps we may be saved yet."

Ellie lifted her head, and looked around on the placid sea, dotted by the distant sails of the many ships "bound up on their voyage home."

"The water looks so clear and beautiful, Arthur; it can't be so cruel as to drown us! Oh no! no! we can't be drowned!"

Arthur did not hear her; he was gazing with compressed lips at something on the rock by his side. It was a small piece of seaweed; he put his hand and touched it; it was damp, and growing to the rock. Tearing it off with an impatient jerk, he flung it into the sea; he watched it unconsciously as it washed to and fro with the ripple; then he turned and looked at Ellie, as she was leaning her little pale face on her hands, her eyes fixed wistfully on the distant cliffs of France.

He hastily swallowed down something that would rise in his throat as he looked at her; and, bending over the rock, he watched the water with an aching eagerness. Yes, it was rising; that was only too evident. He started up.

"O Ellie! Ellie! if there was only something I could do—some way of escape I could try for you, however dangerous. But it is maddening to do nothing, and see those waters rising higher and higher."

And he stamped his foot excitedly. There was a few moments silence; then Ellie rose, and laying her hand on his arm, looked up into his face with an earnest look in her blue eyes.

"Don't speak so, dear Arthur! I don't think God will let us be drowned. Just as you spoke, the vessel I read this morning came into my head: Why are ye so fearful, O ye of little faith?"

Arthur was silent, and stood thinking for a little; at last he said:

"Let us go into the cave again, Ellie.—There is no chance of escape here; perhaps we may find some place in the walls to which we can climb up. I have heard that in some caves the water only covers the surface of the floor."

Ellie allowed herself, somewhat unwillingly, to be led from the fresh air back into the dark cavern. Then shutting her eyes, she bent in silence against the rock, while Arthur eagerly investigated the damp walls.

"Ellie!" he exclaimed, "look! here is the very thing! Do you see that sort of little shelf in the rock?"

"Yes; but can we reach it?"

"I think so; you know it are both good climbers."

After a little difficulty, Arthur succeeded in reaching the crevice, and lay down so as to stretch his arm as far down as possible.

"Now, Ellie, put your foot there, and take hold of that stone, and raise your left foot and you will find another resting place. Capital! Now raise your hand, and I'll try to reach you—well done!"

Ellie drew a breath of relief when she found herself seated side by side with Arthur, and asked him in a cheerful voice, if he thought they would be safe where they were.

"I cannot tell, Ellie; we can only hope so."

This was not encouraging, and Ellie said no more, but looked round the cave, feeling very "fearful," for it was growing darker and darker as the evening shades crept on without.

"What are you thinking about, Ellie," said Arthur, as he felt her tremble.

"Those lines of the song Lucy sang last night will run in my head."

leaned back wearily against the damp, cold rock, as she was thoroughly worn out by the long day spent in scrambling among the rocks.

Unluckily Arthur, she did not realize the hopelessness of their situation. She knew they were in danger, but Ellie had a child's simple faith in God, and having asked Him to take care of her and Arthur, she felt secure in His protection.

"Poor little Ellie!" said Arthur to himself, as he drew the cloak closer round her. "What a mercy it is that she can sleep so peacefully!"

Hour followed hour, and Ellie slept on, while Arthur listened to the monotonous ripple of the water, and the shrill cry of the seabirds as they flew by to seek its nest among the cliffs.

The cave was now quite dark, and, from the sound of the waves, he was expecting to feel the tide break against him every moment, when a moon-beam came floating in along the water. Arthur's heart died within him, as with it came the remembrance of Willie's words, uttered in the morning, and forgotten till that moment—"It is full-moon to-night, and there will be a spring-tide. It is spring-tide! All hope was gone now, and he knew that a little later the cave would be filled with water. He held the sleeping Ellie in a despairing clasp, and counted the precious moments that yet remained.

Arthur had thought of death before. He had often dreamt of falling on some glorious battle-field, and being borne to the grave to the sound of martial music, leaving an honored name behind him; but it was a very different thing rushing forward to meet death amid the roar of cannon, the trumpet's blast, and the shouts of the battle, to awaiting in a dismal cave among the rocks, like a condemned criminal the day of his execution, imprisoned by the rippling waves as securely as the felon by the massive walls and iron bolts of his prison.

Time wore on, but Arthur grew calmer as the tide rose higher. His defiant feelings had died away, and he felt how vain it was to struggle against God's will; and though his dreams of earthly glory had faded, would the weeping songs of angels be less sweet, his golden crown less bright on that account? While he was thus thinking, a little ripple passed over his foot, and though it was what he had been expecting, he recoiled as if struck by a sudden blow.

Ellie still slept; she did not feel the large tear that fell on her brow as she bent over to catch the murmured words that she uttered in her sleep. She was dreaming of home; she said Willie's name, and laughed aloud, Arthur shuddered involuntarily as the cavern walls echoed the sound.

At last Ellie moved restlessly, for the tide had by this time reached their resting place, and was flowing gently over her feet, which were curled up upon the rock. Arthur was bending down to awaken her, gently, when a sound from without caused him start violently, and then shout aloud with all the strength he could muster. He hardly knew his own voice—so hoarse and changed did it sound!

He shouted again—this time accompanied by a piercing cry from Ellie, who had awakened in alarm; and, terrified at finding herself in the water, plung, shrieking, to him.

An answering sound from a well-known voice—the sound of oars—a lantern's light gleaming on the walls—and a boat forces its way into the cave.

"Thank God, we are in time!" bursts from the lips of Ellie's father, as he lifts his little daughter into the boat; and Arthur returns, convulsively, the grasp of his brother's outstretched hand.

A little longer, and the boat nears the shore and as the boatmen's cheering shout brings joy to the anxious hearts of the group assembled there. Arthur looks back to the scene of the past danger, and thinks of Ellie's verse: "Why are ye so fearful, O ye of little faith?"—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

From the Toledo Blade.

Men Who Do and a Man who Don't Care Whether Slavery is Voted up or Down.

In order to contrast the position of Mr. Douglas with that of the fathers of this country—those most active and influential in securing its liberties and founding its government—we propose to place theirs and his declarations side by side, that the reader may compare them, and judge which of the parties is right.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—Declaration of Independence.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—Stephen A. Douglas.

It is an on my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law.—Washington.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situations is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural influence; the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a contest.—Thomas Jefferson.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

We have found this evil (slavery) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to the States in which it has existed.—James Monroe.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

Our spiritual extraction from God is pretended, unless we do things worthy of a illustrious a birth and becoming the honor of so great a Father.

Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the North who rises here (in Congress) to defend slavery on principle.—John Randolph.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will admit in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage.—

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

I never would consent, and never have consented, that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the formation of the Union, never, never. Sir, whenever there is a foot of land to be stayed by from becoming a slave territory I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery.—Daniel Webster.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man.—James Madison.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

Strange Upturnings.

"Watchman, what of the night?" These are days of strange occurrences. In China they are cutting each other's throats by tens of thousands, in the war of rebellion; and England and France are mustering their forces on the Chinese shores to help forward the work of destruction.

The massacres in Syria have been allayed for a time, while serious apprehensions are entertained of scenes more desolating through Turkish fanaticism. Popery is trembling under the staggering blows it has received, and while that noble champion, Garibaldi, is moving on in his work of emancipation, Austria is threatening to arrest his career, which must occasion a demonstration from France.

England is living in fear of the French Emperor, and a general distrust prevails, which may precipitate a general war.

Mexico is in a state of exhaustion from its civil wars. Our own country is stirred up from its depths by a political warfare, in which character, if not blood, is shed. Sin is more prevalent than ever, in all its forms.—The elements have been partaking of the universal agitation.

Meteoritic phenomena have never been so startling. Tornadoes, hail-storms, deluges, and signs in the heavens, have been frequent in various parts of the world. What is presaged by all that we see? Are we coming on the last times? God is the Ruler. He has his designs. Prophecy will be fulfilled, and we must watch and pray. This very year may see the world in a still wilder commotion.—Presbyterian.

Christ's Love for His People.

While traveling down the Ohio river on a steamboat, my attention was called to the pilot, who was a coarse-looking man. The captain informed me that three weeks ago, as the boat was going through the Rapids, the pilot called him to take the helm. He had just seen a boy struggling for life in the Rapids. He sprang into a mere skiff, and ventured himself among the boiling waters without an oar, and saved the boy.

I went up to the brave man and spoke to him.

"Do you ever see the boy whom you saved?"

"Yes," he answered, "at every trip he comes down to the boat just to see me."

"And how do you feel when you see him?"

"More than I can tell you," he replied, "my most intense interest than in any of my own seven at home, for whom I have run no risk."

Thus there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine that need no repentance. Thus Jesus will regard those whom he has saved with more interest than the angels.

"THE BOY THE FATHER OF THE MAN.—Solomon said many centuries ago: "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his way be pure and whether it be right."

Some people appear to think that children have no character at all. On the contrary an observing eye sees in these young creatures the signs of what they are likely to be in life.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every cent he gets, I think it a sign that he will be a spendthrift.

When I see a child hoarding up his pennies, I think it is a sign that he will be a miser.

When I see a boy or a girl always looking out for him or herself, and declining to share good things with others, I think it is a sign that such a child will grow up a selfish person.

When I see a boy willing to taste strong drink, I think it is a sign that he will be a drunkard.

When I see a boy who never attends to the services of religion, I think it a sign that he will be a profane and profligate man.

A NEW DEFINITION OF FUSION.—Jas. T. Brady, Esq., Fusion candidate for Governor of the State of New York, in a speech recently delivered at Binghamton, New York, said that the Breckinridge party "had not made any compact with the friends of Douglas, or the Committee of Fifteen, which had recommended a Union ticket," but that they (the Breckinridge party) had concluded to support the Union Electoral ticket at the ensuing election, "because its success could not help Douglas, might defeat Lincoln, and would surely assist Breckinridge;" that the Breckinridge State ticket is to keep the field at all hazards, and form the nucleus of a National Democratic party, which is to be the only one, according to Mr. Brady, that can survive the contest of 1860. In other words, Mr. Brady defines the end and aim of Fusion to be to swamp Douglas and keep the Breckinridge faction's head above water until after the election. Come up, Douglas men, Bell men, all ye Fusionists; Mr. Brady tells you what you are voting for! Pleasant spoken man, this Mr. Breckinridge Brady!

ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT?—Well, let us tell you a bit of a story. We will call it names. The other day an old Democrat, who has always stuck to his own party through good report and evil report, said:

"I've always been a Democrat, and am about tired of it. I don't believe the Democratic party stands where it did ten years ago and I am going to vote for old Abe."

"Vote for the nigger party?" said a Douglas Democrat.

"Well," replied the other, "I voted for Pierce when there was no nigger excitement, all quiet, and after he got in it was all nigger. I voted for old Buck, and it has been nigger, nigger, NIGGER, all the time, and now I'll try a change. I'll give the Republicans a turn anyhow; it can't be any more nigger than it has been, and it may be a great deal less.—Ironton Register.

Some men seem born to be benefactors of their race, and by some peculiar faculty meet a particular want in the human family. Dr. Ham's mission seems to be to supply a medicine which shall relieve the suffering from their distressing malady.—His Spirit does not give Dyspepsia, Colic, Melancholy and kindred complaints, a ghost of a chance.

That enemy of Mankind, Consumption! can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

There's a valuable counterfeiter of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of L. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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TO THE LADIES.—O. CROFT would respectfully invite the ladies to call and examine his stock of Fall and Winter shoes, Gaiters, &c., which he offers at the lowest prices. Store immediately opposite the Post Office. (Oct. 10, '60.)

J. N. R. HUTTEN & BROS. SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH Main St., opposite Mrs. Fisher's Hotel, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Offer to the Public an elegant and extensive assortment of FINE JEWELRY, consisting of DIAMONDS, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Claws, Enamelled Work, and Astracorn Coral-Set-Prize, Key-Rings and Finger-Rings.

WARRANTY OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY. Superior French, Swiss, and American Clocks and Silver-Watches of the most approved and celebrated makers.—Clocks of every description. A large variety of Fancy Clocks, including, &c.

THE STOCK WILL BE FOUND AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND HAS BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE BY THE SENIOR PARTNER, THE FIRST FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND PITTSBURGH.

REPAIRING DONE AT THE MOST WORKMANLIKE MANNER. The Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, are repaired in an examination of watch-craft.

420 N. H. HUTTEN & BROS. Sign of the Big Watch, Main Street, May 11.

JOHN S. GOSWELL'S IMPROVED GUANO PERCHA GEMENT ROOFING IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE. It is made of pure Guano and can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds and to old shingle roofs without removing the shingles.

THE CHEAPEST ONLY ABOUT ON THIRD AVENUE OF THE CITY AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

GRATE PATENT FOR PRESERVING AND REPAIRING THE METAL ROOF OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. From its great strength, it is not injured by the contraction and expansion of the metal, and will not crack or warp in any weather. This material has been thoroughly tested in New-York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of its utility in its favor.

They are really applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED." These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping in all climates, and, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be forwarded on application by mail or in person, at our printing office, 210 BROADWAY, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel), N. Y. 210 BROADWAY, (opposite City Hall) Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1860. JOHN S. GOSWELL.

HOUSEKEEPERS' READ!—Gulliver's Senior Air-Tight—A New Flat Top COOKING STOVE. This stove is made of pure iron, and is not injured by the contraction and expansion of the metal, and will not crack or warp in any weather. This material has been thoroughly tested in New-York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of its utility in its favor.

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An Eastern View of the West.

In a recent article, the Rev. Dr. Bellows says: The West, considered as a representative of the future, typifies the whole country, and in its temper and spirit foretells the characteristics of New England, as well as those of New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Arizona. In short, the country is rapidly becoming a unit, with its centre on Mississippi, and the central forces are destined, and that shortly, to be far more influential on the local extremities than the older and hitherto more defined forces of the out-lying Atlantic coast are upon the center. New York, though on the Atlantic, is far more western than eastern in its spirit and dependencies. Morally and intellectually, it derives its life from the same quarter that it draws its business and its sustenance. It was rapidly becoming true of Boston, which orient itself as it will, is occidentalizing in spite of its best endeavors. Its western railroad is more than a match for its moral Chinese wall. It sends out its sons to convert the West, and they return perverts to its larger creed. It pays the penalty of its own intelligence in going to criticize, and remaining to dwell and to admire. New England is less in New England than out of it at this moment, and the western soil is often only the eastern spirit breaking out in the larger field of American life. The nurseries of the East are the forests of the West, and her gardens become prairies. It is idle, therefore, with the intermingling population, the daily intercourse, the business connections, the common life of our country, to talk of West and East as if the Alleghanies were the old barrier of twenty years ago—as if railroads, telegraphs, great western cities and great national newspapers did not now exist to unify the life of the whole country. Only this is true: The West has received pretty much all the East has to give of moral and intellectual impulse; and be it for good or for evil, desirable or undesirable, the time has come when the East will feel every year its predominating influence of the West in its political, social and religious life. The four candidates for the Presidency are all from the Western Valley. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward are receiving national attentions in New England, and J. Q. Adams, one of the least popular men at home New England ever produced, is viewed as the model of the New York man who is so popular there.

A HERO.

John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer who has returned to the United States from a visit to his native England, related, in one of his recent speeches, the following anecdote: John Maynard was well known in the Lake district as a God-fearing, honest, intelligent pilot. He was a pilot on a steamer from Detroit to Buffalo one summer afternoon. At that time, those steamers seldom carried boats. Smoke was seen ascending from below, and the captain called out, "Simpson, go down and see what causes that smoke." Simpson came up with his face pale as ashes, and said—"Captain, the ship is on fire!" Then, "Fire! fire! fire! fire on shipboard!" All hands were called up. Buckets of water were dashed on the fire but in vain. There were large quantities of rosin and tar on board, and it was useless to attempt to save the ship. The passengers rushed forward and enquired of the pilot, "How far are we from Buffalo?" "Seven miles." "How long before we reach it?" "Three-quarters of an hour, at our present rate of steam." "Is there any danger?" "Danger here—see the smoke bursting out! Go forward, if you would save your lives!" Passengers and crew, men, women and children, crowded the forward part of the ship. John Maynard stood at the helm. The flames burst forth in a sheet of fire; clouds of smoke arose; the captain cried out through his trumpet—"John Maynard!" "Aye, aye, sir!" "How does the head?" "South-west by east, sir." "Head her south-east and run her on shore." Nearer, nearer, yet nearer she approached the shore. Again the captain cried out, "John Maynard!" The response came feebly, "Aye, aye, sir." "Can you hold up five minutes longer, John?" "By God's help I will!" The old man's hair was scorched from the scalp; one hand disabled, his knee upon the stanchion, and his teeth set, with his other hand upon the wheel, he stood firm as a rock. He beached the ship—every man, woman and child was saved, as John Maynard dropped and his spirit took its flight to his God. [Sensation.] He sacrificed his life to save the lives of others. It was worth a greater effort to save a man from moral ruin—to save a child from drunkenness than from fire.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations: First.—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and no more than before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph. Second.—That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; is essential to the preservation of our Republic; and that the Federal Constitution, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved. Third.—That to the Union of the States, this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of wealth and resources, rapid augmentation of its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion so often made by Democratic members of Congress with reference to the Union, with applause from their political associates. And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence. Fourth.—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. Fifth.—That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, by continuing the proslavery relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people. Sixth.—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable, to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded. Seventh.—That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; and that a revolutionary policy, in agency and subservience to the peace and harmony of the country. Eighth.—That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of law, it is our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States. Ninth.—That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by pervasions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic. Tenth.—That in the vetoes by their Federal Government of the acts and Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting the extension of the Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein. Eleventh.—That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives. Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workers in liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence. Thirteenth.—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands heretofore reserved, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty. And we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House. Fourteenth.—That the Republican Party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the right of citizenship is arbitrarily accorded to immigrants from foreign lands who are degraded or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth.—That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Sixteenth.—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established. Seventeenth.—Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY: FALL SESSION OF 1860. THE Session will commence Sept. 12th. The arrangements have been made for carrying out the interests of the Institution in the most judicious and economical manner. The Faculty will consist of Misses F. M. HARRISBURG, and Misses F. M. HARRISBURG, and Misses F. M. HARRISBURG. The Seminary is situated in the city of Chambersburg, Pa. The Faculty will be Misses F. M. HARRISBURG, and Misses F. M. HARRISBURG. The Seminary is situated in the city of Chambersburg, Pa. The Faculty will be Misses F. M. HARRISBURG, and Misses F. M. HARRISBURG.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD! ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14th, 1860, the Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at Harrisburg as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN arrives at 1:00 A. M. leaves at 1:05 A. M. stops at Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Lancaster, Leona, Pottsville, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Harrisburg. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN arrives at 3:00 A. M. leaves at 3:05 A. M. stops at Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Lancaster, Leona, Pottsville, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Harrisburg. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN arrives at 5:00 A. M. leaves at 5:05 A. M. stops at Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Lancaster, Leona, Pottsville, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Harrisburg.

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 EASTON. MORNING EXPRESS, West leaves New York at 6:00 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12:45 P. M., only 6 1/2 hours between the two cities. EVENING EXPRESS, East leaves Harrisburg at 6:00 P. M. arriving at New York at 12:00 P. M., only 7 1/2 hours between the two cities.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. For Philadelphia, arriving there at 11:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. RETURNING LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8:00 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. For Harrisburg, arriving there at 12:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA DAILY (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. For Harrisburg, arriving there at 12:45 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

HACKER, REGAR & WINGER, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 229 Market Street, Philadelphia. AUTIONEERING.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is authorized to sell at public auction, on the premises of Auctioneering, he will cry the sales of Real Estate and Personal Property, and will also act as Auctioneer in the sale of Real Estate, and will also act as Auctioneer in the sale of Real Estate, and will also act as Auctioneer in the sale of Real Estate.

DECHERT IS SELLING BOYS' WOOL HATS at Fifty cents. Cheaper than ever. SPANGLER has just received a new stock of Perfumery.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY has opened an office in the stone building adjoining the Eagle Hotel, in the Borough of Chambersburg, where he will attend to all cases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and all other diseases of the head and face, and all other diseases of the head and face, and all other diseases of the head and face.

ADOLPH WOLFE'S AROMATIC TONIC, DIURETIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL. TO THE Citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A Superior Tonic, Diuretic and Invigorating Cordial. It is a most valuable medicine for the cure of all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and urinary organs, and for the cure of all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and urinary organs.

REMOVED!—Geo. W. Brewer has removed his LAW OFFICE to West Market Street, in the Franklin Building, fourth door from the corner. April 19th.

W. M. McLENNAN, SURGEON DENTIST, from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, is now practicing his profession in Chambersburg, Pa. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, and is a member of the American Dental Association.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—H. B. DAVIDSON, Justice of the Peace, Office immediately opposite the "Indiana Queen Hotel." All business connected with the office of Justice of the Peace, and all other business connected with the office of Justice of the Peace, and all other business connected with the office of Justice of the Peace.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Grand Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Capital \$1,000,000. The Premium may be paid every year, or may be divided at the end of every year, or may be paid at the option of the person insured. The Company is authorized to issue Life Insurance, and is authorized to issue Life Insurance, and is authorized to issue Life Insurance.

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THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND GROWS MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY! A. N. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the New Town Hall. [Jan 27 '57.]

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Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 7, 1860.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Washington.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. FOR STATE AT-LARGE, JAMES POLLOCK. THOMAS M. HOWE.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS, Districts. 1. EDWARD C. KNIGHT. 14. ULYSSES MERCUR. 2. JERRY KING. 15. GEORGE BROADBENT. 3. HENRY BURN. 16. A. BRADY SHARPE. 4. ROBERT M. FOUST. 17. DANIEL O. GEHR. 5. NATHAN HILLES. 18. SAMUEL CALVIN. 6. JOHN M. BROADBENT. 19. EDGAR COWAN. 7. JAMES W. FULLER. 20. WILLIAM MCKENNA. 8. DAVID TAGGART. 21. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. 9. FRANCIS W. CHRIST. 22. JAMES KERR. 10. DAVID MUMMA, JR. 23. RICHARD P. ROBERTS. 11. DAVID TAGGART. 24. HENRY SOUTHER. 12. THOMAS B. HULL. 25. JOHN GREEN. 13. FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN.

THE CONFLICT OF 1860.

ON ONE SIDE, The Union, Protection, Free Men, Free Lands, and the Disfranchisement of Labor. ON THE OTHER SIDE, Slavery, Disunion, Corruption, Free Trade, and Death to American Freedom.

As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word, or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting to one rood of Free Territory the everlasting curse of Human Bondage.—HENRY CLAY.

ANOTHER INVITATION.

A number of our patrons have been in arrears for three, four and some for five years. We have asked them to pay us the whole or part of their bills; they have answered that, owing to the lightness of the crops and the consequent scarcity of money, they were wholly unable to meet our just demands. This excuse can scarcely be given now, since there has been an abundance of all kinds of produce, and good prices. We therefore take this method of inviting those who are thus in our debt to bring or send us some money as soon as possible. During the approaching Court an excellent opportunity will present itself to those who cannot make it convenient to come here in person. Our wants are great and pressing, or we would not be thus plain. This is intended as well for those who owe us for Advertising and Job Work, as for those who are indebted for the paper.

We take this occasion to thank those who have been thoughtful of our wants, and have been punctual in their payments—but our expenses are heavy, and, to meet them, we require all that is due us. We, therefore, call upon our dilatory friends to come up to the work.

TO-MORROW.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1860. Will be remembered as an epoch—a notable event—a turning point in the political History of our Confederacy. Since its formation, the issue between Freedom and Slavery, for the mastery, has never been so distinctly drawn nor so urgently pressed.

Men of Franklin!—How do you propose to meet this issue?—Are you indifferent as to the result, and can you say with Senator DOUGLAS that "I do not care whether Slavery is voted up or voted down?" O! Men and Americans!—the eyes of languishing Freedom in the Old World are upon you, and the hopes of posterity depend upon your action.

While the beautiful planes of Italy are, this very hour, drench with the best blood of its people, in a struggle to throw off the yoke of the oppressor, that they may obtain but a title of the political and civil privileges we enjoy—whose beautiful sky is blackened with the smoke of battle and of burning towns, villages and hamlets—whose fruitful fields are laid waste by the tread of a ruthless soldiery, in an effort to win Freedom, shall it be said of Americans that they are unworthy of Liberty because they manifested a want of

a proper appreciation of the blessings and privileges it bestows?—Shall we exhibit ourselves to the gaze of mankind as "unworthy sons of noble sires?" No!—no! Let us stand forth in all the pride and majesty of our American citizenship, and proclaim, through the ballot-box, to tyrants everywhere, that we love Freedom more than Slavery—that we regard our Country more than Party, and that we have not forgotten the teachings of our father.

While the patriots of Italy are this moment following their Washington—the brave, the chivalrous and noble Garibaldi—in a bloody struggle to achieve their independence—to throw off the galling chains of despotism—and to establish an Italian nationality—let the future historian not be compelled to record the fact, that Americans, in the full glare and noon-tide of the Nineteenth Century, faltered in their devotion to Freedom.

The time for argument is past—the hour for action is at hand. Devote one day more to Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Homes for Free White men.—Teach a corrupt and dying dynasty that Freemen are neither to be bought by gold, deceived by promises, nor deterred from doing a Freeman's duty by threats of Secession or Disunion. We not only want a victory, but a glorious one—a victory that will show dough-faces of the North and traitors of the South that Pennsylvania is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. Let no man remain away from the polls because he believes the State is secure for LINCOLN. Each man should desire to participate in the contest, that he may be able to say, in the future—"I helped to achieve the Great Political Victory in 1860—I voted for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the representatives of true Liberty, the earnest and honest advocates of Protection to American Industry and the defenders of our Territories from the polluting touch, the degrading tread and the blighting sweat of the servile bondsman." When three score years and ten are upon you, and you are able thus to speak, you will be regarded with the same veneration and respect that are those who are yet among us, who boast of having voted for Washington or Jefferson—for we hold, that LINCOLN is the representative of the same pure principles of Republicanism as taught by these sages.

YOUNG MEN!—Of you the cause expects much. Full of the fire of youth, full of strength, full of ardor and zeal, much of the hard labor is laid upon your shoulders. As your fathers step back into the shade of more mature years, you are expected to fill the vacuum in the fore-front of the battle—acquit yourselves like men! See to it, that every voter is brought to the polls, and that aged and infirm voters are provided with a conveyance to get there. Leave nothing undone that should be done, to secure a full vote. You will be fully compensated in the reflection, that you discharged your duty to your country and to Freedom.

We have no fears for the result, if all do their duty—our defeat is not within the range of probabilities, if every vote is cast; but all depends upon every man putting his shoulder to the wheel. We are told that "Liberty wept when Kosciusko fell," and well she might, for he was a true worship-

per at her shrine; and in the future it will be said with as much truth—should the Republican party be defeated, the thought of which we do not entertain for a moment—that Slavery clanked its chains and Tyrants held a carnival when LINCOLN was defeated.

Our duty as watchmen upon the walls of liberty closes for the campaign, with this number of our paper, and we rest the case, relying upon the patriotism, the virtue and the intelligence of a free people for a true verdict, which will be a victory of Freedom over Oppression, Right over Wrong, and Truth over Falsehood.

In our next issue we expect to be able to give the reader the particulars of one of the most glorious and grand Political Triumphs that has ever cheered the heart of the patriot, which will place our country in a proud and conspicuous eminence, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," and as her mountains and valleys are beautiful to the eye, the simplicity of her institutions the admiration of mankind, let the result also distinguish her as emphatically "the land of the FREE and the home of the BRAVE."

THE UNION.

So little value do Southern men seem to place upon the Union of the American States that strangers of our history might be led to believe, from reading Southern newspapers, or from listening to their foaming orators, that the only bond of Union between the States was a mere rope of sand, which could be disrupted by almost any violent puff of wind; that there was no meaning, no utility in the sacred compact entered into by our forefathers, which united in one the various provinces of a great country, filled as those provinces were by men speaking the same language, and to a large extent, by blood relatives.

What is the reason which governs the people of one section of the Union in their mad foray upon the indissoluble bond which, like the sinews and veins which unite the various parts of the human frame, forms of the different parts of our confederacy one living, compact whole? Have the citizens of the States which are rampant in their threatenings been disturbed in the enjoyment of their inalienable right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Have they been prevented enjoying their share of the honor and profit connected with holding office under the General Government? Or, if none of these, what other reason induces them to rail out so wildly against the Union?—These are natural questions, and we propose answering them.

In the first place, there is no reason why the citizens of the South, or of any other portion of the Union, should raise complaints against the confederation of the States as a means of obtaining redress for real, much less for supposed grievances. Any evil which can not be removed under the present, united form of Government, must, necessarily, become aggravated when we become strangers to each other, and cease to have a common bond of Union.

The citizens of the South, however, of all the people in the land, are the last to complain of their Northern brethren trespassing upon the dearest rights of Freedom, as guaranteed to American citizens in our Magna Charta—the Declaration of Independence. They not only rule with undisturbed sway in their own section of the Union, but are free to pass, hither and thither, wherever they may choose to go, throughout the North; while the citizens of the North are not thus privileged to travel in the South. The South are uninterruptedly permitted to go into any Northern State they may desire to visit, and even take the stump in opposition to our form of labor; but if a Northern man dares to assert, even in private conversation, one word adverse to their labor policy, he is driven by force to leave the State—not infrequently for no offense other than an honest difference of opinion, subjected to brute violence at the hands of an infuriated mob.

The Southern people have never been disturbed, in the enjoyment of one of their constitutional rights by their Northern brethren; yet, for some foolish reason—in fact for no reason at all, simply through mistaken prejudice—all Northern men are

looked upon by Southern hotspurs, and the leaders of political factions—the former of Southern opinion—as sworn enemies to the South. This reckless, wicked dogma has seized hold upon the minds of every man South over whom the fire-eaters could exert any influence—and these are only the noisy brawlers—until, from reading the editorials of a certain school of politicians, and the resolves passed by the same class of partisans, one might suppose that the whole South were fully united in their opposition to the dear, the glorious Union. Such, however, we are happy to say, is not the case. There beats in the bosoms of thousands of honest, upright, conservative men in the South as loyal hearts, as are to be found in the North, in favor of the Union as it is. These men compose the large majority of the thinking, intelligent, respectable portion of Southern society. They will take care of the mad-caps who threaten to destroy the temple of Liberty—break down the safe-guards of the beloved Union—and see that the crazy creatures do not harm themselves or others.

An examination into the records of the Government will show any candid man that our Southern brethren—constituting as they do a minority of the Free White population of the country, and entitled to less than half the offices of the commonwealth—have held not only one half but nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of all prominent positions under every national Administration from Washington's to Buchanan's. They do not then complain in this respect for the past; their loud cries are for fear the majority of the people of the Union may not for the future permit the minority, the South, to usurp all the benefits of the common property.

There is no real cause for apprehension for the safety of the Union; all the clamor among political brawlers in the South has a view to the offices of the General Government—the loaves and fishes of the nation. If the Northern people were to proclaim, with united voice, that Southern people only should receive appointments under the in-coming administration, there would not be heard one more word of complaint against the Union as it is.—They would unite in twisting hemp, in their anxiety to procure ropes, to hang every man who dared to raise his impious voice against the greatest Government on earth—the voluntary, inseparable Union of the Free American States. As the petty question of office, then, is the largest bone of contention between men who should be brethren, it is too trifling to seriously mar the peaceful progress of our destiny. What ever else may occur, no man now living will be spared to see a dissolution of the Union of the American States.

CONSISTENT WITH ITSELF.

The Valley Spirit in its last week's issue published a letter purporting to have been written by some one in Greenacres, who attended a Republican Meeting recently held in that place. The tone of this letter is in perfect keeping with that of the Spirit, and, consequently, to the general reader of that paper, seems altogether in place. Its subject matter is a very low grade of personal scurrility, even to profanity, whilst upon its face, falsehood of the blackest dye is most apparent. No one can read it, and not consider the writer a perfect nunny, and one to whom falsehood and billingsgate come more natural than truth. Nor is this all; it is full of glaring grammatical inaccuracies, verbal mistakes, and rhetorical blunders. The writer would do well to spend a session or two in some district school, before he attempts to insult the public with his heterogeneous trash. Look at some of his errors,—"had come there to make a very lengthy speech," "he had forgot to put the paper," &c., "had now come to pay their respects," "the land of 'Canaan," which he will find a hard road," &c.

Who ever heard that Canaan was a road. To us it has always been represented as a land. We quote these few instances to show the style of the article, and the scholarship of the correspondent.

We cannot condemn the writer, for perhaps he did as well as he could; but he should learn that his qualifications are not yet sufficient to enable him to report for the press; or if he is ambitious to become a writer, he should send his brainless effusions to some publisher whose standard of excellence and common decency is higher than that of the Spirit.

A MAJORITY OVER ALL!

That is the point to aim at! Let us send ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the White House, backed by a MAJORITY OVER ALL THE CANDIDATES in opposition to him. Let Franklin County do her share of the work by POLLING EVERY VOTE within her borders, that is, in opposition to the miserable remnant of the foul party!

Austrian Despotism in the South.

In North-western Virginia there is an organized and working party in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin. In other parts of the State there are thousands of men who think with them and would act with them if it was not for the desperate and cruel despotism which has established a "Reign of Terror" to shackle thought and intimidate honest men in the "Old Dominion." In the City of Wheeling the Lincoln party is large, and the Intelligencer is its flourishing organ. In a late issue that paper says:—

"Hundreds upon hundreds in the interior, who dare not vote with us, are ready to send their congratulations, their hearty well wishes, and if needs be their material aid, to help us of the glorious free 'Pan Handle,' who are privileged to speak and vote as we please. To see some of the letters we get is enough to make a man's heart grow sick within him. To see freemen so called, beseeching us to burn their letters as soon as read, and not let their names be known; for fear of injury to their persons or property at home, is humiliating indeed. Yet this is the case even here in Western Virginia. We get letters almost every week, assuring us of the deep sympathy of the writer with the supporters of Lincoln, earnestly expressing the hope of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and yet containing the cautious injunction not to let the name of the writer be known, if we should see fit to publish any part of the letters.—Isn't a state of society like that, under which those writers live a choice one to extend into our territories? Wouldn't it be a good idea to give up all our unoccupied territory to such an Austrian despotism?"

Let us by our votes on Tuesday, give Freedom to the WHITES of the South! A more galling Despotism does not exist in Austria against Freedom of Speech and of the Press than is imposed on them by the Slave Oligarchy! Let the Freemen of the North extend the same glorious privileges which they enjoy, to their oppressed poor White brethren of the Southern States. By electing LINCOLN and HAMLIN we free them from their oppression!

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS!

We ask every voter in Franklin county to examine the ticket he votes with the one in the columns of this day's paper. A change was made in one of the names by the proper authorities, in consequence of one of the gentlemen who was originally placed upon the ticket resigning—he was run for Congress. The following is the correct ticket, as printed:

ELECTORS.

- JAMES POLLOCK. THOMAS M. HOWE. EDWARD C. KNIGHT. ROBERT P. KING. HENRY BURN. ROBERT M. FOUST. NATHAN HILLES. JOHN M. BROADBENT. JAMES W. FULLER. DAVID E. STOTT. FRANCIS W. CHRIST. DAVID MUMMA, JR. DAVID TAGGART. THOMAS B. HULL. FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN. ULYSSES MERCUR. GEORGE BRESSLER. A. BRADY SHARPE. DANIEL O. GEHR. SAMUEL CALVIN. EDGAR COWAN. WILLIAM MCKENNA. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. JAMES KERR. RICHARD P. ROBERTS. HENRY SOUTHER. JOHN GREEN.

SPICY.

The editor of the West Chester Democrat, a Douglas paper, is writing letters from Washington. In his last he informs us that a new constitution has been discovered through the large Washington telescope, and that it is "seemingly about as long as a rail, and that is not a little singular, it has a configuration of stars resembling a man and a wren, and what is still more to be wondered at, stands 'stock still' over the White House, and funny enough, the astronomers at the Smithsonian have determined to call it Abraham, probably after the patriarch!" He also says that "there is a very general opinion down here that Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett are all incompetent to keep a hotel!" and that "Old Abe and Hannibal Hamlin can! This opinion is very prevalent! It runs into all classes of society, the fire-eaters not excepted."

He states that the election of Lincoln is so certain at Washington, that the composition of his cabinet is freely discussed.

LET PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK!

REMEMBER that it is all important for the interests of Pennsylvania, that she should have the strongest voice in the election of LINCOLN.

REMEMBER, that every vote given for LINCOLN is added to the weight of Pennsylvania in pressing her claims for PROTECTION TO HER INDUSTRY! Let every friend of FREEDOM and PROTECTION see to it that his vote is deposited ON TUESDAY, and then look to his neighbor!

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union states, that the pretended off-nurse extract from a speech of Mr. John Wilson, a Lincoln elector of Indiana, crept into its columns without the knowledge of any of the political editors of that paper, and frankly and sensibly admits that it was an utter forgery. This is the manly way. Deceptive or false statements always injure the organs and the cause, and degrade the whole press. But, while we do the Patriot and Union the justice to make this statement, we must say, to retract a deceptive or false statement is not a characteristic of the Locooco press, for their whole political capital, as a general thing, consists of just such kind of material, and if they would retract every false statement they make, their race would be but a very short one and the epitaph of their party easily written. But unfortunately for truth and the reputation of the public press, Locooco editors, with some honorable exceptions, act on the principle that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth!"

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

There was an Anti-Republican majority in Indiana in 1856 of 46,681, and in Pennsylvania of 165,310. At the late election Indiana gave a Republican majority of 10,000 being a gain of 56,000, and Pennsylvania a Republican majority of 32,200, a gain of 200,000. In Ohio, Fremont was a minority by 11,598. Now there is a Republican majority against Democracy and fusion of 20,000, and against Democracy unfused of 30,000, a Republican gain of 31,000 to 36,000. The gains in the three States then, in four years, foot up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Gain. Indiana: 56,000. Ohio, average: 33,000. Pennsylvania: 200,000. Total: 289,000.

The Republican majorities in the three States compare thus: Pennsylvania: 32,000. Indiana: 10,000. Ohio: 20,000.

So much for Freedom, Free Speech, Free Lands and the Protection of American Industry.

NEW YORK ALL RIGHT.

The New York Herald, of Friday last, in a lengthy article relative to the coming election, honestly concedes the State to Lincoln, and his election to the Presidency, and advises all parties to shape their course to that event. The Republicans claim the State by from fifty to seventy thousand majority. We quote from the Herald as follows:— "It is universally conceded that, unless the vote of New York can be turned against him, Lincoln's election is inevitable. Common justice to all concerned demands that the idea that 'something may turn up' to redeem New York should be abandoned.—New York will vote for Lincoln, and by a larger majority, we dare say, than any other State. Lincoln will be elected. There is no use in mincing the matter any longer. We are called upon to look this thing full in the face. The best that our Union forces can now do is to save all the odds and ends of the elections within their reach, such as Congressmen, Assemblymen and county officers. Lincoln will be elected, and all parties concerned may as well just now shape their course to that event as to wait till the day after the election."

POLL EVERY VOTE.

Friends of Freedom in every District, be up and doing. There is a great work to do on the 6th of November, and but a few hours time remains in which to get ready for it. So lose not an hour from now until the polls close.

GO TO WORK, and work incessantly, with all your might, for your gallant standard-bearers, the representatives of your noble and patriotic cause—Lincoln and Hamlin. See your neighbors, and urge them to go to the election.

MAKE EVERY VOTE YOU CAN, and above all don't stay away from the election yourself, nor let any other friend of our cause and candidates stay away.

REMEMBER that we must make the majority in the "Green Spot" number ONE THOUSAND! We can if we will!

Friends! Republicans! Patriots!

The recent victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were obtained only by HARD WORK.

The victory in the great battle of November, is within our grasp, if we will but work for it. For the sake of all that is just, and noble, and patriotic, let us not lose the victory through any carelessness. AN EMPIRE IS AT STAKE; let us preserve it for FREEDOM!

OLD ABE! GOING TO SPEAK.—As Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas have taken the stump, Mr. Lincoln's friends have concluded to make an appointment for him. He will address his fellow-citizens of all parties, from the east portico of the Capitol at Washington City, on the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

