THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. TERMS-\$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON. EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Montrose, July 12th, 1860

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR GOVERNOR

## HENRY D. FOSTEI Of Westmoreland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. RICHARD VAUX, GEO, M. KEIM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. Fred- A. Server, 14. Isaac Reckhow 2. W. C. Patterson, 15. Géo. D. Jackson 16. J. A. Ahl, 17. J. B. Danner, 3. Jos. Crockett, 4. J. G. Brenner, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford

6. Charles Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee. 7. O. P. James, 20. J. B. Howell, 8. David Schall, 21. N.P. Fetterman 22. Samuel Marshall, 9. J. L. Lightner, 23. William Book 11. T. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church,

## THE PLATFORMS.

12. Joseph Lanbach,

We publish below the resolutions adopted by the respective Conventions which nominated Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas, and the resolutions (relating to slavery) adopted by the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, which are re-affirmed by equal right to settle with their property both the above Conventions. . If our rea- in the territory, without their rights, eithders can discover any material difference er of person or property, being destroyed ders can discover any material difference of injured by Congressional or Territori. in itself, handsomely printed, and sold at in these platforms upon the question of al legislation.

1. That it is the duty of the Federal and 2 of the "Dime Novels" are on our too slight to have caused a division in the protect, when necessary, the rights of perparty, and the running of two candidates. It must be that the main cause of dissension in the National Convention is traceable to less important causes than a difference of principles—to intense sectional prejudices. and likes or dislikes of certain candidates. If this be the case, the Democratic masses were not fairly represented at Charlesion, and those time-honored Democratic principles that have made it what it is .-resolutions of the respective Conventions, and see if there is any real cause for the present state of things. The Democratic State Central Committee, as will be seen in another column, have recommended that only one electoral ticket be voted for, which, if successful, (and it probably will Ke if the proposition is fairly carried out,) the vote of the State would be given in the Electoral College to the candidate (Breckinridge or Douglas) having the a highest vote. This is the best mode left to us of again whipping the rotten and contemptible abolitionists, who are now more than ever clamorous for Lincoln and dissolution of the Union. -The defeat of this Lincoln conspiracy against the Union

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Democratic Na tional Convention at Cincinnati in 1856: Resolved, That we resterate, with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slave rv, and concerning the reserved rights of

fice should be made to that end.

the states:
1. That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the sever- ed as a platform of principles by the Demal States, and that such States are the sole ocratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the and proper judges of everything apper- year 1856, believing that Democratic taining to their own affairs not prohibited principles are unchangeable in their naby the Constitution; that all efforts of the ture when applied to the same subject abolitionists or others, made to interfere matters. with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calcula- United States to, afford ample and comted to lead to the most alarming and dan. plete protection to all its citizens, whether gerous consequences; and that all such at home or abroad, and whether native or efforts have an inevitable tendency to di- foreign born. minish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the age in a military, commercial and posthe Union, and ought not to be counten- tal point of view, is speedy communicaanced by any friend of our political instition between the Atlantic and Pacific

ers and was intended to embrace the ment as will insure the construction of a whole subject of slavery agitation in Con- railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest gress; and therefore the Democratic par- practicable period. ty of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on faithful execution of the acts known as the such terms as shall be honorable to our Compromise Measures, settled by the Conselves and just to Spain.

gress of 1850, the "Act for reclaiming full Resolved, That the enactments of State which act being designed to carry out and not with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its effi-

3. That the Democratic party will rethe attempt may be made,

in 1799; that it adopts those principles as ery branch of the General Government. constituting one of the main foundations

and South to the Constitution and the Un-

termined conservation of the Union-not eight volumes.

interference by Congress with Slavery in

2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Conventions - ratified by the people in he election of 1852, and rightly applied o the organization of Territories in 1854. 3. That by the uniform application of the Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and to the admission of all the States will be preserved intact the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity that may be constituted or annexed, with

republican form of government. Resolved, That we recognize the right f the people of all the territories, includ ng Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the ustifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admit ted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other states.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by

the Democratic party at Cincinnati is affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions: 1. That the government of a territor organized by an act of Congress is provis ional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the U. States have an

than we. At all events, the difference is Government, in all its departments, to sons and property in the territories, and

extends. ry having an adequate population, form a the "Dime Books" for sale, Call and Though, dead, the lamented one still lives State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated y admission into Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and a state thus organized ought ton and Baltimore. The popular heart of to be admitted into the Federal Union, the nation beats strong as ever for the Un- whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Is But this aside, we ask our Democratic land of Cuba, on such terms as shall be friends in this county to carefully scan the honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practical moment.

Resolved. That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, are hostile in character to, and subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect. Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognizes it as an imperative duty of this Government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights,

Whereas. One of the greatest necessific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it Independent Republican Journal) gives Resolved, That the National Democrat fair idea of what both of the meetings ic party do hereby pledge themselves to were: should be the paramount object with evel the passage of some bill, to the extent of ry Democrat, and every reasonable sacri- the Constitutional authority of Congress, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Occan at the earliest practicable moment.

> RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Baltimore Con vention that nominated Douglas and John-

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declar-

Resolved, That it is the duty of the

Resolved, That one of the necessities of States, and the Democratic party pledge 2. That the foregoing-proposition cov- such constitutional power of the Govern-

Resolved, That the Democratic party

gitives from service or labor" included. Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of Eugitive Slave law are hostile in express provision of the Constitution, can character and subversive to the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the sist all attempts at renewing, in Congress measure of restriction, whatever it may or out of it, the agitation of the slavery be, imposed by the Federal Constitution question, under whatever shape or color on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic re-4. That the Democratic party will faith- lations, as the same has been or shall herefully abide by and uphold the principles after be finally determined by the Sulaid down in the Kentucky and Virginia preme Court of the United States, should resolutions of 1798, and on the report of be respected by all good citizens, and en-Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature forced with promptness and fidelity by ev-

of its political creed, and is resolved to CHARLES DICKERS WORKS.—The well carry them out in their obvious meaning known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, the issue on which a sectional party, sub- issued the eleventh volume of their remar- resources, gifted with a voice combining sisting exclusively on slavery agitation, kably cheap edition of these unapproacha- flexibility, melody and volume; then, now relies to test the fidelity of the North ble works of fiction, containing the continuation of Dombey & Son. It is called 1. Resolved, That, claiming fellowship "Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Mil- While he'lived, it is known how frequent-

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has for some State and Territory or in the District of time been considered a matter of doubt, even among legal gentlemen, whether farmers can be taxed upon occupa-Democratic and Whig parties, in Nation. tion either for State, County for School purposes. Judge Smyser recently delivium his honor held that a farmer was not liaslavery, as they may elect, the equal rights and in regard to the last, the various acts of legislation bearing at all upon the subject will admit no other interpretation. utmost capacity of embracing, in peace many townships farmers have been paying and harmony every future American state the usual occupation tax of one dollar annually for school purposes, for years.

ALL RIGHT. The proposition to run but one electoral ticket in this State meets with general approbation by all reasonable majority of the actual residents, and Democrats. Such creatures as John W. whenever the number of their inhabitants Forney, who disgraces Douglas with his suggestion of his friend, Prof. Calkins, of support, oppose the movement, of course, or any other that looks to the defeat-of black republicanism. In New Jersey, to disappointment. He grew worse soon New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and after reaching the metropolis, and returned home completely prostrated. His case vention that nominated Breckinridge and ic candidates has large numbers of friends, the proposition to unite upon one electoral ticket will be sternly insisted on by the

BEADLE'S DIME BOOKS.—Messrs. Irwin P. Beadle & Co., 141 William street, New York, have commenced a new enterprise who, by their sorrow, evinced the meas-Each book contains 128 pages, complete Our friend is gone, to return to us no in itself, handsomely printed, and sold at more: That once eloquent voice is now table, each containing a popular tale that the fire of an intrepid soul; that manly readily sells in other forms for 25 cents. brow, are now mouldering back to their wherever else its constitutional authority | The enterprise deserves, and we doubt not | original dust! Trulywill receive, complete success. Mr. A. N. 3. That when the settlers in a Territo- Bullard, at the Montrose Bookstore, keeps look at them.

> meet only bienially, as well as others, to is a public calamity; and while we bring understanding, viz: That if said electoral district their several States. The new apour heart offerings to his sepulcher, while ticket should be elected by the people, portionment will not go into effect until accordance of his character plants and it should appear, on ascertaining the the 38th Congress, the first session of especially our youth, profit by his exam-

ery dim and faint.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The friends of Douglas and Johnso held a ratification meeting in Philadelphia whether at home or in foreign lands to on Saturday night, June 30th, and the the same extent as its native born citizens. friends of Breckenridge and Lane held one n Monday night, July 2d. Both seen ties of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Paci- Philadelphia Inquirer, of Tuesday, (an

for the construction of a Pacific Railroad and successful demonstration. Between ment. it and the Douglas meeting on Saturday much to the advantage of the Breckenridge meeting in every particular. Althoughthere were three stands at the Douglas assemblage, and but one last night, a praticed eve could easily determine that the single Breckenridge meeting was much larger than the three others combined. There was another point upon which the

contest was still more marked. The Douglas meeting was largely composed of "the boys," and was excited and inclined to be demonstrative in its show of enthusiasm, while the Breckenridge meeting was made up almost exclusively of quiet, orderly and attentive listeners, who indulg ed in applause only when the speakers made "palpable hits," and then the outburst was genuine and not stimulated. If the relative strength of the two branches of the Democratic party, our preconceived opinions on the subject have been wrong, for the Breckenridge party is much strong-

er than we supposed.

An attempt was made by an organized band of rowdies to interrupt the speakers at the outset of the Breckenridge meet ing, but it was suppressed by the prompt and effective intervention of the police

OBITUARY. Died, in Brooklyn, Pa., June 30th, 1860, B. F. Tewksbury, Co. Sup't of Susq'a Co.,

aged 27 years. He leaves a wife and two friends, to mourn his death.

than a passing notice. In early youth, he

discovered a thirst for knowledge, and a facility in its acquisition, truly surprising. He read with avidity whatever came under his notice, and what he read he retained. His memory was not only retentive but capacious. Although he possessed a well-balanced mind, a ready command of facts and details; large language; a vigorous and chaste imagination; keen perception; an acute and discriminating judgment; and prominent self-esteem, formed the distinguishing characteristics of his mental constitution. He was emphatically the architect of his own fortunes, consequently energetic and perse-vering. As an orator and a debater, he dignified, and graceful, yet capable of vehemence and fire, he seemed well calculated to interest, to control, to charm.

ment as his successor. How well he performed the requirements of that respon ble trust, is seen in the fact that twice has be been triumphantly elected to the highest office whose incumbent is by ourschool law made elective. His recent imous call to the county superinered an opinion on this question, in which tendency, was an honor alike merited and complimentary, -was, in fact, the highest encomium an intelligent constituency ble to an occupation tax, whether it be for could have bestowed upon him as: the re-

State, County or School purposes; that ward of appreciated services in behalf of of new States, with or without domestic from the first two he is especially exempt, the educational interests of our county. The activity he displayed in the past, in support of our common school system, made him one of its fit champions, and foreshadowed for him a useful and brilliant and expansion of this Union insured to its. The decision is an important one, as in future, While he lived, his devotion to hand of disease, too potent to be resisted, forced him therefrom

> New York, he went to that city, hoping to receive benefit from a medical establishment there; but in this he was doomed close: With Christian resignation and composure, he awaited the approach of Democratic masses, and we doubt not will death, and when, at length, he came, sunk be faithfully carried out.
>
> John H. Ziegler, and Chairman Win. H. welsh. ele. His remains, interred according to the usages of the I. O. O. F., of which he was an honored member, was followed to the grave by a large concourse of persons, in the publication of "Dime Books." ure of their affection for the departed. hushed in the stillness of the tomb; that once expressive and benevolent face; those lustrous orbs, once beaming with love and

> > "Few years but yield us proofs of death's ambition To cull his victims from the fairest fold, And sheath his shafts in all the pride of life."

"in that city without a cloud"--lives

which commences the 4th of March, 1863. nle. Let us imitate his virtues, and like him be instrumental in doing good; so ter for his having lived in it." S. W. T.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.

A call being extended to the teachers order by R. Cushman, who nominated B. M. Stone as Chairman. B. M. Stone in taking the chair stated

that as Providence in His widom has taken under whose labors the cause of comon school education has prospered; one that as fitted the teacher, fo The Breckenridge meeting last night justice that we do honor to the memory n Independence Square was a very large of B. F. Tewksbury by erecting a monu-

Moved and carried that a committee of night there was a broad contrast, very three be appointed on arrangements.

much to the advantage of the Breckenridge Moved and carried that B. M. Stone act as one of the members of said committee with power to appoint the others.

B. M. Stone then appointed R. Cushman and Wesley Faurot to act as members of the committee. Moved and carried that we adjourn.

The committee on arrangements make the following report: 1st. That a convention of teachers and friends of education meet at Montree Saturday, August 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m. 2d. That a committee be appointed to Johnston, the Committee adjourned to meet at Cresson at the call of the Comdonations in each town, for the erection

of the monument, and report the same to the convention, August 25th. 3d. Persons that are appointed on this these two meetings are fair indications of committee may appoint others to help them solicit money."

COMMITTEE. H. P. Kimball, E. B. Beardslee, Wm. White, George Tewksbury, Mary E. Bushnell, Emeline Williams, Miss Glidden, Charles Chamberlin, A. Gurnsey, Ada Tyler, E. A. Weston, E. W. Smith, Lizza Baker, S. S. Tyler, Mary E. Fesenden, Ellen Park, Eliza Casserly, Samantha A. Carpenter, Celia Abel, Mary M. Lyon, S. P. Hine, Wilston Oakley, R. Cushman, Fred. Bryant, Miss V. M. Chatfield, S. W. Tewksbury, Martha Sylvius, Levi Birchard, M. J. Corse, Ellen Mowry, Louisa A. Jane, B. F. TEWKSBURY, Co. Sup't of Susq'a Co., aged 27 years: He leaves a wife and two children, also a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his death.

The career of the deceased deserves more than a passing notice. In early youth, he there way, Ann E. Bush, S. F. Lane.

We hope that all teachers in the county

will contribute to the cause, and by the help of their friends we shall be able to report a good sum from each township. Yours with respect.

B. M. STONE, R. CUSHMAN, Committee. W. FAUROT,

Montrose, June 9th, 1860. HOW LINCOLN THANKED OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

House to Gen. Taylor, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their galstone was found existing in inexhaustible the hour arrived for the last act in the The President of the United States, lant conduct at Buena Vista, Palo Alto, quantities, and obtainable at very little drama to take place the crowd was so Gen. Whitney said: And that we may more distinctly meet 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have occupied an envisible position. Fertile in &c. What said Mr Lincoln? He voted cost, which made gas as well and as freely large that it was with great difficulty they Every President, from the period of the street, Philadelphia, have occupied an envisible position. Fertile in &c. What said Mr Lincoln? He voted cost, which made gas as well and as freely large that it was with great difficulty they Every President, from the period of the present, as the best coal; which yielded fifty per were kept back. At 12 o'clock the prison Washington to the present, has had him ing the war to have been unnecessarily and cent. of pure saltpetre; and which then door was thrown open, and those who maligners, vilifiers and detractors, and he unconstitutionally begun by the President! was as good lime as could be had any had passes were allowed to enter. The was confident that four years would not hour of one o'clock having arrived. Sheriff pass before every candid man in the countries of that amendment was to de where. clare that Gen. Taylor and every one of his brave comrades who participated in those glorious battles, were cold-blooded murderers and that those who fell in the sulting in a confirmation of the discovery, himself for the execution of the sentence. 1. Resolved, Tax, claiming fellowship
with and desiring the co-operation of all
who regard the preservation or the Limit
under the Constitution as a paramount, is
see, and repudiating all sectional parties
and platforms concerning domestic slave
ry which seek to embroit the States, said the way Lincold thanked Old. Rough and
to incide o trace of the section of the country can repose in the desired that the
work of the way Lincold thanked Old. Rough and
to incide o trace of the section of the country can repose in its decopyration of the section of the states of the section of the section of the country can
present the manifestant of the fermion of the discovery,
the section of the section of the section of the country can
present the section of the section of

DEMOCRATIC UNION!

Committee of Pennsylvania was held at the Merchants Hotel, in Philadelphia on Monday July 2d, at 5 o'clock when the ollowing gentlemen answered the call,

Benjamin H. Brewster, Ruben F. Brown, J. Woods Brown, H. B. Burnham, Charles W. Carrigan, A. C. Cetti, John R. Chad-wick, Edward D. Clery, James C. Clark, fiture. While he lived, his devotion to the cause was signal, and productive of John W. Clark, John Cummings, John important results. But his labors were too Davis, Henry L. Dieffenbach, C. M. Donoswere; gradually they exhausted, the vital torces of life and yet, with an heroic fortitude, and forgetfulness of self worthy of E. Greisemer, H.A. Guernsey, John Hamadmiration, he kept the field until the ilton, Jr., J. H. Hobart, Charles H. Hunter, F. M. Hutchinson, George W. Irwin, Robert L. Johnson, J. Monroe Kreiber, Isaac Leech, H. R. Liderman, George About two weeks before he died, at the Link, Wm. Morgan, F. P. Magee, Charles D. Manly, Robert McCay, Thomas C. Mc-Dowell, John . P. McFadden, Peter Mc Intyre, B. F. Meyers, O. H. Myers, Howard L. Millard, Wm. H. Miller, E. C. Mitchel, Robert E. Monaghan, H. H. ed home completely prostrated. His case Muhlenberg, Samuel Parker, Joseph W. Parker, R. Bruce : Petrikin, Krederick S. dent that his earthly career was near its close: With Christian resignation and J. B. Sanson, Henry J. Stable, Joseph M. Thompson, Wm. C. Ward, Nelson Weiser,

After considerable discussion, the fol lowing resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 to 15, viz:

Profoundly impressed with the importince of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Domocratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in 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 lives in the hearts of his kindred and with a view to a perfect unity against the The apportionment under the census now being taken, will be reported at the next session of Congress, in order to afford ample time to the Legislatures that the loss of such a man as the deceased March, 1860, on the following basis and most only bignights as well as the next session of Congress, in order to the Legislatures that the loss of such a man as the deceased March, 1860, on the following basis and most only bignights as well as the sum of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the sum of a well common enemy, we recommend to the period of a well common enemy, we recommend to the sum of a well common enemy. result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and A comet can now, be seen every that when it shall be ours "to take our President and Vice President over Messrs." HENRY V. Johnson, it would elect them clear evening in the North; it is however place in the silent halls of death," it may Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors be truly said of us each, as of the subject | shall be under obligation so to cast said of this feeble sketch, "The world is bet vote; if on the other hand it should appear that said vote would not elect Mesers. Douglas and Johnson, but, would elect JOHN C. BRCINRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE President and Vice President over Messrs present on Monday July 2d, 1860, they be cast for them; and in case the united be cast for them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be the from our midst one whom we loved, one best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of they will not touch an "em" unless they of all Demograts, however they may differ have the money in hand to meet the or policy, to unite against a common ene-

my, 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 each of said. Electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Kreiber, of Dauphin, a resolution was adopted that thirteen members of the Committee shall constitute

On motion of Messrs. Petrikin and

mittee. WM. H. WELSH, Chairman. C. W. CARRIGAN, Secretary. F. M. Hutchinson,

GREAT DISCOVERY AT CHICAGO

for indications of oil, are as follows:

purpose of endeavoring to extract oil from preserved good order during the day.
it. The experiment, so far as the end in At nine o'clock Harden expressed a deview was concerned, was a failure—but in sire to visit the scaffold, which was grantand placed in a retort, which was then the gallows. After which, he was conduc-subjected to the action of the heat. A ted back to his cell. vapor was seen to issue from the neck of the retort, and on a match being applied the Rev. Messrs. Day and Kirk, visited his it ignited and burned brilliantly for half cell, where they remained for an hour, duan hour. It gave a light fully equal to ring which time they engaged in prayer "Here, indeed, was a discovery! A late and will soon be out of misery."

1856, he was honored with an appoint of the nation! New-Haven Register. to forty or fifty dollars a cord."

REPUBLICAN TRIBULATION. The Republicans are in a quandary. In tial contortion of the muscles was percep-MERTING OF THE DEMOCRATIC point of fact they are in forrow and in tible, and at twenty minutes of two there was a slight pulsation. At fifteen minutes of two clock he was a slight pulsation. At fifteen minutes of two clock he was perceptive and in the spirit and in the fieth. The printing of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania was held at them great trouble. The public have not them great trouble. The public have not was lowered down and placed in a black the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia on forgotten the exciting scenes preceding walnut coffin, and delivered over to Mr. F. the organization of Congress. The electrose, who conveyed the same to Harden's tion of a Speaker, the choice of a Clerk, parents. Harden, it is said, made a full and the selection of a Printer, evolved a confession to his father yesterday after-Vincent L. Bradford, Hugh Barr, W. H. Benjamin H. B. Bratton, Benjamin H. B. Bratton, Great feature and a confession to his father yesterday after-noon. His remains will be interred on Sunday. can hands was the grand aim of the majority. How this man went up and that

man went down, it is not necessary to repeat. Tom Ford, of Ohio, the candidate of Giddings, won the spoils and wide was the exultation thereat. For the had a splendid thing of it." This was confessed. Meanwhile Covode and Forney were reparing their one-sided thunder on this very subject. The "Printing Corruptions" were the objects at which they were to level their batteries. The House agreed with them heartily, and Covode and Forney, by ex parte testimony, were enabled to discover "a mare's nest?" It is unnecessary to go over the incidents; let it suffice to say that a government printing office was decided upon and promptly en-dorsed by the Senate; and thereby hangs tale. The promptitude with which the enate concurred in the bill originated by

the Republicans, weakened the noise and confusion worse confounded which the latter hoped to create by their revela-tions. And they were in a quandary.— They had the printing of the House, but their Covode inquisition, but the action of the Senate in a great degree destroyed its force.

At last, another plan was hit upon They would reduce the price of the printing. It was a grand panacea, and it would work like a charm. Certainly the Senate, having the printing of that body in Democratic hands, would never agree to anything of the kind. The republicans would, therefore, have the credit of endeavoring to work wonders, in which they would b defeated by the Democratic majority in the other branch of Congress. The plans were put in force just on the eve of the djournment of the House. A bill reduand debate, the small bill was concurred in by the Senate. Mr. Buchanan promptly gave it his approval, and here the attempt to raise a storm again failed. \* The cream of all is to follow.

. Prior to all this, one hundred thousand copies of the Covode Report had been ordered to be printed. Fifty thousand copies of Haskin's electioneering document of other clever jobs were directed to be done by the Republicans, not forgetting such choice efforts as those of Lovejoy and others against the peace and perpetuity of the Union. Indeed, there was a great deal of of work, of one sort or other, to be done; but Tom Ford and his spoilsmen of the Lobby hesitated to undertake any of it at the reduced prices. There was, to use the vernacular, "a dead lock." To help the matter along, the Chief Auditor of the Treasury decided that the bill applied to all the work done for the present Congress, and the law expressly declares the position of the Auditor to be right. There is accordingly a great fuss and flurry over the matter. The leading Republicans declare that the work must be done; and the printing jobbers aver that prices agreed upon at the outset, and for which they paid handsome premiums. In truth they are equite indignant over the treatment they have received, and do not demand that they should be made whole. The fight is truly a nice one as it stands, and it developes but too clearly the hollowness of Republican professions of economy. The bill was passed with the expectation of a Democratic non-concurrence or veto. It was cordially endorsed by the President and Senate, and the Republicans were thus headed off. Now the question arises: Will the House documents be printed, and if so, how are the printers to get "even?" They are in great tribulation, and the Republican members are no less sorrowful over the prospect .- Penn-

xylvanion. EXECUTION OF HARDEN. BELVIDERE, N. J., July 6.-Jacob S. Harden was executed this afternoon, at twenty five minutes of two o'clock, in the jail yard, in Belvidere, for the murder of The Chicago Democrat chronicles an im-portant discovery which has recently been March, 1859, in the village of Anderson, made in that vicinity. It says a large township of Mansfield, Warren county, quantity of prairie stone near the western N. J., by administering poison. During suburbs of that city, has been found to the forenoon, one continued stream of yield immense quantities of gas and salt-petre. The particulars of the discovery, which was brought about while searching front of the jail. The outbuilding nearthe jail yard was orowded with human be- from Miss Patterson. In 1852 he was "A small bit of this stone, a piece perhaps four inches square, was taken by Mr. Wm. Cumberland, a well-known chemist of this city, a day or two since, for the but were driven off by the military, who

the progress of it other discoveries were ed. He stood for nearly five minutes upmade of startling importance and great on the trap door, perfectly calm and cominterest. The stope had been broken up posed, and made a close examination of

the same volume of coal-gas, and emitted and singing. He was then visited by his no odor of any kind. The burned stone counsel, Messrs. Shipman and Depue, who was then analyzed, and found to contain bid him a good bye. To the medical gen-When Mr. Lincoln was in Congress, a fifty per cent, of saltpetre, which being re-resolution of thanks was moved in the moved, the residue was excellent lime! the time "I have suffered enough of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in

neck. After hanging one minute, a par-

HOW CONGRESS ELECTS PRESI-DENT AND V. PRESIDENT. The House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of Vice President, nor the Senate with the election of a President.

If no President be chosen by the elec-

tors, the House of Representatives may choose the President, their choice being restricted to the persons having the high est numbers.

If no Vice President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the two highest on the

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President, whether elected by the Electors or by the Senate, shall act as President.

The rule or manner of voting under L which the Senate chooses a Vice President, is exactly the reverse of that of the House in choosing a President, each be ing the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organised. The House representing that did not content them. They had the people, and ordinarily voting per copilo vote for President by the States, the representation, from each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States be ing necessary to a choice. The Senate representing the States-in theory, at least, and the manner of electing Senators -votes for President per capita, each Senator being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice.

"On! Isn't HE A DARLING. - In addition to the vote of Mr. Lincoln for the resolutions of Geo. Ashmun, offered in Congress during the Mexican war, which declared the war was wrong, unjust and cing the prices forty per cent. was intro-duced and passed. And, with scarcely ography of that individual, says that old Abe voted against a bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to each of the volunteers who served in it! He thus sought to visit his wrath upon the patriotic men, young and old, who at the call of their country marched to the battle-field. This act was worthy of the American Revolution. In Lincoln's brief public life, he never did a patriotic act. Talk about such had also been authorized. And a variety a man being one of the people! It is non sense and worse than that. He hates the people, and all his public acts prove it.
"Oh, isn't he a darling." + Ohio Statesman.

FORNEY THE TRAITOR. The Philadelthia Press is bitterly opposed to the conemplated plan of union by which Pennylvania is to be secured to the Democra-. Of course this was to be expected.— The editor of the Press being in receipt of daily pay from the republican party, if bound to render a quid pro quo. Any plan that promises to prevent the electoral vote of Pennsylvania from being cast for Lincoln, will meet with the consistent opposition of the Press. This may be relied ipon. The republicans did not pay a price or Forney without being sure of getting the worth of their money.

Blowing Hot and Cold with THE a distinctive Republican organization. which meets at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets once or twice a week, to fulminate against, the Democratic party, fail to say that, as they have forked oven and sing the pagises of Lincoln and Hamthe required bonus, they have a right to lin, Another branch of the Opposition. styling itself the "People's Party," meets in the same street. Both have the same object in view—that is, the election of the Black Republican nominees; but strange to state, that while the "People's Party" wing is exhausting the eloquence of its leaders to convince the public at large, and the wholesale dealers in partic ular, that Lincoln and Hamlin are conservative National men, the distinctive Blacks." at Seventh and Chestnut are preaching up the anti-slavery virtues the same men as the strongest kind of arguments in their favor!

DEATH OF JEROME BONAPARTE. - The: advices from Europe announce the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the youngsest brother of the first Emperor. He was born at Ajaccio, Dec. 15, 1784. He was made King of Westphalia on the 18th of August, 1867, by Napolean. And upon the downfall of his brother he was left to wander through Switzerland, settling finally at Vienna, as Prince de Montfort, a title conferred upon him by his father-inlaw, he having married a daughter of the King of Wurtemburg after his divorcecalled back to France by Louis Napoleon. and was made a Marshal of the Empire and President of the Senate.

Nor so Sure. Some of the more cautious of the republican papers do not claim the election of Lincoln with absolute certainty. They concede the Southern States, California and Oregon as sure to go against him; casting 124 votes, within 28 of enough to elect. Should the electoral college be anti-republican, an arrangement might be made to drop Douglas and Breckinridge and elect some oth-Democrat President, or to elect one of those candidates President and the other Vice President. If the election be thrown. into the House, still the chances are against Mr. Lincoln.

As Boston, in response to the sentiment.

Every President, from the period of,

which was four feet, did not break his no official intimation of an intended visit