

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, October 24, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! ATTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, EMBERS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION BK'S, JUDGMENT BONDS, ETC. ETC.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCH. V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Presidential Electors. The following is the Electoral Ticket as formed by the State Convention at Reading, and pledged by that Convention to the support of Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention:

- ELECTORS. RICHARD VAUX, GEORGE M. KEIM, FREDERICK A. SEEVER, WILLIAM C. PATTERSON, JOSEPH CROCKETT, JOHN G. BRENNER, GEORGE W. JACKSON, CHARLES KELLY, OLIVER P. JAMES, DAVID SHALL, JOEL L. LIGNER, SAMUEL S. BARBER, THOMAS H. WALKEB, STEPHEN S. WINGHESTER, JOSEPH LAUBACH, ISAAC BECKHOFF, GEORGE D. JACKSON, JOHN A. AHL, JOEL B. DANNER, ESSI T. CRAYFORD, HORATIO N. LEE, JOSHUA B. HOWELL, NATHANIEL C. BETERMAN, SAMUEL MARSHALL, WILLIAM BOOK, BYRON B. HAMILIN, GAYLORD CURTIS.

Let the People Know!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, 436 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast 218 votes—16 MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181 1/2 votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received 218 votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders, Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but 105 votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 27th inst., at one o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

Tickets.

The Democratic Presidential Electoral Tickets are now printed and ready for distribution. The following districts will be supplied from this office:

Barre, Franklin, Juniata, Jackson, Morris, Onsdia, Penn, Porter, Petersburg, Birmingham, Hopewell, Huntingdon, Walker, West and Warrington.

The following districts will be supplied from the Union office:

Brady, Cass, Clay, Cromwell, Dublin, Shirley, Springfield, Toll, Colton, Mt. Union and Union.

The Democrats in the Districts should make arrangements to procure tickets at least three or four days before the election.

Wm. E. Lehman, a Douglas Democrat, received a majority of votes in the First District, Philadelphia, for Congress, but the returns while in the possession of the return judge, were altered so as to elect his opponent, a Mr. Butler. A certificate of election was given Mr. B., but the fraud is too barefaced for even the Opposition papers to defend. Mr. Lehman will certainly get his seat.

The official vote of the State for Governor has not yet been published. But Curtin's majority will not reach 35,000—33,000 will be near the figures. Large enough for a good sized victory.

The Election.

The October election, with all its scenes of anxiety and excitement, has come and gone and we remain the same law-loving people that we were before. In this Commonwealth half a million of people have spoken by their votes and the once almost invincible Democratic party, firmly entrenched, has been defeated. The government of the old Keystone, seldom wholly out of the hands of the Democracy, will soon by consent of a majority of the people be transferred into the charge of the opposition. Already the Land, Treasury and Auditing Departments are filled by the opponents of the Democracy and in a few months the Executive, State and Legislative branches of government will pass to the hands of the Republicans. Sixty-one majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly insures the election of a Republican United States Senator and is sufficient almost to stifle the voice of the Democracy in our Legislative halls and yet, we have need to be thankful that even a small number remains to tell the tale of our woes and stand as sentinels on the battlements of our political Capitol.

We have been defeated. As if a storm had passed over our Commonwealth leaving destruction in its course we have been stricken down. Even our enemies partake of our surprise, for the most sanguine did not anticipate the occurrence of such a revolution. Strong and hitherto impregnable Democratic counties have either yielded to our enemies or had their large majorities reduced to meagre numbers. Republican counties have swollen their usual majorities to almost fabulous figures. The choice flowers of the Democracy in the State, in Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts, against the moral standing or ability of which the pestiferous tongue of slander could not be successfully employed, have been mown down by the keen edged sword wielded by the willing hands of the advancing cohorts of Republicanism.—Thrice in succession has old Democratic Pennsylvania repudiated her former faith and thrice refused to follow her former leaders.—Whence comes this change? What has caused the good old Democratic ship to float from her former moorings? There is a moral in these results which if obtuse intellects have not perceived before, they can readily comprehend now. From the day James Buchanan communicated the Lecompton Constitution to Congress we have been losing ground in every free State in the Union. His seeds of iniquity in attempting to force that instrument upon an unwilling people; in attempting to stifle public sentiment there and elsewhere; in prostituting the power and money of the Government for the advancement of his own selfish ambition and the gratification of revengeful feeling, have germinated and ripened to his own condemnation and to the temporary overthrow of the party which he has well nigh ruined.

Nowhere in our discomfit can we turn with better satisfaction than to the returns of the election for our county and district tickets.—That our nominees were men of integrity and ability was freely admitted by the opposition. That they were men of good standing is abundantly testified by the large vote they received—nearly every one of whom ran largely ahead of the State ticket. But their personal popularity, sufficient for success on ordinary occasions, was not sufficient to stem the swelling tide of popular indignation against the officers and measures of a corrupt National Administration. For the excited people, enraged by the violation of plighted faith and unprecedented official corruption, had resolved to testify their disapproval of such conduct and without just discrimination have visited their indignation upon the whole Democratic party.

Much as the administration of Franklin Pierce was condemned by the press of the opposition party, it received in all its measures the united support of the Democracy and in no manner did it impair the strength of the party which gave it existence. For the same party, yet in the majority, elevated James Buchanan to the Presidency. We supported him with all our energy and ability and rejoiced in the election of Pennsylvania's Favorite Son to the Chief Magistracy of our Union. His measures, as far as they accorded with our sense of right, received our hearty approval and willing support, and when he fell into error we could not and did not stuffily ourselves by suppressing inward promptings of duty and bow as an humble and submissive worshipper at the shrine of power.—We have always supported true Democratic principles and intend to do so, but have never been made to believe that the President is the infallible head of the party and the dictator thereto. We have never recognized in free America the truth of the maxim that "The King can do no wrong."

Our glorious Democratic banner has been trailing in the dust; it is soiled by the smoke and havoc of three successive defeats; victory, once the sure prize of the Democracy in State contests, has been passing from us; mutiny and desertion have usurped the places of loyalty. We are no croaker; these are plain naked truths, and the sooner they are brought home to our consciousness the better for us. If the true Democrats of Pennsylvania and of the Union—men who are not wedded to place or power—wish to see our organization preserved in its original purity and its principles carried into effect, they must arise in their might and drive from its high places the hungry Jackals who have been feeding upon its vitals.

James Buchanan went to the White House backed by a Democratic majority in Penn-

sylvania; with a Democratic majority in the Congressional delegation; and with a Democratic majority on joint ballot in our Legislature. He will return to Wheatland and find a Republican Governor sustained by 32,000 majority; he will be able to muster only five Democratic members of Congress and but little more than a corporal's guard in the General Assembly. This much for his distinguished services.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE—A SHAMEFUL DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT.—It must be clear to the mind of every Democrat that the Administration at Washington is responsible for the defeat of Henry D. Foster. Its bitter opposition to Douglas and his friends, and its attempts to place Foster in a false position, brought about the result every sincere Democrat exerted himself to avoid. The Welsh State Committee retraced its steps too late to save Foster—but not too late to get back into the organization before the Presidential election. Still we fear the repenting of that committee comes too late to wipe out the mischief it has done—the defeat also of our electoral ticket must lie at its door.

We will not say that more Breckinridge than Douglas men deserted Foster at the late election, for we believe that thousands of the friends of both were driven entirely out of the ranks of our party by the dissensions in our own ranks, and they could not be classed on the day of election either as friends of Breckinridge or Douglas. But we do say that had the Welsh State Committee remained within the Democratic organization and advocated the election of all regular nominees, both State and National, the result in this State would have been different from what it is.

There are voters in this county, who three months ago were, some for Breckinridge and some for Douglas, but who at the late election voted for Curtin because they had previously determined to vote for Lincoln. They felt at liberty to go where they pleased on the Presidential question, for it will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan declared in a public speech at Washington after the adjournment of the regular and bogus Conventions at Baltimore, that the Democratic party was without a regular nominee for President and that Democrats were at liberty to vote for either of the candidates for that high office. Too many Democrats believed Mr. Buchanan, and satisfying themselves that the Democratic party could not unite upon one man, they declared for Lincoln, and after taking that step it was not very difficult for them to swallow Curtin, (and Wharton into the bargain.)

Our County Ticket.

Against three of the candidates upon our county ticket, viz: John Scott, J. Simpson Africa and David Caldwell particular opposition was manifested by the Republican leaders. It is a proud satisfaction to know that these gentlemen are the highest on our ticket. In the borough of Huntingdon where they all at present reside, Curtin's majority was 18; Scott's 43; Africa's 129; Caldwell's 98. In Mr. Scott's case it must be remembered that Col. Wharton, his opponent, also resides here and was himself active on the election ground. Had all the Democrats, who professed friendship for Mr. Scott cast their votes for him, his majority would have equalled Caldwell's or Africa's. In Porter, Mr. Scott's native township, Curtin's majority is 127, where Col. Wharton has but 50. Africa and Caldwell received a larger vote than Foster in almost all the districts in the county. Africa received in the county this year 2376 votes and last year 2129, an increase of 247. The people of the county could not have placed much faith in the truthfulness of the statements of the "Certificate men," "That David Caldwell did not want the Abolitionists, Black Republicans and Know Nothings to vote for him," as he received over three hundred and fifty Opposition votes. We append a list of the majorities given against our nominees in this county:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Name, Votes. Rows: Foster (956), Scott (458), Long (665), Herd (499), Eby (707), Harvey (837); McAllister (921), Africa (391), Caldwell (183), Jackson (832), Ash (1189).

THIS SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The following is the official vote for Senator in this Senatorial District. It is our candid opinion that before six months roll round, the Opposition will regret having elected Samuel S. Wharton:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Name, Votes. Rows: Somers, Bedford, Huntingdon; John Scott, S. S. Wharton. Values: 1373, 2547, 2322; 2963, 2464, 2781.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The official vote for Congress in this District foots up as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Name, Votes. Rows: Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Somerset; 2900, 2263, 3042, 2980; McAllister, 2285, 2452, 2120, 1362.

"TARIFF."—Upon a promontory at a southern point of Spain, running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, stands a fortress called now, as in the times of the Moorish dominion, Tarifa. It was the custom of the Moors to watch merchant ships going into or coming out of the midland sea, and issue from their stronghold to levy duty, according to a fixed scale, on all merchandise. This duty was called, from the place where it was levied, Tarifa; hence our word "Tariff."

Indiana and Ohio.

Indiana has gone for the Republicans by about six thousand instead of twenty thousand and as reported by the Republicans a week ago. The Democratic candidate for Governor was an out-and-out Douglas man, which of course was enough for the Breckinridge leaders in that State to know to rally their influence against him, which the Indianapolis Sentinel, (Republican) says they did to the tune of from ten to fifteen thousand votes. Fitch and Bright, Breckinridge Democratic U. S. Senators from that State did all in their power to aid the Republicans.

The Douglas Democracy of Ohio elect eight members of Congress; Breckinridge, none. The Republicans carry the State by about 8,000. Fourteen thousand negroes voted in that State, all of course voted with the Republicans,—throwing out their vote would give the Democracy a majority of 6,000 in the State.

Since the backing down of the Welsh Committee, the papers in Philadelphia, and others in and out of the State, owned by Government office-holders, are more desperate than ever in their opposition to Douglas.—They are now trying to make the people believe that Douglas advised the "Lecompton Swindle," and that he wanted Yancey to allow his name to be used as the Douglas candidate for the Vice Presidency. A few more months and the occupation of these bought up editors will be gone. Money can buy such men to say or do anything, and we would not be surprised to find them in the Republican ranks before the 4th of March, claiming a share of the spoils for their services in bringing about the defeat of the Democratic party and its candidates.

READ.—We give in to-day's Globe the proceedings of the straight Douglas State Committee, and the proceedings of the Welsh State Committee, to which we invite the attention of every Democratic voter. It will be seen that the straight Douglas ticket is withdrawn, and the friends of Douglas recommended to vote the Reading Electoral Ticket, pledged to the support of Douglas and Johnson, by the Convention that formed it.

NEGRO "WIDE-AWAKES."—The Republicans of Chelsea, Massachusetts, had a procession on Wednesday night last, and among the clubs in line were the "Attuke Wide-Awakes," composed entirely of negroes.—Hon. John A. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Governor, honored them by taking his place in the line, just in their rear, the Mayor of the city, and other "white folks" following. These facts are given by the Boston Atlas, Republican.

CLOSE VOTING.—In Fulton county the Republican candidate for Commissioner had 879 votes and the Democratic candidate had 890 votes. In Schuylkill county the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts had 7133 votes and the opposition candidate 7132 votes. In Bedford county John J. Cessna Democrat is elected Sheriff by a majority of 8 votes.

Bennet's Herald, the most prominent Administration paper in New York during the past three years now advocates the election of Lincoln. Who has "Tylerized" the Democratic party?

John Forsyth, of Alabama.

The gallant Forsyth, of Alabama, holds the following language in his paper, the Mobile Register, of the 12th of October: "The egg which, from the complexion of the first election returns now coming in from Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, is about to be hatched in the election of Lincoln, was laid at Montgomery in January 1860. We do not deny we heard the croak of the political hens who dropped it, and we raised our warning voice against the deed and prophesied the fearful consequences to the country. We implored the men who sent the fire and faggot of disruption to the Charleston Convention to pause, to hold their hands, for God's sake, and the country's sake.

"Our voice was drowned in the mad cry of 'protection,' 'protection.' Zealots ruled the hour, and conservative men quailed before the revolutionary storm, and 'the deed was done.' Alex. White, of Dallas, the writer of these lines, and some dozen others, whose names will yet become historical, alone stood firm in the last resort, and opposed the infatuation of the hour. And now we stand within a brief month of the grand finale.—Merchants, planters, capitalists, mechanics, working men, fathers, husbands, brothers—nay, wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters—look it in the face! and tell, as your pulses quicken, and your cheeks blanch, for what good end will this mighty change from safety to peril, from peace to war, have been invoked? There is but one answer, and it will be 'We have broken up the most magnificent empire the sun ever shone upon, rather than allow American citizens, in American Territories, the privilege of self-government.' 'That's all, That's the whole dispute.'—If there is anything else, as God is our judge, we cannot find it. For this, the Democratic party was severed. For this, Douglas, the only man who could beat the enemy of the South, was hunted down like a wild beast.—For this, we are brought face to face with the hour when a great empire may fall in the throes and agonies of dissolution. And for this, if the Government falls, the people of the South and their future governmental destinies are to be submitted to the wisdom of such political architects as Rhet, Yancey, John T. Morgan, and Robert G. Scott.

"Such appears to be the catastrophe impending over the South, and all starting from the Montgomery Convention of 1860. Can it be averted? It may be, though we fear it is too late. The only way is to retrace the fatal steps which led to the disruption at Charleston—withdraw the firebrand of Congressional intervention, close up the Democrats and unite upon the candidates of the National Democratic Convention. The people have it in their power to do this. The disruption politicians do not desire it to be done. The tree they planted is bearing the disunion fruit they prayed for."

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

READING, Oct. 12, 1860. A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee was held to-day, at the Democratic Club Room, in this city. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Wm. H. Welsh, at 11 o'clock. Upon the calling of the roll, the following members answered to their names: Stephen D. Anderson, J. Henry Askin, Vincent L. Bradford, Hugh Barr, James P. Barr, W. H. Blair, Reuben F. Brown, H. B. Burnham, Charles W. Carrigan, James C. Clark, John W. Clark, Jno. Cummings, Alfred Day, Henry L. Deffenbach, C. M. Donovan, Henry Dunlap, Peter Ent, J. Lawrence Getz, A. Heistand Glatz, Joseph Gleim, H. Hutchison, Robert L. Johnston, Isaac Leech, F. A. Guernsey, John Hamilton, Jr., J. I. Hobart, Charles H. Hunter, F. M. P. Magee, Robert McCoy, Thomas C. McDowell, O. H. Meyers, Howard L. Miller, William H. Miller, Robert E. Moneghan, H. H. Muhlenberg, Joseph W. Parker, R. Bruce Petrick, Bernard Reiley, Stokes L. Roberts, Nelson Weiser, and William H. Welsh, President.

Upon the Chairman announcing that the Committee was ready to proceed to business, Capt. Alfred Day offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this Committee do hereby rescind its action at Philadelphia on the 2d of July, and at Cresson on the 9th of August last, and that we recommend to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to stand by the Electoral ticket made by the Democratic State Convention at Reading on the 1st of March, 1860.

To which Mr. Isaac Leech offered the following amendment: WHEREAS, It is the duty of all Union-loving and conservative citizens to unite in support of the sectional candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin; and as it is believed that there are a majority of voters in the State of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the hostile and aggressive doctrines of the Republican party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the electoral ticket formed at Reading, on the first day of March last, be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania for the votes of all conservative citizens opposed to the election of Lincoln, provided that each elector will pledge himself in writing, within ten days from this date, that in the event of his election as an elector, he will cast his vote for President and Vice President in such a manner as the Reading Convention, reassembled for such purpose on the 20th day of November, may direct, whether it be for Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett.

Resolved, That believing that there is a decided majority of the voters of this State hostile to sectionalism, and the election of the sectional candidates Lincoln and Hamlin, we call upon them to forego past differences, and to unite as the conservative Union and Constitutional party in support of the ticket here presented.

Resolved, That the place of any one declining to give the required pledge may be filled with one who will give such pledge to the State Central Committee, who shall assemble at this place on October 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Carrigan offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That a committee of five from this committee be appointed to meet the committee of the same name, lately appointed from and by the State Committee of the Constitutional Union party, of this State, to confer on the subject of a joint electoral ticket, the determination of said committee of five to be reported to the Democratic State Committee for their acceptance or rejection. The State Committee to assemble at the call of the chairman thereof.

Upon a vote being had both the amendments were lost, and the question recurring upon the original motion, it was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice.

On motion the Committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE DOUGLAS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Reading Ticket Acquiesced In.

The Straight Ticket Withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1860.

Last evening the Douglas Straight Committee held an adjourned and final session at the Girard House. Thirty delegates were present. General A. L. Roumfort presided. Mr. Cessna said he had prepared a preamble and resolutions several days ago, and that since his arrival in this city Mr. Miller had also furnished an address which did not conflict with his ideas; and if it was agreeable, he thought it would be well to have them published with the sanction of the Committee. Mr. Cessna then read the following preamble and resolutions, which, together with the address were, after some discussion, adopted.

WHEREAS, The regular Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Reading on the first day of March last, in strict accordance with the rules and usages of the Democratic party, adopted a platform of principles; selected a delegation to represent the State in the National Convention, to assemble at Charleston; authorized the chairman of said State Convention to appoint an Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year, and appointed an electoral ticket, which was distinctly and unequivocally pledged and instructed to support the nominees of the Charleston Convention, then soon about to be held, and to which the Pennsylvania delegation was commissioned and sent; And whereas, The delegation so sent to Charleston took their seats in said National Convention, participated in the proceedings thereof, resumed their seats in said Convention upon its re-assembling at Baltimore, and, after the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the said National Convention, did, through their chairman, Hon. John L. Dawson, all the delegates being present, and no one dissenting, ratify and assent to the nomination so made, and pledge themselves and the Democracy of the State to its support; And whereas, The State Central Committee, by resolution of July 2d, 1860, passed at Philadelphia, and of August 9th, 1860, passed at Cresson, attempted to divert the electoral ticket chosen at Reading from the object of its original appointment, and directing and providing that in certain contingencies the votes of said electors should be cast for candidates other than those so nominated by the National Convention as aforesaid, thereby openly and unwarrantably attempting to disregard and overrule the instructions of the Convention, by which said Committee was appointed, and committing, distinctly and clearly, acts of rebellion and disorganization, placing themselves outside of the regular organization of the party

and rendering it incumbent upon the true men of that committee, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania member of the National Committee of the Democratic party, to take steps to counteract the disorganizing conduct of the State Central Committee, and to provide for the voters of the State an electoral ticket pledged to the support of the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention, which was accordingly done: And whereas, The State Central Committee, in its late session at Reading, on the 12th inst., did, in distinct and unequivocal terms and language, repeal, rescind, and annul its disorganizing action of July 2d, and August 9th, 1860; and having fully repented of its guilty conduct, atoned, as far as possible, for its violation of duty; lowered its flag of rebellion, and withdrawn from before the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate the person proffered to them, solely by the action of said committee, and leaving for their support none other than the regular nominees of the National Convention, to whose support the members of the Reading electoral ticket stand instructed by the commissions they severally hold, and pledged in honor by the acceptance of their appointment; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee, for the reasons aforesaid, does hereby withdraw the electoral ticket heretofore appointed and published by its order and direction; Resolved, That regarding, as we have from the first—both on account of the irregularity of its nomination, and the clear consistency of the platform upon which they stand, with that adopted by the Democratic Convention—Douglas and Johnson to be solely entitled to receive the Democratic electoral vote of Pennsylvania, we are not permitted to doubt that the given men by the electors now left in nomination, in case of success—and especially as the history of the country in the past has never, except in a single case, shown a failure on the part of any elector ever chosen by the people to cast his vote according to the instructions of the Convention appointing him.

Resolved, That thus believing, we deem it proper, under existing circumstances, for the harmony of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to recommend to the united Democracy of the State the electoral ticket as it was originally formed at Reading, in March last—now wholly free from questionable pledges and commitments. Gen. Wm. H. Miller said he had attended every meeting of the committee from the day it was organized up to the present moment. He had very clear views as to what was the policy of the committee, which had been strengthened during the last few days, in ascertaining what he believed to be the sentiment of the earnest, devoted friends of Stephen A. Douglas. He conceived it the wise and proper course to withdraw the tickets from the field. He then read the following address:

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual State Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, held at Reading in March last, in accordance with the usage of the party, authorized the appointment of a Central Executive Committee, having the usual powers only, and to perform such of the usual duties pertaining to their position.—This committee assembled at all the call of their chairman, Mr. Welsh, at the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d of July, and the lastly, ill-vised, and extraordinary action there had by the majority of the committee is a matter of history; and so, also, is the wide discontent which that action created amongst the Democracy of the whole State. It is only necessary to refer to them, in order to their distinct revival in the public mind.

The attempt then made, to release the members of the electoral ticket which had been framed at Reading, from the solemn obligation to sustain only the Democracy of the Union, and to induce them actually to vote, in a declared contingency, for other candidates, standing upon a platform directly the reverse of that adopted both by the Democracy of our own State and of the Union, and that, too, in an important and essential feature, called imperatively for countervailing action on the part of all those who wished to preserve the honor and integrity of the Democratic party, and to procure a fair triumph of its avowed principles.

Hence the origin of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg on the 26th of July, and the organization of the committee now assembled, the paramount, if not the only purpose of which, was to procure the rescinding of the objectionable acts and resolutions of the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Welsh was chairman. We were expressly instructed to await a meeting of this committee, then notified to be held at Cresson, before resorting to ulterior measures; and it was not until there was a failure to meet fairly the views of the Convention of the 26th of July, by Mr. Welsh and those who acted with him, that any steps at all were taken by us in regard to a re-organization of the electoral ticket presented at Reading. From the very first, it has simply been our claim that the individual members of that ticket should be left wholly untrammelled by any pledge whatever, except what clearly resulted from their acceptance of the position; that the honor, truth, and regard for established usage of those gentlemen should never have been doubted; and, at all events, that it was scarcely competent for any secondary committee of the same Convention to give them instructions upon matters of conscience and plain duty. That such instructions, however, were ventured upon, is well known; and that they had an undue influence, we were compelled to presume from the reported answers of some of the gentlemen thus improperly approached. In view of answers thus irregularly obtained, indicating a willingness to comply with the terms of the programme volunteered by Mr. Welsh and those acting with him in that regard, we felt ourselves bound to present, and recommend to the Democracy of the State, a revised ticket of electors, whom we had reason to believe would faithfully regard the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention held at Reading, and the platform and candidates presented by the Democracy of the Union at Baltimore. Since this was done, and our ticket fairly placed in the field, Mr. Welsh again called his committee into council; and on the 12th inst., at Reading, they deliberately rescinded all their previous action, of which the Pennsylvania Democracy had complained.

We have thus stated the circumstances under which we have this day come together for final action, in the briefest possible form, and without a single note or remark of triumph not inevitable in our own proper record.—These circumstances—cherishing, as we always have done, a proper regard for consistency and the harmony and success of the Democratic party—leave us no doubtful or alternative conclusion. All the purposes of our original organization as an antagonist committee have been effected—all irregular and unauthorized action on the part of the Reading Executive Committee has been withdrawn, and the countervailing measures adopted by the Harrisburg Convention of the 26th of July stand completely vindicated.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Chairman.

The Geographical Society of Paris offers a prize of \$1,000 to the traveler who shall first travel from Senegal to Algeria, or from Algeria to Senegal, by way of Timbuctoo.