

LEVI L. TATE, Editor. --Bloomsburg--

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 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: HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS: HON. GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR SENATOR: M. E. JACKSON, ESQ.

FOR ASSEMBLY: COL. HIRAM R. KLINE.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY: JACOB EYERLY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER: DANIEL LEE.

FOR COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM LAMON.

FOR AUDITOR: JOS. B. KNITTLE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, GEO. M. KEIM.

2. FRED. A. BERRY, 12. JOHN LACHAR.

3. WM. C. PATTERSON, 13. ISAAC REEDER.

4. JOE CRENSHAW, 14. GEORGE B. JACKSON.

5. J. G. BRENNE, 15. J. A. ARL.

6. CHARLES KELLY, 16. J. R. DANER.

7. O. P. JAMES, 17. H. N. LEE.

8. DAVID SCHALL, 18. N. P. PATTERSON.

9. J. L. LAUREN, 19. SAMUEL MARRIAGE.

10. S. H. BARR, 20. WILLIAM BOON.

11. T. H. WALKER, 21. H. D. HARRIS.

12. S. S. WINDGARD, 22. H. D. HARRIS.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of 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 President and Vice-President, but for John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President, if the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of the voters 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 authorized to obtain from the gentleman on the Democratic Electoral ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in this resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on the 1st day of September.

The Republican and the Tariff.

Evidently the Republican, published by Dr. John, does not know what it is talking about, on certain occasions. In the last issue of that astute sheet, an attempt is made to prove, not only that the Black Republican party is the tariff party, but that the Democratic party is in favour of free trade. How does this falsifying sheet endeavour to prove this last? Why, by quoting a resolution adopted at the last Democratic National Convention, which says, "the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and of progressive free trade throughout the world."

Now, what does this resolution mean? Why, simply, that the people of these United States should abandon the tariff system whenever the same should cease to be profitable to them. To say that we are in favor of "progressive free trade," is only to say that we are in favor of no higher tariff than is necessary; that we are in favor of lowering it from time to time, as may be profitable to us; but it is not by any means saying that the Democratic party is in favor of lowering the tariff without reference to the progress of the age, and to the interests of our people.

The Republican asks, why, did not Mr. Ent get up in the National Convention and offer a tariff resolution? Bless your simple soul, Doctor, because the resolution on the subject, already offered, suited him and his constituents. Neither he, nor the people of Columbia County, nor of Pennsylvania, desire a tariff higher, and for any greater length of time than the occasion requires. The plain position of the people of Pennsylvania is, that they will be in favor of a tariff so long as the same may be necessary or profitable to them, and not any longer. This is common sense; and this is, in substance, the National Democratic Resolution.

The Black Republican resolution, adopted at Chicago, is not half so good. We will discuss it hereafter; for this hue and cry raised by a party who had the power in 1857, and who submitted to a lowering of the tariff, needs some attention on the part of the honest press of Pennsylvania.

Columbia County Democratic Convention!

In pursuance to the notice given by the Democratic Standing Committee, the Delegates elected by the Democratic voters of Columbia County, met in Convention, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 27th of August, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a county ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, and transacting such other business as might be brought before the Convention. The township were all fully represented except Conyngham, which sent no delegates.

The Convention being called to order; on motion of Peter Billmeyer, of Bloomsburg, HUDSON OWEN, Esq., of Berwick, was appointed President of the Convention; and on motion of John McReynolds, Peter Ent, of Scott, and Benjamin F. Fruit, of Madison, were chosen Secretaries, who took their seats, when the Convention proceeded to business.

On motion of John McReynolds, the townships were called over in alphabetical order, and the Delegates presented their credentials as follows:

Ber. Berwick—Hudson Owen, Jacob Moyer, Isaiah Bower. [It appeared that two sets of Delegates had been run in this Borough, and that the two latter, being of opposite sets, were tie; both claiming the seat. After some considerable discussion the matter was left to a vote of the Convention to decide, which resulted in the election of Bower to the seat.]

Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Aaron Hendershot.

Benton—Samuel R. Kline, Robert L. F. Colley.

Beaver—Jonas Bredlander, Jno. Hoats, Briarcreek—Wm. Arwine, Isaac Bower.

Centre—Henry D. Knorr, John Hill, Cattawissa—George Manhardt, Heuben Rohrbach.

Conyngham—

Franklin—Wm. Mensch, Reuben Kuitte.

Fishingcreek—John Wenner, M. A. Ammerman.

Greenwood—Isaac A. Dewitt, David Demott.

Hemlock—Jno. McReynolds, Seth Shoemaker.

Jackson—John McHenry, Jacob Young, Louest—John Harner, Henry Fink.

Maine—Isaac Yetter, John Harmany, Millin—Stephen Poe, Stephen Dietrich.

Madison—Benjamin F. Fruit, A. S. Allen.

Montour—Jos. Mouser, P. S. Heimbach, Mt. Pleasant—Samuel Johnson, William Howell.

Orange—John Herring, Abner Welsh, Pine—John F. Fowler, Valentine Winterstein.

Roaringcreek—Philip Cool, Peter Levan.

Sugarloaf—Ezekiel Cole, Almas Cole, Scott—Benj. F. Reighard, Peter Ent.

On motion the Convention proceeded to make Congressional, Senatorial and Representative nominations, when Peter Ent offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That Emanuel Lazarus, of Orange, and John K. Robbins, of Cattawissa, be, and they are hereby appointed Congressional conferees, to meet similar conferees, from the several counties, in this Congressional District, at such time and place as may be fixed upon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, for this District, with instructions to support Hon. GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That Hudson Owen, of Berwick, William H. Shoemaker, of Hemlock, be, and are hereby appointed Senatorial conferees to meet similar conferees from the Senatorial counties in this District, to nominate a candidate for State Senator, and that they be instructed to support the nomination of M. E. JACKSON, Esq., of Berwick, this county, as the candidate for Senator, and to use all fair and honorable means to place him in nomination.

Resolved, That Alfred Powell, of Orange, and William T. Shuman, of Maine, be Representative conferees from other counties in this District, at Danville, on Friday, the 14th of September next, to nominate two candidates for Representatives in the State Legislature, to be supported at the coming election, with instructions to support HIRAM R. KLINE, of this county.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly. Peter Ent nominated Hiram R. Kline, of Orange. John McReynolds nominated John G. Freeze, of Bloomsburg. The nominations closed, and on ballot, Hiram R. Kline received 29 votes, and John G. Freeze 17, thus it will be seen that Hiram R. Kline was duly nominated.

For Kline—Bower, Owen, Cooley, Kline, Arwine, Bower, Mouser, Heimbach, Dietrich, Poe, Ent, Reighard, Welsh, Herring, Shoemaker, Johnson, Howell, Bredlander, Hoats, Yetter, Harmany, Wenner, Ammerman, Dewitt, Demott, Fowler, McHenry, Young, Allen, —29. For Freeze—Billmeyer, Hendershot, McReynolds, Manhardt, Rohrbach, Fink, Harner, Knorr, Hill, E. Cole, A. Cole, Winterstein, Mensch, Kuitte, Cool, Levan, Fruit, —17.

The Convention then proceeded, on motion, to select a candidate for the office of Prothonotary. Peter Billmeyer nominated Jacob Eyerly, of Bloom. Peter Ent nominated Jesse Coleman, of Orange. No other nominations for this office were made, and upon taking a vote Jacob Eyerly was duly chosen. The vote stood 25 for Eyerly, and 21 for Coleman.

For Jacob Eyerly—Messrs. Billmeyer, Hendershot, Isaac Bower, Bredlander, Hoats, Owen, Hill, Manhardt, Rohrbach, Ammerman, Wenner, McReynolds, Shoemaker, Melleny, Young, Harner, Fink, Fruit, Allen, Howell, Winterstein, Fowler, Levan, Cool, Reighard.—25. For Jesse Coleman—Messrs. Erwine, Kline, Cooley, Isaiah Bower, Knorr, Kuitte, Mensch, Dewitt, Demott, Yetter, Harmany, Poho, Dietrich, Mouser, Heimbach, Johnson, Herring, Welsh, Ent, A. Cole, E. Cole.—21. Peter Billmeyer moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Register and Recorder, and nominated Daniel Lee, of Bloom. John Herring nominated Jacob R. Fritz, of Sugarloaf. The nominations here closed, and Daniel Lee was duly chosen, having received 30 votes, and his opponent 16.

General Foster—Duty of Democrats.

When Gen. Foster was solicited by his personal friends and admirers to become a candidate for Governor, he frankly replied that he was not rich enough to afford it and therefore declined to comply with their wishes. This very large class of persons therefore ceased effort for him. Yet county after county instructed its delegates for him. To each and every one of these he replied that he did not desire the nomination and therefore positively declined.

When the Reading Convention assembled, it was found that several delegates had letters from him forbidding the use of his name for the nomination. That Convention was probably one of the ablest and most patriotic that ever assembled in the State. An excited contest was going on between the friends of the candidates before it. It was feared that the party could not harmonize upon either. Knowing the high qualifications of Gen. Foster—his stern patriotism and integrity—and the desire of so large a portion of the Democracy to nominate him—his name was introduced into the convention in spite of his protestations to the contrary, and he was nominated unanimously amidst a degree of enthusiastic fervor rarely if ever witnessed before.

Thus literally forced into the field against his repeated expressed will and against his interests yielding his personal desires to the demands of his party, whether it is not a golden duty for every Democrat to use his utmost efforts to elect him—to sacrifice every minor consideration—especially to forget all extraneous or natural difficulties—and make a grand and determined rally for Henry D. Foster? Against his will he agreed to bear the standard of his party, because it was thought that of all men he was most likely to carry it through successfully. Shall we, then, Democrats, abandon him amidst the battle, or through our unfortunate division on other subjects neglect and forget him, and allow him to be defeated for the want of attention to his interests?

The Governorship of Pennsylvania—including as it does the control of its legislation, her laws, her taxes and its revenues—is more important to her citizens than even the Presidency of the nation—Pennsylvania is an empire within herself—a nation of herself—abundantly able to protect herself, let other States do what they may. But to preserve her power, she must take care of her domestic affairs.—We are of those who believe that our first duty is to the State. Preserve Pennsylvania in a healthful condition and she will take care of the Nation. The first step towards doing this, is to exercise the utmost caution in the selection of her chief Magistrate. She must have a man who understands her wishes and interests and possesses the nerve to carry them out and protect them. Such a man is Gen. Foster. With him as Governor we would not need fear danger from any quarter.

For Foster—Billmeyer, Hendershot, Owen, Knorr, Hill, Manhardt, Rohrbach, McReynolds, Shoemaker, Melleny, Young, Harner, Fink, Howell, Herring, Winterstein, Fowler, Levan, Cool, E. Cole, A. Cole.—21.

The Convention nominated Joseph B. Kuitte, of Franklin, for Auditor by acclamation. On motion of Benj. F. Fruit, of Madison, the following named gentlemen were appointed as the Democratic County Standing Committee:

Hemlock—Jacob Harris, Benton—Richard Stiles.

Wagon—M. C. Woodward, Millin—Samuel Cressy.

Cattawissa—Peter Campbell, Orange—William Fritz.

Briarcreek—Samuel Kelehner, Maine—William T. Shuman.

On motion of Peter Ent the following resolutions were read, by Benj. F. Fruit, and adopted unanimously by the Convention:

Resolved, That while the division which at present exists in the Democratic party, is sincerely to be regretted, yet having unshaken confidence in its principles, which principles we believe to be eternal as truth; and having equal confidence, notwithstanding the sectionalism which exists in certain portions of the Union, in the integrity of the people; we are as ready now, as ever before, to meet the common enemy in whatever guise he may assume, trusting in the right, and confident of victory.

Resolved, That the action of the State Committee, at Cresson, in the formation of a Union Electoral Ticket, in this State, meets our hearty approval; and it is the obvious duty of all Democrats to rally to its support.

Resolved, That in HENRY D. FOSTER, we hail as a candidate for Governor, the man sought by the people on account of his eminent talents, irreproachable character and unswerving integrity; and we pledge to him, as well as to the Union Electoral ticket, the undivided support of the Democracy of Columbia county.

Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, in favor of a tariff for revenue, and affording reasonable protection to the industrial interests of the country; and that we have no confidence in the Opposition as a tariff party, inasmuch as in 1857, when in power, the tariff was reduced.

Resolved, That we pledge to the ticket this day formed our undivided support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Democratic papers of this county.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

Oh, Isn't he a Darling? In addition to the vote of Mr. Lincoln for the resolutions of George Ashmun, offered in Congress during the Mexican war, which declared that war was wrong, unjust and unconstitutional, Old Abe voted against a bill granting one hundred and sixty acres to each of the volunteers who served in it! He thus sought to visit his wrath upon the patriotic men, young and old, who at the call of their country, marched to the battle field. This act was worthy of a tory of the American revolution. In Lincoln's brief public life he never did a patriotic act. Talk about such a man being one of the people! It is nonsense, and worse than that.—Ohio Statesman.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: From what we see and hear we are inclined to believe that the Breckinridge vote in this city will much exceed the Douglas vote, notwithstanding the latter has the endorsement of Tammany Hall and Mayor Wood. There are doubtless many Douglas men here, but we scarcely ever meet with one. Among the merchants there is an unprecedented degree of unanimity.

Important Correspondence.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE TO VINDICATE HIMSELF BEFORE THE PEOPLE. The extraordinary and reckless charges preferred against Mr. Breckinridge, has induced the Democrats of Kentucky to invite him to vindicate himself before the people of his native State. From the subjoined correspondence it will be seen that Mr. Breckinridge has consented to make an address at a meeting to be held in Scott county on the 2nd of September. In accepting this invitation, which circumstances seem to have forced upon him, Mr. Breckinridge does not become amenable to the charge of traveling from State to State to urge his own claims to the Presidency, but his sole object is to repel personal accusations involving the deepest treachery and perfidy to his country at his own home and in the presence of the people of his own State. The reasons which have induced him to take this step are forcibly stated in the subjoined correspondence:

August 18, 1860. Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington, Ky. DEAR SIR:—Your friends of this Congressional District, have deputed us to request you to address the people, (at a Barbecue to be given by them to suit your convenience,) for the purpose of publicly vindicating yourself from the violent personal assaults made upon you since your nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

They have been induced to make this request more particularly, because you have been recently assailed from the "stamp" by Judge Douglas, at Concord, and Mr. Crittenden, at Louisville; the former charging you with having uttered extreme opinions in favor of squatter sovereignty, and the latter asserting that as the Presidential candidate of the National Democracy, you are the head of a disunion party; we wish to afford you the opportunity publicly to repel these assaults, believing that no just man would be disposed to require that you should, by a solicited permit charges so unjust to be formulated under the authority of these distinguished men. The propriety of this publicly stamping as false these and other accusations, is the more obvious when we reflect, that for the last three years, you have not had the right to speak in the Senate, although by law its presiding officer; and because the obvious motive of these personal assaults is to weaken the confidence of the people in the National and Constitutional Democracy.

Will you permit us to urge you to name an early day when it may suit your convenience to meet and address us.

Very truly and respectfully your friends, WILLIAM JOHNSON, RICHARD HAWES, JUNIUS WARD, T. B. MONROE, JR., ASSA PAYNE, ASHA MC CONATHY, A. THOMAS, L. C. RANDALL, JOSEPH PATTERSON C. M. JOHNSON, JAS. H. GARRARD, WILLY VILEY, JAS. P. METCALF, V. M. FLOURNY, THOS. W. BELLOCK, JAMES WARREN.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 21, 1860. GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 18th inst., in which, on behalf of my friends of this Congressional District, you invite me to address the people, for the purpose of vindicating myself from the violent personal assaults made upon me since my nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

I have not proposed at any time to take part in the general political discussions of the day. To this letter, however, I recognize the signatures of many of my oldest and most cherished friends, whose wishes are with me almost commands; and after some reflection, I have resolved to accept your invitation; not that I consider any defense necessary before my neighbors and old constituents, but because it may be well to group together and refute in a public and authentic manner, accusations remarkable for their number, their injustice, and the persistency with which they have been urged against me. I feel that it would be unjust to my principles, my friends, and myself to remain longer in silence beneath this torrent of defamation; and I hope to repel every charge which has been made, to the satisfaction of all candid and honorable men.

It will be agreeable to me to meet my fellow-citizens on any day and at any place that you may select. Very truly your friend, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

KEEP IT STANDING AND LET THE PEOPLE KNOW!

That Stephen A. Douglas, in the Front Street Theatre Convention by which he was nominated, received 52 votes that were not for him; and that counting these 52 illegal votes, he lacked 21 of a two-thirds vote, the only legitimate power to nominate. That taking those 52 illegal votes, he lacked 70 votes of a two-thirds vote; yet was nevertheless declared the nominee. We ask the people—IS HE THE REGULAR NOMINEE? BESIDES ALL THIS, THE CONVENTION HAD RENDERED ITS OWN ACTION A NULLITY BY THE ADMISSION OF BOGUS DELEGATES; just as the action of a Court of Law would be condemned as void, if decreed by bogus Judges!

Fitzpatrick, the nominee for Vice President, would not accept such an irregular nomination; and Herschel V. Johnson, who was never nominated or even mentioned in the Convention, was placed upon the ticket in his stead!

REMEMBER, DEMOCRATS, THAT HERSHEL V. JOHNSON WAS NEVER NOMINATED!

Montour County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention met on Monday, the 29th of August, at Danville. John Shearer president. The following County ticket was nominated:

Senator—Dr. L. F. C. Idwell.

Prothonotary—Geo. D. Butler.

Treasurer—Edward Morrison.

Commissioner—John McWilliams.

Auditor—Wm. Blech.

Wm. McNeinch and Hiram A. Childs were appointed Congressional Conferees.—Wm. A. Dean and H. Antrem, Senatorial, and Adam Gorringer and Robert Davidson, Representative Conferees.

The Prospects in Kentucky.—The Kentucky Statesman gives the following encouraging account of the prospects in that State:—"To our friends abroad we have to say that no apprehension need be felt as to the vote of Kentucky in November next. Mr. Breckinridge will certainly receive the vote of Kentucky, and by not less than ten thousand majority. He can't be beaten in Kentucky. No fear need be entertained on that score."

Letter of Robert Tyler, Esq., TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, Aug. 20th, 1860. GENTLEMEN: Although absent from home, I hasten to acknowledge your polite invitation to address the Democracy on Monday evening. I trust that your proposed demonstration may prove perfectly successful and worthy of the cause in which you are so patriotically engaged. On your exertions and on other similar efforts in the same general movement, we must depend for the maintenance of the true principles of the government and the preservation, most probably, of the peace of the country. There can be but two real parties in Pennsylvania, the Democratic party, of which you are a part, and the Opposition. No man who wishes to remain a Democrat can have any difficulty as to the position he should occupy. He should sustain the regular organization as unerringly indicated by the action of the last State Convention at Reading, and by the more recent proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, regularly appointed by that body, in this and in other particulars, so freely and fully representing the Democracy of the State. Hostility to the regular action of the party through its legitimate organs, or any pretence whatever, deserves the severest condemnation; and the professing Democrat who seriously indulges in such folly or wickedness, should be reckoned and treated as an enemy. On the one side we have the Democratic party, unchanged in its principles, and faithfully subject to its old rules and discipline, and on the other side, we have the Opposition, consisting of the Lincoln-Abolition party, the Douglassites, who prefer Lincoln's election to that of Breckinridge, and the small number of old Fillmore Know-Nothings, who now call themselves friends of Bell and Everett. Of these, the Lincoln-Abolition party are eagerly desirous of electing the Chicago candidate and of initiating a policy of negro emancipation, and for other objects, at Washington, a willful and corrupt violation of the Constitution of the United States. They propose, among other things, to treat the Federal Supreme Court as though it had no existence, and to administer the Government as the caprices of a mob, stimulated by the demagoguism of unscrupulous leaders, may suggest or require. The Douglassites, who prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge, seem possessed with the one insane idea of destroying the Democratic party. They despair of the election of Judge Douglas, and are undoubtedly for Lincoln, not only apparently for Judge Douglas in Pennsylvania, as they are apparently for Bell and Everett in some of the Southern States. They openly profess their intention to sacrifice the Democratic party, both in the national and State organizations, at this time, with the expectation of shaping a new political formation looking to the election of Judge Douglas's future Presidential aspirations. The election of any conservative statesman would interfere with this speculation. The few friends of Bell and Everett are, I believe, honestly bent on Lincoln's defeat, with the hope of making Mr. Everett Vice President in the first instance, when he may become President by operation of the Constitution.

This brings me to my immediate object in writing this letter. I desire distinctly to warn all conservative voters living south of Mason and Dixon's line, against the possible error into which they may fall, in reference to the supposed popular strength of the Bell-Everett movement in the North. It is but to speak plainly on this point, because incalculable mischief may be produced by misapprehension in regard to it, and nothing can be lost by presenting the unvarnished truth. Southern conservatism should hope for the best, but be fully prepared for the worst, and no step should be incautiously taken. In the event of the success of the Abolitionists in November next, the Southern States (such as may be persuaded to vote, under erroneous views, the Bell Douglas coalition ticket,) will have gained nothing for themselves, while it is, but too evident the division thus exhibited in the Southern section, in the face of the universal Abolition ascendancy in the Free States, would only tend to encourage the enemies of the Constitution and of States Rights in their illegal and fanatical career. It appears to me that a reasonable prospect of the defeat of Lincoln by the election of the Bell-Everett ticket, can alone justify any Southern State in its abandonment of the Democratic party at this important and dangerous period. Now, the people of the Southern States may form a tolerably correct idea of the prospect of Bell in the North, when the plain truth is that the peculiar friends of Bell and Everett cannot possibly show a majority in a single county in a single non-slaveholding State. I state this as an undoubted fact, and an unwilling to meet the verdict at the ballot box. The Bell Douglas coalition tickets, in some of the Northern States, have been conceived and arranged by the more intimate friends of Judge Douglas, with no expectation of securing any Electoral votes against Lincoln, but solely with the purpose of exciting the Bell and Everett men to antagonize the Democracy in the South, and thus to divide and conquer the section which defeated him at Baltimore. At the Presidential election in 1856, out of two millions nine hundred and thirty-one thousand votes cast by the Free States, there were given for Mr. Fillmore the meagre sum total of three hundred and ninety-four thousand. These votes, scattered through seventeen States, did not elect one Elector on any ticket, and only served to make a Democratic plurality in three of the smaller States. In other words, the Fremont party had a clear majority over the united Democracy and the Fillmore faction in twelve of the Northern States four years ago. Since then the American or Know Nothing movement has been greatly weakened, and it would be, in my opinion, an unpardonable exaggeration to place the probable Bell-Everett vote at a higher mark than one-half the Fillmore vote of 1856. It is now proposed to recall from the ranks of the Black Republicans the men who have been steadily voting with that party for the last three or four years on all questions, whether National, States, or municipal concern. At a moment when the Lincolnites are flushed with anticipated triumph, it will

not be found an easy task to withdraw from among them those who have been voting with them for four years, and against the Democracy, and who, it is probable, might prefer either Bell or Everett to Lincoln, but who, in their free proclivities, unquestionably prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge or Lane. In more than one half of the non-slaveholding States there is no vestige of a Bell-Everett organization, and in those States in which an Electoral ticket, or a portion of an Electoral ticket may be seen, the high aspiration of those connected with the movement, is indirectly to obtain a doubtful advantage, which they are unable to powerfully directly to grasp. These indisputable facts before them, for the people of the Southern States, all parties, to decide whether it is their will to assist Judge Douglas in presenting a divided and distracted ticket, incapable of effective resistance after Lincoln's election, and become more and more torn to pieces and demoralized, until his hoped for triumph and oppress them may arrive.

With great respect, your friend and servant, ROBERT TYLER, Hon. Wm. B. Reed, G. H. Martin, M. Robb, Benj. Rush, and others.

A Pennsylvanian Killed by a Grizzly Bear in California.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.) SAN ANTONIO, Monterey Co., July 5, 1860. I consider it my most painful duty to inform you and your numerous readers, the melancholy death of a young man whose name is Barkley Woodward, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, aged about twenty-six years. He came to his death by being torn by a bear. I relate to you the circumstances of his death.

It was on Monday, the 25th of July, that this man left the place where he was encamped to go in search of some which appeared to be missing. While his rambles he came upon the tracks of a grizzly bear, and followed them into mountains as far as he could ride. He dismounts, ties his horse to a tree, takes his rifle and follows in the track of the dangerous animal until he overtakes it; then he goes to within twenty feet of it and fires from behind a small tree. He leaves his rifle leaning against a rock and makes for some trees, but the bear is too fast for him; he has not time to use his revolver. The bear then jumps to the ground and claws his face and face nearly to pieces, he being entirely blind. In that most hazardous condition, he wandered for about the quarters of a mile down the creek, towards where his horse was tied, at times walking and times tumbling and rolling down rocks, until through exhaustion he found down and died. In that state he lay four days after his being missed.

The reason of his not being found before that time was this: He was camped near the house of a Mr. Earl, and the morning of his leaving camp he told Mr. E. that he was going to look for some cattle at Mr. Allison's, he being in his employ. He did not come back that night, and Mr. Earl thought he had gone to some other place to pass the night. Unknown to Mr. Earl and his hired man were away about twelve miles to attend a man on Tuesday. They could not return till Wednesday, when they found Woodward had not come. On Thursday they commenced a search for him, but could find no trace of him until late in the day, when they found his horse, but could not find him. That night Mr. Earl notified his neighbors adjoining. On the morning of Friday, the 29th, the neighbors arrived the number of ten, when, after a search in the vicinity where the horse was found, they found him in the position above mentioned, about four miles from the house of Mr. Earl, and about eight miles from the Mission of San Antonio.

I have taken the pains to send you communication, hoping you will insert or part of it, in your paper, with the quest that all Pennsylvania papers copy, so that Mr. Woodward's widow may learn her son's untimely death. I was one of the persons that went in search of him, and I can vouch for the truth of what is written. He had lately come to this vicinity to live, one of his best friends know that he had any relatives in this State. He married a girl that he had a mother living in Pennsylvania, but we cannot recollect her name.

FRANCIS SYLVESTER, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Fact, of Columbus, Ohio, has declared Breckinridge and Lane. The first number contains the following cheering news from Western Pennsylvania:

"We learn by a gentleman just returned from Pennsylvania that the prospect for the success of Breckinridge in that State are growing brighter every day. The Western portion of the State there is perfect stampede among the Douglasites. They are coming out by thousands, quite a number of the rural districts, and mass meetings of the honest many have been held, cordially inditing Breckinridge and Lane, and denouncing the fraud by which Douglas claims to the regular nominee of the Democracy. Breckinridge and Lane have a bright prospect of carrying the Old States by a large majority. So note this."

Upcoming Democratic Nominations.

For Congress—Gen. Robert Plender, Register and Recorder—H. H. Blair, Commissioner—Michael Curtis. Auditor—Reuben Hiller. Coronator—Michael Kelly.

Upcoming Democratic Nominations.

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