COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

--Bloomsburg:--

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Gen. Joseph Lane,

OF OREGON.

FOR PRESIDENT:

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

RICHARD VAUX. GEO. M. KEIM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred. A. Server.	13. Joseph Laubach,
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	14. Isaac Reckhow,
3. Jos. Crockett.	15. George D. Jackson,
4. J. G. Brenneis.	16. J. A. Abl,
5. G. W. Jacoby,	17. J. B. Danner,
6. Charles Kelly.	18. J. R. Crawford,
7. O. P. James,	19. H. N. Lee,
8. David Schall,	20. J. R. Howell,
9. J. L. Lightner,	21. N. P. Fetterman,
10. S. S. Barber,	22. Samuel Marshall,
11. T. H. Walker,	23. William Book,
12. S. S. Winchester,	24. B. D. Hamlin,
	25. Gayord Church.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy 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 nominees for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result of the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligation so to cast said vote; if on the other hand it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be the best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could 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.

Democratic County Convention

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Democratic Electors in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts of Columbia county, will meet at the respective places, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of chosing two Delegates from each Election District, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the usual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

D. LOWENBERG.
J. S. WOODS.
I. S. MONROE.
A. R. TATE.
M. SCHLICHER.
WM. HOWELL.
J. LEGGOTT.
Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg, July 16, 1860.

Call of the Democratic County Committee.

Mr. LOWENBERG, Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia, with the advice and consent of his colleagues, have issued their call, through the *Columbia Democrat*, for the Delegate Elections, and County Convention. Candidates can now make their announcements. It is hoped that the Democratic Electors, will give the Delegate Elections early and careful attention, and see that good men and sound democrats only are recommended for nomination by the Democracy of Columbia.

The Luzerne Union.

Col. *Wright's* organ in Wilkes-Barre, of which M. HANNUM, is the nominal Editor, this week, reads us a lecture on Democracy and the support of regular nominations. *O! cracky!* Why gentlemen, bless your simple souls, we were educated in the political school of ANDREW JACKSON, and have from that day to the present, supported every regularly made democratic State and National Nomination. Yes, gentlemen, long before the first named personage immortalized himself as a leader in the ranks of *political Anti-Masonry*, and so since the other chap blew himself out of the democratic ranks in Lehigh county, by his rotten Anti Lecomptonism, under the guidance of *Jno. W. Forney*.—This political trio—Forney, Wright and Hannum,—are now a unit against the democracy of the Nation. Talk to us, indeed, about supporting Major BRECKINRIDGE, whose name, for near eighteen months, has flown from the mast head of the *Columbia Democrat*.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people that *Forney's Press, Doylestown Democrat, Harrisburg State Sentinel, Luzerne Union, and West Chester American Republican*, are the only papers in this State opposed to the Electoral Compromise, and in favor of a Straight-out Douglas Electoral Ticket, in order to give Pennsylvania to the Black Republicans.

☞ Prince Jerome Bonaparte, uncle of the present Emperor and the last of the great Napoleon's brothers, is dead.

Shall we be United?

We clip the following correct and sensible article from the Easton *Argus*, a paper which flies the name of Douglas at its mast-head. Every Breckinridge man in the State goes for Union, and most of the Douglas men; and we desire to show to those factious spirits, the views taken by those men who are really democrats.—Many of the Douglas men we are sorry to say, make Lincoln their second choice; all the Breckinridge men prefer Douglas as their second. The determination of Forney and those men we are willing to aid him is too plain for doubt, and the *Argus* takes the correct, the democratic view of the question. It is prepared to stand by the democratic organization in Pennsylvania, to support the regular action of the State Committee, of which Mr. Welsh is Chairman and denounce honestly the traitors who would defeat Foster, and destroy the party, not only in the State, but in the nation.

The *Argus* says:

"We last week published a sketch of the proceedings of the State Central Committee, proposing a union of the friends of Douglas and Breckinriege on the electoral ticket, for the purpose of consolidating the democratic vote of Pennsylvania. We need scarcely say that we approve the action of the committee and are pleased to see a disposition manifested by the great mass of our party friends, without reference to their presidential preferences, to see it faithfully carried out.

The electoral ticket formed by the Democratic State Convention at Reading, is the *regular* ticket. There can be no other regular electoral ticket. If there is a second one formed it will be irregular and unauthorized. The State Central Committee, with a commendable desire to unite the party, have agreed to a proposition which is acceptable to the friends of both the candidates in this section of the State and apparently throughout the Commonwealth, with the exception of a few men who really do not seem to be anxious for peace and harmony. No man who has at heart the interests of the democratic party, can object to the proposed arrangement. It is emphatically a peace measure. It is fair, manly and just. The regular electoral ticket, thus pledged, will receive the united support of the Democrats of this County. Let us now have as little wrangling as possible. Let their be no quarreling over men. We enjoin all democrats to keep as calm and quiet as possible, determine to work and vote only for the good of the party, and indulge in no denunciations for a difference of opinion to men.—Stand firm by the party, work for FOSTER and all regular local nominations and all will yet be well."

Conscience.

Mr. Forney says: "The worst position any man can occupy is a defensive position. It requires magnanimity to make an apology, and talent to make it gracefully. But to be called upon to defend yourself against that which your own heart tells you is true, and which the whole world knows to be true, is at once the most painful and difficult of duties."

The Westchester *Record*, does the *Press* the honor to copy about half a dozen articles from it; mostly in a very commendatory and patronizing spirit. Mem. The *Record* is boldly for Lincoln—The *Press* covertly going for the same man.

Forney has spoken by the card in the above sentence. He knows how hard it is to lie, when all the world knows you are lying. The acknowledgement has been hardly wrung from the knave, and we wonder that it was made. He will more abundantly find the truth of the confession, before this campaign ends; for his lying and trickery will be most fully exposed; and not only the regular democracy, but the real friends of Douglas will heap coals of fire upon the head of the traitor who has betrayed them, their cause, and their favourite.

Straws.

"An irresistible conclusion from this is that the Douglas Democracy, which composed the meeting on Saturday night, will wage as fierce battle against their late associates, now in the Breckinridge interest, as they will against the common adversary of both. Indeed from present appearances, we shall be mistaken if the former conflict is not the hotter of the two."

So says the *Village Record*, intense republican; and it chuckles over the venom with which the resolutions of the meeting were charged.

We are very glad to say that so far, the National Democrats have made no attacks on Judge Douglas, they have one and all gone for Union on one electoral ticket, content to elect Douglas, if he shall have sufficient strength. The Douglas leaders, however, seem to prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge. Mark them well.

☞ The following newspapers in Massachusetts will support the Breckinridge ticket: Boston *Post*, Lowell *Advertiser*, New Bedford *Times*, Greenfield *Democrat*, Barnstable *Patriot*, Salem *Advocate*, Essex County *Democrat*, Lawrence *Sentinel*, and Pittsfield *Sun*.

☞ The *Central City Courier*, the organ of the Democratic party in Central New York, has taken down the Douglas and Johnson ticket, and run up that of Breckinridge and Lane. It is said that other papers in the State will soon follow the example.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that of one hundred and fifty Opposition journals in Pennsylvania, only two support Bell and Everett.

☞ The *Lynchburg Republican*, heretofore a strong Douglas paper, has hoisted the flag of Breckinridge and Lane.

Westmoreland Speaks!

The *ultra* Douglas men—those who have leagued with Forney in his base bargain with the Black Republicans, to disorganize, divide, and, if possible, destroy the Democratic party—are not satisfied with conspiring to defeat the Democratic Electoral ticket; but, pursuing their traitorous purpose to the utmost, are endeavoring also to divide the party in its State organization, to the great injury of our excellent candidate for Governor, upon whom the Democracy of all shades of opinion in reference to the Presidency have been, thus far, united. They will not permit Gen FOSTER to keep the position he now holds, and has all along prudently and honorably kept, as the standard-bearer of the undivided Pennsylvania Democracy; but by all sorts of unwarrantable reports, are striving to identify him with their own factious movements, and to represent him as opposed to any union with the friends of Breckinridge upon any terms.

We have already stated, upon what we consider unquestionable authority, that Gen. FOSTER approves of the plan of union upon a single Electoral Ticket as recommended by the State Central Committee; and indulges the expectation that it will be cordially accepted by the Democracy of the State, as the only means of successfully resisting the common enemy in the desperate effort they are making to give the vote of Pennsylvania to the Black Republican candidates. But, if the insinuations and assertions of Forney and his echoes, have raised a doubt in the mind of any Democrat as to Gen. FOSTER's true position, we think the following out-spoken article from the *Greensburg Democrat*, published in the town where he resides, and edited by one of his most intimate personal friends, should set that doubt at rest. From its local position with General FOSTER, we may safely assume that this article expresses his views upon the subject of a union of the Pennsylvania Democracy against the Black Republicans; and we therefore commend it to the attention of all his friends, whether they be for Douglas or for Breckinridge. And to the *professed* Douglas men who are so loud in their declarations that no true friend of Mr. Douglas will have anything to do with the State Committee's proposed plan of union, we would say that the *Greensburg Democrat* is a Douglas paper—was for Douglas before the nomination, and has now the names of Douglas and Johnson at its head:

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—A PLAN OF UNION ADOPTED.—The proceedings of this body, of which we publish a report elsewhere, will, we trust, meet with the entire approval of *all good Democrats*. The resolutions adopted are conceived in a spirit of harmony that ought generally to prevail. They commend conciliation as the only sure or possible means to save the country from the rule of Black Republicanism. They enjoin upon every Democrat to unite heartily in support of Gen. FOSTER, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and continue to act in all local elections as one party—forgetting all differences existing in other matters. With reference to the Presidency, it is proposed that both sections of the party should vote for the Electoral Ticket nominated by the State Convention—and it is agreed, in the event of its election, that if it should appear, from the result of the election in other States of the Union, that the vote of Pennsylvania, if cast for Douglas would elect him over Mr. Lincoln, the Electors should so cast the vote of the State; but if it should appear that it would not elect Mr. Douglas, but would elect Mr. Breckinridge over Mr. Lincoln, then it should be cast for him. If, however, the entire vote of Pennsylvania will not elect either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge, the Electors may divide their votes between them as their judgment may lead them to consider best for the interests of the party.

We look upon this as the only feasible plan by which the Union may be relieved and saved from the dangers which must and will follow the success of the powerful revolutionary and sectional organization.

There never was a time in the history of the Democratic party when moderation and toleration was more necessary than now. Looking immediately home to the State of Pennsylvania, we find the party divided, one portion supporting Mr. Douglas and another portion preferring Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency. Hot-headed and hot tempered men may denounce and defy, and shower denunciation and imprecations upon the heads of those to whom they attribute this calamity, but this will not mend matters or alter facts. The division exists, and we are compelled to confront the disagreeable truth and make the best of it

There is no use of putting on flimsy disguise in this emergency. If we intend to carry Pennsylvania for Foster and against Lincoln, there must be no attempt at driving the minority into terms—there must be no violent denunciation on either side—there must be no wedges forced into the split—but the existence of the division must be admitted and recognized, and one side treated by the other with moderation and decency. These are the only terms of victory, and those who refuse to accept them and prefer to indulge their passions and prejudices to the utmost, must assuredly court defeat.

☞ Stephen Church, an aged and pious colored man, died in Stamford, Conn., on the 9th inst., at the age of 206 years. He was born in Virginia, a slave to John Upshur, and set free at the age of 40, when he moved to Darien and afterward to Stamford. He had been a consistent member of a Methodist Church for 87 years.

☞ Gen. J. H. LARRIMER, has retired from the Editorial conduct of the *Clearfield* (Democratic) *Republican*. An excellent man and able writer has left the chair Editorial. Our best wishes accompany *Gen. Larrimer* in his retirement.

State Agricultural Fair.

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

On the Committees, we find the following names, among whom are two citizens of Columbia county, in which selection, we are inclined to believe, the Executive Committee have made a most judicious choice:

No. 21.—SWINE.—LARGE BREED.

Irvin H. Torrance, Philadelphia; Calvin Parsons, Plains; Zachariah H. Long, New Mahoning; Levi L. Tate, Bloomsburg; Thos. Osterhout, Tunkhannock; H. B. Beardslee, Honesdale; M. W. Jackson, Columbia county.—*Committee.*

Copies of the List of Premiums, in pamphlet form, will be forwarded by the Secretary, Hon. A. O. Hiester, of Harrisburg, to all applications by mail. They may also be had at the Agricultural Warehouses in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, Pittsburg, Erie and Williamsport.

OREGON ELECTION.—*The Result at Last.*—It would appear by the latest news from the Pacific, that the Democrats have secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and that Mr. Stout, Democrat is elected to Congress over Mr. Logan, his Republican competitor. The Portland *Times* gives the following table of the Legislature elect:

Senate.—Democrats—Multnomah, 1; Clackomas and Wasco, 1; Linn, 2; Benton, 1; Lane, 2; Douglas, 1; Jackson, 1; Josephine, 1—10. Republicans—Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook, 1; Yamhill, 1; Polk, 1; Marion, 2; Umpqua, Coose and Curry, 1—6.

Democratic majority 4.

Assembly.—Democrats—Clotson, 1; Multnomah, 2; Wasco, 1; Benton, 2; Linn, 1; Lane, 3; Douglas, 2; Josephine, 1; Jackson, 3—16. Republicans—Washington and Columbia, 1; Washington, 1; Yamhill, 2; Clackomas, 3; Marion, 4; Polk, 2; Linn, 3; Umpqua, 1; Coose and Curry, 1—18.

Republican Assembly majority 2.—Democratic majority on joint ballot 2.

It is possible, though by no means probable, (says the *Times*,) that one or two members elect from Polk and Linn, classed as Republican, may repudiate the coalition by which they were elected, and act with the Democratic party. If two of them should do so, it will give the Democracy a majority of two in the House, and a majority of six on joint ballot. If one should do so, it will tie the House, and make a Democratic majority of four on joint ballot. On the other hand, we may gain a member in Umpqua, or Coosse and Curry, or lose one in Josephine; but in no possible event that can now be forseen, can the Opposition secure a majority in the Senate.

WHO IS FOR THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Be it remembered that the only delegate either at Charleston or Baltimore, who advocated the re-opening of the African slave-trade, or could be even remotely supposed to favor that measure, was Mr. Wm. B. Gaulden, a delegate from Georgia, remarkable for his zealous advocacy of Mr. Douglas, specially chosen to announce to Mr. Johnson the honor conferred on him by the Front Street Theatre Democracy after Senator Fitzpatrick had refused to accept it, and now a member of the Executive committee appointed to conduct the canvass for Douglas and Johnson.

Forney's Press, of Philadelphia, and *Luzerne Union*, please copy.

Letter from William H. Welsh,

CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE HON. RICHARD VAUX, ELECTOR AT LARGE.

YORK, PA., July 16th, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant; which, however, it was my privilege to see in the daily papers, before you furnished me with a printed copy I. am glad you have adopted this public method of answering my brief note, as it enables me to lay before the people in the same manner, my reasons for acting with the majority of the Democratic State Executive Committee at its last meeting. Had you contended yourself with a simple refusal to accede to the compromise proposed by the State Committee, I would have remained silent; but the ground you have publicly taken, demands from me a respectful answer, in justification of myself to those who placed me in the responsible position I now occupy towards the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The public will look in vain throughout your letter, for any tangible objection to the proposed compromise, on the score of expediency, policy, or principle. The one and only point in your communication, is, that the State Committee acted "without any authority." The question of jurisdiction is thus raised in your own mind; and is promptly decided by yourself, without argument, in your own favor.

Now, with all your political knowledge—and I am willing to concede to you the most enlarged experience, and the highest integrity of purpose—I am afraid you have failed to learn what, really, *are* the "certain specific duties" which belong to a State Committee, Certainly, I have no wish to extend the powers of the one over which I have the honor to preside; nor do I desire to shield any action of my own, under the broad and general terms of the resolution which authorized its appointment, and for which, I believe, you cordially voted in the Reading Convention. But I take it, that a State Committee is fully "competent" to act upon all questions which involve the working machinery of the party for whose benefit it was specially created; as well as to arrange and direct all the details of organization, and to propose and effectively carry out all measures which tend to secure successful results in an impending struggle. Hence it was, that the National Executive Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention which met at the Front Street Theatre, in the city of Baltimore, without any other authority than the implied power contained in the resolution which created it, assumed the right to make a nomination for the Democracy of the Union, when Benjamin Fitzpatrick declined to accept the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Stephen A Douglas—and the adoption of the resolution by the same Committee, in reference to the power of its members over Electoral tickets formed by bodies entirely separate and distinct from that which gave it political life, clearly shows that the gentlemen who compose that organization have no very narrow or contracted ideas of the authority and "specific duties" of an Executive Committee.

You say, in your letter, that "the Reading Convention gave no power to its Committee to compromise the integrity of Democratic principles, the Democratic organization, or Democratic candidates.' This is strictly true. But while your premises are correct, your conclusions are fallacious. No torturing of language, no ingenuity of expression, can fasten such an interpretation upon the compromise recommended by the State Committee. Come let us reason together, and see how far the Committee's resolution bears you out, in the position you have thus voluntarily assumed.

You as a candidate for Elector, are but the creature of the Reading Convention.—Equally so, is the State Committee. You are both the off-spring of the same parent. Without any assumption of power on the part of either, it is your conjoined duty to endeavor to arrange the machinery of the State organization, so as to make it most potent and efficient against the forces of the common enemy. He who fails in this high duty, is false to the sacred trust reposed in him by the Convention Thoroughly imbued with this feeling, a majority of the State Committee resolved, if possible, to propose some plan for united action, which, if accepted, would enable the Democracy of Pennsylvania to assist in the defeat of the Republican candidates. The head and front of its offending hath this extent, no more.

If you carefully read the resolution of the Committee, you will perceive that it only "*recommends*" a certain course of action to the Democracy of Pennsylvania—and then "*authorizes*" its Chairman to correspond with the several Electors in regard to the proposed basis of compromise. Surely an Executive Committee has *this* power, if it be vested with any at all—and after an affirmative or negative response has been returned, by the Electors, to the Committee, through its Chairman, that body, at a subsequent meeting, will determine what course is best to be pursued for the welfare and integrity of the Democratic party. Whether the Committee will undertake to place other names upon the Electoral ticket, or prefer to submit the whole matter to the State Convention which formed them both, are questions for future consideration and decision. In the meantime, you may withhold your assent to the line of policy proposed for the defeat of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and Governor of Pennsylvania; but I most emphatically deny your right to question the jurisdiction of the State Committee, in its earnest and patriotic labors to unite the fragments of a broken and dissevered party.

But while it cannot be successfully established that the Committee exceeded, in the slightest degree, its legitimate powers on the 2d instant, I freely admit that its recommendation is entirely new, and is calculated to awaken the deepest interest and reflection in the public mind. It is necessarily novel, because the actual position of the Democratic party, at the present time, is totally different from its condition in any previous portion of its history. Two National organizations, "like the twin children of Rebecca, are struggling for the rights of the elder born." A large majority of the Democratic masses, firmly wedded to their party, regard this scism with unutterable regret. Those masses are very far from agreeing with you, in assuming that the only Democratic candidate for the Presidency is the gentleman whom you prefer. Tens of thousands of them are, to say the least, quite as much inclined to respect the nomination made by "a meeting of gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore," as they are to support that of "a meeting of gentlemen," at the Front Street Theatre, in the same city. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of these nominations in this letter; but the fact is patent to every one that there is unfortunately, a great diversity of opinion as to this point This diversity of opinion cannot be ignored—the division clearly exist—and while the respective adherents of the several meetings of gentlemen" referred to, are divided in sentiment as to their choice of Presidential candidates, there is *one* point, I am happy to say, in reference to which they *do* occupy a common ground. They are closely united, in desiring a chance to strike a common blow at the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. To enable them to do this, the state Committee offered them a plan, by which, all the sincere opponents of the Republican party, in the Democratic ranks, could unite upon one Electoral ticket. Those who prefer the success of the Opposition candidates, will, of course, array themselves against this fair and equitable measure of compromise—while those who honestly desire the triumph of the Democratic party, without reference to mere men, will give their cordial adhesion to the action of the State Committee. I indulge the hope that mor mature reflection will induce you, like Martha of old, to "choose the better part."

If the proposition has not the color of precedent to recommend it to your favor, it is well for you to know that those who made it, learned a life long lesson from you and your political *conferees*, when you exultingly swept "the old landmarks" of the Democratic party from the portals of the Reading Convention. In your eloquent address before that body, when you were inveighing in forcible language against "time-honored usages" in the selection of Delegates and Electors, you frankly said:—"We have nothing to do with the past; we have nothing to do with precedents; we have nothing to do with rules; we are to legislate upon a condition of things that has arisen since this room was opened for our reception." To this earnest appeal the Convention responded, Amen!—and the past, with its crowd of witnesses in behalf of "usage," was ignored, and the representatives of the people, swayed by the popular impulse, followed the Gamaliels of a new and revolutionary faith. Speaking for yourself and your companions, you boldly proclaimed to those who differed with you:—"If you want our votes, you must not only preach union, preach harmony, and preach conciliation, but you must show the fruits of all this preaching."—I now, unwillingly, commend the same chalice to your own lips. I was for "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," then—I am for "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," now. It is enough for me to know that the Democratic party is divided and distracted. More anxious for the defeat of the Republican candidates, than for the advancement of any man's personal ambition in the Democratic ranks, I saw in the proposition adopted by the State Committee the only feasible means of accomplishing the overthrow of the Opposition forces in Pennsylvania, and securing the election of our gallant candidate for Governor, Henry D Foster. The issue was plainly presented to my mind—it was Republicanism, *or* Democracy—I, unhesitatingly, accepted the latter.

I have no fears that the action of the State Committee will not be sustained and upheld by the calm, good sense of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. But *two* of the large number of Electors who have already responded to the resolution, have refused to give it their assent and approbation. Nor have I been disappointed in my expectations of the manner in which it would be received by the true-hearted yeomanry of this Commonwealth. They know that its only object is to preserve, if possible, the unity of the Democratic party; and prevent the State of Pennsylvania from being made the unwilling instrument in the election of Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin, when she has the power within herself, if properly directed, to ward off such a dire calamity. Already has the voice of hearty approval gone up, from all those who love Rome better than Cæsar. The Democratic masses of the "Old Keystone" stand, unflinchingly, by the union of their party, for the sake of the Union and the Constitution of their country. The hopes and aspirations of millions cluster around the old creed, which has always taught—"the equality of the citizen, and the equality of the States!" The farmer in his field of toil; the mechanic in his busy workshop; the artisan by his humble fireside; and the man of letters in his quiet study; have all felt its saving influence, and its regenerating power. Across the blue waves of the Atlantic, in homes made desolate by the despot's touch, where eyes grow bright as they turn to the land of the setting sun, prayers ascend to Heaven for the triumph of that creed in the hour of battle. Spurning all sectionalism, the Democratic faith has bravely struggled on through more than half a century, and has stamped its indelible impress upon the civil and political institutions of the freest and happiest people on the globe. Those who feel and appreciate the blessings which follow the inauguration of Democratic rule, will unceasingly struggle to encourage "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," in our ranks; because, without them, they know that our columns will be broken, and bend as like reeds shaken in the wind. Let such "union," "harmony," and conciliation, as are now proposed by the compromise of the State Committee, once more sit by us in our councils, guiding us calmly with their influence, and driving from our midst all local jealousies and all ungenerous personal rivalries, and the Democratic legion will again be able to march against its united foes in an iron phalanx, and will still be perpetuated as the true and only conservator of our National freedom.

In conclusion, permit me to reciprocate the sentiments of personal respect contained in your letter, and believe me to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

To the Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Elector at Large.

The True Motive.

Men rarely act without some motive. What can be the motive of those factionists who are now seeking to divide the Democratic party in Pennsylvania by running an electoral ticket in opposition to that selected by the Reading Convention? We can only judge of motive by obvious results. The design of a separate Douglas electoral ticket in Pennsylvania cannot be to secure the vote of the State for Douglas because every man engaged in engineering this project knows that the sort in question two electoral tickets must be to give the State to Lincoln and Hamlin. They admit this when speaking candidly; and some go so far as to declare that they would rather see the State go for the Republican candidates than contribute in any degree to the election of Breckinridge. Their first choice is Douglas, and their second choice Lincoln.

And this course, having for its avowed object the defeat of the Democratic party and the election of the Black Republican candidates, is taken in the name of principle—sacred principles. Democratic principles are to be vindicated and upheld by contributing to the success of the life-long foes of Democracy. Verily, the principles of these factionists lead them to strange and most unprincipled conclusions. Democratic principles are sacred, and deserve any sacrifice that they may be sustained; but we beg leave to inquire how they are to be supported and vindicated by the elevation of their most determined and uncompromising foes. The most atrocious acts are sometimes consummated in the name of principle. Political freebooters use the word as a prelude to their most unprincipled acts. It was principle that induced Forney to sell himself to the Republicans for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. He care nothing for the emoluments of the office. Not he. Principle was the sacred motive that impelled him to accept compensation from the supporters of Lincoln. And in this crisis he is as much devoted to principle as ever. He would not contribute, in the most remote degree, to the election of Breckinridge, but would rather assist in dividing the Democratic party for the advantage of Lincoln. This is what he dignifies with the name of principle. Principle, indeed! Where is the rogue who has not the unprincipled sort of principle to labor for those who pay him best for his services?

The issue in Pennsylvania must come down to this:—Those who prefer the election of a Democrat to the Presidency will vote for the election of a Republican will vote for the union electoral ticket; and those who prefer a Republican to a Democrat will vote for the bogus concern which Forney is getting up. There is no escape from this dilemma. Democrats might as well vote directly for Lincoln as to vote for a ticket that will certainly elect Lincoln. The end is the same in both cases. The modes of arriving at it constitute the only difference. Democrats might as well throw a whole vote for Lincoln as half a one.—*Patriot & Union.*