

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 25, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEBTS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a water of the 2500 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a water of the 2500 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINTS, WARRANTS and COMMITMENTS, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgement, COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes, Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE, at the price of one cent per copy, and on good paper.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New York for Douglas!

Although it is well known to all intelligent politicians throughout the country, that the Democracy of the great Empire State, New York, in their regular State Convention, selected delegates to the approaching National Convention in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, persistent and disgraceful efforts have been made by the enemies of that eminent Statesman, to mislead the Democracy of the other States by denying that such is the fact. The object of these enemies of the Democratic party is, of course, to break the force of the overwhelming popularity of the Illinois Statesman, and thus enable these wily, scheming tricksters, to defeat the will of the people! But they are bound to be disappointed. The thirty-five electoral votes of New York, like the vote of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, and several other States, will be cast as a UNIT, in the Charleston Convention, for that great Democratic Champion STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS!

The New York News, a leading Democratic journal, discussing this subject, says: "We published, yesterday, the explicit declaration of Clancy, the city leader of the delegation to Charleston, that 'a very large majority of those delegates are for Douglas!' Clancy spoke by authority, being fully justified by the open declarations of his colleagues in this section of the State. We have now (continues the News) to furnish a more emphatic and explicit announcement from a far more influential quarter. The Buffalo Courier, owned by and generally recognized as the home organ of Dean Richmond, throws off all disguise, and says: 'Our own Empire State has, out of the delegates selected, fifty-seven sure for Douglas, and only thirteen for other candidates. By a vote which passed the Convention in this State, the delegation is required to vote as a UNIT at Charleston.—Douglas having the majority of the delegation, will receive, therefore, the Unanimous vote of the great Empire State at Charleston.'" We are rather inclined to think the above sufficiently explicit and authoritative to spike the guns of the enemies of Mr. Douglas.

THE MAN.—The editor of the Bolivar (Tennessee) Democrat, in an able article, declares the Illinois Senator to be the choice of the people of the South, and of the Democracy of the Union. The following extract will convey some idea of the spirit of his manly position. He says:

EXACTLY WHERE WE STAND.—We care not what may be the clandestine efforts of any individuals, to misrepresent us to the contrary, we are one of those who honestly believe the Federal Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the Territories. We are an admirer of the manly, consistent and patriotic course of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. The unnatural opposition against which he has to contend has won our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy. We believe his position to be impregnable, and the arguments of his opponents to be the creations of error. If the Democratic party triumphs over sectionalism in 1860, it will be with him as the leader.

WORDS OF TRUTH!—In the last number of that bold and fearless Democratic journal, the Chester County Democrat, we find the following:

"If the Democratic party goes into the next Presidential contest advocating the atrocious doctrines of the Southern secessionists, there are thousands upon thousands of as true-hearted Democrats as the country contains, who will stand listlessly by, prepared, when the contest is over, to maintain the Union and the Constitution against any desperado who may attempt to assault either."

However unpalatable to the ears of some of our "week-kneer" brethren this startling declaration may sound, we are bound to declare that every line contains a solid and unvarnished truth. Let those Democrats, therefore, who have the interest of the party at heart, square their actions accordingly.

The Ohio Statesman, heretofore a paper with strong Administration proclivities, has been compelled to give way to the popular voice, and has run up the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President. And the Hartford Post, one of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers in Connecticut, has also raised the name of Douglas to its mast-head. Douglas has more Democratic presses and friends in the Union, than any two of the candidates named. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has lost his own State—a large majority of the Delegates are for Guthrie, of that State.

The Southern papers by scores are coming out for Douglas, and placing his name at the head of their columns for the next Presidential nomination.

Was Jacob Cresswell Instructed for Fry?

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23, 1860. Wm. Lewis—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st came to hand. I had not seen the Union, and previous to your letter, was not aware that they denied the passage in our Convention of the Fry resolution—that is, the resolution instructing our delegate to go for Jacob Fry, Jr., for Governor, in the State Convention. The resolution was passed, and so declared by me from the Chair, without a dissenting voice. Yours truly, D. Houtz.

Mr. Union, Jan. 21, 1860. Wm. Lewis, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of this morning is received, and in reply make the following statement: The late Democratic Convention, of which Dr. Houtz was President, and myself Secretary, did, at their adjourned session, pass a resolution instructing Mr. Cresswell, their delegate to the coming State Convention, to support Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery county, for Governor. The motion was carried by an almost unanimous vote—not over five, if that many, voting nay. After the vote was taken, Mr. Cresswell said he would carry out the instruction, provided Mr. Fry is an Administration man, but that he would vote for no one who did not endorse the Administration of James Buchanan.

Your report of the proceedings of our Convention, agrees in all important points with the minutes kept by me, and consequently, the Union's statement that the motion to instruct for Mr. Fry was lost, is not correct.—I have not communicated with Dr. Houtz, but I hesitate not to say that he will endorse my statement.

Yours truly, J. C. SECHLER.

Lewis charged as a couple of weeks ago with sending copies of The Union, unpaid, to persons who were not subscribers. We charged him with committing the same offense, and stated that we had received two or three copies of the Globe marked "refused." He, with his accustomed decency of speech, says this is a "lie," and adds that the Postmaster at Colfax Run tells him there was never a Globe returned from that office. This is a mistake which the P. M. has, no doubt, honestly made. We received three copies of the Globe from Hopewell township, marked "refused." The name of George Hamilton was upon one—the name of Solomon Linn, we think, upon another—and the name upon the third we do not now recollect.—These are the facts of the case, and had William Lewis spark of honor or honesty, he would not attempt, by falsehood, to "wriggle" out of the trap which he unconsciously set for himself. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.—The Union.

Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. The very evidence you offer to clear you of the lie, convicts you. Solomon Linn has been for years a regular paying subscriber to the Globe, and is so still. George Hamilton was also a subscriber to the Globe at the time you say you received his paper marked "refused," but which has since been discontinued by us, for certain reasons which appear upon our looks. So it appears from the evidence you offer, that instead of sending our paper to persons not subscribers, we have been sending them to subscribers entitled to receive them free of postage. As you do not like our plain language, we take back the word "lie," and charge you with having asserted, and still persist in asserting, a FALSEHOOD.

We must be excused for thus torturing the young lawyer, who prides himself on being the editor of The Union. If he should have no better luck in cases in which he may be employed, than he has had in his own, it will be some time before he gains one. Thus closes this case. Verdict of the people, that R. Milton Spear commenced the case with a lie—falsehood upon his lips, and the sentence of the Court is, that he pay costs and be committed to the care of honest men, that he may be instructed in the way he should go.

THE INFIDELITY OF THE FELLOWS.—During the voting in the late County Convention, Post Master Colon and Post Master McNite, took positions on the President's stand and watched every man as he voted. Those who voted for Col. Grassus Miller were read out of the party, and those who voted for Shave-tail were counted as so many true and consistent Democrats. A little sole leather applied to Buck's impudent office-holders, might have given them an idea of what was good manners.

DESERTING THE ROTTEN CLIQUE.—Since our last issue, several Democrats who had been deceived into the belief that the Union clique were working for the success of the Democratic party, have called on us and freely denounced the Shave-tail Democracy of that concern. Very few, if any, consistent Democrats, will submit without a murmur, to the insult offered the party by forcing Shave-tail over the heads of incorruptible and consistent Democrats.

SHAVE-TAIL'S POLITICAL HONESTY.—Before he was elected a delegate, he pledged himself to endorse Buchanan and Packer's Administrations—and to obey the instructions of the Convention. After he was elected he was for the Buchanan Democracy and nothing else, and repudiated the instructions for Fry. Shave-tail is just the kind of Democrat to suit the consistent Democracy of the balance of the Union clique.

The Union says that Shave-tail was not instructed for Fry. Can't come it, Shave-tail; Fry won't bid for your vote; neither can you dispose of it in exchange for a seat in the National Convention. You must remember that every Delegate in the State Convention will be made fully acquainted with your political character at home. You are always in the organization when you want an office, but always out of it when defeated.

Congress.—There is no Speaker yet, but the Union continues whole. The fire-eaters of the South should be hung up with the Browns of the North. With a Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair, we would not have the country disgraced by the disunionists, who have for weeks, kept the people up to fever heat.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—By the most careful investigation the whole number known to be dead and missing is eighty-eight.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1860.

HOUSE.—The following resolutions which had previously passed the Senate, came up for consideration. The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the firm and dignified course pursued by the representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, who have opposed the present faithless and corrupt National Administration, in the protracted contest in reference to the election of a Speaker, their patriotic and steadfast determination to perform their duty as manifested in their continued efforts to secure an organization of the House without delay, and in such a manner as to expose the mal-practices of the Administration, protect the industrial interests of the country and guard the freedom of the Territories, and the rights and Union of the States, and the wise forbearance with which they have refrained from engaging in exciting and angry discussions, while the pledges of the Government remain unredeemed and her honest creditors are suffering the most cordial approval of the General Assembly and the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania remains as ever faithful and true to the Constitution and Union, and determined that she shall be maintained; that the treasonable threats of dissolution uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress, will not deter her people from the expression of their political views, and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn, while any attempt to carry such threats into execution, will be met by her most determined resistance.

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania is opposed to the introduction of domestic slavery into the free territories of the Union, as derogatory of the dignity of the labor of freemen, she is not unwilling of the rights of the sovereign States in which it now exists, and she pledges herself to remain now, as ever, faithful to the Constitution and the Union, and to support the same to the utmost of her power, and she also declares that while she has no fellowship with the small band of fanatics that advocate disunion in the North, she regards and treats as powerless, the treasonable threats of secession in the South.

The question being on the final passage of the resolutions,

Mr. Africa spoke as follows: The last measure of this program is about to be made; the last act of this grand farce is about to be consummated. The assembled wisdom of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, wearied of the plodding and monotonous operation of legislating for the interests of a single State, must burst the shackles which confine their sphere, and rush heedlessly into the arena of National strife. Not content to mind our own business, we must place our meddling hand upon that which is beyond our legitimate reach, and all for what purpose? Nothing else than to gratify the vaulting ambition of aspirants for political distinction.

To-day I expect to see these resolutions, which have been disturbing the minds of sturdy Senators and zealous representatives for several days past, carried by a strict party vote. By these resolutions the first political firebrand of the session has been cast amongst us, and the Republican party shall be held responsible therefor. The Democratic party, from a variety of causes, now reduced almost to temporary bankruptcy in Pennsylvania, must be smitten while she is down, and the condition of affairs in the National House of Representatives—universally deplored—laid to her charge. Yet we are told by the Opposition that they have refrained from agitation. Does the state of affairs in this hall sustain such an assertion? We have been sent here by the people of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to protect and advance their interests, and secure their general good. To this end men of all political parties have united. Few political questions need arise in a State Legislature, and those raised in the ordinary course of business can be settled even by strict party votes, without acrimonious debate.

But here we have the humiliating spectacle of a State Legislature—the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—intermeddling in the protracted and shameful contest for the Speakership at Washington. If these resolutions embodied the sentiments of the people of this State upon some national question, and were addressed as a letter of instruction and request to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, then some words of justification might be uttered; as they now stand, none can be. The real object is to aid and sustain the Republican members of Congress in their stubborn adherence to impending Crisis Sherman for Speakership, who is the very embodiment of Abolitionism and the determined enemy of protection to Pennsylvania's interests. All other questions, however vital or important, are submerged into this universal sea of agitation. Everything must yield and succumb to the universal nigger.—Though African by name, I deny and protest against any affiliation with the African sympathizers.

The majority of this Legislature are about to sustain by resolution those members of Congress of this State who willingly yield their adherence to John Sherman, and sustaining the man they thereby justify his acts. His name stands recorded on the journals of Congress as denying protection to Pennsylvania's interests. Shall the interests of this mighty empire be made secondary to the cotton of Carolina and the manufactured fabric of Massachusetts? It so appears from the policy pursued by the majority in these halls. The Opposition have hitherto loudly clamored for a tariff—for adequate protection—and now endeavor to elevate to the highest post in the popular branch of Congress, the deadly enemy of their vaunted principle. Is this consistency?

I hesitate not to proclaim myself here, as I have always been, an advocate of adequate protection to our iron and coal. I would not reflect the sentiments of my constituency if I did otherwise. I would be false to myself and false to my people, if either, by word or act, aided or encouraged the election of a man who would strike down the very interests which are the life and blood of my iron and coal county. At this crisis in national affairs, at this juncture of financial depression, I look to my native county. Her giant mountains are imploring to be relieved of their mineral treasures. Alas! they beg in vain. With a few exceptions, the smoke has ceased to rise from her furnaces; the molten metal is chilled; the welcome music of the forge is no longer heard; the merry hum of business, and the cheerful voices of daily toil no longer fall like sweet melody upon the ear. All is desolation. The silence and stillness of death reign supreme. The sturdy forgerman, finding his occupation gone, is turned homeless and homeless upon our sterile hills to earn his scanty bread. And how long, sir, is this condition of affairs to exist? Just so long as the pretended friends of protection will deceive us with plausible stories and empty phrases. Just so long as such friends in Congress and out of it nour-

ish and sustain the recorded enemy of our industry. Yet I doubt not that these resolutions will be passed by the unanimous vote of the Opposition.

The effect of the passage of these resolutions upon Congress will be to gratify the persistent Shermanites, and disgust dignified conservative men with the servile obedience of the majority here to the behests of party. Peace, union and national tranquility are objects less sought after than the triumph of John Sherman. The people at home—ever watchful of their representatives—cannot but deprecate this movement, and will seal their condemnation of it.

The fierce and denunciatory resolutions of the gentleman from Washington, which were calculated to frighten and exterminate the few relics of the Democracy upon this floor, appear to have yielded to the "cunningly revised" pronouncements of the Senate. Who is the valor of that gentleman? Must he too bow in humble submission to his superiors in the other Chamber? After all, this mountain in labor has brought forth that which is not very satisfactory to either wing of the Opposition. The resolutions are too mild for the northern line representatives—indiscreet for those from the southern border, and obnoxious to the friends of protection.—Yet, notwithstanding all this, the bitter pill must be taken. Party tactics demand the passage of these resolutions, and who dares to falter in their support. In favor of the passage of these resolutions which are to be driven at the point of the bayonet, will be recorded the votes of members, who, on tomorrow, will be earnest and clamorous for the passage of the tariff resolutions now upon our files. Everything near and dear to Pennsylvania must be subservient to the unceasing warfare upon a local institution of our sister States or sacrificed upon the altar of party.

Is this hall to be converted, as has been remarked by my friend from Montgomery, "into an arena of strife and partizan discord?" Have the members upon this floor so far forgotten their duty as to permit the time of the House to be occupied in the proposition and discussion of questions purely partizan in their nature, upon which there must exist differences of opinion as dissimilar as our respective party creeds? The farcical performance has now been introduced, and I ask how long shall it continue?

Sirs, we have other duties to perform than to think and talk "nigger," and waste time and money in the discussion of subjects which do not interest us as the people of a State.—Pennsylvania is laden with debt. The energies of her people are crippled. Every enterprise calculated to develop her immense resources, and employ her millions of citizens is weighed down with taxation. Here then is a field amply large to occupy the varied talents of her legislators. Let us lay aside the "nigger." Let us cease the profane interference with National questions, and work earnestly, vigorously, and determinedly to redeem our good old Commonwealth from her thralldom, and make her once more free.

A lengthy debate upon the merits of the resolutions ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Hill, Gordon, Williston, Byrne and Smead.

The question being on the final passage of the resolutions, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Smead and Mr. Bayard, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Austin, Barlow, Barnsley, Bayard, Brewster, Bryson, Burley, Butler, Cassell, Craig, Davis, Darboraw, Eckman, Ellmaker, Espey, Frazer, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, (Butler,) Graham, (Washington,) Gunnison, Hayes, Hofius, Kenegay, Kinney, Kistler, Lawrence, (Washington,) McCurdy, McConigal, Mann, O'Neill, Pancoast, Peirce, Pennell, Pressley, Preston, Proudfoot, Ridgway, Rouse, Shafer, Sheppard, Smead, Strong, Sultzback, Taylor, Teller, Thompson, Turner, Varnum, Wagenseller, Walker, Wilder, Williams, Williston and Wilson—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Achenbach, Africa, Bates, Beardsley, Benton, Brodhead, Byrne, Chapin, Cope, Coulter, Custer, Dismant, Donnelly, Duffield, Dunlap, Fleming, Gray, Hill, Jackson, Knight, Long, McDonough, Manifold, Maurer, Miller, Morrison, Oakes, Power, Smith, Stone and Stoneback—31.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20, 1860.

The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Miles.

The Clerk read the Journal of Thursday.

Mr. Wagenseller offered a resolution relative to a certain coal bill in Union county, which was agreed to.

Mr. Coulter asked leave to make a statement. Leave was given.

Mr. Coulter spoke as follows: Yesterday when the tariff resolutions were before this House, I, in connection with the other Democrats on this floor, desired to give them my hearty, my cordial support, and although the preamble was in some respects objectionable, the resolutions themselves embraced my sentiments, and, as I believe, the sentiments of the people I represent. I refrained, sir, from expressing my views at length, hoping the resolutions (apart from any partizan feeling) would receive an unanimous vote. In this, however, I was mistaken. The obnoxious amendment of the gentleman from Allegheny, induced me, sir, to vote against the resolutions, as amended.

The minority in this House, entertaining the same view, desire, sir, to present this, our protest against the amendment, setting forth our reasons for voting against the resolutions.

I therefore ask, sir, that this protest be read by the Clerk, entered on the Journal, and published in the Legislative Record.

Mr. Coulter then offered the following protest:—

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, deem it like due to themselves and to the constituency which they represent, to enter upon the Journal of this House their reasons for the votes given by them yesterday upon the final passage of the "Joint resolution (No. 11) on the subject of the tariff."

They yield to none in earnest devotion to the true and abiding interests of this great Commonwealth. Whatever tends to promote her progress, to foster and protect her iron, mining and other industrial interests, and thus add to her wealth, will ever commend itself to, and receive, the hearty support of the undersigned.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to earnestly endeavor, by their votes and influence, to procure such a revision of the revenue laws as will restore the national credit, prevent excessive importation of foreign products, and secure to American labor and enterprise an ample reward.

Resolved, That the views of the Governor of this Commonwealth, as expressed in his late annual message, in favor of placing the revenue laws upon such a basis as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection, and to substitute specific ad valorem duties on articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value, or to change the foreign origin to a home valuation, are eminently sound and practical, and meet the approval of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

But we were constrained to place ourselves upon the record against the resolutions as amended, because that amendment asserts that which is untrue in point of fact, and which the Journals of Congress abundantly testify to be unfounded.

The history of the Democratic party we point to with pride. That history is that of the country. Whatever of prosperity, of power, of wealth she possesses has been produced by the dominancy of that party, on whose rolls we are proud to have our names inscribed as humble members, and therefore when, in the amendment of the member from Allegheny, it is asserted or alleged, that "experience proves that no protection can be expected from the national Democracy who have modified or repealed the only measures which afforded relief since 1842," duty demands that we shall not be silent. Hence, although a minority of this House, we are determined that neither we, nor the party to which we belong, shall be held responsible for evils for which alone those who are arrayed against us must answer before the people.

Again, when it is attempted to charge upon the distinguished son of Pennsylvania, who now occupies the Presidential chair, that he is either faithless or insincere in his attachment to her interests, we must also be found in earnest protest. The history of his long life is but an exhibition of a constant desire for the advancement of Pennsylvania's welfare. When her interests were in jeopardy, there has been no more zealous champion found to interpose in her behalf. His record upon this question is ever consistent with itself. Always true to her, it is now too late for him to be assailed.

The Republican majority of this House, well knowing that the undersigned would act in harmony with the views entertained upon the subject of the tariff by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and would vote for the resolutions as reported, in order to prevent a proper expression of our sentiments on this question, appended to the resolutions the obnoxious amendment, containing an attack upon the party to which we belong.—They thus sought to become the exclusive advocates of protection, a claim to which they have no title, and to cast approbrium upon our political organization.

CHARLES H. HILL, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, JOHN W. COULTER, JOHN M. FLEMING, JOHN DISMANT, DAVID STONEBACK, JOHN POWER, JACOB COPE, J. F. EILENBERGER, E. PENN SMITH, SOLOMON L. CUSTER, JOSHUA S. MILLER, GEORGE A. ACHENBACH, H. B. BEARDSLEE, ROBERT CRANE, JESSE W. KNIGHT, CHARLES D. BRODHEAD, SAMUEL J. OAKES, A. M. BENTON, JOHN MANIFOLD, GEORGE BATES, JAMES DONNELLY, PATRICK M'DONOUGH.

Mr. Coulter moved that the document be printed in the Legislative Record.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) opposed the printing of the document as it reflected on the action of the majority of the House.

Mr. Collins also would vote against the printing. The statements of the protest were not all true.

Mr. Hill thought it was a single act of courtesy.

Further debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Smead, Davis, Kinney, Austin and Pinkerton.

Mr. Beardslee desired to know what the Record publishers were bound to print?

Mr. Africa said that the Record was to be a true and faithful transcript of the proceedings of the House, and the protest was a part of the proceedings.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) opposed both the subject matter, and the language of the protest.

Mr. Africa defended it, and reiterated the views yesterday expressed, viz: That the Democratic party would have endorsed the Tariff resolutions, had not an offensive and untimely amendment been appended.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) alleged that the protest could not even be entered on the Journal, as it reflected on the majority of the House. Under the rules, it had also been handed to the Clerk at too late a day. He raised these points of order.

The Speaker decided that the protest did reflect on the majority of the House. He suggested that erasures be made to obviate this.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) moved to postpone for the present.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Africa refused to make any alterations in the document.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) then modified his motion so as to postpone indefinitely.

On this motion the yeas and noes were called, and the result was: yeas 57, nays 22. The vote was a strict party one.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have accounts from California, overland, to the 30th ult. The Legislature was to meet on the 2d inst., and unusual interest appears to attach to the election of United States Senator in place of Mr. Broderick. The inauguration of Gov. Lathrop was to take place on the 9th. Gov. Weller and Gen. Denver were the principal candidates for Senator. Great suffering is reported in Carson Valley from a scarcity of provisions. Mining operations had been suspended in some districts on account of the snow, and much suffering prevailed among the Indians of Honey Lake Valley, who were dying from cold and hunger. Cattle were also starving on account of the scarcity of hay, which was worth \$150 a ton. The date from Oregon are to December 14. The gold excitement still continued. Reports of Indian depredations were prevalent at Portland.

German and English Almanacs for 1860, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

Diaries for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Illinois—The Presidency.

The regular Democratic State Convention of Illinois, met at Springfield on the 4th inst., elected delegates to the Charleston Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Stephen A. Douglas.

We record the fact with pride. It was a proud day for Douglas, for the country, for the Democracy. Every other free State that has yet elected delegates has instructed for that illustrious Statesman, or chosen men known to be in his favor; and now, the crowning act of all, the ONLY DEMOCRATIC State among the free States this side the Pacific border, a State which has remained true to the principles of the party in spite of the apostasy, the gold, and the disorganizing efforts of the National Administration, has spoken loudly in favor of the Man of the People, the Champion of the Cause!

Is not this significant? How can the Democracy of the nation resist the voice of the only free State that has never yet, in any emergency, deserted the Democratic banner? How can the Charleston Convention reject the man, the Statesman, that great North Western Commonwealth, when she asks his nomination? It cannot be done—at least nothing but the most stupendous corruption can do it. And if done by corruption, what chance of success would the candidate of corruption have with the people?

Stephen A. Douglas will go into the Charleston Convention with a clear majority of Delegates in his favor, indicating the popular will; and, if he should be defeated by unrighteous combinations of jealous rivals; or by the interference of the Federal Government through its gold or its patronage; or by the treachery of those elected as his friends—the successful nominee would be greeted with a storm of indignation throughout the length and breadth of this Union; and his election could only be effected by a miracle.

Douglas is emphatically the candidate of the Democratic people; they ask his nomination; they have already chosen a majority of delegates to the National Convention in his favor; they pledge themselves to elect him, if nominated; they expect his nomination; and if they are disappointed through the connivances of mere trading politicians, upon the heads of those politicians will fall the weight of their displeasure, the fierceness of their wrath.

The voice of the MAJORITY must be respected and obeyed.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

Jacob Fry, Jr., in Dauphin County.

By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the Delegates chosen to the State Convention, were unanimously instructed to vote for Jacob Fry, Jr., for Governor. The Convention was a large one, every Township or District, with a single exception, being represented; and, in point of intelligence and respectability, we are assured, it was fully equal to any heretofore held. Indeed, we do not remember of ever having witnessed a finer or more respectable body of men promiscuously thrown together upon an occasion of similar import.

The absorbing question among the people of this county was that of the Governorship; and when we contemplate the great unanimity of the choice of the Convention, as enunciated in the resolution of instruction, it carries with it a significance which we can not permit to pass by with indifference. Mr. Fry has, for a number of years, been a resident of Dauphin county. In his position as Auditor General, he has frequently been brought into close contact with our most prominent business men, who have thus acquired a full knowledge of his capacity and inflexible integrity as a public officer. He is known and regarded here as an honest man, whose whole aim has been to discharge the duties of his office with an eye single to the interests of the State. We believe he is to-day the strongest and most available candidate yet named, and if nominated, would be elected beyond the shadow of a doubt.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

The Governorship.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, one of the best conducted and most influential independent journals in this State, in a letter from Harrisburg to its editor, has the following speculation in regard to the gubernatorial question.

"The Governorship is beginning to excite much attention here. The three special candidates—Coville, Curtin, and Taggart, on the side of the People's party are quite busy—particularly Taggart and Curtin—the former is here, there, and everywhere. There is not a hole or corner of the State but he is there, and I am informed, talks to everybody confidently of his nomination! He is, however, doomed, I think, to disappointment. Even if it should be otherwise, I do not believe he can be elected. He has no personal, and certainly no State popularity. If the Democrats would behave in a sensible people—let Buchanan and his Administration go to the dogs—and re-nominate Gov. Packer, he would be victorious. We can get no one in the place, on either side, who will fulfill the duties better, if nearly so well. He has, indeed, proved himself to be an able, upright, old-fashioned Pennsylvania Executive; and his administration has been one of the most successful on record."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Last week Judge Jordan, of Northumberland county, decided, in reference to an exemption note, under the act exempting from levy and sale property of the value of three hundred dollars, that the words, "And without any relief from the Homestead Exemption Law," added to the ordinary note, constituted a good and valid exemption note, and, in action of trespass for the sale of property on such note, instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

The Judge very properly stated that the object of the party making the note was to waive an exemption, and it would refer to nothing else than the three hundred dollars exemption law. This decision is, we believe, in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court, not yet reported.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, met at St. Paul on Thursday, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision; opposing the reopening of the slave trade; denouncing the Harper's Ferry raid; declaring Stephen A. Douglas to be the first choice for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to the Charleston Convention, from Minnesota, to vote for him as long as such support will prove available, and declaring that the Minnesota Democracy will support the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be.