

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

Bloomington, Ind.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 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. RICHARD VAUX, GEO. M. KEIM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. FRED. A. SEEVER, 2. Wm. C. PETERSON, 3. J. G. BARNES, 4. G. W. JACOBY, 5. CHARLES KELLY, 6. DAVID BISHOP, 7. J. L. LOEWENBERG, 8. R. B. BARBER, 9. T. H. WALKER, 10. S. WISCHNETZ, 11. JOSEPH LAUBACH, 12. ELIAS RICKSON, 13. GEORGE D. JACKSON, 14. J. A. ARL, 15. H. R. DANER, 16. J. R. LAWRENCE, 17. H. N. LARK, 18. J. R. HOWELL, 19. N. P. PETERSSON, 20. C. W. MASON, 21. WILLIAM BOON, 22. R. D. HAMILN.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, as John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, then for John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect a candidate for whom the majority of the votes are cast, and it cannot elect any man running for the office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats who are voted for in the vote, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State, and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentleman on the Democratic Electoral Ticket of this State, their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his mission to the Executive Committee, to be held on the day of

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 choosing two Delegates from each Election District, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in Bloomington, on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of casting the usual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

D. LOEWENBERG, J. S. WOODS, I. S. MONROE, A. B. TATE, M. SCHLICHER, Wm. HOWELL, J. LEGGOTT, Democratic Standing Committee, Bloomington, July 16, 1860.

The Delegate Elections.

We have only room to remind our Democratic friends that the Delegate Election comes off next Saturday, and request that they attend and discharge their duty.

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont, held on Thursday last, was unanimous for Douglas and Johnson.—John G. Saxe the poet and author, was nominated for Governor.

Bell and Everett meetings will be held in Bloomington, on Wednesdays the 29th inst., and at Cattawissa on the 30th. David Paul Brown, Henry M. Fuller and others are to address the meetings.

A CHALLENGE.—The Republican press charge Messrs Breckinridge and Lane with being Disunionists. The friends of those distinguished statesmen and soldiers challenge their enemies to point out a single disunion sentiment ever uttered by either of them. In peace and in war they have always, and at all times, been found on the side of their whole country—north and south, east and west—and never have they harbored a thought or entertained a sentiment against the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

More Aid.—The Pennsylvania is now among the most active and able papers in the State, and doing good service in the ranks of the regular ticket, Breckinridge, Lane, and Foster.

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union, raises the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and in an able editorial gives the reasons for its preference. If any body wants a first rate paper from the Capital of the State, we recommend the Patriot & Union. It is able, active and fearless.

STATE FINANCES.—The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of Pennsylvania, was promptly paid on Wednesday, the 1st inst., by the State Treasurer, who visited Philadelphia for that purpose. The total funded debt on the 1st day of December, 1859, was \$38,638,961.07, the half yearly interest upon which is \$798,739.02. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, after providing for the interest, amounted to \$365,402.27, so that the balance left in hand, upon a moderate calculation of the incoming receipts, will amount to about \$1,000,000! This is a very handsome exhibit of the financial affairs of the State, and certainly the most flattering one since she disposed of her public works.

State Committee Meeting.

By reference to the report of proceedings in another column, it will be seen that the manner of making up the electoral ticket, to be voted for President, has been somewhat changed. It is substantially the same thing, but it seems to be satisfactory to some who were unwilling to adopt the previous action.

Forney of course opposes it. What the leading spirits of his late disorganizing movement may do we are not yet advised. We hope however they will now drop the mask, and take sides. He who is not for us is against us, and he who does not assist to unite, scatters abroad. We were entirely satisfied with the first action and resolution of the Committee, we are willing to accept this in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which should obtain between Democrats.

It is an issue the Breckinridge wing of the party have not made nor sought, but having been thrust upon them, they accept it willingly for the sake of peace, and union and harmony; they accept it because they believe it will save Pennsylvania, elect FOSTER, defeat Lane and preserve the party by means of the generous emulation it will be likely to engender; they accept it because they believe that the result will show a large majority for the regular organization, BRECKINRIDGE, LANE & FOSTER.

Let every man now go to work and see whether the patriots and Soldiers, those who have periled their lives and shed their blood in defense of their country, can be forgotten. The memory of Washington, of Jackson, of Taylor, forbids it! The heroes and statesmen, men often tried and never found wanting, whether in the cabinet or on the battle field—those are the men around whom twine the affections of the hearts of the American people. Come on then, gentlemen, let the contest be a generous rivalry—we will show you that the people love and will reward their defenders.—You will

See millions join the loud refrain. Hurra for Breckinridge and Lane.

Strange, if not Funny. The last number of the Fulton Democrat comes to us with the flag of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at its mast head. This is a change from DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, who have heretofore found a champion in the Fulton Democrat. We copy the following from the leader on the subject:

We, the Junior, Editor of this paper, being strongly in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, believing them to be the true representatives of Democratic principles, and the regular nominated candidates of the party, take this opportunity, while the Senior Editor is absent at Cresson, attending the meeting of the State Central Committee, on our own responsibility, to hoist the names of our favorite candidates, to express our individual opinion, and what we know to be the almost unanimous feeling of the voters of this county.

And then after pitching generously and fearlessly into the DOUGLAS squatter doctrine, and the force with which his friends accomplished his nomination at Baltimore against the wishes of the South, and in defiance of the two-third rule, he adds the following:—

For these reasons we, for this week the acting editor of this paper, take down the names of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson from the head of our columns, and hoist in their stead John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

This is plucky, and we admire it as well as the well-timed absence of the senior Editor, who doubtless felt the force of this fact, which we find announced in another column of the same paper.

THE STRENGTH OF BRECKINRIDGE IN THIS COUNTY.—At the County Convention held on Saturday, there were only two of the delegates in favor of Douglas, and this is about the relative strength of their men in this county.

In view of this we sincerely hope that the Senior, when back, will resign himself to the will of the people, and applaud the patriotism of his associate.

As a part of the history of this affair, we here insert the despatch sent here and everywhere, by the Douglasites, to break the fall of their nominees from the flagstaff of the Fulton Democrat.

Our readers will doubtless be convinced of its truth, as they are of many other things published and telegraphed for the benefit of DOUGLAS. Read the despatch as it appeared in the Saturday afternoon papers:

McCONNELLSBURG, Pa., Aug. 11.—The Democracy held a county meeting here last night, at which a regular skirmish was indulged in between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. Much bitter feeling prevailed, and the meeting broke up in a row.

During the absence of the editor of the Democrat, Mr. Sansom, at Cresson, the Breckinridge party entered the office of that newspaper, mutilated the forms, run up the Breckinridge flag, and issued an edition of the paper under that banner.

The affair has created considerable excitement. A personal rencontre also took place last night, after the meeting, between Mr. Sansom and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. Sansom gave Smith the lie, when the latter collared him. The parties were then separated.

Wein Forney, cousin of John W., and a professed Democrat, turns up as editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, a rampant Republican sheet. To what base use, etc.

Popular Sovereignty

In a recent speech made by Judge DOUGLAS, at Concord, N. H., he is reported in the papers as having uttered the following language: "The principle that he, (Douglas) stood upon was the right of the people to make their own laws, and to establish institutions to suit themselves. That was the principle of the Revolutionary War Democrats; but it is now said that Congress can pass Federal laws, not local and domestic laws, for the people of a Territory who have equal rights of self government, and who went from the old States where they had these rights. Why should they lose them in the ferry boat crossing the Missouri River."

Now look at the following principle affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as set forth in Howard's Reports, vol. 16, p. 395, and which is the doctrine advocated by Mr. Breckinridge:

3d. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

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

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

6th. "While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights and property."

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

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

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

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

New York against Lincoln.—He cannot be elected.—It is now reduced almost to a positive certainty that Lincoln will not carry New York, and it follows, as a matter of course, that he cannot be elected President of these United States.

In regard to the vote of New York, J. W. Sheehan, Esq., Editor of the Chicago Times, the confidential friend of Judge Douglas, who speaks what he knows, says: "For the satisfaction of our readers and the public generally, we can say that we make assurance doubly sure, and to place the result beyond all contingency, we propose a course of policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong, in so far as we can prevent its growing any larger; and so deal with it that in the run of time there may be some promise of an end of it."

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

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

WITNESSES IN THIS CITY, Republicans as well as Democrats, who heard him in a speech delivered in front of the Court House in this city, admit and defend the position assumed in the above extract, claim to be the AUTHOR OF THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" DOCTRINE, and virtually charging Wm. H. Seward with appropriating it. Brief as is his record, we imagine that it will take much "whitewashing" by his would be conservative followers, like Mr. Corwin, to prove to the satisfaction of the people that Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee for President, is a national, conservative man, and worthy to fill the highest office in the American Republic.

VERMONT.—In this State the Democrats are running two electoral tickets—one for Breckinridge and one for Douglas. The Democrats in Vermont can afford to split, and run as many tickets as they please—it will all amount to the same thing in the end. They are somewhat differently situated however, in Pennsylvania, and cannot afford to be divided.

A Rallying Refrain for Breckinridge and Lane.

Unfurl your banner once again. Ye men of Eagle, Rovers unshaken! Your country calls—no calls in vain. White patriots fling your hearts awake; Your country calls to the field. Defended for a land which shields Her Equal Rights to Law and Liberty! Then with one voice proclaim your choice From Northern hills to Southern valleys, That not in vain for gallant Lane And Breckinridge your COUNTRY rallies!

The people call on every side. To rouse the sluggish heart to action! They shout from old Niagara's side To Rocky Mountains—leaves to Freedom! From Carolina's cotton plains To where New England's is gleaming, Their voice ascends in bugle strains. For Equal Rights to Law and Liberty! Then with one voice proclaim your choice From Eastern hills to Southern valleys, That not in vain for gallant Lane And Breckinridge the PEOPLE rallies!

They who despise all foreign wars, And an Homeric Roar would trumpet, The Rights which you through blood and wars Wrang from the foe through Lane's example; Remember! they would spare you now, While still for treason ardently pleading—Now, as then, would banish you. While your Country's wounds were bleeding! Then with one voice proclaim your choice, From the Nation's hills and valleys, That not in vain for gallant Lane And Breckinridge the NATION rallies!

The trumpet blast of war pealed out, Your Country's Flag declared its danger, To arms! went forth the Union shout, Drive back the bold insulting stranger! The patriot names inscribed on high—Your Eagle banner's folds displaying—Awake again the battle cry, The Union's trumpet call shouting! With trumpet voice unite your choice From Western wilds to Southern valleys, That not in vain for gallant Lane And Breckinridge the UNION rallies!

Lincoln's Record.

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

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

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

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

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

He is charged with having favored Know Nothingism in 1855. It is false. He denounced the whole thing.

He is charged with being a disunionist. The charge is made by those who are plotting the overthrow of the government. It is false.

He is now charged with being a poor man!—It is stated he never owned a slave!—that he is not a slaveholder!—that he is compelled to employ white servant girls!—that necessarily he employs white laborers on his farm! This may all be true. Mr. Breckinridge is not, we believe, a wealthy man. Is that a valid objection, freemen of Kentucky?—Louisville Courier.

WIRE WALKING.—A young man named T. McD. Price walked a half-inch wire stretched from the roof of the Mc Clelland Hotel to the roof of the Eagle Hotel, on Friday last. The distance, we presume, was about 100 or 125 feet, and the height from the ground about 30 feet. Starting from the Mc Clelland House, he walked across, and then walked backwards to the middle of the wire, where he performed several difficult and dangerous feats, such as hanging by his legs, by one hand, sitting flat upon the wire, with his feet placed upon it, without holding with his hands, &c. He then resumed his backward walking, and disappeared in the Mc Clelland House. A collection was taken up, but what amount was contributed we have not learned.—Genius of Liberty.

The Great Eastern, in the Chesapeake Bay, a short distance below Annapolis, was visited last week by President BUCHANAN and several members of the Cabinet.

Inventions and Improvements are not confined to Mechanics.

There are others not perhaps so outspoken and noisy, that occupy a deeper strata of society, whose improvements are not less palpable, and whose silent influence upon the comfort and happiness of society not less striking. True, the advent of a sewing machine, a reaper, or a plowing machine, which at once does the labor of a score of hands, is an event so notable, an improvement so manifest, that all are impressed with its importance. In almost all such cases the result is gained not so much by the discovery of new powers as by the new application and combination of those long known and understood. What is yet more remarkable is, that the new application is so simple and efficient that we wonder it had not been thought of and applied long before.

Such were our reflections on seeing one of Prof. HUMPHREYS' family cases of SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.—comprised in a small case, which is a handsome ornament for a lady's table, you have twenty specific remedies, appropriate for almost every ailment or disease which may occur in a family, together with a concise little manual of directions for reference and use. The whole arrangement is simplicity itself, and the remedies are so arranged and labeled that any intelligent person may apply them at once successfully, and thus, in the most important sense, become their own physician. No accurate investigation or study, no balancing of probabilities, is necessary. Here is the ailment,—there the pleasant sugar-plum remedy. All this simplicity and certainty is attained by the mere combination of the best Homoeopathic Medicines according to Prof. Humphreys' theory and discovery. So simple and common-sense, and yet so efficient, does the whole arrangement appear, and so obviously does it meet the wants of a family, that we wonder the profession had not long ago availed themselves of it, and that just such simple and pleasant remedies had not been given to the people long ago. If this new discovery and arrangement shall have the effect which it promises to do, of driving from use the destructive and deleterious drugs so long in vogue, and inducing a reliance on nature and such mild means, it must be considered one of the most important improvements of the age, and one which a suffering and over-dosed world sadly require.

We go to press too early to give any report of the Grand Mass Meeting at this place to-day. We shall have a word to say in our next. We understand that the boys will be here.—Columbia Co. Republican.

"Grand Mass Meeting" ha? Well if you call that a "Grand Mass Meeting" you should like to see what a "grand fizzle" looks like. You can't get a Republican to cheap about the meeting. It was a most beggarly account of unoccupied places.

If it had not been for the "boys" that came "here" you would not have had a meeting at all. "The boys" came to see the show and eat gingerbread. Now you count them in, certainly, only they can't vote. In every respect, the meeting was a magnificent failure.

The flaming handbills promising Kelly, Wilmot and others as speakers, the personal exertions of the County Committee, the prayers of the Editor of the Republican, all, all could not induce "the Farmer to leave his field or the Mechanic his shop."

Reason—the "nigger" is played out, and the Curtin has fallen on Black Republicanism.

EXECUTIVE OMNES. A division of the question on the resolution was demanded, the first part to include all after the word "resolved," to and including the word "offices." The second part to include all after the word "offices" to the word "candidate." The third part to include all after the word "candidate" to the end of the resolution. The first division was agreed to by yeas 40, nays 27. The second division was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 27.

Third division was agreed to. On motion of Messrs. Leech and Johnson, it was Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee be authorized to publish an address to the Democracy of the State at as early a day as practicable.

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

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman. H. B. BURNHAM, C. W. CARRIGAN, Wm. H. MILLER, F. M. HETTERSON, H. R. LINDEMAN, J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Secretaries.

The Democratic papers throughout the State will please copy. "HE WHO SPARES SOMETHING TO-DAY WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO-MORROW," which properly invested, will soon enable him to pay for and enjoy all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and have a balance left to deposit in the Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, where it can be withdrawn, on demand, with five per cent. interest. Open daily from 9 till 3, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8 o'clock. This Company invests only in Government, States, and City Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c., pays on demand, and never suspended. Farmers, Mechanics, Clerks, and all classes of the community, here have an opportunity for investing without risk. See advertisement in another column.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DAY.—Congress passed an act in 1845, to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union." This act fixes the election on the "Tuesday next after the first Monday of November"—which this year is the 6th day of the month. All the electors must be chosen or appointed on that day, except in case of the filling of vacancies in the Electoral College, or where a State has failed to effect an election on the day designated.

Blanks! Blanks! A beautiful lot of CONSTABLE SALES, DEEDS, JUSTICES BLANKS of all kinds, for sale at the office of the Columbia Democrat.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee met at Cresson, agreeably to the call of the Chairman August 6, 1860, and was called to order by the Hon. Wm. H. Welsh. The roll was called, when the following members answered to their names, viz:

Robt. Anderson, Stephen D. Anderson, J. Henry Aikin, Vincent L. Bradford, Hugh Barr, James P. Barr, W. H. Blair, William D. Boss, John B. Bratton, Reuben F. Brown, H. B. Burnham, Charles W. Carrigan, John K. Chadwick, E. B. Chase, James C. Clark, John W. Clark, John Cummings, Alfred Day, John Davis, Henry L. Diefenbach, C. M. Donovan, Philip Dougherty, Henry Dunlap, William H. Eckels, Peter Ent, J. Alexander Fulton, J. Lawrence Getz, Joseph Gleim, Thompson Graham, H. A. Guernsey, John Hamilton, Jr., J. H. Hobart, Chas. H. Hunter F. M. Hutchison, S. C. Hyde, Joseph S. Hyde, George W. Irwin, Robt. L. Johnson, Reuben Keller, James W. Kerr, J. Monroe Kreiter, George Lauer, Isaac Leech, H. R. Linderman, F. P. Charles D. Manly, Robert McCay, Thomas C. McDowell, John P. McFadden, Peter McIntyre, John F. Means, B. F. Myers, O. H. Meyers, Howard L. Miller, George W. Miller, William H. Miller, E. C. Mitchell, Robert E. Monaghan, R. Bruce Petriken, Frederick S. Puffer, D. R. Randall, Bernard Reilly, Stokes L. Robert David Solomon, J. B. Sansom, Henry J. Stahl, Israel Test, Joseph M. Thompson Wm. C. Ward, Nelson Weiser, Jackson Woodward, Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman.

The Chairman then laid before the Committee the replies of the Electors to the resolution adopted on the 2d of July.

Mr. Fulton of Armstrong, offered the following resolution, which, after consideration and discussion, was adopted, as follows, to wit:—

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas, or John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for the same offices.

If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of the votes are cast, and it can elect any man running for the office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States; then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the Majority of the votes of the State, and that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentleman on the Democratic Electoral ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on the day of

A division of the question on the resolution was demanded, the first part to include all after the word "resolved," to and including the word "offices." The second part to include all after the word "offices" to the word "candidate." The third part to include all after the word "candidate" to the end of the resolution. The first division was agreed to by yeas 40, nays 27. The second division was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 27.

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On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman. H. B. BURNHAM, C. W. CARRIGAN, Wm. H. MILLER, F. M. HETTERSON, H. R. LINDEMAN, J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Secretaries.

The Democratic papers throughout the State will please copy. Can, we repeat, any sane man see the result? Would we not see our kid-gloved gentry, who now draw silk-gloved brimstones so heartily together with the Teuton, how low and fully as he banded the accomplished Dutch into the carriage! Would a moderate our admiration for the "old of the Rhine," when we could give votes to one, by signing petitions to tropical color and still richer perfume the "children of the sun!" We do not see in our hand wagons, on the days, the soft flowing curls of the daughters, waving in the wind, beside with the flaxen locks of the Scandinavian! When we came to see so emblematically the States of the world would we not be induced to put the arms of every sixth State upon the dingy bonom of some fair daughter the banks of the Niger? We may at these things now, but as certain waters of the Mississippi flow to this must be the result of this equality" and "negro voting" doubt could such a time arrive, does not doubt the gradual but certain annihilation of the races, and that the Hancock and Washington would be the home of a race of mongrels! yet such are the doctrines preached most prominent advocates of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. What this insane negro-phobia cause?

Senators of the United States seats will be vacant in 1861.— In 1861— Bigler, of Pa. Hammond, of Ind. Clark, of N. H. Harlan, of Ia. Iverson, of Gt. Clingman, of N. C. Johnson, of Mo. Collamer, of Vt. Lane, of Ore. Crittenden, of Ky. Pearce, of Mo. Durkee, of Wis. Pugh, of Ill. Fitch, of Ind. Seward, of N. Y. Fitzpatrick, of Ala. Silldell, of N. Green, of Conn. Trumbull, of Ia. Foster, of Mo. Yulee, of Fla. Gwin, of Cal. In 1863— Bayard, of Del. King, of N. Y. Bright, of Ind. Latham, of Gt. Cameron, of Pa. Mallory, of Va. Chandler, of Mich. Mason, of Va. Davis, of Miss. Polk, of Mo. Dixon, of Conn. Rice, of Miss. Doolittle, of Wis. Simmons, of N. Foot, of Vt. Sumner, of N. Hamlin, of Me. Thompson, of Gt. Johnson, of Tenn. Wade, of Ohio. Kenedy, of Md. Wigfall, of Va. In 1865— Anthony, of R. I. Hunter, of Tenn. Benjamin, of La. Nicholson, of Gt. Bingham, of Mich. Powell, of Ky. Bragg, of N. C. Saulsbury, of Gt. Brown, of Miss. Sebastian, of La. Chestnut, of S. C. Ten Eyck, of N. Clay, of Ala. Toombs, of Ga. Douglas, of Ill. Wilkins, of N. Fremden, of Me. Wilson, of N. Hale, of N. H. In 1867— Henniphal, of Texas, Oregon, Va.

Negro Voting.

The New York Tribune, the New Republican journal of the United States thus discourses of Negro Voting: "A distant correspondent writes to what is the fact as to Blakes voting in State. We answer—If a negro own worth of real estate, free and clear of encumbrance, he can vote the same as a man; if not, he has no right of vote that white men are bound to respect."

"We regard this discrimination as a very atrocious. If a property qualification is right, it ought to be imposed equally, not merely on those who have least property and the worst chance to retain it; if a negro has no soul, and an initial status but that of a thing, his pile of dirt cannot rightfully him any. In any light, the presence is wrong and indefensible."

"We shall have a chance this year to vote down this anomaly, and we ought to do it. Let us abolish the property qualification, and give the poor blacks a chance at the polls with their richer brethren. They are but a handful and cannot do much harm if they try."

If there is one thing more degraded than the American people than another, it is the fact that a powerful party exists in the midst which, or a majority of which, will to sink the proud Anglo-Saxon into other European races into one level with the lowest races of mankind. It seems absolutely wonderful that the same man could advocate such unphilosophical and unnatural self-abasement. God has not ordered the distinctness of the human family which now exists, out some wise purpose. Races were distinctly intended by Providence to be separate and distinct, as were the species of the brute creation. The wonderful difference in physical and mental organization of the several races was evidently designed to prevent the mongrel stocks. Mongrels are the curse of nature. No nation of the earth ever has continued to exist or to flourish but what has all this to do with voting? Simply this: If the equal vote of the negro is acknowledged, and the rights of the white man are secured with him, a mongrel race must follow. There are now some 5,000,000 of Africans and mixed breeds in the United States. These persons if free to distribute themselves over the country, North and South. The negro who would fall to the lot of Illinois, not fall far short of 250,000. At the best calculation this population would be six-h of the whole vote of the State. Now let any sane man imagine the result of such a state of things! Supposed now, and the negro population the command of thirty thousand votes, Illinois, what scenes would be witnessed to witness! Does any human doubt that demagogues would be abundant, to court and smile upon the noble African race, for the sake of votes in a single State? Does any fail to see the crying and howling German vote, by the very same means five years ago denounced them as eating, flat-headed, Suiabian Dunces. And yet the negroes are more numerous than the Germans, or Irish either would have more power in elections either.