AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN D. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 19, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Geo. M. Keim, of Berks county.
Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred'k. A. Sorver.
2. Wm. C. Patterson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.
4. J. G. Brenner.
5. J. W. Jacoby.
6. Charles Kelly.
7. O. P. James.
8. David Schall.
9. J. L. Lightner.
10. S. S. Barber.
11. T. H. Walker.
12. S. S. Winchester.
13. Joseph Laubach.
14. J. Reckhow.
15. Geo. D. Jackson.
16. J. A. Ahl.
17. J. B. Danner.
18. J. R. Crawford.
19. H. N. Lee.
20. J. B. Howell.
21. N. P. Fetterman.
22. Samuel Marshall.
23. Wm. Book.
24. B. D. Hamlin.
25. Gaylord Church.

Resolutions of the Democratic Executive State Committee.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, rigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order, to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency, but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligation so to cast said vote; if on the other hand it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be the best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befal the country, the election of a Black Republican President; and further, the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said Electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

Standing Committee Meeting.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at Martin's Hotel, in Carlisle, on *Saturday, July 21st*, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desirable.

E. CORNMAN, *Chairman.*

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

Carlisle, E. W., E. Cornman, E. D. Quigley; West Ward, Robert Allison, Joseph C. Halbert, Dickinson, William Coffee, Jesse Kurtz; Eastpennsborough, W. M. Gardner, David Deitz; Frankford, J. Sanderson, John Mounts; Hampden, Jacob Bretz, Geo. Sherban; Hopewell, C. Stricklor, John Hefflefinger; Lower Allen, Martin Best, John Heck; Mifflin, William Henry, P. J. Grim; Monroe, T. A. Sibbett, G. W. Pressel; Mechanicsburg, O. H. Behne, L. D. Keefer; Newville, D. S. Dunlap, J. M. Woodburn, jr.; New Cumberland, Francis Nelson, Wm. T. Sousser; North Middleton, William Henwood, P. W. Quigley; Newton, John Westheffer, Saml. Cope; South Middleton, Thomas Bradley, John M. Good; Silver Spring, Peter Snyder, J. O. Saxton; Shippensburg Bo., G. W. Taylor, J. F. Stineman; Shippensburg Tp., Thomas Blair, Adam Duke; Southampton, David Wheeler, James Carothers; Upper Allen, A. B. Secrist, Lewis Kintz; Westpennsborough, Robt. K. Burns, Samuel Bixler.

POLE RAISING!

A Douglas, Johnson and Foster Pole will be raised at HOGESTOWN, by the Democrats of Silver Spring and other townships, on *Saturday evening next*, the 21st inst. Turn out, Democrats, turn out!

☞ We have been requested to state, that the Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., of Washington City, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, on next Sunday morning, at the usual hour.

The President's Protest.—This able State paper, to which we adverted in our last issue, will be found on the first page of to-day's issue. We earnestly recommend its careful perusal to every reader of The *Volunteer*.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge's letter, accepting the nomination of the Seceders for the Presidency, will be found on our first page. It is well written, and if its author was the regular nominee of his party, its sentiments would be better appreciated.

Harvest Over.—Our farmers have finished their grain harvest. The crop is a very heavy one, of excellent quality, and has been gathered and housed without a drop of rain.—Several parcels of new wheat have already been sent to the Philadelphia market.

"Caved."—A brainless fool, when attempting to follow a calling for which neither God nor man intended him, considers himself honored, at times, in receiving a kick from those his little soul prompts him to be envious of. really we feel loth thus to honor the great guano that moves in and out of the ce. The weather is too hot just manure, even with a pitch-

Decidedly Wrong.—Immediately before every Presidential contest, the Commencement exercises of Dickinson College partake of a political character. Thus it was in 1852, and 1856, and this year we have had the same doses administered to us. The President of the United States—a man of seventy years, and whose character for honor and integrity was established before some of the Professors of Dickinson College were born—was sneered at by more than one of the young men who took part in the Commencement exercises. Mr. Buchanan is himself a graduate of Dickinson College, and he graduated at a period when the institution was worthy the name of a college. Is it not then in wretched taste, for those connected with the College to throw out injurious insinuations against the venerable President of the United States, a former patron of this same institution? Such vindictiveness is unworthy any institution of learning, and those who indulge in this kind of declamation on *such* occasions, give evidence that their training has been sadly neglected. In the days of Know-Nothingism—that scab of political corruption which still smells in the nostrils of the people—nearly half the speeches delivered during Commencement week, were devoted to the praise of "*Sam*;" and now that we have a President to elect this fall, a number of the students, and the selected orator bellow themselves hoarse in praise of *Sambo*. It is time this Abolition preaching be stopped—time that good manners, at least, be observed during the Commencement exercises. We are surprised that Southern students, will, for an hour, permit themselves to be insulted by the Abolition tirades that are belched forth at nearly every Commencement.

The oration of Mr. Coffey, before the Alumni, on Wednesday evening, was a regular Abolition speech. So fierce and outrageous were the denunciations of Mr. C., that the large audience hissed him to silence once or twice. But, we will not dwell on this speech, for, no doubt it was written to suit the occasion, and, according to the opinion of one of the speech-makers, it would be cruel in us to find fault!

A number of the addresses delivered before the Societies, and on Commencement day, were—considering all things—creditable efforts. Several, however, were bad in matter and wretched in taste. Mr. Yocum—a verdant youth of some twenty summers—undertook to *blackguard* the press. In his wise opinion, political editors were vicious, and very often actuated by selfish motives. He considered it a great outrage for editors to criticise the speeches of students, particularly if the criticism should happen to be unfavorable. Mr. Yocum is yet young and with little or no experience, and instead of criticising *his* effort, we feel more like bestowing pity upon him, for his speech gave evidence of a want of judgment. "None but a fool will attack the press, with any hope of victory," were the words of Tom Paine, and every experienced scholar will endorse the sentiment. Mr. Yocum, we trust, may improve with years, both in knowledge and in manners; and should he ever happen, unfortunately, to appear before the people, begging for their suffrages, he will *then* most gladly repudiate his attack upon the press, and will attempt to excuse his indiscretion, upon the plea of youth and inexperience. He will *then*, perhaps, *feel* the power of the press.

Our Watering Places.—Our city cousins are fast wending their way to pleasant and healthy summer resorts.

At the Carlisle Springs there is quite a number of Philadelphians and Baltimoreans, and every day new arrivals are announced.—The Springs are admirably conducted by the obliging proprietors, and are well worthy the patronage of those who wish to enjoy the quiet beauties of nature.

At Doublin Gap the company is quite large. This too is a delightful summer resort, and the proprietors have recently been at great trouble and expense in making extensive improvements. It is a most picturesque and romantic spot, and the very place for ease and comfort.

At Mount Holly all the public houses are well filled, as they deserve to be. Recently this has become quite a place of resort, and is celebrated as "a cool place," and for good accommodations. Few counties in the State afford more delightful summer resorts than Cumberland.

President of Dickinson College.—We learn, (on the streets, for we never receive any information in reference to the College, from any one connected with it,) that at the last meeting of the Board of Trustess, Professor Johnson was unanimously elected President of Dickinson College, vice Professor Collins, resigned. Mr. Johnson is a ripe scholar, and is well qualified, in every respect, to discharge the duties of the responsible position with credit to himself and advantage to those under his instruction. Most sincerely do we wish him success.

Douglas' Speeches.—During the late session of Congress Judge Douglas delivered, in the Senate, five set speeches. We published all of them except the last one, which was entirely too long for our columns. This speech, on the subject of "Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories," is perhaps the ablest ever delivered by the "Little Giant," and should be extensively read. Some time ago Judge Douglas sent us a couple hundred of these speeches, a number of which we have still on hand to give to those who may wish to read his master effort. Call at our office and get them.

Pleasant Re-union.—On Wednesday evening last, after Mr. Coffey had concluded his Address before the Associated Alumni of Dickinson College, the former graduates of the Institution met together in the court-room, with a few invited friends, to partake of refreshments, and to talk over former times. The company was quite large, many of them elderly gentlemen, who had graduated here many, many years ago. The company embraced those of nearly every profession and calling, and the meeting was a most interesting one. We don't know when we put in an hour in a more pleasant manner.

☞ The latest novelty down East is "Ieenan Butter," so called on account of its strength. Out West they have "Sayers Cheese," which combines *nitre*-ty strength, toughness and activity.

☞ Lord Lyons is going to Canada to receive the Prince of Wales.

The Baccalaureate Sermon—Again.—In commenting upon his sermon last week, we did not wish to misrepresent Dr. Collins. We objected to his sentiments because we considered them illiberal and uncalled for. His pointed allusions to those "high in authority," and to the "recent exposures of investigating committees," convinced *all* who heard him that his remarks had reference to the President and the infamous Covode star-chamber committee. Dr. C. and his friends deny that his denunciations were intended to apply to one party more than another, and assert that his words were spoken in a general sense. We, therefore, gladly accept this explanation, and cheerfully give place to the following communication from one of his numerous friends. In doing so, we assure Dr. C. that we would not, if we could, throw a straw in in his path. We wish him success in his new field of labor, and feel satisfied that the people of Memphis, Tenn., will find in him an efficient instructor and exemplary man. If he is only a little more guarded (as we doubt not he will be,) when he next delivers a Baccalaureate sermon, he will, we have reason to believe, get along swimmingly. But, to his friend's communication:

Mr. Bratton: I take it for granted, that, as an honorable man, you would not, willingly, do injustice to any one through your columns. In the notice, however, in your last issue, of the Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. Collins, I think he is not rightly presented to your readers. He said nothing about Covode Committees, nor any thing that was intended, I am well satisfied, to have application to one party more than another. He was discussing, in the broadest manner, the dangers that beset the pathway of life, in all its ramifications; and if any were prompted to make the application to present facts, it was, I suppose, only because they were freshest in the memory; while Dr. Collins, on such an occasion, would wish to lay down maxims that would apply to all times and all parties equally.

The intimation, also, of "Republican procivities," is entirely at odds with the well known antecedents of Dr. Collins.

A Friend to Justice.

Hot Weather and Health.—What is of most importance in view of the sudden coming of intensely hot weather, says an exchange, is to know how to adapt ourselves to the change. The rules to guide us are few and simple—eat prudently, keep the pores of the skin open, and avoid the hot sunshine. A man in really first-rate health may expose himself with comparative impunity, and he may eat imprudently, but we are presuming that the vast majority of men are not in first or even second-rate health. For such, there is no chance of passing through such heat as we have endured for the past two weeks in health and in comfort without obedience to the regulations we have laid down. The indulgence in a great variety of vegetables and a surfeit of fruits, even when fully ripe, must especially be avoided. It must be remembered that mixing food is almost as bad as mixing liquors. Intoxication is sure to ensue in the latter case, and indigestion is equally sure in the former. There may be upon the table a half dozen different vegetables, each harmless in itself, but all poisonous when indiscriminately commingled in the gastrix apparatus. One kind of meat and one variety of vegetables, partaken of moderately, will almost ensure good health in hot weather. The meats and the vegetables may be changed from day to day not only without injury but with positive advantage. We need hardly caution the reader against the too free use of iced drinks, whether the drink be the purest water or the finest wine. Thirst is provoked by indulgence, curbed, almost quenched by restraint. The excuse of those who drink immoderately is excessive perspiration, but any one who has tried it knows how a single glass of ice water, of lemonade or of soda, will start the perspiration in streams where it was scarcely perceptible before.—What the chemists call the "process of displacement" occurs—the water poured in the mouth drives out the water in the blood vessels. Intense drink, or what appears to be intense thirst, may in nine cases out of ten be relieved by holding cold water in the mouth without swallowing it. To sum up, then, prudence in diet and drink, a clean skin, no unnecessary exposure, and a run to the country occasionally for fresh air, will enable us to bid defiance to hot weather.

Summer in the Country.—The bright skies, green trees, ripening corn, broad meadows, orchards and gardens, streams and rivers, the ever-varying and ever-beautiful aspects of the country wear their most inviting garb at this season of the year; and those who are compelled to dwell in the labyrinths of brick-work, called towns and cities, sigh for the healthy breeze and the bright face of Nature. Who—at this time of the year, at all events—would not willingly exchange all the pleasures of a town for a quiet home in the country.

Hot and Dry.—The weather for the last ten days or more, has been unusually hot and dry. On several days, recently, the thermometer stood at 90 and 95 in the shade. The ground is parched, and as hot as a heated oven. The corn as well as garden vegetables are suffering for want of rain, and a universal wish is expressed that we may soon have a "soaker."

Population of Harrisburg.—The census of the city of Harrisburg has been completed, and shows the following result, which the *Patriot and Union* gives as accurate:

Population of the First, Second and Third Wards,	7,772
Population of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards,	7,090
Total,	14,862
Population in 1850,	7,996
Increase,	6,866

This shows a gratifying and healthy growth of nearly 100 per cent. A portion of this increase, however, has been gained by the enlargement of the boundaries of the town, when it was incorporated into a city.

☞ Kephart, the murderer of the woman and children in Iowa, was hanged by the mob on the 5th inst. The execution was conducted with great deliberation, and was attended by three or four hundred women, who sat merrily chatting in front of the rude gallows.—At 12 o'clock a messenger arrived at the spot with the news that the jail had been forced by the crowd and that the wretched man was on his way to the place where he was to die. There were some remarks made to the throng from the scaffold, and then, at 3 o'clock, the murderer was turned off, and, without trial or confession, was hanged.

WILL NOT AGREE TO IT.

We notice that a majority of the Douglas papers in this State are opposed to the compromise that was suggested by the Democratic State Central Committee—which compromise will be found under our editorial head. Well, what next? If they will not support this compromise what do they propose to do to save the country from Black Republican rule? As a member of the State Committee, we, in company with many of Judge Douglas' most prominent supporters, voted for the proposition, adopted. We supported it with the best of motives, and in the sincere belief that it offered a fair and honorable compromise. If we were in error, it was an error of judgment, for it was then, as it is now, our firm determination to do nothing that will compromise the just claims of Judge Douglas. We intend to battle for him to the extent of our ability, and in doing so we desire to move in concert with his true and devoted friends.

But, what can be done?—what do those who oppose the compromise suggested by the State Committee, propose? "Why," say most of them, "we propose to vote for Douglas; we regard him the regular nominee; we want no compromise with traitors." Well, this may do in the Northern States, but in the South this language will not take. *There*, notwithstanding Douglas is "the regular nominee," Breckinridge will be supported by the majority. We did not suppose, until recently, that this would be the case, and we are sorry it is so, but nevertheless such is the fact. "The signs of the times" cannot be mistaken. Under this state affairs, then, we repeat, what had better be done? In *our* opinion, here in the North, the friends of Mr. Breckinridge would best subserve the interests of the party, and at the same time show a praiseworthy magnanimity, by withdrawing his name from the contest. If they do this it will leave the battle to be fought by Douglas and Lincoln. By running two Democratic tickets in the non-slaveholding States—a Douglas ticket and a Breckinridge ticket—it requires no prophet to predict the result. Lincoln, in all probability, will carry every one of them, most of them, too, by a plurality. Then, Democrats of Pennsylvania, and of the Northern States, cannot something be done to save the party? We believed, and still believe, that the compromise suggested by the State Committee was fair and honorable, but if we are mistaken, let something else be suggested. We are willing to aid in any compromise, in honor, that will defeat Black Republicanism. Let us pull together, and we *can* and *will* triumph.

☞ Hon. Richard Vaux, one of the Electors at large on the Democratic ticket, refuses to pledge himself to the arrangement proposed by the State Central Committee, as a basis of union for the Democrats of the State upon the Electoral ticket now in nomination. In his reply to the Hon. W. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Committee, requesting him so to pledge himself, Mr. Vaux says he thinks the arrangement was made without authority, that it involves a compromise of Democratic principles and usage, and declares his purpose, if elected, to vote for Douglas and Johnson to the end. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not approve his course, so declared, he will cheerfully surrender his position on the Electoral ticket to the Democratic Convention, which he urges should be re-assembled, and will recognize no other authority.

☞ We have four days later news from Europe by the arrival of the Vanderbilt at New York. The steamer brought over Colonel Cipriani, who comes to make arrangements for a visit of Prince Napoleon to America.—The leather merchants of England were unfortunate, numerous failures occurring.—None of the American houses in Liverpool were compromised. Naples was still in a state of disturbance. The King had arrived in the city, and ordered the formation of a national guard. Garibaldi's Ministry was said to be unpopular, and he had changed it. Morocco had paid the first instalment of the indemnity due to Spain under the late treaty. The Neapolitan minister at Paris had resigned his post. The Portuguese Ministry is dissolved. Prince Napoleon had assumed the position vacated by his late uncle, Jerome, in the Privy Council of France.

Arrival of Heenan.—John C. Heenan, the cherished child of America, the defender of her honor, the darling of the Musclemen, and the Patron-saint of Yankee glory and prowess for all time to come, arrived at Staten Island on Saturday, accompanied by his trusty henchman, trainer, and second, Jack Macdonald. The conquering hero reposed himself on the Island during Sunday, and made his triumphal entrance into New York on Monday. Of the future movements of the B. B. we are not informed. We regret to say that the Belt did not arrive—some mercenary London tradesman detaining it on the paltry plea that it was not paid for! How the great American nation can brook this indignity we cannot imagine, although we feel sure that nothing but blood can appease the anger of The Eagle.

A Swindler.—A man calling himself James Madison Floyd, having with him fictitious letters of introduction purporting to be signed by the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and countersigned by M. W. Cluskey, Secretary of said Committee, and also a letter of like character signed by the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, is traveling about the country representing himself as the Financial Agent of said Committee. He is a swindler of the deepest dye. Our friends are warned against him, and requested to have him arrested should he be discovered anywhere. He has already succeeded in defrauding some who have placed confidence in his false pretensions.

[Democratic papers are requested to copy this.]

☞ Mr. J. R. Crawford, of Hollidaysburg, the Democratic Elector for the Eighteenth District, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which is published, refusing to pledge himself to carry out the arrangement proposed by the Committee, and declaring that, in the event of his election, he will vote only for Douglas and Johnson.

☞ A ticket to the Japanese ball, New York, sold for fifty dollars, and was afterwards raffled off for seventy-five dollars.

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

Our candidate for Governor, says the *Pittsburg Post*, is daily and hourly gaining friends. No one doubts that the United Democracy of Pennsylvania can carry the State. Mr. Foster will get every Democratic vote in Pennsylvania. His eminent talent, his private worth, the many services which he has rendered to the people of his native State, and his large acquaintance with the people, have insured him a personal popularity which nothing can resist. Large numbers of the Opposition are prepared to vote for him, as being the best man, without regard to politics, and others will follow. His nomination was a spontaneous, free-will offering, from a people gratified from past services which he had rendered.—His strenuous exertions to secure such a tariff as will protect Pennsylvania interests will be remembered at the polls. He is not the candidate of any section, but of the entire Democracy of his State. The name of his opponent we seldom hear mentioned. Even in his own party he seems to be regarded with entire apathy. His name is never heard. His public acts would do him no good before the people. His political record is so variegated, that one half the opposition are doubtful and distrustful of him. He finds it impossible to lobby himself into notice against a manly, upright, straightforward man of the people, like Henry D. Foster.

Vote of the State Committee.

We find in the York *Gazette* the vote of the members of the State Committee at their recent meeting upon adopting the plan of Union. It is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Askins, Barr, (Philad'a.,) Blair, Bratton, Brown, (Berks,) Brewster, Burnham, Cetti, Chadwick, Cleary, Clark, (Lancaster,) Cummings, Dieffenbach, Donovan, Dunlap, Ent, Glatz, Gleim, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hobart, Huntor, Hutchinson, Irwin, (Philadelphia,) Linderman, Magee, Manly, M'Can, McDowell, M'Fadden, M'Intyre, Myers, (Northampton,) Miller, (Berks,) Mitchell, Monaghan, Muhlenberg, Parker, (Mifflin,) Petriken, Pyfer, Reilly, Salomon, Sansom, Stahle, Weiser and Welsh, *Chairman*—46.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford, Bons, Brown, (Northumberland,) Davis, Eckles, Griesemer, Kreiter, Link, Morgan, Myers, (Bedford,) Miller, (Dauphin,) Parker, (Lancaster,) Thompson, Ward and Ziegler—15.

The analysis of this vote is only necessary to disprove the accusation that the resolutions of the Committee were forced upon the friends of Douglas by the Breckinridge men, and that they are a mere trick, intended to work exclusively to the benefit of the latter. The list of yeas comprises the names of a number of well-known ardent supporters of Mr Douglas; while the very first person voting no, was Mr. Bradford, a warm friend of Mr. Breckinridge, and one of the Pennsylvania delegation who assisted in his nomination at Baltimore. The controlling influence in the Committee, was a desire for union, harmony, and conciliation, to preseserve the party from defeat by the Republicans.

Republican Economy.

The printer to the lower branch of Congress has been ordered to print ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES of the Report of the Covode Committee, for electioneering purposes in the present campaign. The entire expense of printing, binding, directing, mailing and carrying in the mails, to the different parts of our extensive country, these one hundred thousand copies (of twelve hundred pages each) will be between ONE HALF AND THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS! This is a Republican job and a Republican measure, for the purpose of making capital to elect an Abolition President; and yet politicians of this stripe are continually prating about public economy, corruption, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say that this enormous and lavish expenditure of the public money is taken from the pockets of the people.

In this connection it might be appropriate to remind our readers of the fact, that the New York *Tribune* of April 5th, in speaking of this Covode Committee and of its illegal proceedings, remarked that—

"*It is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power—a dangerous stretch of doubtful prerogative"—and "if the object to fish out evidence upon which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole procedure fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen,*" &c.

☞ In one of the Ohio districts a man taking the census arrived at a farm house, and, in the absence of the men, proceeded to ask questions of the ladies. "Ladies, how many male cows have you?" "We have no male cows," replied a young lady—a sweet, etherial creature of some two hundred pounds weight—"but we have a gentleman bull calf!" The census taker put it down.

The Way the Wind Blows.—During a trip taken on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from Wooster to Massilon, Ohio, a vote was taken in the cars, by Mr. McGregor, of the Stark County *Democrat*, a Breckenridge paper, with the following result:

Douglas,	17
Lincoln,	12
Breckinridge,	5

The Oregon Election.—The Jacksonville (Oregon) *Sentinel*, in an extra edition of the 16th ult., says that the official vote of every county except Wasco has been received, and gives Mr. Shiel, the Administration Democratic candidate for Congress, a majority over Logan, Republican, of seventy-eight votes.—The vote of Wasco county will increase the Democratic majority.

On joint ballot, the Legislature of Oregon will have a majority of two Democrats.

Douglas in Missouri.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Sunday, has a dispatch from Booneville, Mo., which states that Messrs. Jackson and Reynolds, Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Missouri, have, in public speeches in Fayette, pronounced for Douglas and Johnson as the regularly nominated candidates of the party. Mr. Noell, the candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, has done likewise.

Paying for Advertisements.—The Coudersport (Pa.) *Journal*, under a marriage notice, acknowledges the receipt of four quarts of green currants, which it seems to consider payment in full for the advertisement. The announcement is also made that "We take all kinds of produce for marriage notices, where money is scarce."

Action of the State Committee.

Victory is now within the grasp of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. The State Executive Committee, at their meeting on the 2d inst., as will be seen by the official proceedings, passed a resolution by the strong vote of three to one, obligating the Electors chosen by the Reading Convention, in the event of their election, to vote as a unit for Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, if the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will elect them. If it will not elect these gentlemen, but will avail to elect Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane, it is to be cast for the latter. In case it will elect neither, by being cast as a unit, then the electors are left free to vote as their own judgments may dictate.

The proposition is so manifestly fair and proper, and must commend itself so strongly to the approbation of every Democrat in the State who is sincerely desirous for the defeat of the Black Republicans, that we cannot refrain from congratulating our friends upon this auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign. We told our readers last week that all is not lost that is in danger. Out of the nettle danger the Democracy of the old Keystone State can pluck the flower safely, if they will only unite as one man in the support of the fair and honorable proposition suggested by the Executive Committee. The Democracy of the State are now, or, at least, should be, a unit against the Republicans, and those who trample under foot so excellent a plan for harmonising differences of opinion in our ranks, and resort to disorganization, only demonstrate their hostility to the Democratic party, and their desire to aid in the election of Lincoln.

Let our friends all stand shoulder to shoulder in this conflict, in defense of the Constitution and the Union; by so doing we shall defeat the plans of the Republicans, and secure the vote of the State for a Democratic President, whether the choice fall upon Douglas or Breckinridge. We also render certain the triumphant election of our excellent candidate for Governor, Gen. Henry D. Foster, (who, we happen to know, is gratified with the action of the Committee,) a majority of Congressmen and Legislators, as well as the local officers in the Democratic counties of the Commonwealth. Any other course would be the defeat of them all, from Governor down, and give the State hopelessly over to the common enemy of our party and its principles.

Breckenridge Meeting in Washington.

A large mass meeting was held in the city of Washington on the 9th inst., to ratify the nomination of Breckenridge and Lane. Mayor Berret presided. Numerous transparencies surrounded the speakers' stand, and were carried by the different ward delegations.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President was serenaded at the White House, and made an able and impressive speech in response.

He expressed his gratification at the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, because they were good and true men, who would always be found at the post of duty, and above all because they were lovers of the Constitution and the Union, and in favor of equal rights to the people of all sections. He gave the history of the establishment of the two-thirds rule in national conventions, which was in order to prevent anti-Democratic States from combining with a few democratic States to nominate a candidate disagreeable to those States who would have to elect him. Neither Breckinridge nor Douglas got the regular two-thirds nomination, hence any Democrat was at liberty to vote for either as he preferred.

The President then went at some length into an argument, to show that each citizen of any one State has the same right to the protection of his property in the common territories with any citizen of any other State. When the people of a territory form a State constitution, then they can settle the question of slavery for themselves. This is sound democratic doctrine, and this beautifully harmonises with the best interests of all, avoids strife and turmoil, and obviates the difficulties heretofore experienced in the case of Kansas.

In conclusion, the President said that this was probably the last political speech he should ever make. His position rendered it improper for him to participate in the canvass, although his heart was in it. He spoke of the long time that he had been acquainted with the city of Washington, and wished all its citizens uninterrupted health and prosperity.

Mr. Cobb, in a few brief remarks, expressed confidence in the success of the Breckenridge and Lane ticket in November, and urged all good Democrats to labor zealously to that end.

International Courtesies.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRESIDENT.

The subjoined letters of the President and the Queen of England, which it has been deemed proper to make public, are brief, but we agree with the *National Intelligencer* that we have never read any correspondence of a more courtesy between official persons of the highest rank couched in terms more appropriate. We are glad, as everybody will be, that the President has thought proper to invite the young heir apparent of England to extend his visit to the seat of government, and the President's letter to the Queen, as well as Her Majesty's reply, will command the respect of both countries for their good taste, and for the kindly sentiments so well expressed:

Washington, June 4, 1860.

To her Majesty Queen Victoria:—I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I shall be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their conviction of your merits as a wise, patriotic and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

My Good Friend:—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person the those good feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

The Prince will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he did when traveling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain, ever, your good friend,

Victoria, R.

State Agricultural Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have issued their List of Premiums and Regulations for the Tenth Annual Exhibition, to be held on the Wyoming battle-ground, near Wilkesbarre, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September next. The location, being in the heart of a fertile agricultural and grazing district, accessible by railroad communication, from every direction of the State, and admirably chosen for a successful exhibition, and the unusually liberal scale upon which the premiums are graduated, warrants the anticipation of such a result. The list embraces every variety of products of agricultural and manufacturing, mechanical and artistic industry, classified in twelve general divisions, to wit: Cattle; Horses and Mules; Sheep, Swine and Poultry: Agriculture and Manufactures; Dairy and Forest; Flour, Meal, Grain, Seeds; Vegetables; Domestic and Household Manufactures; Carriages, Cabinet Ware, Musical Instruments and House-Furnishing Wares; Field Crops; Fruit and Flowers; Stoves, Silver, Glass, Britannia Ware and Cutlery; Inventions, Fine Arts, &c., &c.; which are subdivided into fifty-two divisions, each assigned a separate Committee. The highest premium offered is $50; the lowest, $1. The books for entries will be opened on the first of September, at West Pittston. Competition for premiums is not confined to this State, and citizens of New York, New Jersey, and other States are invited to participate in the exhibition. The plowing match will take place on Thursday, the 27th. The annual address will be delivered on Friday, the 28th, immediately after which the premiums will be awarded and distributed. Hon. John W. Geary, of Greensburg, has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Exhibition, and Maj. E. W. Sturdevant, of Wilkesbarre, General Superintendent, who will have entire supervision of the grounds and the police arrangements. The Society announce that a tent will be provided for Editors and Reporters, and every facility afforded them to obtain information and transact their business. In addition, we have the honor of a premium of *fifty* dollars to be awarded to the Reporter who may furnish and publish the best description of the Fair.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

Antwerp, *June 27th*, 18[60].

J. B. Bratton, Esq.

Dear Sir:—On Saturday the 2d of [June] we went on board the "*Adriatic*," which lay at New York, bound for Southampton and Havre. The day was all we could wish—a fine and pleasant as it could possibly be. I was the one in the city who had friends or relatives on board, or who had curiosity enough to lead them to witness the departure of the ocean steamer; seemed to be upon our wharf or the wharf at which she lay. There were perhaps five thousand persons assembled to see the "*Adriatic*" [start], the vessel being drawn by the reputation of the vessel she standing at the head of the American marine, and, with the exception of the "Great Eastern," the largest and finest in the world.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock, P. M., the mails were brought aboard; the ropes were immediately cast off, the vessel began to move, the crowd cheered and waved handkerchiefs, the guns of the ship went off, and in a short time the faces of friends and countrymen were lost to sight. Of course, there was considerable [sea-sickness] among the ladies, but this was soon [over].

One of the passengers, a minister, [from the] city of New York, had the pleasure of [being] accompanied, as far as Sandy Hook, by his congregation, which had chartered a [steam] boat for the purpose. They are, no doubt, a very affectionate set of people, and [worship] as pious as affectionate; for they serenaded [him] with hymns, and, I presume, psalms; [and] the last I heard was the L. M. [doxology] crowned with three cheers for the [minister], three for his wife, and sundry others for [the] captain and passengers.

The highlands of Neversink and the Jersey coast disappeared rapidly beneath the horizon. Dinner and tea were dispatched, and the next thing in order being to turn in to sleep, [this] was accordingly done. On going upon deck next morning, nothing was to be seen around us but water; we considered ourselves [fairly] now, fairly out, and the amusement of strong stomached passengers began, instantaneously with the misery of those who was not in good condition. On deck [could] be seen individuals whose countenances came marvelously bleached in a very [short] time. Some of these seemed to be [relieving] themselves by running to the side of the [ship] with their mouths wide open, emitting a kind of doleful noise, and sometimes [something] else. In a little while I was fully [prepared] to understand the meaning of these [symptoms] by having to execute a few of them [myself]. It was very disagreeable to have to [lose] one's victuals before a crowd of [other] gentlemen, so, upon feeling the [first] rising sensation, I undertook to navigate the deck to the stern of the vessel [for the] decks. There is often a difference [between] undertaking and accomplishing a thing, [as] happened in my case; for notwithstanding [the] most vigorous efforts a sick man is capable [of] making, I had to give up the race, [and] the contents of my stomach, right [before] a crowd of ladies. None of my [fellow] fatal, though I had considerable [difficulty] keeping all my internal [arrangements] heaving into the sea. There is [nothing] consoling to a sea sick individual, [namely], it does not last forever; and when [the voyage] is over, he can do considerable [execution] his meals. This I know from [experience].

A sea trip, after all, is not such a [terrible] thing as it is imagined to be. The [days] as pleasantly as upon shore; especially [in] such a vessel as we were on, and [with a] number of passengers she carried on [board]. We seemed to be a sort of floating [village]. Each one amused himself in the way [he] best. Cards, drinking whiskey punch, [and] jumping by little girls and old men [were] effectually to kill the time with us. [Whether] ther this passage was as pleasant as [we] expect, and was besides very quick, [remains] On the morning of the 11th inst., we [were] along the southern coast of England, [and] on the look out for a glimpse of the [coast]. We were unable to see anything of it. [Fog] tain expected to get into Cowes in the [morning] about nine or ten o'clock; but the [fog] heavy, and not having had an observation [for] two or three days, he had to lay too [and] for a pilot; at one o'clock A. M. [another] ant individual came on board, at [four] clock the next day we were in Cowes. [Here] one hundred and forty of our passengers [left] mails, kegs of specie, and off we [went] Havre. I had no opportunity to see [the] of England. We passed close to the [Isle of] Wight, and a beautiful little Island [it] in the midst of the fog. Every one [is] of English fogs—they come up to [you] tation. It is very seldom the sun