the only organization now left which holds together North, South, East and West, of this great country—if you would aid in overturning the barriers which heretofore have stood impenetrable to the maddened assaults of the fanaticism of the Republican party, then follow the course you have marked out and most surely will you accomplish the design. In such a work I desire to have neither part nor lot. I am of the Democratic party and for the Democratic party, and shall stand steadfastly by its principles and its organizations. Through many, many years I have shared its triumphs and its trials; in sunshine and in storm I have followed its flag, keeping step to the music of the Union; and now when it is assailed on every side, and its organization threatened by foes without, and foes within, I trust I am too old a soldier to be led off by a false note from a deserters bugle in the enemy's camp. Respectfully yours.

JOHN HAMILTON, Jr.,

To Messrs. A. L. Roumfort, Wm. H. Miller, and others.

Letter from Mr. Keim

HON. R. J HALDEMAN:—*Sir:* Your circular, unsigned, duly reached me by mail. Presuming that if it were for a sincere purpose, you had forwarded it, I sent it to Harrisburg for recognition; it was then authenticated by your signature, and herewith be pleased to receive my reply.

The first resolution signed by H. H. Sibley, temporary chairman at Washington, after an insinuation that all Democrats, who may be opposed to his particular organization are secret enemies to the Constitution and the Union, recommends to the several State Committees "that they take measures to secure the adoption of an electoral ticket in their respective States pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson."

The second resolution, resolves "that if, any State Committee shall omit to take the proper steps for securing such an electoral ticket, then the member of this Committee in that State is hereby authorized, either in conjunction with members of the State Committee or *by his own act*, to take such action as he may deem necessary and proper for that purpose." I copy the resolution *verbatim*; the italics are mine. The conclusion of the circular is in the following unusual and unprecedented style: 'May I beg that you will be so kind as to reply before the 24th of this month of July, whether your vote will be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, without compromise, equivocation or change? Your failure to reply by the date specified, will be considered as hostile to the Democratic nominees.'

I presume the Sibley resolutions are introduced in order to show me that you have some kind of apology for the abrupt inquiry whether my vote will be cast for Douglas and Johnson, "without compromise, equivocation or change." I answer emphatically, that I do not recognize the authority which assumes this inquisitional and arbitrary control over the Democratic organization of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I have yet to learn that a peremptory request, couched in language that in itself creates distrust, is calculated to inspire either confidence in, or regard for, the source from which it comes. I am of the opinion that neither Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, nor Breckinridge and Lane, are regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic party which party requires neither prefix nor appendix to its name to designate its national character. That feature is stamped upon its history, is founded upon its immutable principles, and will long survive the miserable controversies and disputes of office-hunters and mere politicians which now temporarily obscure its glorious pathway.

The Front Street Theatre Convention, which called itself the representative of the National Democratic party, cannot claim a regular nomination, because the Charleston Convention had adopted a resolution by a large majority before its adjournment, that no one should be declared the nominee of the Convention until he received in the Convention a vote equal to two-thirds of all the electoral colleges. This resolution was never rescinded, and Mr Douglas never received such a vote. Mr. Johnson has been selected by the Executive Committee of that Convention to replace Mr. Fitzpatrick, who had not received such a vote. The two-third rule has been proved to be a good one by long experience of its salutary effects, and was enacted by successive Democratic National Conventions, to prevent the very evils which have come upon the party in consequence of its non-enforcement. Never having been repealed, I am at a loss to understand the logic which claims a regular nomination for Messrs. Douglas and Johnson.

The Maryland Institute Convention, which also claimed to be the representative of the National Democratic party, demands its recognition upon alleged injustice to Democratic State delegations, and its declaration of sound Democratic principles. Although it was composed of members from all the Democratic States, its proceedings were equally irregular with that of the Front Street Theatre.

In this lamentable position, when those to whom the Democratic party of the whole Union had confided the direction of affairs have proved themselves unable to control a political structure heretofore magnificent and powerful, and thus failed in giving it the force that should characterize it, I look at home to our own State organization for relief, and finding that intact and perfect, have no occasion to consider the opinion of Mr. Sibley and his associates as of the least importance to the well being of the Democracy of our good old Commonwealth.

According to my understanding of the custom and usages of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, when a Democratic State Convention adjourns *sine die*, having appointed or made provision for the appointment of the Executive Committee, it confides the whole organization of the party to that Committee. In any emergency they have full power to do what is necessary. I have no doubt if a candidate for Governor, Elector, or any other State officer, died or declined so shortly before an election that it would be inexpedient to call a convention, a nomination made by such Committee to supply the vacancy, would be entirely satisfactory and perfectly regular.

It is true that they can and generally do decline so great a responsibility, yet the power to call conventions or supply deficiencies, rests with them, and no where else, and the Democracy of the State will never submit to having their State organization invaded by a body of men at Washington, of whom they know nothing, or by a clique or single person in the State, whose caprice may only induce an agitation in favor of our opponents.

The present State Committee, with a delicacy which does them honor, stayed far within the limits of their lawful powers, when they *merely recommended* the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket nominated by the Reading Convention, according to the plan set forth in their resolution. If I could not have conscientiously endorsed that plan I should instantly have placed my resignation as an elector at large into the hands of the Chairman of the State Committee, notwithstanding the very large and complimentary vote I received from the members of the Convention. I hold it to be inconsistent with fair and manly conduct to accept a nomination and not carry out the views as expressed by the authority that gave it. To my mind it is under such circumstances highly becoming to resign, rather than to persist in maintaining a position that has nothing to justify it but a mad ambition uncontrolled by the advisory influences of a very honorable and proper authority.

Such being my views as to the nominations and powers of the State Committee, my course seems to be plainly set before me. The plan recommended by the State Committee is wise and appropriate. All true Democrats concede that it is of the first importance that Mr. Lincoln should be defeated. I can vote most cheerfully for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge in preference to Mr. Lincoln, and know no other mode by which it can be done, but by a union of preferences upon one electoral ticket. If the insidious devices of those who prefer men to principles should prevail, and two electoral tickets are thrown into the field, it will not at least, be the fault of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, but of those only who, regardless of fealty to time honored principles, would sacrifice all at the shrine of personal aggrandizement. Thank Heaven that class of men have no weight with the conservative, sensible, thinking and efficient portion of the community, whose votes must decide the election. The battle must be fought in Pennsylvania. A cordial union of all for the sake of the Union upon the suggestions of the State Committee would secure the triumphant election of that excellent and worthy citizen, Henry D. Foster, to the gubernatorial chair, a majority of the congressional delegation, a majority of the Senate and house of Representatives, and as a necessary consequence a United States Senator. Are all these glorious results to be jeopardized for the sake of any one man? Is it to be done at the dictation of a body which can claim no authority for its interference with our State organization, and which seems to have so little confidence in its own innate strength as to transfer all it possesses to the keeping of a single individual. I trust, however, that better councils prevail. How proudly you could return Mr. Sibley's letter and join the gallant forces of our Democratic Commonwealth.

There is no room for a middle course.—If you wish well to our cause, you will not act with that fragment of a party who, under the pretext of purity and good faith, carried their treachery to the utmost reach of the enemy's camp, and desecrated the name of Democracy by voting in the ranks of those who have constantly opposed it.

In Berks county, for several years past, a fusion of factions, under the lead of the present Clerk of the Black Republican House of Republican House of Representatives, has accomplished the gloomy picture of the invasion of this citadel of Democracy, and for once succeeded in levelling it to the earth. To this achievement, all done in the boasted name of the regular Democracy, we owe the Republican organization of the House of Representatives. More than once a single vote might have saved us the disgrace we now witness in their defection and our discomfiture. I find, too, that every movement which is made in this State by those who are sensatively regular and critically punctillious, is prescribed and heralded forth by the Editor of the *Press*, the manifest object of whose editorial labors is not to elect Mr. Douglas, but to defeat him so utterly that he shall be powerless hereafter forever. From such chicanery and deception Berks county has resolved to rid herself. It is not to such sources she looks either for Democratic principles or Democratic usages. She is this very day as ready to manifest her attachment and devotion to the principles as inculcated by a Jefferson and practiced by a Jackson, as in the palmiest period of her success, and her abiding intelligence cannot be convinced how any party can be made strong by division. She holds in abhorrence all who have caused such results, and for my single self, I will not be linked with any of them. The conclusion with which I close is briefly to say, that I shall, if elected, cast my vote as Elector at Large, "without equivocation, compromise or change," according to the action of the State Committee. If that Committee should deem it proper to suggest any other service for the general good, it would be equally proper either to acquiesce or resign at once. There is, in my opinion, no conditon more degrading than to misrepresent those who have confided to you a public trust, and which no private consideration should ever impair.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE M. KEIM.

Response from the Editor of the Fulton Democrat.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

M'CONNELSBURG, Pa., July 2a, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received a printed circular from Mr. R. J. Haldeman, requesing "National Democrats," "from all portions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to meet in Harrisburg on the 26th of this month, in Delegate and Mass Convention, &c." As a friend of the election of Judge Douglas, I look upon this call as the most impudent and presumptous ever emanating from a man having the least pretensions to good sense. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania are not to be led by the nose by such excitable little creatures as Mr. Haldeman, and I trust there is not a true friend of Mr. Douglas in the State who will respond to this unauthorized call.—In connection with this call, I have also received, as a member of the State Executive Committee, a circular signed by A. L. Roumfort, Philip Dougherty Wm. H. Eckels, J. M. Kreiter, Willliam D. Boas, John H. Ziegler, and William H. Miller, who appear to be playing "second fiddle" to Mr. Haldeman, inviting us to meet them in the Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, on the same day. These gentlemen sign themselves "members of the State Executive Committee," but do not state when and where they received their authority to call a meeting of the State Committee.

To me there is but one regular organization of the Democratic party in this State and having been honored with a place on the State Committee by that organization, I shall treat all others with the contempt they deserve.

I support Mr. Douglas because I believe him to be the regular nominee of the party, but if his injudicious and foolish friends continue to follow the teachings of a corrupt clique in Philadelphia, headed by John W. Forney, instead of the teachings of duty and patriotism, I shall be compelled to declare a "separation" from the contaminating touch of these men. "I will follow where Democratic principles point the way, but when they cease to lead I cease to follow."

Respectfully, J. B SANSOM.

The Republican.

CLEARFIELD, Aug. 1, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.
GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER.

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors.

Richard Vaux, Geo. M. Keim.

District Electors.

-Fred A. Server.	14–Isaac Reckhow.
2–W. C. Patterson.	15–Geo. D. Jackson
3–Jos. Crockett, jr.	16–John Ahl.
4–Jno. G. Brenner.	17–Joel B. Danner.
5–G. W. Jacoby.	18–J. R. Crawford.
6–Chas. Kelley.	19–H. N. Lee.
7–Oliver P. James	20–Josh. B. Howell.
8–David Schall.	21–N. B. Fetterman.
9–Joel Lighter.	22–Saml. Marshall.
0–S. S. Barbour.	23–Wm. Book.
1–T. H. Walker.	24–B. D. Hamlin.
2–S. Winchester.	25–Gaylord Church.
13–Jos. Laubach.	

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous 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 divisions now 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 the 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. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice Prdsident 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 according to their own judgement 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 the common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befall 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 him his written pledge, within thirty days from this date that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the State Committee on 2d inst., it was resolved that the next meeting be held at Cresson, at the call of the Chairman. In pursuance thereof, the members of the Committee will assemble at Cresson, on Thursday, the 9th day of August, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M. As business of great importance will be laid before the Committee, it is earnestly hoped that every member will be present.

☞ Democratic papers will please copy.

WM. H. WELSH, Chairman.

July 20, 1860.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic voters of Clearfield county are requested to meet in mas Convention, at the Town Hall in Clearfield on Saturday the 4th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the only purpose of selecting three Conferees to represent the county in the Congressional Conference to be held at Brookville on the 8th of August; with instructions that time and place having been resolved upon by the Conference of 1858.

The attention of the Committee was not called to the fact of their meeting at that time until very recently, and it therefore becomes their duty to call a Convention, as the return Judges of the primary election will not have met until the day fixed for the Conference shall have passed. By order of many. D. F. Etzweiler, Chairman.

Let us Reason Together.

The Democratic party is now divided, one portion is supporting Mr Douglas and the other Mr. Breckinridge.

If we are perfectly united, and all cast our votes tegother for the Electors made at Reading, we can defeat Lincoln by more than 20,000 votes. If we are divided of course we have not the shadow of a chance of carrying the State, and thereby Lincoln will certainly be elected. It requires no calculation to make this out, it is as clear as the shining sun. What then is the remedy? There is but one that has the least promise of success—and that is, our united support of—and cast all our votes for a single Electoral ticket, this the friends of Mr. Breckinridge agree to do, but some of the leading friends of Mr. Douglas indignantly refuse to do. There is no doubt about the success of the compromise. It gives Mr. Douglas the first chance. He would thus get the votes of all the friends of Mr. Breckinridge, and if the 27 electoral votes of Pennsylvania would be of any benefit to him, he would have them.

And why do the friends of Mr. Douglas decline this liberal offer? Because say they, it would be a departure from Democratic usages. There can be but one regular nominee and that nominee is Mr. Douglas.

These gentlemen arrogate to themselves the privilege of thinking for others entirely too much. There are those who are just as honest as themselves, and men who are as old, and consistent in the service of the Democracy, who deny that Mr. Douglas was fairly nominated and therefore cannot be convinced that a refusal to support him will be any violation of party fealty.

They say and believe that some of the most cherished and sacred rules of the party were violated, and disregarded in the Convention both at Charleston and Baltimore. They point to the fact that no certain Democratic State was fully represented in the Convention at the time his nomination was declared to be made; that two thirds of a full Convention was not then present, and that the highest vote polled for him at any time was 181½ when 202 votes were required to make a nomination—having been ruled so, both by the Chairman and the Convention itself; which ruling is unrepealed to this day. They also point to the fact that all but about 30 of these 181½ delegates were from states in which the Democrats are either in a hopeless minority or have but an even chance of success with the Republicans.

On the other hand it is said that in the Convention that nominated Mr. Breckinridge 210 delegates casting 105 undisputed votes were present. These delegates represented states certain to cast 127 electoral votes for any Democrat regularly and fairly nominated.

Now when the minds of men are so wide asunder, in relation to party obligations, is it not the height of madness—is it not rediculous folly, to undertake to drive them into the support of any particular man? surely it is, and those who undertake it either cannot have the good of the party at heart, or else they are destitute of charity which we have a right to demand. We repeat, that there is but one way of whipping Old Abe Lincoln, and that is for every Democrat, to cast his vote for the Reading Electoral ticket.

This will do it but nothing else will.—Those who decline doing so, whether they are the particular friends of Judge Douglas or Mr. Breckenridge, are aiding and abetting the Republicans. The case is so plain and clear that no man can be mistaken; and we are quite sure that the thousands, and the tens of thousands of the Democratic Yeomanry of Pennsylvania, who unlike the hungry politicians, have no political aspirations beyond that of the honor, the welfare, and the perpetuation of our glorious Union in all its length and breadth, are ready, and willing, and anxious to cast their votes as a unit, and it is THE ONLY POSSIBLE MANNER, in which it can be successful against the common enemy.

Democratic Organization.

We devote a large portion of our paper this week to the question of the present position of the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania. In so doing, we have endeavored to give the facts as they are? and have given the correspondence upon both sides, as fully as we have been able to get it. We have no hesitation in reaffirming our position. We are for the Union of the Democracy. *We are for maintaining our State and County organizations, intact.*

Without this, defeat stares us in the face. Disaster must inevitably follow divided councils. We have no sympathy with any man, or set of men, who in a blind devotion to *men*, lose sight of the principles of their party, and seek to run a tilt with the organization that has so long preserved them. True it is; that organization is old—it has grown hoary in the service of the Democracy, but even in this age of progress and "revolution," all old things should not be discarded

In many a hard fought contest, it has brought us out conquerers, and when the fates were against us, and the tide of defeat overwhelmed us, its vigorous form and powerful action have enabled us to regain our position with wonderful rapidity. Its prestige is equal to 50,000 votes. Even now our foe trembles at the prospects of "an united Democracy." We must deal with things as we find them—our divisions we need not stop to inquire after, now; they exist.

But the question that now arises; is our State organization in any manner impaired by this division? it is not; an united party nominated our excellent candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster; the same Convention nominated a full sett of Presidential Electors, and placed the campaign in charge of the present State Central Committee.

All this occurred before the split at the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. Are not these the regular candidates, and this the regular Committee of the Democracy of Pennsylvania? what have we to do with *National* Committees or the home made thunder of Richard J. Haldeman. The path of duty to the Democracy of Pennsylvania appears to us, to be plain and clear, it is, to sustain the action of our State Executive Committee and vote for all the Candidates nominated by the Reading Convention.

The duty, and we believe, the desire, of all Democrats is, the defeat of Republicanism, such being our aim, how shall we attain it? Is it by engendering bickerings, divisions and strife among ourselves, or is it by each one yielding to his brother, in order to unite upon a common ground of action.

All sensible men use means to attain their object, the object we all desire in the success of our principles, the way to succeed is, by prompt vigorous and *united* action.

In 1856 Republicanism polled in Pennsylvania but 145,000 votes, whilst its opponents polled 312,000, thus showing a clear majority of 167,000 against the tenets, and dogmas of Seward, Sumner, Hale, &Co; since that time the John Brown raid has practically exemplified the beauties of Republicanism.

There can be no denying the fact.—Pennsylvania is conservative. In 1856 the Democratic party had a clear majority over all other parties; and united action now, well throw our noble old Commonwealth into the scale upon the side of the Constitution and the Union.

Let moderate counsels prevail, let each wing exercise toward the other a just share of forbearance, let each hearken to the counsels of the sages of the party, and spurn the teachings of known traitors and youthful Hotspurs, but above all stand firmly by our time honored organization and the voice of the gallant Democracy of the Keystone State will be heard above the din of battle in November next, proclaiming in thunder tones, her devotion to the rights of the people and the equality of the States.

☞Forney, Hickman & Co., have deserted Douglas. Hickman makes a clean breast of it, and walks squarely into the Republican ranks. It is too soon yet for Forney to do this. He can do much better service to Lincoln and his abolition followers by opposing the united action on the part of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Forney is bound to aid Lincoln in every way he can. If he can prevent a union of the Democratic party in this State, of course nothing more will be asked of him. If the party should unite to-morrow—which would give Douglas the only possible chance he can have of an election—we would see Forney the next day following Hickman into the Republican camp.

☞The Committee is to meet at Cresson on the 9th inst. The friends of Douglas at their Mass Meeting at Harrisburg.—Call upon the Committe to rescind their resolution recommending the Democracy to vote for the present electoral ticket, &c., We hope the Committee will do no such thing, or at least that they will do nothing to interfere with that Electoral ticket. We believe every elector named is a Democrat. What their personal feelings may be as between Douglas and Breckenridge, we neither know nor care. If they were known to be Douglas men we would say the same thing.—Touch not that ticket. It was formed at Reading where Foster was unanimously nominated and when any such unpleasant division as that now existing in our party was not thought of. Therefore let it be.

☞The "Rump" convention that assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last adjourned without doing anything—it was a second edition of Forney's assembly which met at Harrisburg last April a year ago; except that Forney & Hickman were not there. It was composed of about a score of Notaries Public, State office holders—a lot of old Canal Suckers, and those who have grown fat by holding office.

We learn by the latest arrival from Europe that the Massacre in Syria still continues.

The number of Christians massacred in Syria reaches from 7000 to 8000.

One hundred and fifty villages have been destroyed.

The details are most sickening, the grossest barbarities having been inflicted on all, without regard to the age or sex of the victims.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Robert E. Wright, of Lehigh county, to be reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of Joseph Casey, whose term expired on the first of July.

Wm. P. Wilson, to be Notary Public for Centre county, to reside at Bellefonte.

Samuel M. Moore, to be an Associate Judge of Jefferson county, in the room of Joseph Henderson resigned.

☞Brigham Young is the father of 217 children.

The Unlucky Lincoln.

"As sure as the Devil looks over L
coln," is a proverb popular in Eng
and it seems as if the unlucky Abr
has been under the same supervision
His good luck when he has had any,
been worse than his bad. He has al
been an office seeker, and has almost
variably, been beaten. Up for Cong
the Democrats beat him. Up for Un
States Senator, the Republicans reje
him. Stumping for the same honor Do
las distanced him. He got into Cong
in 1846, and so disgraced himself tha
had to go into retirement for eight y
in order to be forgotten.

The Detroit *Free Press* says of this p
sage of his life;

"When he took his seat in Congress
country was involved in war, and
brave and patriotic sons of the coun
were making the most heroic efforts to
tain the national arms in the interio
the enemy's country, and this they co
tinued to do until the close of the
and in the end came off conquerors,
more than conquerors, notwithstand
all the adverse powers with which th
had to contend. While they were doi
this there was a portion of their country
men at home who not only opposed th
and sympathized with the enemy, b
actually encouraged the Mexicans to
sistance. There were men at home w
hoped and prayed that the Mexic
would "welcome them with bloody ha
to hospitable graves," and there were
who responded to the sentiment, and
mong them was Lincoln.

"During the war George Ashmun,
Massachusetts, the same who presi
over the Chicago Convention, introdu
resolutions into Congress declaring th
the war with the Republic of Mexico w
unconstitutional, unnecessary and unj
and these resolutions received the prom
and ardent support of Lincoln. It is n
a matter of history whether the oppo
ion that was made to the war in the U
ted States but served to prolong and e
bitter it in Mexico. The speeches th
were made in support of such resolution
were promptly transferred to Mexico, an
published in the newspapers, read at th
head of the army, and otherwise ost
tatiously displayed. These proceeding
to which Lincoln gave a hearty conc
rence, served to encourage the com
mon enemy, prolonged the war, and sa
hundreds and thousands of lives of vol
teer soldiers who had flocked to the fie
at the call of their country. It was f
this reason that Illinois rebuked him b
refusing him a re-election, and it is f
this reason, among others, that the pe
ple of the whole country will but confi
the decision of his own State in the co
ing contest. Americans want some bo
to rule over them who will not take si
with the enemy, in the time of war a
gainst his own country."

For Union.

The following Democratic papers in Pennsylvania advocate union and harmony upon one electoral ticket:

The Jeffersonian	Chester county
National Evening Argus,	Philadelphia.
Gazette and Democrat,	Berks county.
Adler, [German]	Berks.
Juniata Register,	Juniata.
Easton Sentinel,	Northampton.
Easton Argus,	Northampton.
Danville Intelligencer,	Montour.
Democratic Standard,	Schuylkill.
Norristown Register,	Montgomery.
——(German,)	Montgomery.
True Democrat,	Mifflin.
Democratic Standard	Bucks.
Democratic Sentinel,	Cambria.
The Mountain Echo,	Cambria.
Selinsgrove Times,	Snyder.
Berwick Gazette,	Columbia.
Columbia Dem.,	Columbia.
Star of the North,	Columbia.
Erie observer,	Erie.
Lebanon Advertiser,	Lebanon.
Philadelphia Dem.,	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvanian,	Philadelphia.
Sullivan Democrat,	Sullivan.
York Gazette,	York.
York County Press,	York
Patriot and Union,	Harrisburg.
Gettyburg Compiler,	Adams.
Butler Herald,	Butler.
Carbon Democrat,	Carbon.
Clearfield Republican,	Clearfield.
Wayne County Herald,	Wayne.
Milford Herald,	Pike.
Lancaster Intelligencer,	Lancaster.
Carlisle Volunteer,	Cumberland.
Greensburg Democrat,	Westmoreland.
Montrose Democrat,	Susquehanna.
Monroe Democrat,	Monroe.
Lewisburg Chronicle,	Union.
Allentown Democrat,	Lehigh.
Clinton Democrat,	Clinton.
Bellefonte Watchman	Bellefonte.
CentreBereichter, [German]	Centre.
Huntingdon Union,	Huntingdon.
Washington Examiner,	Washington.
Crawford Democrat,	Crawford.
Clarion Democrat,	Clarion.
M'Kean Democrat,	M'Kean.
Tioga Democrat,	Tioga.
Venango Spectator,	Venango.
True Democrat,	Juniata.
Fulton Democrat,	Fulton.
Democratic Register,	Mercer.
Republican, [German,]	Lehigh.

Of these papers, as far as we have bee
ab'e to classify them, fourteen supp
Breckinridge, and the remainder have
yet expressed no preference.

INTERESTING WORKS FORTHCOMING.—
Messrs. Lippincott & Co. have in press th
"Recollections, Historical, Political, Bio
graphical, and Social, of Charles J. Inge
soll." They will also soon publish "Occ
sional Productions," by the late Richard
Rush, edited by his executors.

☞George Bancroft, Esq., the histori
an, is to deliver an address at the inaug
ration of the Perry statue at Clevela
on the 10th of September, the anniversa
of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

☞The Rev. H. M. Storrs of
natti, has recently preached a
murder, in which he stated
his residence in that city there
more than one hundred murders, or a
average of two a month, while in no in
stance had the prepetrator been execu
ted.

☞"Do you love me, Simon?" "Do
love you—ask the sun
ask a cold kitten if it
bat. Love you? show
says I don't, and I'll
a cistern pole!"

☞The population
the new census, is abo
the population was 6,8
very handsome increa