



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

--Bloomington--

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

John C. Breckinridge, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Charles R. Buckalew, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held on Monday afternoon, July 2, 1860, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

June 25, 1860.

In the hands of the above Committee rests the destiny of the Democratic party and the country. They know the State of Pennsylvania holds in her hands the next President. Without the Keystone Lincoln is beaten.

It must be saved to the Democracy, how shall it be done? Our position is well known. Almost every paper is committed in some way. Will the Committee take such action as will allow each wing its preference, or will it cover and run?

This is not a time to follow factional counsels. There must be freedom of action, or action itself is useless. Do not bind us hand and foot, and then order us to carry the State. We know this District. We know individual Democrats; and we pray for concessions, for freedom for our preferences, and for some chance for unity and concert of action.

For Unity and Disunion's Standard Bank Note Detector, for July, has been received at this office and it is a welcome visitor.

Among the marvels of the age, is the most rare of Goods, and the low price at which they are selling, at Little's Cheap Store, in Light Street.

Cheap Sewing Machines always to be had, at Mr. Lowenberg's Clothing Emporium in Bloomington—latest style, best make and lowest price.

The Tariff Bill Postponed.

On Thursday last the Tariff Bill was up for consideration in the United States Senate.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, moved the postponement of its consideration till December next, stating that he believed that the present tariff would yield revenue enough for the wants of the Government. Senator Bigler was against the postponement and warmly urged the passage of the bill as follows:—

He said he had no intention to make an extended speech. The present condition of the industrial interests demand a change in the revenue laws, and there existed a real necessity for an increased revenue. The Senator from Virginia had spoken of what the expenses of the Government ought to be, but that was a fallacious basis for calculation. Our expenses keep pace with the increase of our revenue, and the present tariff not affording sufficient revenue, nor keeping up with the ratio of the increase in the expenses, all experience had shown that the expenses of the Government could not be kept down to the point indicated by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Bigler then went into a detailed statement of the expenses of the Government, showing their steady increase during the last four years, and that under the tariff of 1857 the revenues were going behind, and the deficiency constantly increasing. The estimates of the Departments more than exhaust the revenue of the present year, and large sums have been added by Congress to the estimate. Many claims are also coming upon the treasury, which would have to be met, among which he reckoned the French Spoliation bill.

He also referred to the existing debt of the country and to the probability of building the Pacific Railroad. The Secretary of the Treasury had himself said that if the expenses are increased the revenue must also be increased to meet them, and aid should be given to the great industrial interests of the country, in favor of the labor of the land. He argued in favor of proper specific duties, but thought the objections against the ad valorem principle might be obviated. He defended the House bill against the charges of the Senator from Virginia, and argued the necessity of a tariff for the interests of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The vote for postponement was yeas, 25, nays, 23, Senator Bigler voting in the negative. The truth about the tariff is just this; The Republicans, though now professing to favor a change in the Tariff of 1857, are directly responsible for the change of the 4840 Tariff and the substitution in its stead of the Tariff of 1857. They had the majority in the House, and the Committee of Ways and Means which reported the Bill was composed of a majority of Republicans. Besides, a very large amount of money, \$87,000, by one firm alone, was spent to buy the 1857 Tariff Bill through Congress. These are the facts and cannot be denied. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ALONE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 1857 TARIFF.

Philadelphia Evening News, is the cognomen of an evening Penny Daily, just issued in that City, by J. R. FLAXGREN, Esq. It goes for the republican nominations. The News makes a respectable appearance, and is conducted with ability.

The Chicago Tribune says: If Lincoln is elected, he won't bring much that is ornamental into the White House, and the Boston Post thinks that so, if the portraits of him are correct.

Williamsport:

In Inhabitants, Advantages and Improvements.

Whilst attending Court last week at Williamsport, we employed a few leisure moments, in noting some of the items of interest in connection with that beautiful and growing village, for the edification of the readers of the Columbia Democrat. Visitors to the Everlasting State, always stop at the "United States Hotel," kept by our worthy young friend V. S. Doebler, Esq. This is a First Class House, unequalled in all the essentials of comfort and convenience, by any City Hotel. One of the essential fixtures attaching to the United States, is our good friend, Mr. CHARLES R. DOEBLER, the younger brother of the Proprietor, who acts in the capacity of General Superintendent, and whose courtesy, kindness and politeness is as proverbial, as the United States is popular. Hundreds of customers dine here daily, and many, many more, are daily denied admission, for "want of room in the Inn."

"Doebler's Hall," is a magnificent new edifice, on Third Street, below the United States Hotel, just erected by its enterprising proprietor, Mr. V. S. Doebler. It is a brick building, 90 x 52 feet, four stories high, with Restaurants in the basement, Hotel on the first floor, conducted on the European Plan, Stores, Offices and Billiard Saloons on the upper floors and a spacious Tooten Hall in the next story, in which are temporarily held the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. This building was erected at the cost of some \$18,000, and is creditable to the enlarged enterprise of its already wealthy proprietor, and is an honor and ornament even to Williamsport.

The foundation of the Lycoming County Court House, to be erected upon the site of the old building, is already completed, and the structure is rapidly progressing. The new building will be 65 x 130 feet, with a space of 28 feet between the floor and ceiling. The building contract has been taken by Ex-Sheriff Rissell, for \$33,000, including the material of the old fabric, but as it is to be put up in the most modern style, will doubtless cost when completed, near double that amount. It is intended, in addition to the wants of the County Courts and Public Offices, to accommodate the United States Courts, with Marshal's Office, Jury Rooms, and Fire Proofs attached, for which purpose the Grand Juries of 1859 and also of 1860, at the June Sessions, respectively, recommended to the General Government an appropriation of \$10,000 of the Public-moneys for the accommodation of that branch of the Government Officials.

The Anniversary Exercises of the Dickinson Seminary, commenced last week, at Williamsport. The introductory Sermon, was preached by the Rev. B. B. HAMILIN, of Danville. We enjoyed the satisfaction of attending the evening Sessions of the College, which were chiefly made up of Speeches and Declamation by the Students, and gave very general satisfaction. Indeed they exhibited marked advancement over the exercises of last year, when we also enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing the Exercises of the Annual Commencement of the College. This is a Literary Institution of distinguished reputation, under the direction of the M. E. Denomination, of which the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, is Principal, assisted by a large and intelligent Faculty of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Gen. ROBERT FLEMING, of Lycoming, it appears to be pretty generally agreed in political circles, will be the Democratic Candidate for Congress. This would be a judicious nomination, and simple justice to the well-tried and acknowledged merits of an old and consistent National Democrat. Gen. Fleming, is a lawyer of large ability, a gentleman of high social qualities and a distinguished public speaker, and will make a most creditable Representative in Congress.

Did time and space permit, we should gladly speak of other improvements in and about Williamsport. As it is, we can only briefly note the spirit of the Public Press, in the Everlasting State. In addition to the old Lycoming Gazette, published by Messrs. CLARK & HIGGINS, CHAS. C. BUTT, Esq., conducts the Williamsport Press, and a new republican paper, called the "West-Branch Bulletin," has been commenced by CYRUS JEFFRIES, Esq., whilst our excellent young friend, DANIEL BOWER, Esq., is about issuing, in connection with a Mr. FITZGERALD, a new Daily paper, under the cognomen of the "Williamsport Daily Times." Mr. BOWER, is a gentleman of ability, energy and high social qualities, with which he combines the pre-requisites of a thorough practical Printer. The enterprise of publishing a Daily Paper, in the interior of the State, is most commendable, and should be cordially seconded by the citizens of that intelligent section of country, although its success may be regarded as somewhat problematical, yet we scarcely think the project can well fail when sustained by such a Boomer.

THE COAL LEDGER, is the title of a very neat newspaper, published at Minerva-ville, Schuylkill county, by F. T. BENNETT, Esq. It appears to be neutral in politics. We like the tone and appearance of the Ledger.

Mr. John A. Sheep, of Washingtonville, has secured the contract for carrying the mail between Danville and that place, daily, for four years.

The Baltimore Conventions.

The calamity so long hovering over the Democratic party has at last occurred, and it is broken into two apparently irreconcilable divisions. On Saturday last the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore nominated Stephen A. Douglas, for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President, while those who succeeded from the Convention, in connection with delegates excluded by the adoption of the majority report of the Convention, in connection with delegates excluded by the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, formed a new Convention and nominated John C. Breckinridge, for President, and Joseph Lane, for Vice President. This result, while it was not entirely unexpected, extinguishes the hopes that we in common with the great mass of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania entertained, that the representatives of the party at Baltimore would rise superior to the personal jealousies and hair-splitting abstractions that caused the division at Charleston, and in a spirit of enlarged patriotism bury past differences and dissensions, for the good of the Democratic party and the welfare of the whole Union. This anticipation is, for the present at least, dissipated. The stubborn, unyielding determination of both sides not to give an inch to save the Democratic party from disruption, has been followed by its necessary consequences, which we see in the nomination of two candidates for the Presidency—the one nominated mainly by votes from the North, and the other by votes principally from Southern States.

It is not a pleasant task to review the causes of this disruption. But it is apparent that the difficulties and disasters at Baltimore had their germ in the foolish, ill advised and suicidal secession of Southern delegates from the Convention at Charleston. That movement was made precipitately, and without sufficient calculation of its consequences. The delegates who resorted to secession in a moment of passion, discovered, as soon as they had time to examine their position with coolness, that they had been guilty of a great blunder. The Convention, willing to grant time and opportunity that this mistake might be repaired, and the States left without representatives by the defection of their delegates, afforded the privilege of supplying the vacancies, and re-constituting the Convention a great national representative body of the Democracy of the whole Union, adjourned to Baltimore, after adopting a resolution "respectfully recommending to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall re-assemble." Under this authority the Democratic organizations in the several States from which delegates withdrew at Charleston, proceed to take the necessary steps for filling the vacancies. In so doing, discussions and divisions occurred in several of the States, and double delegations appeared at Baltimore, each claiming seats and the true representatives of the Democratic party of their States.

This new complication was caused by the effort of the seceding delegates to get back to the Convention, and repair the enormous blunder they had committed at Charleston. Had they acted with coolness and discretion in the first instance, and not departed from their allegiance to the democratic party simply because the Convention refused to concede all they demanded on the question of platform, the very calamity they so much professed to deplore, and which they took violent and revolutionary means to avert, might have been prevented by peaceful and legitimate processes. They had it in their power to prevent any but a national nomination, and thus avert the disastrous division which has overtaken the once invincible Democratic party; but by following rash counsels, and plunging into devious and uncertain paths, they contributed in a great degree to the final disruption, and placed in the hands of their enemies weapons for their overthrow.

But after the Charleston Convention had requested the several States to fill vacancies, it was not for the Baltimore Convention to determine who should be chosen by the respective States as their representatives. That was a question for the exclusive determination of the States. They had the right to re-commission the seceding delegates and the Convention had no right to question their authority. Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia did re-elect the delegates who seceded from Charleston, in whole or in part, and every requirement of regularity, every principle of justice, demanded that they should be admitted to their seats, not by virtue of their old commissions, which were possibly vacated by their secession, but by virtue of the new commissions they bore from the regular Democratic organizations of Sovereign States. Yet the majority of the Committee on Credentials acted upon the idea that secession affixed a stigma to these delegates, and operated as an argument against their re-admission. Take the case of Louisiana for instance. The regular Executive Committee of that State re-elected the old State Convention, who re-elected the seceding delegates. As the only living organization of the party in the State, the Committee was the only power competent to indicate the manner in which the party machinery

should be put in operation. In opposition to this Convention, a new Convention was convened by a voluntary organization of Democrats vested with no power from the Democracy of the State, which elected another set of delegates headed by Mr. Soule. The Committee on Credentials, evidently governed by partiality on the one hand and prejudice on the other, admitted the Soule delegation and excluded the delegation re-elected by the old Convention, on the ground that the Convention had adjourned sine die after exercising its original powers, and that the Executive Committee could not revive it. If this reasoning was correct, then the nomination of Governor Shunk in 1844 by a Convention which had adjourned sine die and was again convened after the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, was invalid. The Democracy of Pennsylvania never questioned its power. There is another and later instance of the same kind in Pennsylvania history, the re-convening of an old Convention upon a special emergency; and with both these notable cases in view we do not see how any member of the Pennsylvania delegation could have voted for the exclusion of the regular delegation from Louisiana because it was chosen by an old Convention re-convened at the call of the Executive Committee, and admitted a set of delegates whose election was confessedly irregular. We instance this one case as a type of the rest. The Alabama case is even stronger against the majority of the Committee. The outrage contemplated in dividing the Georgia delegation was too great for the majority of the Convention, ready as they were to endorse the report of the Committee in other particulars. If time and space permitted we could point out the inconsistency and partiality of this majority report, which was adopted by the Convention in consequence of the unit rule controlling the minority of the New York delegation.

The adoption of this unjust report was the turning point of the Convention. Had justice been done, and the regularly commissioned delegates from these States been admitted to the Convention, the breach which followed their exclusion would have been averted. Mr. Douglas might not have been nominated, but the unity and nationality of the Democracy would have been preserved, and this is worth more than any man. We do not believe that the personal success of any man in this country, no matter how great his talents—no matter how numerous his friends or exalted his character—is worth the price of party disintegration. If we had been the most devoted friend of Judge Douglas and most zealous for his nomination, we would have labored the more earnestly to rescue him from association in any way with the division of the Democratic party. It is a poor triumph at the best, to secure a nomination over the crumbling fragments of a great party. It would have been much better had the Convention taken measures to preserve the Democratic party whole and united. Such a result was worth a great price—even the defeat of a favorite candidate.

For ourselves, we mourn the rash and intemperate counsels that have brought this great calamity upon the Democratic party. We regret that foolish and culpable secession on the one side, should have been punished by unjust exclusion on the other. Our most earnest desire is for the defeat of the Black Republican party and its candidates, and our duty is to follow the path that promises to lead most directly to that result, and in so doing we shall not, in any event, be severed from the great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.—Patriot & Union.

Who are the Tariff Men?

The Abolition Republican party, who are crying protection, no doubt as a kind of bid for Pennsylvania votes, in 1859 nominated John C. Fremont, a Free Trade man, for President.

In 1857, in Pennsylvania, they nominated David Wilmot, the only Free Trade Congressman in the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1846, for Governor.

In 1860, they nominated Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, another Free Trader, for Vice President, and in the face of all these realities they are, by their leading journals, questioning the veracity of Mr. Foster, who is using every effort in his power, at Washington, for the advancement of the interests of Pennsylvania—the protection of her mineral wealth and home industry—a position he has always been known to take, and in defence of which he is now laboring assiduously.

The Richmond Convention.

Nomination of Breckinridge and Lane—the Charleston Majority Platform Re-affirmed.

RICHMOND, June 26.—The Convention re-assembled to-day and declared Breckinridge and Lane to be the unanimous choice of the Convention for President and Vice President.

The Convention re-affirmed the majority platform adopted by the same body at Charleston and then adjourned sine die.

The delegation of national delegates from New York were not admitted to seats.

Death of Hon. John Schwartz.—Hon. John Schwartz, member of Congress from the Berks District in this State, died at Washington, on Wednesday night of last week.

BALTIMORE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(CONTINUED.)

The proceedings of the Convention subsequent to those in the Columbia Democrat, of last week, consisted of a series of contests as to the admission of the original delegates to Charleston, or to those variously chosen, to fill the vacancy caused by the former secession. The Committee on Credentials presented three reports, and that of the majority favoring the admission of the Southern Douglas delegations, adopted by the Convention. Whereupon a very considerable number of the Delegates from the different portions of the Union retired from the Convention. Some retired absolutely, some for consultation, and others notified the body remaining, that they would not retire, but would decline to take any part in the subsequent proceedings.

Thus stood the case on Friday evening, and we give below the proceedings of both wings on Saturday. It will be seen that in the Douglas Convention there were in all left 195 votes; and in the Breckinridge Convention 105 votes. We copy from the Public Ledger.

The Two Baltimore Conventions.

Nominations by Both.—Douglas and Fitzpatrick by one.—Breckinridge and Lane by the other.

The proceedings of the Democratic Conventions at Baltimore, on Saturday can be briefly summed up. President Cushing having resigned the position as presiding officer of the regular Convention, that body substituted Mr. Todd, of Ohio, to fill the place. The resolution to proceed with a ballot was then adopted, and the roll was called. When Louisiana was called, Mr. Soule spoke for the delegation. He was severe on those whom he designated as "political fossils crusted in office," and charged that war had been waged on Douglas by an army of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians. Those who raised the storm are bound to sink and disappear in it. Secession is a word used to conceal another word, and one of more significance it must beget disunion. The reasons given by the secessionists for leaving the Convention were only a pretext. They were mere tools in the hands of intriguers. The South cannot respond to their movement. He alluded to the admission of California into the Union as a free State, and the threats made at the South at the time.—They changed their ground then, and their threats to dissolve the Union were not realized. The Southern States had made a sacrifice then, in exchange for the principle of non-intervention. The South could not be earnest in its devotion to its principles, if, by division among themselves, they give up the Government to their enemies, North and West. Mr. Soule's speech was repeatedly cheered, especially when it reflected most severely on the secessionists. At its close, he cast the vote of Louisiana for Stephen A. Douglas.—Mr. Russell, of New York, withdrew the name of Horatio Seymour, and read a letter from him.

P. M.—The first ballot for President resulted as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. For Douglas, 173; For Breckinridge, 105; For Seymour, 1; For Guthrie, 3; For Fremont, 1; For Lincoln, 1; For Fremont, 1; Blank votes, 21.

Pennsylvania voted as follows:—For Douglas, 10 votes; for Breckinridge, 3; for Seymour, 1; for Guthrie, 3. The rest declined voting. Great excitement followed the vote of Pennsylvania, with demands to know who the delegates were that refused to vote. In announcing the vote of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dawson stated that nine delegates had refused to vote.—One delegate cast his vote for Horatio Seymour, of New York.

The following States were not represented:—Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California Oregon—7. Georgia was represented in part, but did not vote.

Mr. Church (N. Y.) offered the following: Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas having received two-thirds of all the votes cast in this National Democratic Convention, is, according to the rules of this Convention, declared to be nominated for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Church said that the New York delegation in this contest had been willing to yield all except their personal honor and the honor of their constituents, to conciliate and harmonize the Democratic party. But when they were approached and told that they must yield a candidate who was the choice of the Democracy of the State, and in addition admit unconditionally to the Convention men who had seceded without any just cause, they had spared the State of New York as a whirlwind. [Loud applause.] They had at Charleston voted to construe the two-third rule to mean two-thirds of the vote of the Electoral College, at the request of the South, who remained with them on the pledge that if they so voted the South would remain with the Convention. A portion of the South had broken the pledge and now this wrong construction of the rule was no longer a peace offering. New York was prepared to take all the responsibility for the resolution now offered.

At the solicitation of Col. Flournoy, (Ark.) who wished another ballot, so they could make the vote for Douglas stronger. Mr. Church withdrew his resolution. Mr. David L. Seymour, on the part of the Dickinson men of the New York delegates, voted for Douglas.

Mr. Mason, (Ky.) a Guthrie man, gave in his allegiance to Douglas.

The second ballot was then announced.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Douglas, 181; Breckinridge, 91; Guthrie, 3.

The resolution declaring Senator Douglas as the nominee, was then seconded, and adopted unanimously.

A scene of excitement ensued that clearly evinced the violence of the feelings of Douglas' friends, so long pent up. The cheers were deafening. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and thrown into the air. From the upper tier, banners long kept in reserve for this occasion were un-

furled and waved before the audience.—On the stage appeared a banner which was borne by the delegation from Pennsylvania, bearing the motto, "Pennsylvania good for 40,000 majority for Douglas."

Cheers for the "Little Giant" were proposed and responded to with a will, until all was a perfect roar inside of the building and on the outside. After considerable time had elapsed, and something like order was restored, the President said:—"With heartfelt satisfaction, as presiding officer of this Convention, I declare Stephen A. Douglas, by a unanimous vote the candidate of the Democratic party of the Union for President of these United States, and may God in his infinite mercy protect him and the Union he represents."

The scene of excitement was renewed with all its previous intensity by this speech. Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, gave the endorsement of Pennsylvania to the nominee, declaring his admiration for his ability, gallantry and devotion to the Democracy and to the Union.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, warmly endorsed Judge Douglas, admitting that he was, above all others, the choice of the Democracy of New York, and declaring his intention to support him with the utmost enthusiasm.

Other delegates gave in the allegiance of their States. Loud applause followed each address.

In the evening the Convention again met, and nominated Benjamin Fitzpatrick for Vice President.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, made a speech. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on his State in selecting for the candidate for the Presidency her favorite son. Alluding to the seceders, he said if the Democratic party should be defeated, and its perpetual ruin imperilled, they (the seceders) must bear the responsibility, and not Douglas or his friends. In this connection he produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, dated Washington, the 20th inst, authorizing and requesting his friends, to withdraw his name if, in their judgment, harmony could be produced. He introduced this letter as an evidence of Douglas' readiness to harmonize the party by sacrificing himself.—but the withdrawal of the seceders prevented his friends from making any use of it. He announced that Mr. Douglas accepted the nomination.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS OFFERING TO WITHDRAW FOR THE SAKE OF THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860—11 P. M.—[Private.]—MY DEAR SIR:—I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking up of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the South and North, and the Southern partisans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention in Congress with slavery in the Territories. In no event means disunion. There is no difference in the principle between Northern and Southern intervention. The one intervenes for slavery, and the other against slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self government by the people of the Territories. It sees the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. If, therefore, you and my other friends who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, and the unity and ascendancy of the Democratic party maintained and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name, and uniting upon some other non-intervention, Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course.

Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have explicit confidence in your and their patriotism, judgment and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval; but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interest or aggrandizement. My interest will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified, and motives vindicated, by that course, on the part of my friends, which will be most effective in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, in sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency is all the personal triumph I desire.

This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Baltimore, Md.

After the passage of several unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE SECEDING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The members of the Democratic Convention who seceded on Friday evening held a Convention at the Maryland Institute, which was crowded with spectators.

The roll was called and the following States represented, viz:

Table with 2 columns: State and Delegates. Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York responded, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; Georgia, 1; Florida responded not all here, but will be soon, 1; Louisiana responded, 1; Texas, "All here," 1; Mississippi, 1; Arkansas responded, 1; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 1; Iowa responded to by Mr. Heath of that State, 1; California responded, 1; Oregon, "All here," 1; Total, twenty-two States.

The Convention permanently organized by the election of Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, for President of the body. Mr. Cushing was greeted with immense cheering, the whole mass rising to their feet.

A resolution was adopted, inviting the South Carolina and Florida delegates, accredited to Richmond, to unite with this Convention.

Mr. Avery of North Carolina, reported from the Committee on Resolutions, the platform of the National Democrats at Charleston, without crossing a t or dotting an i. He moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the platform adopted.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Democracy of the Union.

The platform of the seceders at Charleston was adopted.

All the States of the Union were invited to run an electoral ticket for the candidate of this Convention.

A National Committee was ordered to be appointed. The next Convention was ordered to be held at Philadelphia.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

For President—John C. Breckinridge, For Vice President—Joseph Lane. Massachusetts nominated John C. Breckinridge. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Denny (Pa.) seconded the nomination.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was nominated. Also Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

Mr. Stevens of Oregon, nominated Senator Lane—(applause)—a man who has for the last half century had a practical experience in the active line of our growing country. He alluded to his achievements in Mexico, to his worth as a statesman, and as a man of unblemished honor.

Mississippi, for the sake of harmony, withdrew the name of Jefferson Davis.

Senator Hunter's name was also withdrawn, as well as Senator Lane's.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot. The vote stood—

For Breckinridge, 105; For Dickinson, 84.

Dickinson was withdrawn, and the full vote of the Convention, 105 votes, was given—

For President—John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. For Vice President—Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

The ticket was received with immense enthusiasm. Deftening calls were made for Mr. Yancy, who took the platform and made a brilliant speech, congratulating the Convention on its representation of the State Right Democracy, that was prepared to maintain the rights of the Constitution—He begged them to accept of these congratulations at the hands of a man who had good reputation as a factious and a disunionist; of a man who was ten years ago an advocate of disunion, because he saw the constitutional rights of the South, invaded by the admission of California with squatter sovereignty, and by the interference with the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He had gone before the State of Alabama and asked them to secede.—He had been voted down by the State, and had not since advanced disunion. Those who said he had uttered a falsehood. He was neither for the Union nor against it. He was prepared for a secession from the Union whenever he saw the constitutional rights of the South invaded. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Curious "Constitutional" Party.

"The Republican Party is the only real Constitutional Party of the country."—(Gov. Morgans opening Address, Chicago Convention.)

Let us see a moment how this is.

The "Constitution was framed" (see preamble) among other things, to "insure domestic tranquility and a more perfect Union."

How do the Republicans propose to carry these purposes into effect.

Note, that the distinguished gentlemen who opened the ball in the Chicago Convention, by calling it to order—is not only an endorser of the infamous Helper Book, but an advertised contributor of \$100, in cash, to help circulate it. The cardinal principles in that publication, thus endorsed are:

"No co-operation with Slave-holders in politics."

"No patronage to Slave holding Merchants."

"No affiliation with them in Society."

"No fellowship with them in Religion."

"No guestship in Slave-holding Hotels."

"No audience to Slave holding Parsons."

"No fees to Slave-holding Lawyers."

"No employment for Slave holding Physicians."

"No recognition of pro slavery men, except as Ruffians, Outlaws, and Criminals."

"Immediate death to Slavery; or if not immediate, unqualified Prescription to its Advocates during the period of its existence."

That is the way to ensure "Domestic Tranquility." That is the way to "Secure a more Perfect Union." Outlawing anathematizing fifteen Slave States, in this way, "to promote the General Welfare," and to demonstrate one loyalty to the Constitution!

Remember, the Helper Book has been circulated as a regular electioneering document for "the campaign." Hence there was a peculiar fitness in having one of the most liberal contributors, in aid of the circulation, call the Chicago Convention to order. But there was no peculiar fitness, in the proclamation from the Chair, that the Republican party, is a Constitutional party—nor anything like it.—National Defender.

"OLD ABB" DRISCOLN, the name of the Republican Convention, claims to be the author, inventor, and discoverer of the irrepressible conflict, and his friends charge Seward with having stolen his thunder.