DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. GEN. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland.

As The Democratic Party recognizes in its creed no "Higher Law"—it teaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—it does not teach the treasonable dogma of Lincoln, that "this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free"—it incites no deluded fanatics to disturb the hallowed shades of Mount Vernon and Monticello, by a traitor's call for servile insurrection.

ELECTORS:

HILLOTOWS.				
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.				
George M. Keim, of Berks county.				
Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia				
REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.				
1.	Frederick Server,	14.	J. Reckhow.	
. 2.	William C. Patterson.		George D. Jacks	
3.	Joseph Crockett, jr.,	16.	J. A. Ahl,	
4.	J. G. Brenner.		J. B. Danner.	
	J. W. Jacoby,	18.	J. R. Crawford,	
. 6.	Charles Kelly,	19.	H. N. Lee.	
7.	O. P. James,	20.	J. B. Howell.	
8.	David Schoil,	21.	N. P. Fetterman	
	Joel L. Lightner,		Samuel Marshal	
	S. S. Barber,	23,	William Book.	
	T. H. Walker,	21.	B. D. Hamlin,	
	S. S. Winchester,	25.	Gaylord Church.	
13.	Joseph Laubach,		• ;	

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee & Lancaster County will meet at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST, 1860. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Every member is earnestly desired to attend, as busines

of great importance, connected with the approaching cam paign, will demand the consideration of the Committee.— The Committee will also, at the same time, elect a Chairman and other officers for the ensuing political year.

	AAA AAA W 17 AAAAA,
Lancaster, July 31st, 1860.	Chairman.
The following named perso	ns constitute the Committee :
Adamstown—Henry Stausfer. Bart—Amos Rockey. Brecknock—David McColm Cærnarvon—Dr. B. F. Brinn. Clay—John Elser, Esq. Colerain—A. D. Whiteside. Columbia, N. W.—C. Grove. "S. W.—S. R Maxton. Cocalico E.—Cyrus Ream. Cocalico E.—Cyrus Ream. Cocalico W.—Wm. Bechtel. Conestoga—A. R. Hess. Conny—Henry Nophsker. Donegal W.—J. Donecker. Drumore—John Hastings. Earl—John H. Holl. Earl East—Geo. Duchman. Earl West—Jacob Busser, jr. Ephrata—P. M. Heitler. Elizabeth—Jos. B. Keener. Elizabeth—Jos. B. Keener. Elizabeth—Jos. B. Keener. Elizabeth—Unr. H. Breneman. Fulton—Wm. F. Jenkins. Hempfield E.—Dr. S. Parker. Hempfield W.—J. M. Weller.	City, N. W. W.—F. S. Pyfer N. E. W.—H. B. Swarr. N. E. W.—Jacob F. Kautz. S. E. W.—Geo. M. Kline. Lancaster twp.—B. Huber. Leacock—John L. Lightner. Leacock—John L. Lightner. Leacock—John L. Lightner. Leacock—John L. Helton. Manhelm Bor.—A. J. Eby. Manhelm Bor.—A. J. Eby. Manhelm twp.—Benj. Eby. Manner-George G. Brush. Marict—H. L. Thompson. Mt. Joy Bor.—H. Shaffner. Mt. Joy twp.—J. Nichols. Paradise—Eii Rutter. Panh—Hiram R. Holl. Pequea—Lyman Fulton. Providence—Dr. J. K. Raub. Rapho—H. B. Backer. Strasburg B.—W. T. McPhall. Strasburg twp.—F. Clark. Sadsbury—John D. Harra. Salisbury—J. Wallace. Warwick—T. Lichenthaler.
THE WORK	COMMENCED

THE WORK COMMENCED.

names of those longest indebted for subscription to THE INTELLIGENCER. We intend to a list of paying subscribers. Those persons, arrearages without costs; after which their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

improve the appearance of THE INTELLI-

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE. The State Executive Committee of the Allegheny mountain, on Thursday lastseventy-two members being in attendance. The proceedings of the meeting will be found one offered by Mr. Fulton, of Armstrong, (a the name of Douglas or Breckinridge at the head of the electoral ticket, the electors to vote for whichever shall receive the most votes, with the proviso that if the votes of the electors will not elect the candidate having the highest number of votes in the State, but will elect the one having the lowest number, then the vote of the electoral college is to be cast for the latter.

The proposition was passed by the very decisive vote of 49 to 22, and is, in substance the same which was adopted by the committee at their meeting on the 2d of July. The only change is that the plan now adopted furnishes an opportunity to the Democratic voters to test the relative strength of Douglas and Breckinridge in the State. This, we suppose, will satisfy those who refused to be bound by the former action of the Committee; at least it ought to be satisfactory all round, inasmuch as it was suggested and advocated by the friends of Mr. Douglas. Those who may still refuse to sustain the compromise, it

is very evident, desire the election of Lincoln. The proceedings of the Committee were conducted harmoniously, and they adjourned cheers for General Foster and the Reading Electoral Ticket.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

in the election of the Democratic candidate the preservation of the Union at all hazards. for Governor, and a majority of the Legisla-

In ARKANSAS the Democrats also carried

their ticket by a large majority. In KENTUCKY, Gen. Coombs, the opposition candidate for Clerk of Appeals, is elected by a large majority. Party lines were not closely drawn, as the office is one of but little importance politically, and Mr. C., being an old soldier and poor, had the sympathy of the people generally of all parties, and was there-

fore elected. In MISSOURI, full returns are not yet in, but it is believed that the regular Democratic Governor and other State officers are elected. In the St. Louis district, Barrett (Dem.) is

Texas not yet heard from, but no doubt largely Democratic.

UNION AND HARMONY.

The Berks county Democracy have set good example. At their regular County Meeting, on Tuesday last, the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas acted together as a unit, and (without saying aught respecting Presidential candidates) unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the nomination of Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER., and urging the importance and one for Douglas. The Democrats in of union and harmony in the party. The Vermont can afford to split, and run as many meeting was addressed by gentlemen from tickets as they please—it will all amount to both wings of the party, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. This is as it should somewhat differently situated, however, in be, and if Democrats everywhere will but Pennsylvania, and cannot afford to be divided. follow the example of old Berks, we shall have no trouble in carrying the State in October and November.

Our object in writing upon this subject at this time, is to induce Judge Douglas, and in fact all the Presidential candidates now in the field, to take the stump and address the people in the different States. We have high guage authority for this practice. It is that of "The General Harrison and General Scott. When upon we candidates for the Presidency they each addressed the people and we have no doubt the people learned them better thereby.

The Presidency of the United States is the

office in the gift of the people. The people should bestow it upon the man whom they know to be best qualified for the high tion, and who will do best for the country. Surely, then, they should possess every possi-ble means of becoming acquainted with the men who are nominated to the office. Offices in our country are not hereditary—they are the gift of the people, and the people cannot choose wisely on whom to bestow them unless they know the men from whom they are to

We clip the above paragraphs from a leading article in the New York Daily News, for the purpose of expressing our dissent to its suggestion or recommendation. The high office of President of the United States is one that should neither be sought after nor declined by any statesman who is worthy to fill the chair once occupied by Washington; and yet the Father of his Country never made stump speeches to obtain it. Neither did JEFFERSON, nor Madison, nor Monroe, nor JACKSON, nor any of our earlier Presidents .-Indeed, none of the Democratic Presidents that we are aware of ever took the stump either to advocate their own election or disparage their rivals in public estimation. But, even if they had been so inclined-which they were not-three of the best Chief Magistrates

we ever had would have made but a sorry figure upon the stump, and in that respect would have been beaten out of sight by any Union-we allude to Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. These great men were able and accomplished statesmen and pure patriots, but no orators or stumpers, and, under the rule laid down in the News, they never could have been elevated to the Presidential Chair.

But the News says that General HARRISON and General Scott, when candidates for the Presidency, took the stump. So they did; but they were not Democratic candidates, and their stumping exploits only rendered them both ridiculous, and made them-especially the latter-a laughing stock for the American people!

There is a dignity connected with the Presidential office which should keep it sacred from the touch of demagogueical appeals from the stump. Statesmen-and only such are worthy of the high honor-have their record elsewhere; they have it in the Cabinet or in the Halls of Legislation, in the fields of Diplomacy, or on the battle fields of their country. The people know what they are, and what is their mental calibre in advance of their nomination, and therefore it is not necessary to look to the hustings to test their According to promise we have com- | capacity for an honest, able and faithful dismence razeeing our list, and striking off the charge of the duties devolving upon the Chief Executive of the country.

For these and other reasons which could be adduced, if it were necessary, we are opposed continue the same course of procedure from to the system of Presidential electioneering week to week, until we have made our packet | advocated by our New York contemporary, book, what it ought long since to have been, and we believe that such is the honest sentiment of the country in reference to this whose names have been erased, will have dential candidates—especially the Democratic three months time in which to pay up their ones-will not follow so foolish a suggestion.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. The very decided opposition, says the Penn sylvanian, so unmistakably manifested within So soon as we can collect in a few hundred the last few weeks, by the conservative masses dollars, of as many thousands owing to us, Republican candidate for the Presidency, has reated alarm in the Republican camp, Mr. Curtin has already been compelled, in deference to this sound, national feeling, and out of fear of the consequences to himself, to declare in his speech of the 27th ult., at the Democratic party met at Cresson, on the "the election of a Governor is not a national "Lincoln meeting" at West Chester, that affair." When we remember that Mr. Curtin was selected by the Republican party to at length in to-day's paper. It will be seen nary battle of the Presidential campaign, this lead its forces in what is in fact the prelimithat among a number of propositions, the back down of "our Andy" is quite significant, and will take the majority of the friends friend of Mr. Douglas,) providing for placing of Mr. Lincoln by surprise; yet they will no doubt submit to it with good grace, as their candidate for the Presidency will have the same powerful element to overcome at the November election.

The contest for Governor in this State cannot be divested of its national bearings. The Presidential election, in November next, will be, in many respects, the most important that has yet taken place, and not free from national peril. In view of these facts, and the highly conservative position Pennsylvania has ever occupied in the Government, the contest for Governor will be watched with intense interest throughout the nation, and the result will go far to determine the Presidential struggle.

We recognize, in its fullest sense, the important bearing of the Gubernatorial contest on the Presidential election, and are confident that our glorious old Commonwealth will not be found wanting in this hour of danger, and that her eminently conservative sons, casting aside all matters of minor consideration, and actuated by a high sense of duty and responsibility, will come forward in the best of humor with three rousing ble Foster in the Gubernatorial Chair, by such of the contest, and that Pennsylvania is now, as ever, for the faithful observance of the

> NEW YORK NOMINATIONS. Hon. James T. Brady, of the City, has been Breckinridge State Convention which met at United States. Syracuse on the 8th inst. H. H. VIELE, Esq., Buffalo, was nominated for Lieutenant

Governor. The Convention adopted a resolution empowering the State Committee to hold a conference with the other Conventions which meet on the 15th inst

The following is the resolution as amended, and finally adopted, amidst applause from outsiders and delegates: Resolved, That a committee of appointed by this Convention, to confer with cast for Lincoln. elected to Congress for the short term, and any committee or committees, appointed by Blair (Rep.) for the long term. uniting upon one electoral ticket, in opposition to the Republican nominees, and that said committee have power to substitute

others for those nominated by this Convention, so that a fair representation of the co-operating parties may be had, the Electoral and State tickets to be virtually supported at the coming election, upon the principles enunciated by this Convention in its resolutions.

In this State the Democrats are running two electoral tickets-one for Breckinginge the same thing in the end. They are

We invite the attention of the members of the County Committee, to the meeting called for Saturday next. It is important The population of the City of Reading business of great importance to the Democratic is 23,165—being an increase of 7,372 in the party of the County will come before the

PO ULAR SOVEREIGNTY. In a recent speech made by Judge Douglas, at Concord, N. H., he is reported in the papers as having uttered the following lan-

"The principle that he. (Douglas) stood upon was the right of the people to make their own laws, and to establish institutions to suit themselves. That was the principl of the Revolutionary War Democrats is now said that Congress can pass Federal laws, not local and domestic laws, for the people of a Territory who have equal rights of self government, of self government, and who went from the old States where they had these rights. Why should they lose them in the ferry boat cross-

ing the Missouri River?" Now look at the following principles affirm ed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as set forth in Howard's Reports,

vol. 19, p. 395, and which is the doctrine advocated by Mr. Breckinridge: 3d. " Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States

recognizes as property."

4th. "The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it, and Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind.

5th. "The act of Congress therefore prohibting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to th Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom." 6th. "While it remains a Territory, Con-

gress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not spouting fifth rate country lawyer in the exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights and property."

And then consider, in connection with the above, the two following planks of the Platform whereon Mr. Douglas is now running for President:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Resolved. That it is in accordance with the rue interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform that during the existence of Territorial Gov ernment, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the powers of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of domestic relations as the same has been or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Federal Government.

From the above it is apparent that either Judge Douglas is right, and the Supreme Court and Mr. Breckingings and the National Convention wrong, or vice versa. They differ widely in their construction of the Constitutional rights of the people of a Territory, and cannot both be right and both wrong. Let the people judge between them. WHAT ABOLITIONISM HAS DONE.

The Abolition party in 1844 defeated Henry Clay. It has dissolved the great Whig party. It has broken up the American Sunday School Union. It has divided the Baptist church .-It has rent in twain the Methodist church. It has broken up the American Tract Society .-It has produced the John Brown raid. It has produced a disregard of law. It has resisted the laws of the country. It seeks for a dissolution of the Union. Abolitionism polled in 1844, 40,000 votes in New York; in 1856 Abolitionism polled in the country north of Mason & Dixon's line, hundreds of thousands. Where are the Abolitionists now? You find affair. To-morrow Giddings, John P. Hale, Sumner, Lovejoy, Blake, of Ohio, Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and all the Abolitionists of the country urging and advocating Lincoln and Hamlin, merely because they consider them orthodox Abolitionists. A few years ago abolitionism was considered as the favorite scheme of a few fanatics and fools—now it is gravely presented to the American people for endorsement, and with the Jesuit plea "the end justifies the means." In some places where Abolitionism is in bad odor, they preach conservatism, and where it is strong, Abolitionism. But the most convincing fact to the citizens of Pennsylvania must be the unqualified manner in which the abolitionists all over the country endorse Lincoln and Hamlin. Success used to be nothing with them; they boldly repudiated success at the sacrifice of principle. Hence the conclusion is irresistible, Lincoln and Hamlin are orthodox Abolitionists. Ask yourselves the question, are there any Aboli tionists in my neighborhood, and if there are any, how do they stand now? and if for Lincoln and Hamlin, you can rest assured from their past history, that their object is the de-

struction of the Union. HENRY D. FOSTER.

The editor of the Centre Democrat, who warmly sustains the Republican nominees. and recently paid a visit to Atlantic City, thus alludes to the Hon. Henry D. Foster, whom he met at that place. We commend it to the perusal of some of the politicians in this section :

position toward Gen. Foster, for we like him ery much, and come what may, no word or abuse shall escape our lips when speaking of im, nor will we stand by and hear him traduced by any one. The man who maligns him in our presence, will be told he is mistaken; if he repeats his abuse, he will be a majority as will attest the national bearing told he is a liar; and if he reiterates a third time what we know to be false, we will smash his teeth down his throat.'

The election in North Carolina resulted Constitution, the equality of the States, and the classics of the Demogratic condidate the presentation of the Union at all location. It is now reduced almost to a positive certainty that Lincoln will not carry New York, and it follows, as a matter of course, nominated for Governor of New York by the that he cannot be elected President of these

In regard to the vote of New York, J. W. Sheehan, Esq., Editor of the Chicago Times, the confidential friend of Judge Douglas, who speaks what he knows, says:

"For the satisfaction of our readers and the public generally, we can say that to make assurance doubly sure, and to place the result beyond all contingency, there have been and the vote of New York against Mr. Lincoln That result will be accomplished beyond all question; the vote of that State will never be New York will not only vote against him, but will give a majority of sixty thousand against him. His election is therefore, an ascertained impossibility. failure to receive the thirty-five votes of that State, will exclude the possibility of his election: he has no other State to fall back upon to make good the deficiency. say that the vote of New York will not be given to Lincoln, we do not speak unadvisedly. We speak confidently, upon full assurance that what we say has been resolved upon

firmly and immovably." MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, &c .- We di rect attention to the advertisement in another column, of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Invigorator as, also, his New and Improved Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye. Both of these compounds are highly recommended by all who have

INCREASE OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PARTY. Seventy-two white females were married to negroes in the State of Massachusetts last

given them a trial.

Pic Nic.—The annual Pic Nic of the West Mission M. E. Sabbath School will come off at Rocky CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE GRAND GERMAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL .-The First Grand Musical Festival of the "Lancaster Mmn hor" commenced yesterday, and will conclude to mor row. Several visiting Societies will be present. The "Car dlia Verein," of Philadelphia, arrived on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and were met at the denot by a denotati Band, were escorted to the "Mænnerchor" Headquarte at Knapp's Saloon and Garden, in East King street. Her they were welcomed in an eloqueut German speech by Mr ine style by the "Mænnerchor." This was responded y the "Cæcilia Verein" in a song, which was rende with great effect. The Philadelphians then sat down to bountiful supper, prepared under the personal supe of Mr. LAWRENCE KNAPP, and heartily discussed its merits The table was spread under the large arbor in the Garde archway was a motto in German, "Wilkommen Sænger." KNAPP is one of our most esteemed and intelligent Germa citizens, and in this instance, as in everything else h adertakes, has displayed much taste and enterprise. His place is a portion of the beautiful garden formerly belonging o the unfortunate Judge Vondersmith, and Mr. K. man ifests the same care and interest in it that the Judge did

The other visiting Societies arrived yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and were received by the "Mmnr Philadelphians. They consist of the "Eintracht" of Harrisburg, "Mænnerchor" of York, and "Quartette Club" of Reading. The Societies, to the inspiriting music of Ellinger's Jackson Rifles' Band, then paraded through the principal streets of the city, and were finally dismissed at the Heaquarters. At 2 o'clock they met for practice. Last evening a Grand Concert, in which 80 singers would

Orchestra would also be present, and we doubt not it would prove one of the grandest musical entertainments ver heard in Lancaster. To-day the Pi: Nic and Open Air Concert take place at ocky Springs. The Societies will march there from thei Headquarters at 71/2 o'clock, A. M. The programme consists f an Address of Welcome to the Guests by the President, Chorus by the united Societies, and a Festival Address y Mr. C. F. Rees. Select pieces will be executed by the different associations, to be succeeded by dancing and other amusements. Should the weather prove favorable, the Pic Nic will be the largest and one of the most pleasant of the eason, as our German fellow-citizens have made extensive

To-morrow the Festival closes, and we trust the strangers will leave for their homes with a good impression of our city and its hospitality.

preparations for it.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM !- The delegate ections of the so-called People's Party, alias Republicans, on Saturday last, was a terrible scene of excitement in any portions of the county. In Mount Joy there was a regular riot, and the school house, in which the election was held, was completely "gutted" by the Cassel party who came off second best in the election. At different other points in the county similar scenes of disorder prevailed, and in this city, especially in the North West Ward, (where two polls were opened,) several knock-downs took lace, and the wildest scenes of drunkenness, profanity and disorder occurred during the afternoon and evening Many of the notorious Republican "shoulder-hitters roughs" and "bruisers" of the city were present, having omplete possession of the polls, and particularly one win dow, where a Shaeffer man was hardly permitted to vote.--The one faction, with the above worthies, took possession of the room at 2 o'clock, the polis not opening until 5, and prevented the other party from entering, and having any say as to the selection of officers or whether matters sho be conducted fairly. Constable Gundaker was on the ground during the whole time, and by his promptness and efficiency quelled several disturbances. In this Ward there were more tickets found in the two boxes, after the election clesed, than there are voters of all parties ! arday night was made hideous in several quarters of the city with noise and revelry growing out of the election .-Who will say after this that the Republicans are not an order-loving and law-abiding party?

The scenes of Saturday, however, are but the beginning of the end. The great battle will come off to morrow who the County Convention assembles. The one hundred and twenty odd candidates, with their friends, will be on the ground in force, and then will occur such scenes of disreputable bargain and sale, such trickery and manœuver ing on the part of the small-beer politicians, such quarreling and contention as have never before been witnessed in the good old city of Lancaster But this is "All the Decency" party, and we suppose, no matter what the conduct has been, or may be, the organs of Republicanism will pro-

nounce it all marvelously right and proper! CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION FIRE COMPANY.—The Union Fire Company of this city will celebrate their centennial anniversary to day and to-mor-row, in a highly interesting and pleasant manner. This afternoon they will have a grand parade, and the members will appear in their new and beautiful uniform. Before the parade a splendid Silk Flag and Wreath, the gift and handiwork of a number of Lady friends, will be presented to the Union at Shenk's Exchange Hotel, East King stree This evening a grand ball will be given at Fulton Hall, which, from the preparations made, will prove a brilliant evening a supper will be given to a no separate Conventions. You find Joshua | number of invited friends and old members of the company. Among their guests will be a delegation from the Philadelphia. The several companies of the city have been invited to participate in the parade, and we learn that three or four have accepted the invitation. The Union have engaged the Fencibles' Band for the occasion. We have no doubt that the reunion will prove one of the most splendid affairs of the kind which has ever taken place in this city, as neither expense nor pains have been spared t

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE CONVENTION-RE-PORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONTEST FOR PRIORITY-AR-RANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIENNIAL PARADE -In pursuance of the published call of the President, the Firemen's Parade Convention met in the Hall of Washington Company, No. 4, North Queen street, on Thursday evening last, at o'clock, "to hear the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of those companies contending for seniority or right of procession in all parades." Col. S. Price, President, occupied the chair, and B. F. Baer Esq., officiated as Secretary. The roll of delegates was called, when it appeared that all the Companies were rep resented.

read, together; with the correspondence with the Philade phia Fire Department, relative to the appointment of the commission, with the following resolution of the Conven tion, under which they acted, and which had been adopted on the motion of Edw. McGovern, Esq., of the Friendship on the motion of Euw. McGovern, Aug., of Resolved, That the Chairman of the Convention requestible President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Phil the President of the Board of Eight areasted bersons, who, after the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Phil delphia to appoint three disinterested persons, who, after notice to the parties, shall meet in the City of Lancaste and after hearing the claims.

There having been some companies absent at the forme Convention, on motion of Mr. Henry M. White, of th Washington, the above resolution was re-adopted unani

The Secretary then read the following REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Parade Convention:

G.NTLEMEN: The committee appointed by the President of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphis Fire Department, in accordance with the resolution adopted by your Coavention for the purpose of deciding the claims to printly of the Union, Friendship and Sun Fire Companyies, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their labors, viz.:

First: We are of opinion that the Union Fire Companyies, bound take date and rank from June 1764. There has been testimony offered to the committee referring to an organization at a date prior to this, viz: August 1760; but in the entire absence of documentary evidence to prove this fact, (and it is on this kind of evidence we have mainly relied in coming to a decision,) and the testimony presented not being sufficiently strong to supply this absence, we are unanimous in fixing the date of the Union, as above given, viz: June, seventeen hundred and sixty-four.

Scomd: Concerning the claim of the Friendship Fire Company, the committee have experienced great difficult in arriving at a conclusion. They have carefully weighed the evidence submitted relative to the gap, of twenty-three years in the Company's records, and are of the opinion that the preponderance of testimony is against the Friendship for eventeen hundred and sixty-thre. They therefore decide that the Friendship Fire Company, should take rank from December the thirty-first, seventeen hundred and ninety-one. (December 31, 1791.)

Third: In the case of the Sun Fire Company, we are clear in the opinion that they are entitled to date from December the thirty-first, seventeen hundred and sixty-three. (Dec. 10, 1763)—the histus which appears in their own records being fully supplied by the cotemporary documents of the Friendship and Union Fire Company is and proving a continuous existence from the date of their organization. All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDW. C. RICHARDSON,
JAMES MCCALLEY,
JNO. M. R. DEBEUST,
Committee of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphic
Fire Department. The report, we learn from the Express, was heard with breathless attention, and received with a decorous acqui-escence, which was highly creditable to the contesting companies and to the whole department. The Committ had kept their decision a profound secret, and even the President of the Convention, to whom the document had been entrusted, did not know the contents until the Secre tary broke the seal and read it. Of course, many wer surprised and some disappointed, but all honorably acquiesced, and the Convention proceeded, with harmonion action, to choose a Chief Marshal, which resulted in th choice of Henry E. Slaymaker, President of the Union who, on the second ballot, had a majority of all the vote cast. The Chief Marshal will select his own aids, and each Company will select its own Marshal. A committee, consisting of one member from each Com

pany, was appointed to agree upon a route of procession after which the Convention adjourned

The Parade will take place on the 27th of September. FULTON MONUMENT .- The citizens of the City of New Orleans are determined to be the first to honor the memory of Robert Fulton, by the erection of a Monu ment, one hundred and fifty feet in height, with a stair way for ascent in the inside. The City Councils have econded the enterprise by fixing the intersection of Fulton and Canal streets, in front of the Custom House, as the proper location. The Monument will face the great Father of Waters, the Mississippi, and the great thoroughfare of the Commercial Emporium. Mr. Perelli is the Sculptor and Mr. A. L. Plough the Architect. A building committ of thirty-one citizens have the matter in charge, and the Monument will be the tribute of generous hearts that are evincing their gratitude in remembrance of the services of Fulton at the Battle of New Orleans, by transporting troops into the city, and taking away the women and childre whilst one of the principal scaports of the country has been enriched by his invention. When will the citizens of Lancaster move in this matter? They should have been

AND FOSTER CLUB -A meeting of a large number of the Democrats of the city was held on Wednesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, at Shober's Hotel, North Queen street, for the purpose of organizing a Club pledged to the support of Henry D. Foster for Governor, and the Electoral Ticket

as settled at Reading.
On motion of Maj. Charles M. Howell, Col. John Bankin, of the N. W. Ward, was called to the chair, and he briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred. Messrs. Michael Withers, of the South West, and Heary Fisher, o the S. E. Wards, were selected as Vice Presidents, and Francis Gillespie and A. Z. Ringwalt acted as Secretaries he meeting, and did so in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks. In conclusion he made a motion that the and style of the organization be the Breckinridge, Lane and Poster Club of the City of Lancaster, pledged support of Gen. Henry D. Foster, and the Electoral Ticket s formed at Reading

The motion was seconded in a few able remarks by H. Swarr, Esq., and the motion was unanimously agreed to. A motion was made and carried that the officers of the Club consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Recordng Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal Finance Committee and an Executive Committee, con sisting of four members each.

following persons were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution for the government of the Club, and

N. W. Ward—F. S. Pyfer. S. C. Taylor. N. E. Ward—William Lowry, Daulel Okeson. S. W. Ward—John A. Sheeff, Michael Withers. S. E. Ward—William M. Gormly, William A. Morton.

On motion of S. G. Musser, Esq, a committee of five consisting of Mesers. S. G. Musser, Dr. J. H. Longenecker, Henry Schaum, A. Z. Ringwalt and Christian Widmyer, urticipate, was to be given at Fulton Hall. Keffer's full were appointed to select a room for the permanent m of the Club.

F. S. Pyfer, Esq., having heard that R. E. Monaghai Esq., and Maj. John Hodeson, editor of the Jeffersonian, of West Chester, were in the city, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon these gentlemen and request them to address the Club. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. F. S. Pyfer, H. C. Wentz and Dr. J. H Longenecker were appointed the committee. The commit-tee soon returned with Messrs. Monaghan and Hodgson, and these gentlemen ably and eloquently entertained the Club for about an hour. A vote of thanks was tendered them for their remarks

On motion adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next the 18th inst., at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. The meeting will be held in the large room on the third story of the Commercial College building, Centre Square, which has been engaged by the committee for the campaign. It is the most central and one of the finest rooms for meeting purposes in the city. The committee on the constitution and permanent organization will then report, and the Club will be addressed by Wilberforce Nevin, Esq., and others.

THE DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC CLUB meets at Ditlow's Hotel, East King street, every Saturday evening. Ion. BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS is the President. Religious .- Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Presiding Elder, will preach in the Duke Street M. E. Church on

Sabbath morning next, and at St. Paul's Church, South Queen street, in the evening. Correction .-- By the subjoined note, resaived from Eli Bowen, Esq., it will be seen that we were mistaken last week in supposing that that gentleman was the editor of the Bell and Everett paper just started in

this city. He will, however, contribute articles occasionally for its columns: Messes Sandeson: In noticing the publication of the Constitution newspaper which you say is "ably edited," you remark "we think we recognize in the editorial columns the pen of our old friend Eli Bowen, Esq., whom we heartily welcome back to the ranks of the fraternity." Lest my friends should suppose I had abandoned some business projects of moment, to which I have been devoting special attention for nearly a year past, you will please say that I have not as yet written a line for the Constitution or any other paper; but that as the Committee, having the publication in charge, have had little experience in such business, I propose to lend them my aid at such times in the future as my engagements will permit, but without identifying myself in any shape with its fortunes or affairs. Very truly yours,

ELI BOWEN. PEQUEA TOWNSHIP, August 9, 1860.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.—The Managers of this Society held a meeting on yesterday afternoon week, for the purpose of making arrangements for their next Annual Fair. After considerable discussion, upon the propriety of disponsing with holding a Fair this fall, the following resolutions

were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the enormous expense of hold
ing Fairs, and the fact that nearly all the Fairs heretofore
held in and about the City of Lancaster have resulted in a
loss to the Managers, this Society deems it inexpedient to
hold a Fair next fall, unless the citizens of Lancaster will
contribute towards the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a
competent person to call upon the citizens for contributions in aid of the Fair.

Resolved, That Messrs, Spener and Row, together with
the Secretary, be a committee to prepare the premium lists,
&c.. for a Fair, to commence on the 25th of September next,
provided the contributions of the citizens be sufficient, in
their opinion, to authorize the same.

THE READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD. -A neeting of the Directors of this road was held at Lichten-Since the last meeting some further progress has been made in disposing of stock to the road. It is now pretty certain that \$200,000 can be raised along the route. The sum required to be raised is \$300,000, making the amount the meeting—one of which was that a gentleman of Columbia would agree to take \$100,000 worth of stock, and to make the road at the Engineer's estimate. The other proposition was that a gentleman of New York had con ented to take \$200,000 worth of stock, and also to make the road at the Engineer's estimate. It is presumed that one of these propositions will be accepted.

CAMP MEETING .- A Camp Meeting, under he auspices of the Methodist Evangelists, will be held at Myerstown, Lebanon county, commencing Monday, the 20th inst., and continuing throughout the week. The Shurch of the United Brethren will also hold a Camp sleeting at the same place to commence on the 27th inst, Reinhold is prepared to accommodate all who stop at his place (by the way one of the best hotels on the line of the ebanon Valley Railroad) with the best the market will afford, and at reasonable charges. His house is nearest he Camp ground.

SPORTERS' FOURTH ANNUAL PIC NIC .- The Sourth Annual Pic Nic of the Sporters' Club, No. 1, takes lace at Muddy Springs on Thursday next. Our thanks re due the Managers for their customary invitation. The porters enjoy an enviable reputation for the manner in which their Balls and Pics are conducted. The sporting editor of The Intelligencer will endeavor to be present on this occasion, and we expect that he will "nothing extenu te or aught set down in malice," but give a faithful and lowing account of the pleasures in store for the particiants. Keffer's Orchestra will furnish the music

\$120 REWARD.—Read the advertisement in

RAIN! RAIN! .- On Sunday night and yesterday we had several fine showers in this region of coun-try, which will doubtless have an excellent effect on the growing crops of corn, potatoes, &c. CENSUS RETURNS .-- We have received the

ollowing additional Census returns since our last: DRUMORE TOWNSHIP .ce 1850 Valuation of real and personal estate.......\$

J. S. JORDAN, Deputy ULTON TOWNSHIP .-

"Dwellings...
Attended school within the year.
Persons over 20 years who cannot read and write
Married within the year.
Deceased """ LEACOCK TOWNSHIP. Died during the year

Pounds of Teb: Manor Township.—
Population of Township, 1860..... .3655 Increase since 1850....
Population of Millersville, 1860....
Increase since 1850...
Population of Washington Borough, 1860
Increase since 1850... Total population, 1860

Married during the year. Male persons over 70 years of agreemale persons over 70 years of agreemale persons over 70 years of

ORGANIZATION OF A BRECKINRIDGE, LANE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIO be could not accept the amendments with honor to himself and his party.

CARSON, PA., August 9, 1860.
The town is overflowing with politicians, attracted hith w by the meeting of the Democratio State Committee.
It least five hundred guests are located in the Mountain louss, over fifty having registered their names that House, over fifty having registered their names this morning. Among those present are General Foster, H. B.
Wright, John Cessna, and others.
The President, Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, will lay before the
Convention the replies of the Electors. They stand sixteen affirmative and nine negative, all but one of the latteer being friends of Mr. Douglas. One friend of Mr.
Breckinridge answered negatively, and one elector refused
to answer.

of new and the state of the Electoral ticket:
The following is the condition of the Electoral ticket:
The friends of Mr. Douglas, replying in the negative

The menus of art. Rougues, replying re:
Richard Vaux, Elector at large.
Fifth District, G. W. Jacoby.
Fifteenth District, George D. Jackson.
Eighteenth District, J. R. Crawford.
Twenty-Third District, William Book.
Twelfth District, B. S. Winchester.
Esventeenth District, J. B. Danner.
Twentieth District, J. B. Howell.
Twenty-Fifth District, Gaylord Church.
The friends of Mr. Breckinridge replyin
tive. are:

The friends of Mr. Breckinridge reply ive, are: George M. Keim, Elector at large. First District, Fred. A. Server. Second District, William C. Pattersor Trird District, Joseph Crockett. Fourth District, John G. Branner. Fourth District, John G. Brenner, Sixth District, Charles Kelly, Seventh District, D. P. James, Righth District, David Schall, Ninth District, Joel L. Lightner, Tenth District, S. S. Barber, Eleventh District, T. H. Walker,

Tenth District, D. S. Datoer.
Eleventh District, T. H. Walker.
Thirteenth District, Joseph Laubach.
Fourteenth District, Isaac Reckhow.
Sixteenth District, Isaac Reckhow.
Sixteenth District, John A. Ahl.
Twenty-First District, N. P. Fetterman.
Tw:nty-Fourth District, R. D. Hamlin.
H. N. Lee, the Elector for the Nineteenth District, a friend of Mr. Breckinridge, replied in the negative.
Samuel Marshall, of the Twenty-Second District, refused to respond to the inquiry of the State Committee.
Every effort is being made at conciliation. Among the propositions considered, is one to cancel the former action of the Committee, and to leave the electoral ticket stand, the Douglas voters to have their tickets printed with the names of their candidates at the head, and the Breckinridge voters to adopt the same course. Which ever ticket receives the most votes to receive the full electoral vote of the State.

the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Chapel building, President Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, in the Chair; H. B. Burnham, Secretary. Seventy-two members answered to the chair names.

B. Burnham, Secretary. Seventy-two members answered to their names.

President Welsh opened the meeting in a speech expressing gratification at seeing such a large attendance, showing the interest felt by the Committee in the present condition of the Democratic party. For himself, the action of that Committee had received his cordial approbation. His intention had been solely to promote the interests of the Democratic party, and he believed the action of the Committee had received the support of the masses throughout the State. He trusted that the deliberations of the Committee would be marked with calmness and moderation. He had received letters from every part of the State, approving of the course adopted by the Committee. For himself, he was in favor of conciliation, and hoped that the electoral ticket would remain as it was.—Mr. Welsh announced that two members of the Committee had resigned, and he had appointed Robert Anderson and Wm. C. Herron to supply the vacancies. A. C. Cetti had also resigned, and Alired Day had been appointed in his place.

Mr. Diffenbach, of Clinton, presented a resolution de-

place.

Mr. Diffenbach, of Clinton, presented a resolution de-claring that it behooves all good Democrats to stand by the late decision of the Committee.

Gen. Miller moved to amend by providing for calling a

iew Convention.
Mr. Isaac Leech moved an amendment to the amendment by providing for the reassembling of the Reading A vote was taken on this proposition, and it was negatived—yeas 12, nays 59.

Mr. V. L. Bradford said he would vote in favor of a new

Mr. V. L. Bradford said he would vote in layor of a new Convention.

President Weish said he was in favor of the Reading Electoral ticket, and would not vote for its being mutilated. [Great applause.]

Mr. Chase moved to amend by a declaration that the electors appointed at Reading are hereby released from all obligations, and requested to vote for the regular nominees of the Baltimore Covrention, Donglas and Johnson.

Mr. Hamilton claimed that this was out of order, having hear elegady acted on. Mr. Hamilton claimed that this was out of order, having been already acted on.
The President decided the amendment to be in order, but Mr. Chase withdrew it temporarily.
A Committee appointed to invite Gen. Foster, to be pres-ent reported that they had not been able to find him.
Alexander C. Fulton, of Armstrong county, moved to

Anexander O. Fillowin, or Armstrong county, moved to amend by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the State Committee on the 2d of July be rescinded, and that the following be substi-

Resolved, That the action of the State Committee on the 2d of July be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral tickets be headed with the name of Donglas or Breckinridge as Elector at large, and that, in the event of the success of said ticket, if the greater number of yotes shall have been cast for Donglas, than the vote of the State shall be cast for Donglas, and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge, then Breckinridge and Lane shall receive the electoral vote for President and Vice President, and the Chairman of the Committee be directed to require a pledge from the electors, and if any refuse, then his name shall be omitted.

Mr. Fulton said that he offered this as an olive branch, which would certainly be favored in the district he represented, though, so far as he was individually concerned, the former action of the Committee was acceptable, but it is impracticable. With the people since its adoption there has been only one sentiment in his district, and that was disapprobation, and it is the same throughout the State. Will you accept the olive branch, or are you determined to strangle the Democratic party? Give us the opportunity of expressing the houest opinion of our choice.

Mr. Salomon was surprised at the rapidity with which the business of the Committee was being rushed through. The action now under consideration was the most important that had ever come before a Democratic State Committee. He had letters from Alabama and Texas, asking anxiously what course this Committee. We must come again together. Why not join together now? If a configure the proper than the configuration of the committee was defined and the configuration of the configuratio anxiously what course this Committee would pursue.—
We do not expect always to be separated. We must come
again together. Why not join together now? He conceded that the second of July resolutions were impracticable, though he voted for them. The friends of Douglas
were opposed to siding to throw the election of President
into the House, and though it may be wrong, they
seem willing to incar the responsibility. He believed the
plan of Mr. Fulton to be the best under the circumstances:

seem willing to incur though it may be wrong, they seem willing to incur the responsibility. He believed the plan of Mr. Fulton to be the best under the circumstances; it will at least show the popular voice.

Mr. Bradford, of Philadelphia, said that his first position would be a straight-out Breckinridge ticket, but he would bow to expediency, and he therefore thought the resolu-tions of Mr. Fulton stould be adopted.
Mr. Fulton withdrew the latter portion of his resolution requiring pledges from the Electors.
Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, requested Mr. Fulton to accept a further provision declaring that if the candidate for whom the popular vote thus cast cannot be elected with the vote of Pennsylvania, then that vote shall be given to

for whom the popular vote thus cast cannot be elected with
the vote of Pennsylvania, then that vote shall be given to
the other candidate of the Democratic party if it will elect
him, and only after these tests shall the Electors yote according to their private opinions.

Mr. Burnham spoke in favor of the present proposition,
considering the former action impracticable.

Mr. Dieffenbach (Douglas) said that if the gentiemen
who voted against the late action of the Committee, say
they are willing to receive Mr. Fulton's compromise, he
would vote for it.

Mr. McDowell was willing to join hands in this proposition, if the friends of Mr. Douglas would meet him on it.
Gen. Wieler (a strong friend of Douglas) defined his position. He said that Mr. Fulton's proposition as originally
proposed was truly an olive branch, but the amendment
of Mr. Carrigan carries it too far.

Mr. Johnson, of Cambria, desired Mr. Carrigan to modify his amendment. He wanted to show that the people of
the mountains spurn Mr. Forney though they favor Mr.
Douglas, and that the Democratic party might yet be saved,
notwithstanding the ultraism of some.

Mr. Carrigan withdrew the latter part of the amendment
that only after the several tests named shall the Electors
cast their votes according to their individual preferences,
and modified it so as to read simply that the vote shall be
cast for the candidate who has the majority of the vote in
the State.

Mr. Carrigan then called for the previous question
amidst great confusion.

Mr. Welsh decided that Mr. Carrigan could not with-Mr. Carrigan then cames for the previous question amidst great confusion.

Mr. Welsh decided that Mr. Carrigan could not withdraw any part of the original resolution. Mr. Fulton, however, withdraw it, and Mr. Carrigan having withdrawn the motion for the previous question, the Committee took a recess for ten minutes to allow Messrs. Fulton, Carrigan

the amendments.

On reassembling, Mr. Stahle, of Adams, objected to changing the former action of the Committee, this resolution looking only to the same end—the casting of the vote of Pennsylvania for the Democratic candidate receiving the

st vote.

V. L. Bradford, of Philadelphia, said that he was nonest enough to confess that he believed the Brockin-idge platform the correct representation of Damocratic vinciples, and that Mr. Breckinridge was the real candi-late of the party, but he was satisfied that this feeling was out that of all the Democrats of this State, and that Mr. not that of all the Democrats of this State, and that Mr. Douglas has been largely sustained by true men. It seems therefore but just that we should change our action, and allow Democrats a freedom of choice. He strongly favored the compromise introduced by Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Welsh wished to be satisfied that this game would be played fairly if at all. He had letters from nine Electors declaring that they would only vote for Mr. Douglas; the same was the case with one who had decided to vote only for Mr. Breckinridgs. He could not see how the requirements of the present resolution would be more satisfactory to some of these gentlemen, who positively refused to piedge themselves.

lactory to some of these gentlemen, who positively refused to pledge themselves.

On motion, the letters of those Electors who refused to pledge themselves were read.

Mr. Bradford said that after hearing the letters of the Electors, he deemed it necessary for another amendment, requesting the Chairman of this Committee to obtain from the Electors their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action at a future meeting of this Committee.

Mr. Fulton said that such a proposition it was his original intention to include, but at the request of some of the friends of Mr. Brackinridge he had not offered it, and could not now accept the amendment.

and proposition.

Gen. Davis made a strong speech. He spoke of the inequality of this Committee, which he said was unfairly constituted. Fifty-four out of the ninety-six members came from six districts. It was ruled by the seceders.—[Hisses.] It did not represent the people fairly. Mr. Monaghan arose to express his regret that the splrit of reconciliation seemed to be wanting. It had made his heart rejoice when he saw the strongest representatives of the Breckinridge and Douglas wings assenting to Mr. Fulton's compromise. He intended to stand by the 2d of July compromise unless the ultraists showed the true spirit of conciliation. He would vote for Mr. Fulton's compromise if the proper feeling was shown. the proper feeling was shown.

Mr. Krieter, of Harrisburg, wanted Mr. Monaghan to reface his remarks with those he used on the 2d of July, when he stood up and declared, with his finger pointing beaven, that Dunglas was the regular nominee. [Laugher.] He then made a strong Donglas speech.

Mr. Leech, of Pilliadelphis, moved to restrong the first

on.] hir. Bansom, of Fulton county, said that it seemed im ossible that this compromise could be made now. It rould be better to defer it till after the October election.—
I now pressed, however, he would vote for it.
The motion to postpone was negatived—yeas 22, nays 46—blessrs. Weish and Bradford being among the negatives. —Messre. Weish and Bradford being among the negatives.

Mr. Weish said he had listened with gratification to the
manifestations of a spirit of compromise when the clive
branch was offered by Mr. Fuiton. He had hoped that
the friends of Bouglas would support it, but he found that
they had indignantly refused it, and now, he would declare that even if he stood alone he would vote for the
reading Electoral ticket pure and not mutilated. [Cheers.]
He would vote for it because many of the Douglas men had
spurned all efforts of conciliation. He was for the Union,
and willing to vote even for those who refused to pledge
themselves.

Mr. Bradford announced that Mr. Fulton had accepted his amendment, requiring a pledge from the Electors to the requirements of the resolution.

Mr. Chase moved, as an amendment, that the Electors be requested to vote in the College, in the event of their election, for such candidates as they may consider due to he principles of the party.

Mr. Fulton refused to accept the amendment,

Mr. Fulton refused to accept the amendment.

Mr. Getz, of Reading, said that some of the Donglas men
here were not truly representing their wing of the party.
The true and sincere friends of Donglas were in favor of
the compromise. He was a Breckinridge man, but would
meet them on terms of conciliation, and would go as far
as they go, and he believed that the Berks county friends
of Donglas and Breckinridge would sustain the action of
this Committee—if conciliatory on both sides.

Mr. Reilly, of Schuylaill county, called the previous
question amid much excitement, but General Miller wishing to make a speech, he withdrew it.

Gen. Miller said that the gentleman from Berks had ining to make a speech, he withdrew it.

Gen. Miller said that the gentleman from Berks had indulged in invectives with very little grace. He (Miller) had declared his position. The olive branch was really one until it was mutilated. The friends of Douglas wish nothing better than to throw their nominee to the choice of the people. The measure of Mr. Fulton might have been adopted. He wished to God it had been adopted, but it had been mutilated. The resolution as it now stands had not to be read closely before it could be seen that many would be dissatisfied. He hoped that the original proposition would again some before the Committee, but

and his party.

Mr. McDowel moved that when the Committee adjourn, t adjourn to meet at Altoona, at 10 o'clock to-morrow norning. Not agreed to.

Messrs. Fulton and Salomon renewed the call for the previous question.

The first portion of the proposition in relation to heading the electoral ticket down to the word "Lane," was agreed to—yeas 49, pays 22. The second part providing for casting the electoral vote for the candidate who has the

for easting the electional vote for the candidate who has the chance of an election, was agreed to—yeas 40, mays 24.—The third portion, being Mr. Bradford's amendment, requiring a pledge from the Electors, was agreed to vice coc. The resolution as finally adopted is as follows:

Exolution 4. The Democratic Electoral ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as an Elector at large, and in the event of the successful said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President, claiming to be a Democrat; then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for the other candidates. If it will not elect either of the Democratas who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the vote the candidate who has the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the vote of the states. Democrate who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the Democratic candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State, and the Chairman of this Committee be requested to obtain from the Electors their several and distinct pledges of acquisesence in the foregoing resolutian, and report the result of this action at a future meeting of the Committee. On motion of Messrs. Leech and Johnson, it was Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee be authorized to publish an address to the Democracy of the State at as early a day as practicable.

On motion of Messrs. Kreiter and Davis, the proceedings of the Committee were ordered to be published in the Democratic papers of the State.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

WM, H, WELSH, Chairman H. B. BURNHAM, C. W. CABRIGAN, WM. H. MILLER, F. M. HUTCHINSON, H. R. LINDERMAN, J. LAWRENCE GETZ,

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Altoona, was held in the evening, on the arrival of the train from Cresson. Speeches were made by Messrs. Welsh Maynard, Myers and Carrigan, and resolutions

For The Intelligencer.

MESSES. EDITORS: The "Inquirer's" correspondent, "West Earl," charges the Breckinridge Club with being disunionists. The writer hereof has the honor of being a member, and at the same time considers himself a "sound" member. member, and at the same time considers himself a "sound" Union Democrat. We will vote the State Electoral ticket with the understanding that this ticket is tog for Douglas if it will make him President, and for Breckinridge if it will elect him. We would prefer to sink a score of men, in order to save the party, and defeat the Abolitionists; and if the friends of Mr. Douglas do not perceive the absolute necessity of such unity of purpose and action, now. we fear they will see it when too late. We say not a word against Mr. Douglas, but we do claim the same right of choice which we so heartily second to his friends, and we believe Mr. Breckinridge to be perfectly "sound." Our motto is "The Constitution and the Equality of the States."

BRECKINRIDGE.

For the Intelligencer.

GREAT MASS MESTING IN BROWNSTOWN!—TREMENDOUS
OUTFOURING OF RAIL SPLITTERS!!—TREBILE EXCITEMEN!!!
—According to programme, on Saturday last, August 4th, the quiet village of Brownstown was in a great bustle.—From early more till late at night active preparations had previously been made for a meeting of Woolly Head Rail-splitters, or Black Republicans, or whatever else you may call that motley crow who assembled at the public house of Levi 6. Kemper. About noon the village was crawded. There could not have been less than 40 persons present, involuding the Band which numbered 10 or 15, and 8 or 10 boys! There were 8 or 10 in this vast crowd who are fat office hunters. The meeting was addressed by Jacob Myers and 0. J. Dickey, Esga, of your city, with one or two other haranguers. Mr. Dickey held forth at a terrible rate. He did some hard mauling, and made the splinters fit, but in November next we intend to make the rails, maul. wedges and all fly. A rail splitter for the Presidency does not take well with the honest perion of the prepils. The meeting adjourned at an early hour with three cheers for the presidency adjourned at an early hour with three cheers.

LINCOLN'S RECORD.

HIS RECORD Proves that while the nominee of the Republican party for President, Abraham Lincoln, was a member of Congress, the Wilmot Pro viso controversy was in progress, and that he was active, in connection with William H. Seward, Joshua R. Giddings, and other prominent abolition members of Congress, in keeping up the slavery agitation. He voted for the Proviso FORTY TWO TIMES.

HIS RECORD Also proves that while a member of Congress he opposed the Mexican War, declaring it "unconstitutional and wrong," and voted against the bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to our brave and gallant volunteers.

Also proves that during the Illinois Senatorial campaign, in a speech at Chicago, on the 10th of July, 1858, he said-"I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any abolitionist. I have been an old line Whig. I have always hated it, and I always believed t in course of ultimate extinction. were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the ored Scott decision, I should vote that it should.

HIS RECORD Also proves that in a speech at Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7, 1858, he said-"I believe that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution

HIS RECORD Also proves that in a speech at Quincy, Ill., 13th Oct., 1858, he said—"the Republican party think it (slavery) wrong—we think it is moral, a social, and a political wrong. think it is a wrong not confining itself merely to the persons or the States where it exists, out that it is a wrong in its tendency, to say the least, that extends itself to the existence of the whole nation. Because we think it wrong, we propose a course of policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong, in so far as we can prevent its growing any larger; and so deal with it that in the run of time there may be some

HIS RECORD Also proves that in a speech at Springfield, Ill., on the 17th of June, 1858, he declared— 'A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new-North as well as South." And there are numerous

promise of an end of it."

WITNESSES IN THIS CITY. Republicans as well as Democrats, who heard him in a speech delivered in front of the Court House in this city, admit and defend the position assumed in the above extract, claim to be the AUTHOR OF THE "IRREPRES-SIBLE CONFLICT" DOCTRINE, and virtually charging Wm. H. Seward with appropriating it. Brief as is his record, we imagine that it

will take much "whitewashing" by his would be conservative followers, like Mr. Corwin, to prove to the satisfaction of the people that Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee for President, is a national, conservative man, and worthy to fill the highest office in the American Republic.—Dayton (O.) Empire. NEW OBJECTION TO MR. BRECKINRIDGE,-Mr. Breckinridge is charged by the conspira-

tors with having opposed Mr. Cass's election in 1848. The charge is false; and has been He is charged with having favored Know

Nothingism in 1855. It is false. He de-The charge is made by those who are plotting the overthrow of the government. It is false. He is now charged with being a poor man ! It is said he never owned a slave !-that he is not a slaveholder!--that he is compelled to employ white servant girls !- that he employs

This may all be true. Mr. Breckin-

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ridge is not, we believe, a wealthy man. Is that a valid objection, freemen of Kentucky?

By an advertisement in to days Intelligen. CER, it will be seen that the State Agricultural Society are making active preparations for their coming annual exhibition on the Wyoming battle grounds. In addition to the present buildings, they invite proposals for the erection of such other saloons, &c., as will, beyond doubt, accommodate the vast concourse Mr. Welsh spoke earnestly, and Mr. McCay gave three of people from all parts of this and adjoining steers for Mr. Welsh's speech. States who will be in attendance. It is now conceded, we believe, on all hands, that the State Society acted wisely in their selection of the site for this year's fair. The historic interest that clusters round the very spot on which the exhibition will be held-the unrivalled beauty and attractiveness of the valley-the productive wealth that lines the whole course of the Susquehanna-its accessibility by railroad, and the desire on the part of almost everybody to visit this region, will form at once a combination of attractions that will fill the fair grounds throughout the whole exhibition.

> Gen. Cass has returned to Washington from his visit to Michigan, and resumed his duties as Secretary of State. The old patriot is in fine health and spirits.