COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

--Bloomsburg:--

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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. Brenner,	16. J. A. Ahl,
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. B. 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. Gaylord 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 nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result 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.

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

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

Democratic papers will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

July 29, 1860.

Responses.

On the outside of our paper we give some answers sent to Haldeman and his bogus Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the 26th of July. It was the smallest kind of a fizzle, admittedly so even by themselves, and deservedly so by the voice of all sound democrats. It was condemned in advance by all the Breckinridge papers, and by all the Douglas papers not in the interest of Lincoln and the Black Republicans.

As a specimen we annex the following from the *Pittsburg Post*, one of the most sincere Douglas papers in the State; and we could fill our columns with extracts equally pungent from similar sources.—Those Douglas Democrats who are not yet prepared to follow Forney and Hickman into the Republican camp, condemn Haldeman and his Convention; what shall we say to those who give to the movement aid and comfort? Time will unmask them.

The *Post* says:

This body meets to-day at Harrisburg. It will be but slimly attended. We know of no Democrat from this part of the State who is going to attend it. The inevitable Haldeman, so fresh in his zeal for Douglas, so recent in his consortations with Mr. Douglas' bitterest enemies, is now working to place the Douglas Democracy in the position of bolters from the State organization. He will not succeed. The power of the State Committee is sufficient to secure the Democratic vote of the State to the nominees of the National organization. When the State Committee refuse this—when the State Committee refuse to sustain the National Organization, and depart from the spirit of the resolution of the Reading Convention to do this—then the friends of Douglas will be justified in maintaining the organization of the party and doing all in their power to secure the election of regular nominees.

Mr. Haldeman is too young a general to head a political revolution in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. He is too new a Douglas man to bear the banner of the people's chieftain. We are for a united Democracy in Pennsylvania as long as there is any hope that such a result can be obtained. We wish to maintain the integrity of our State organization and also to be loyal to that of the National Democracy. Such a body as that which is called at Harrisburg to-day, must be damaging to the interests of both.

☞ Imlay & Bicknell's Reporter for August, is a highly valuable Counterfeit Detector.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

In 1856 the vote of this State for President was divided among the parties as follows:

The Democratic candidate received,	230,772
The Republican "	147,963
" American "	82,202
Total vote,	360,937
Buchanan over Fremont,	82,809
" " Fillmore,	148,574
" " Both,	607

The Republican party was in the minority on the popular vote 165,011 then, and is no stronger now. An Union ticket *then* supported by all opposed to Fremont, would have been carried by a majority, larger than the number of votes given him in the State; and an union ticket *now*, will defeat Lincoln as badly. But should it not receive the support of the Bell and Everett men, nor any part of their friends it still can carry by at least as large a majority as in 1856. There will be also a margin for disaffected democrats, of many thousands.

Nearly all who have voted against the party at the State elections since 1856, or refused to vote at all, have been induced to do so, on account of their opposition to Mr. Buchanan and his partisan friends, but will now vote cheerfully for Douglas, whom they consider likewise opposed to the powers at Washington.

Thus it is evident that the regular democratic electors can be chosen in this State by eighty odd thousand majority, if supported by the entire democracy; and by double that majority, if supported by the Bell and Everett party. But, if the latter insist in running a ticket of their own, and the bolting democrats make war upon the regularly nominated electors, the result will be close—with the hope however of success. We must believe that as the day of election approaches, the friends of a National President will unite in the laudable effort of defeating Mr. Lincoln. They may hesitate and negociate for many weeks, still when the hour of trial comes, the importance of defeating the sectional, disunion, John Brown party, will be conceded by the friends of the Union, and their votes will be cast accordingly.

Col. Forney's Compliments

The virtuous Editor of the *Press*, advertises a number of leading Democratic news papers, whose Editors hold office under the National Government, which he seems to think is an awful state of affairs. He says they receive a salary of from $1000 to $4000 each, and for the life of us we can see nothing wrong in this; unless it is because they will not travel under his lash.

One thing we do know; that their salaries are not as *expansive* as that attached to the Clerkship of the Black Republican House of Representatives which office, by the by, is also held by an Editor of a newspaper.

If he had given us the amount of his salary, we could then see who was receiving the largest.

If it is a disgrace or crime to hold an office under the national Government, we are surprised that Col. Forney has been trying all his lifetime to get one—which he has obtained, and obtained it in the same way that *Benedict Arnold* received the British gold—by treason and treachery.

The Continental.

Recently on visiting Philadelphia, through the politeness of Col. Stevens, the gentlemanly proprietor of this model American Hotel, we were shown through every appartment of the Continental, and had a full view of the structure in all its ramifications and its vast concerns. Located on the corners of Chestnut and North Streets—centrally in the City and in the centre of fashionable life,—the House is one of the largest of the kind in the world, finished, furnished and conducted in the first-style, with all the immaginable conveniencies for the comfort of its guests. We have neither time or space to give a minute description of this magnificent structure, which would doubtless deeply interest those of our readers who have never seen the sight—the sight of a great hotel conducted by Steam and engineered by 264 servants—and cannot therefore do more at present, than to invite our friends, when they visit the City of Penn., to call and see the American Continental.

☞ The *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian*, has passed from the hands of Dr. *E. Morwitz*, and is now owned and Edited by John H. Brimner, Esq. The new Editor has greatly improved the Pennsylvanian, infusing into its columns life, zeal and ability in the democratic cause, and has raised to its mast head the glorious flag of Breckinridge & Lane. We welcome friend *Brimner* to the Editorial chair, and bespeak for his excellent paper an increased patronage of the sound democrats of Pennsylvania.

☞ Captain Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county, who was a delegate to the disorganizing Convention at Harrisburg, has made himself rich, by offices obtained from the Democratic party. The sound Democracy will remember this, when a Clerk of the House is to be elected. Such chaps must be taught a lesson. The Captain has had his share, at any rate, and a little beyond his merit, we think.

Delay of the Mails.

We are sorry to learn, that of late, there has been much cause for complaint of the uncertainty and irregularity of the United States Mails. And on no route more so than between Bloomsburg and Philadelphia. On the evening of the 24th of July, we deposited the subjoined letter in the City Post Office, in time for last week's publication in the *Columbia Democrat*, but it only reached this office on last Tuesday.

Ed. Col. Dem.

Letter from the Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1860.

To that Old Arm-Chair:—

In this City, at present, there is nothing of special importance transpiring. The Merchants have had a favorable spring-trade, and are preparing for a still more prosperous fall business. Our late abundant harvest, every where, has inspired general confidence, and the country will again be prosperous, despite the efforts of croaking speculators, doubtless beyond precedent.

The Prince of Wales, arrived on last Tuesday, at Saint Johns, New Foundland, in British Canada, and is receiving the homage of Her Majesty's silly subjects.—And who is the Prince of Wales? He is the eldest Son of Queen Victoria, a boy of about 19 years old, with a thick skull, who is the heir apparent to the Throne of England.

The young Prince, after visiting certain portions of his Mamma's British Dominion, will doff his "Royal Robes," and visit Washington City, and other parts of America, under the cognomen of plain (simple) "Baron Renfrew."

Politics are growing exciting and increasingly interesting in this meredian.—The Douglas-*ites*, under the leadership of Mr. Traitor Forney, make the most noise, whilst the Breckinridge-men, here as elsewhere, have the numerical strength and are the only party who is sound in the political faith.

Yours—for want of time,

L. L. T.

Our Book Table.

Smith's New Geography, containing Map Questions interspersed with such facts as an observing tourist would notice, which are followed by a concise text and explanatory notes, based on a combination of the analytical, systematical and comprehensive systems, designed to be simple and concise, but not dry, philosophical yet practical, for the use of Common Schools in the United States and Canada.

The above is the frontis-piece, of a beautiful new Geography, Edited by Roswell C. Smith, A. M., and published by J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia. It is the latest edition of Geography, containing over one hundred Maps, the whole forming a convenient and ready Manual, for Families, Counting Houses, and Travellers.—Every family and business man should possess a copy of "Smith's New Geography."

The Practical Calculator, a pocket manual of plain rules and calculations, for business operations; by Martin M. Rohrer, Lancaster, Pa.

We have before us a copy of the above named new and neat publication. It is very handsomely gotten up, in convenient form for a pocket companion, and is said to be the most practical calculator ever published. J. B. Lippencott & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, where we would advise every business-man to sent and get a copy of the work, or call in person and examine the Messrs. Lippencott's establishment, where they will see the largest and heaviest Publishing and Binding House in the known world.

The National Political Chart, and Map of the United States.

Containing accurate portraits from Life, of the candidates of each party for President and Vice President, viz: Bell, Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge, Everett, Johnson, and Lane. With their Letters of Acceptance, Platforms of their respective Parties, together with full particulars how a President and Vice President will have to be chosen in case there is no choice by the People, and a vast amount of Statistical Matter, &c., &c.

The Map is beautifully colored, and printed on heavy calendered paper, size 32 by 40, showing the exact boundaries of all the States and Territories, extending through to the Pacific.

Politicians of all parties and others, wishing to have before them material for being fully posted at a single glance, should possess a copy of this Map.

Price only 25 cents, or five copies for $1, and really one single copy is worth the dollar. Address all orders to Pattee & Read, Publishers and proprietors of the Philadelphia Union, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alex. McKinney Craig.

This young man who enlisted on the 2d July, 1855, in the Cavalry company of the United States, commanded by Captain James Oakes, (who by the way is a most perfect gentleman and gallant soldier) was discharged on the 2d inst., at Fort Inge, Texas having served out his time. Mr. Craig is a son of the late Moses Craig, and a nephew of the late Willian McKinney, who were both well known and highly esteemed in this county.

The blood, as we think, on both sides, would have justified the expectation of just such a discharge as our noble young friend received from his Captain, which concluded with a certificate of character in the following words: "*A brave and gallant soldier—Character, excellent.*" Mr. Craig was appointed first Sergeant upon his enlistment, held that position till he was discharged, and was afterwards with the command of detachments, sent on important excursions. He had the entire confidence of his Captain, as is shown by a letter from him to our friend Alex. McKinney, enclosing his discharge. We presume Sergeant Craig has reached his home at Pittsburg; and we hope that ere long he may be rewarded by an officers commission—live long and be always happy.

Greensburg Rep.

The Reading Electoral Ticket.

The *Morning Pennsylvanian*, says, that the Forney-Haldeman mass Convention of precisely 200 ex-office holders and office-seekers has had its poor hour and fizzled out, we desire to address a few words of sober common sense to the Democracy of the State on both sides of the house. You have manifested a proper spirit in refusing to become the tools of the bombastic Triumvirate at Washington. You have declined to recognise the *Ohioan*, the *Arkansaw man*, and the *Louisianian* as your conquerors and masters, and you have crushingly rebuked the insolence of little Mr. Haldeman and the perfidy and disorganizing conduct of the other petty political blockheads. The Forney-Haldeman *mass* Convention, but a repetition of the Knox-Forney "States Rights Democracy" Convention of last year, has met the same miserable fate of neglect and popular contempt. Why, the intriguing and corrupt politicians who have figured so conspicuously in this impudent and wicked movement, should have imagined for an instant that you would fail to vindicate the right and duty of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to manage its own affairs by its own appointed and regularly authorized agents is a matter of profound astonishment, and just as insulting as surprising. It they supposed they could safely practice on the patience of our Democratic people they have been wofully disappointed. In every part of the State, both the local press and the people, without regard to their Breckinridge or Douglas proclivities, had denounced in fit terms the arrogant pretensions of those who have undertaken to supercede our old accustomed State organization by an imperial Ukase, dated at Washington, conferring absolute powers on Mr. Haldeman. So it is that the mass Convention has failed to do anything except to expose the folly of the movement, and the imbecility and bad faith combined, of a set of wretched factionists who would use the name of Judge Douglas to his own discomfiture and disgrace, to serve their own miserable ends of personal malice or party treachery.

Now why, under these circumstances, should not every honest and rational Democrat in the State vote for our electoral ticket chosen by the 4th of March State Convention? Does any one, or can any one with any show of pretence or truth, dispute its regularity and fairness? The electors were not selected by a Committee, or even chosen by the Convention *en masse*. Each district presented its own carefully selected member of the college. In a Douglas district a Douglas elector was fixed upon. In a district friendly to Mr. Breckinridge, or some other Presidential candidate, an elector friendly to Mr. Breckinridge, or such other candidate, was put upon the ticket. What honest Democrat ought to hesitate when the question is whether a Democratic electoral ticket thus sanctioned by a regular convention of our party shall cast the Presidential vote of the State, *or the* Lincoln *Abolition electors shall do it*. One or the other thing is inevitable and no sensible man believes nor can believe otherwise. If any man calling himself a Democrat thinks he is serving his principles, his party or his country, or maintaining his own personal consistency and honor, by preferring the election of Lincoln to Breckinridge on the one hand, or Douglas on the other, let him prove his persistent folly and declare his political infamy by obstructing the success of our regularly chosen Democratic electoral ticket. But all those who are not prepared to go to this extent, will vote the Reading ticket. Why should any Democrat desire to see the vote of the State delivered into the keeping of the Black Republicans? And if not, can any propositions be fairer than those submitted to us all by the Democratic State Committee? *If the vote of the State will elect* Judge Douglas, *it will be given to him*, what more can any Douglas *true* Democrat rightfully demand? If, on the other hand, the vote of the State will elect Breckinridge, it will be given to him. No Democrat ought to object to this, unless he prefers Lincoln, the Abolitionist and rail splitter, to Breckinridge, the Kentucky conservative, devoted friend of the Union, the gallant soldier, and tried patriot and statesman. No one should prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge, unless he also prefers the election of Curtin to Henry D. Foster for Governor, and is willing to see the Democratic party of the State prostrated beneath the heel of the Black Republicans, now organized and eager for the plunder and sack of the State Treasury. We cannot surrender our electoral ticket to defeat without, at the same time, going very far to sink the party as a State organization beneath the odious weight of an Abolition supremacy for years to come, most probably.

Suppressed Wife-Murder near Norristown.—Norristown, Pa., July 30—A woman named Ellen McNamee, who resides in Plymouth township, a short distance below this place, was found lying dead at the foot of the cellar steps of her dwelling to-day, her arm and several of her ribs being broken and her skull fractured.

Her husband has been arrested and committed to prison upon the charge of wife-murder.

Both the husband and wife were of very intemperate habits. The parties are both Irish.

Letter From Senator Fitzpatrick.

WETUMPKA July 12, 1860.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 8th instant has just been received. You say that "there is a good deal of speculation as to my preferences for the candidates now before the country for the Presidency and Vice Presidency," and that you "would be glad, if not inconsistent with my feelings, that I would indicate them."

The office of Vice President is a high position, and one a nomination for which, if tendered me by a united Democracy, upon a proper platform, I am frank to say, I would not have declined.

I could not accept the nomination with Mr. Douglas, for the reasons set forth in my letter of declension, and for others, which I said in that letter, I would not then impose. I differ entirely with him on the territorial question, as set forth in my letter to Mr. Hudgins last fall, and as indicated by my vote on the Senate resolutions commonly called the "Davis resolutions," which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress.

Differing as widely as we do upon the question of popular or squatter-sovereignty, and the protection of slave property in the Territories; I could not have accepted the nomination with Mr. Douglas on the platform presented, without subjecting myself to the imputation of having abandoned well-matured opinions for the hope of obtaining power and place.

I would have supposed that these opinions publicly expressed, and my declension of the nomination for the Vice Presidency, would have been a sufficient guarantee that in selecting from the candidates I would at least vote for those whose political sentiments conform most nearly to my own. I have always been a Democrat, and adhered with fidelity to the principles and usages of the party. The divisions and disruptions of the Convention at Baltimore should be, and I feel assured are, deplored and regretted by all Democrats, and by none I am sure, more than myself.

According in sentiment with the platform upon which Breckinridge and Lane have been nominated, I shall as a matter of course yield them my support. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.,

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

Letter of Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Herewith we publish the letter of Mr. Welsh in reply to the Hon. Richard Vaux.

This correspondence, we understand, is now closed upon the part of Mr. Welsh. It must, however, be admitted that this letter is rather racy, and that the author has administered some very severe hits upon Mr. Vaux—which will be fully understood and appreciated by every citizen conversant with the political life of the Ex-Mayor.

YORK, PA., July 26th 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I feel constrained to add a third note to our somewhat lengthy correspondence. This might well have been omitted; but your second letter, now before me, induces me to call attention to one or two points, which may not prove unprofitable to you, or the undersigned.

The "Democratic masses" will tell you plainly that you have not succeeded in destroying a single position in my letter of the 16th instant, which was written to invoke, if possible, the spirit of union and harmony in the Democratic ranks. The entire complacency with which you "beg" every question you undertake to discuss, is I confess, extremely refreshing, and will earn for you the reputation of being a most skilful tactician in evading the true issue; but you have yet to learn the simple art of fortifying your statements with logical conclusions.

You say, in your letter, that "the Democratic Executive Committee, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon it by the resolution of the National Democratic Convention,' nominated Mr. Johnson in place of Mr. Fitzpatrick. What "*authority conferred*," do you refer to? Why do you not produce the resolution itself, so that we may all see its wording? I have looked in vain for the passage of any such resolution, as you now claim to have been adopted by "the meeting of gentlemen' at the Front Street Theater. Pray assist me in exhuming it from the records, published, understand me, at the time of its passage. I want the *original* resolution, as it was adopted by the Convention—not any that may have been manufactured by a special committee appointed to put in shape the confused proceedings, after "the meeting of gentlemen' had concluded its labors and widely separated. By doing so, you will afford me real gratification; for it will clearly establish the fact that "the meeting of gentleman" referred to, had the most *enlarged* ideas of the duties of an Executive Committee when it clothed the letter, as *you* say, with power of making a nomination for that branch of the Democratic party which now claims your service and allegiance.

It would afford me much pleasure to review your letter in the same genial spirit which characterizes your last production. It is a rare temptation, but I must resist it. In your communication, there are several points which will strike the public—particularly the *Philadelphia* public—with peculiar force and fitnes. For example, when you attempt to demolish "*those who love honors and office*," of course you could not have included yourself in that unfortunate category. I, therefore, 'indulge the hope" that you, who have been so modest in your expectations of official station, may not be thwarted in your present Senatorial aspirations, either State or National, and that the bright dreams, which, as a neophyte in office seeking, and place-hunting, you are now conjuring up in your vivid imagination, may all be realized when *your* "Cæsar" is happily seated upon his throne in Washington.

Any prolongation of this discussion will scarcely be profitable. But I cannot refrain from alluding to the happy *hit* you made in the conclusion of your facetious epistle. As you penned it, a flush of pardonable pride must have illuminated your beaming countenance. But, "I regret to say that you are as far wrong in your reading of Scripture," as you usually are in your logical deductions. *No mistake was made*, by the substitution of the name of "Martha," for that of "Mary." It was written, and printed, *exactly* as I meant it to be understood. I know you would have been much gratified, if you had been permitted to take a seat by the side of "Mary." But this, positively could not be. Let me enlighten you. "Mary" was true to her faith from the beginning. *She* needed no rebuke, when the Master came.

I could not draw a parallel between *you*, and one who had been ever loyal. But "Martha" was inclined to be dissatisfied—she was "cumbered about much serving"—she was "troubled about many things,"—*your case, precisely!* Yet when the Master came, and calmly rebuked her disloyal murmurings, *she*, also, was induced to choose "that good partt,' which "Mary" never swerved from. Do you not perceive that the parallel is absolutely perfect—that "Martha,' is the person not "Mary"—that the wicked, not the righteous, are called to repentance? Let this elucidation enure to your political benefit, as well as to your spiritual welfare. I have yet great hopes of you.

While I am writing, messages from Harrisburg are flashing along the electric wire, announcing that you, no doubt upon "*mature reflection*,' are not sanctioning the palpable object which called "the meeting of gentleman" in the State Capitol.—If this be true, you are, indeed, showing "the first fruits of repentance," by declining to take any part in the formation of a new Electoral ticket. Should you be able to prevent that movement, and then gracefully yield your assent to the action of the State Committee, you may yet enjoy untold delights in the fold of the true Democracy.

I am glad you still stand by your Reading guns. In that city you proclaimed the doctrine of "universal toleration!" Stick to it, and, in future, honestly practice your teachings in the citadel of Democracy. As you there said, on the 1st of March, 1860 "In a time like this the future of our party, of this nation, of this empire, requires that if you would succeed you must consider the only means by which you can succeed—no sacrifice of principles—but union and harmony, for success."

Again permit me to renew the assurance of my high consideration, and to subscribe myself, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. WELSH.

Chairman of Dem. State Ex. Committee.

Hon Richard Vaux, Elector at large.

Mr. Breckinridge at Home.

Mr. Breckinridge delivered the following speech at Frankfort, Kentucky, in reply to a demonstration of welcome by the citizens, on the 18th inst:

Fellow-Citizens:—I thank you out of the fulness of a grateful heart for this cordial welcome to my home. I feel, fellow citizens, the impropriety upon an occasion like this of doing much more than returning to you my cordial and grateful acknowledgement for your kindness. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed here, in the midst of my old district, and surrounded by my neighbors and friends, on the soil of Kentucky, to make one or two explanatory statements, and forbear on this occasion to enter into any statement or argument in reference to the circumstances that occurred at Baltimore, and which resulted unexpectedly to me, in placing me before the country for the office of President. But I think it due to you and to myself to say, that being cognizant of all those facts, having observed all those transactions, having pondered carefully over them, having consulted with my friends, unconscious altogether of being animated or sustained by a hot ambition, I feel that the position which I occupy to-day is right. [Great cheering.]

I feel that I could not have shrunk from it without being false to my country, false to my friends, and false to myself. Consequently I accepted the nomination with all its responsibilities. To those who take advantage of the position of a silent man to heap upon him execrations, I say pour on—I can endure. [Applause.] I leave it to others to explain more fully the facts and circumstances of this nomination. Perhaps, also, I my be allowed to say that the claim that I stand before the country as a sectional candidate cannot be true, whether reference be had to the number of States which co-operated in the nomination or to the character of the principles which animated them. When you find the Democratic organization aided by large conservative elements in all the Southern States, and in those two States upon the Pacific Ocean which have been so far removed from the contest of the Atlantic and Mississippi valleys that their judgment as to what is sectional ought to be conclusive, and when you find that a majority of the Democratic organization of the State of Pennsylvania, and a supposed majority of New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, with a large and imposing organization in all the other States co-operating, how can such a nomination as that be properly called sectional. A majority of the States of the Union sectional, and at war with the principles upon which the Union itself is founded!—Fellow-citizens, as to the charge that the Convention to which I owe my nomination supported, or that I myself am tainted with the spirit of disunion, how absurd to make a response to a Kentucky audience, and in this old district too. I am an American citizen—a Kentuckian, who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union—who feels as you do upon this subject. But perhaps it would have been better, both in your behalf and in mine, if I had refused to respond to the sentiment. Fellow citizens, this is, perhaps, the last time that I shall have an opportunity to say anything to my neighbors and friends during the pendency of this canvass. While, therefore, I shall enter into no argument upon the particular topics of the day, perhaps you will pardon me for making two or three observations, which, it seems to me, should commend themselves to all parties every where.

Fellow citizens, we live under the best government on earth. We are the only country in the world where the experiment is demonstrated that free institutions may be established over a great population and a large area of territory, and be consistent with public order. It has been demonstrated in our case for the first time in the history of the world. How are we to preserve these institutions? How are we to preserve intact that double form of government, State and Federal, that has been handed down to us by our forefathers? My answer is that we can only do it by clinging with unfaltering fidelity, unwavered by policy, to the Constitution they bequeathed to us.

I hold that fidelity to the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, and in all its obligations, is the condition of the American Union, and its perpetuation. That Constitution was framed and transmitted by the wisest generation of men that ever lived in the tide of times. It may be called an inspired instrument. It answered them at an early day. It has answered our purpose. It is good enough for our posterity to keep it pure.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Editor of Col. Democrat,

Dear Sir:—If it will not intrude upon your columns, please insert the following thoughts in relation to the rising generation:

The youth of our country are degenerating in regard to morals, and in my estimation it is chiefly attributable to a want of proper parental restraint. It was the custom, formally, for children to consult their parents, but the order is now reversed, and parents have to enquire of their children if they do thus and so. I am a firm believer in strict parental government, and in my opinion there is nothing conduces more to the well being of society, than the proper control that parents have or rather should have, over their children. There should be no such words in the family vocabulary as these: "I can't control him." "Her disposition is such that it will be impossible for me to subdue it, or control it." If a child gets to hear a whisper of this, (and when they don't know themselves there are always officious neighbors enough to tell) then it is indeed hard to govern them. One great mistake in parental authority, I think, is in governing too much. That is, we tell our children to perform certain things, with but very little concern whether they do them or not, and the consequence is, a neglect to observe that which we strictly intend them to do. We should be very careful not to tell them anything to do, only what we intend them to perform to the very letter. A habit of punctuality once formed in this way, it is no hardship for them to obey. Then they think nothing else than to perform immediately what they are told to do. A lack of this wholesome restraint is one great cause in my estimation, of the corrupt state of morals and disgraceful conduct of the rising generation. If they are permitted to grow up without proper restraint, they are then prepared to transgress the civil laws of our country, and bring a blasting stigma not only upon themselves but their parents and all with whom they are connected. And how it must wring the consciences of parents when their Children are thus degraded through their neglect. Not only do they violate the civil laws of our country with impunity, but the higher laws of the Almighty. Let parents commence then at the fountain head, let each attend to the government of their own household.—Have them respect their word, have them respect the laws of the land, and above all, the laws of God, and the wheels of society will move on without so much collision and disorder. Let each look well to his own house and leave his neighbor's business alone.

LUZERNE.

Cambria, July 27, 1860.

Regular Nominations.

We copy the following Editorial from the New York Tribune of July 25th:

"The large majority of those Democrats in the State of New York who support Douglas are of the old Barnburner, Buffalo Platform wing of the party. The same is true of such of the journals as flaunt his name at their editorial head, which then had an existence. Of all the arguments employed by this class of politicians and newspapers in behalf of Douglas, the most unseemly is the assertion that he is the 'regular' nominee of the party, and therefore every Democrat is bound to support him. Tested by strict rules, neither he nor Mr. Breckinridge received a regular nomination. The statement of this is one of the few truths uttered by Mr. Buchanan since he assumed the Presidential office.

But, even if it were otherwise, what kind of grace or consistency have these Barnburner leaders and journals to insist that the assumed 'regularity' of Douglas's nomination has any binding force upon the masses of the party? General Cass was, beyond all controversy, the regular nominee of the Democracy in 1848. And yet, because it suited their prejudices and revenges to bolt him and to beat him, the Barnburners got up the Buffalo Convention, and, placing Martin Van Buren upon its platform as their candidate, they run down 'the Great Michigander' (as they irreverantly called their venerable friend,) scouted the binding force of regular nomination, and, by both words and deeds, proclaimed that Democrats had the right to bolt the candidates and repudiate the platforms of the party in order either to maintain important principles, gratify personal antipathies, or avenge cherished wrongs. Among the conspicuous leaders in this historic revolt against Gen. Cass and regular nominations were Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, Peter Cagger, Wm. Cassidy, Simeon Jewett, Wm. H. Ludlow, Alonzo Paing, John Cochrane, John Van Buren, Wm. Taylor, Enoch B. Talcott, D. D. Barto, Isaac Butts, and a host more prominent politicians, who now insist that all Democrats are bound to support Douglas because he is the 'regular' candidate. As these partisans scouted Cass, and sustained Van Buren in 1848, so, borrowing their arguments, and citing their example, thousands of Democrats in our State scout Douglas, and support Breckinridge."