

State of the Union with its property from its own domain. Applause.] These are not the doctrines of the Constitutional Democracy. [Cheers.] These are sectional doctrines. [Cheers.] These are not the doctrines that make the peace and harmony of the Union of States. [Cheers.] As the distinguished Senator said at Norfolk. We are a faction, and must be destroyed. When we are destroyed they will stick their daggers through and through the Constitution of the country. [Immense cheering.]

The names of Clay, Webster and others, have been invoked to sustain this doctrine of the Territorial power to exclude slave property. The Missouri Compromise of 1850 has been invoked for the same purpose. I assert, that from 1815 down to the period when this false doctrine, repugnant alike to the Constitution and reason, was thrust upon the country, no respectable political party held the opinion that a territorial legislature had the right to exclude slave property pending its territorial condition. When did Clay ever hold such doctrines? When were such doctrines ever embodied in the compromise measures of 1850.

They all looked to the period when they should come into the Union as a State, as the time when the Territorial authorities might act on the subject of property, and hold or exclude the slave property of the South. [Applause.] Time will not allow me to do much more than state these propositions, but I will read short abstracts from the celebrated report made by the Committee of Thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was Chairman, which resulted in the compromise measures of 1850. Its calm and lucid—has no clap trap phrases, and puts me in mind of the language used by the Supreme Court.

(Mr. Breckinridge here quoted from vol. 21 of the *Globe*, part 1st, page 945.)

He continued—That was the doctrine of nonintervention in 1850. It was no interference to exclude by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, but to leave the question to be decided by the people when they came to form their State Constitution.

[Mr. B. here read from a speech of Daniel Webster, in which the position is taken that territorial governments are in a state of pupillage, under the protection of the general government; that they have no power, not given to them by Congress; that it is our duty to provide for the people of the territorial government; to secure their property; to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for; to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient importance in point of population to be admitted into the Union as a State upon the same footing with the original States.]

Mr. Breckinridge continued—Do you suppose that Daniel Webster, after the opinion of the Supreme Court which I have read to you, would have considered it becoming to him to point at some contrivance or device by which the Territorial Legislature could violate the rights of the Southern States? Not he; nor would Clay, nor any of the great and good men who figured in the earlier days of your history. [Cheers.]

The Judges and Governors of these Territorial Governments are appointed by the President of the United States, and paid out of the public treasury, so that the very Legislature which they invoke to exclude your property from the Territories, is one whose daily expenses are paid out of the Treasury—out of the money to which that very property contributes by taxation. [Applause.] The practice of Government has been always different.

Mr. B. here entered into an argument to show that Congress has power to protect property in the Territories, and in refutation of the position recently taken by the Senator from Illinois, that Congress had never exercised this power. The principles I have tried feebly to vindicate here he continued, are the principles upon which the Constitutional Democracy stands to day. If they are the principles of the Constitution and the Union, then we are Constitutionalists and Unionists. And yet for two or three months you have heard loud and incessant clamor that I and these Democrats with whom I am connected are disunionists, supporting a disunion organization,—that we seek to break up this confederacy of States I hardly know, so far as it is a personal charge against myself, how to answer it.

The whole stock in trade of these anonymous writers and wandering orators over the country seems to be the cry of disunion. "This man and his party," they say "attempt to break up this Union of States." We reply, how can principles be sectional or tend to disunion, when they are based upon the Constitution? And yet the large number of young gentlemen who are engaged in ringing bells, still, with tongues as long and heads as empty as the bells which they ring, cry "disunion!" [Prolonged laughter and cheers.]

From sources yet more eminent comes the information that I, and the political organization with which I am connected, are laboring for the disruption of the Confederacy. I do not reply now to what Mr. Douglas says all over New England, in Virginia and wherever he goes, because it is quite natural for a gentleman, as much interested as he is, to think that any man who approves of my principles must be a disunionist. [Cheers and laughter.] Indeed, by his declaration, we must be all disunionists in Kentucky, for he declares that those who assert that the Territorial Legislature has no power to exclude slave property, and that Congress should interfere for its protection are disunionists; and that is what the whole Legislature of Kentucky said last year. [Applause.]

In our own State, where certainly I thought my character and antecedents were known, one of the oldest and most eminent of public men has not said that I was a disunionist, but intimated that I am connected with an organization whose bone and body is disunion. I refer to Mr. Crittenden, in a speech made at Louisville. I have known and admired him, and he has known me. Towards him I have cherished, and expect to cherish, relations of respect and cordial esteem. These are reasons, which, even if I had ground for it, would prevent any but perfect courtesy in reply. After speaking of Mr. Lincoln in terms so complimentary as his principles merit, and the Senator from Illinois

in terms of eulogy, he speaks of his fellow-citizen in this language:—

Mr. Breckinridge here quoted the reference to himself and continued as follows:

I thank my venerable and distinguished friend for the hope he yet entertained that I am not a disunionist. [Laughter and applause.] Like a humane lawyer, he gives me the benefit of a doubt, and for this I thank him. [Renewed cheers.] As to my connection with a party whose principles tend that way I may speak of that presently. My object is to relieve myself from the imputation of being a disunionist and on this I would prefer to receive a direct blow than to have it sound like the reluctant confession of a sorrowful friend.— [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. B., in passing, paid an eloquent tribute to Gen. Lane, and continued to speak of the charge against himself of being a disunionist.

Born within sight of this spot, known to you for nearly forty years, your representative in the Legislature, in congress, and having held other situations of trust, I invite any one to point to anything in my character or antecedents which would sanction such a charge or such an imputation. [Cheers.] I will not degrade the dignity of my declaration by epithets; but I proudly challenge my bitterest enemy to point to an act, to disclose an utterance or to reveal a thought of mine hostile to the Constitution or the Union of the States. [Loud cheers.]

The man does not live who has the power to couple my name successfully with the slightest taint of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] But if there be nothing in my character to justify this accusation, what is there in the platform and principles upon which I stand? As it must, if anywhere, be in the resolutions as to property in the Territories, I will read them, and you can judge whether they accord with the position of the Supreme Court and the government, as I have shown it to-day.

After reading the resolutions, he continued—This is the platform, and these are the principles avowed. If they are constitutional they are not sectional, for the Constitution is broad enough to cover the whole Union. [Cheers.] He who stands upon the Constitution can neither be sectional nor a disunionist. Those principles are taken almost verbatim from the opinion of the Supreme Court. They are supported by the precedents and practice of the Government. They are the principles upon which we may well live and by which we may well be willing to die. [Cheers.] They are vital, important, and concern the rights of persons and property. They cannot be abstract and unimportant for they concern the honor and equality of the States. What has been the position of Kentucky upon that platform? The candidates for Governor of this State last year, both held that territorial legislatures have no power to exclude our property, and each contended that every department of the government must protect it when it becomes necessary. Mr. Joshua Bell, I believe, went a step further by expressing the opinion that the time had now arrived when the government should interfere.—Your Conventions endorsed these principles, and the Senate and Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the unanimous vote of both parties, endorsed them as being constitutional and true, by the following resolution, which I must read, it is so apt, so pertinent, so conclusive. [The resolution of the last Legislature of Kentucky were here read.] That is word for word, the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the platform of National Democratic Convention on which I stand to-day.—Both parties in Kentucky, at the polls and by the unanimous votes of their representatives in the Legislature, have declared that these principles are those of the Constitution. I might pause here, but in support of these principles I want the authority of Mr. Crittenden himself. [Applause.] Whatever doubts he may have as to my fidelity to the Constitution and the Union I do not hesitate to say that eminent gentleman is devoted to the Union. I do not believe he would advocate principles which he believed were unconstitutional or calculated to destroy the Union of this country, and if I can have his sanction and endorsement for the principles I advocate, it will go a great way in proving that they are constitutional, and not tending to disunion.

[Mr. B. here read the 3d, 4th and 5th of Senator Davis' resolutions, and referred to Mr. Crittenden's vote for them.]

There I have the vote of my distinguished friend, declaring that these questions are not minute nor unimportant—that the Union of the States rests upon the equality of rights among them—that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has a right to infringe the constitutional rights of any citizen, and that if any right be assumed by the Territorial Legislature, it becomes necessary for Congress to interfere to protect that right—precisely the principles upon which we stand today. [Cheers.] My distinguished friend followed these resolutions by a speech, which I find in the *Daily Globe*.

It is true he expressed a hope that the time might never come when it would be necessary for Congress to intervene to protect those rights. I trust that the time will never come when any territorial authority will be so reckless of its Constitutional obligations as to make it necessary for Congress to declare its acts void.— [Cheers.] But in his speech, he sustains the position on which we stand in Congress which compares well with the decision of the Supreme Court. He says: [The extract read from Mr. Crittenden's speech declares that a territorial government is a creature of Congress, endowed only with the powers conferred upon it by its creator and with no particle of sovereignty.]

Mr. Crittenden goes on to say "that as the Territorial Government has no sovereign or independent right to act on this subject, the Supreme Court of the United States has, having determined that every citizen of the United States may go into that Territory, carrying his slaves with him, and holding them there. My opinion is, that the Constitution is to protect that property which it has authorized to go there; therefore, when the property or extreme case occurs, when property going there under the Supreme Court of the United States, shall require such interposition that it is the duty of Congress to interpose and grant protection." Nobly and well said in language worthy of his exalted character and reputation.

A Voice—"A bad instrument."— [Cheers.]

I have no doubt that a great many gentlemen in the Southern States of the Union think that their Constitutional rights will never be recognized. A few are, perhaps, *par se* disunionists, though I doubt if there are fifty such in the Union. Undoubtedly a number of gentlemen who were dissatisfied with the compromise measures of 1850, now prefer me for the Presidency, and sustain me on this platform, and if I were disposed to count noses I doubt not there are many more of the same character who sustained other

Mr. Douglas says, and to-day stands upon it, and claims your votes upon it, that a Territorial Legislature, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be, has the right to exclude slave property from a Territory; that you may take it there, but that it must be held subject to such laws as the local legislature may make. The Supreme Court says the Territorial Legislature cannot exclude it, and Mr. C. says: Nothing can strike him as more unconstitutional and contradictory than to say that while you may go there, there is somebody stronger or mightier than the Constitution that can take away that which the Constitution says you may hold and enjoy. Just what Mr. Douglas asserts, and which, if not recognized, he will read and destroy as he goes. [Applause.] I derive some satisfaction from the fact that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose name and authority will go far in this Union, has declared in the Senate and recognized by his vote as Senator the principles upon which we stand, as the principles of the Constitution. [Cheers.]

I cannot enlarge—I appeal to you if I have not with reasonable certainty—I may say conclusively—repelled the accusation against me—if I have not shown that it is neither I, nor the party which nominated me, but Mr. Douglas, who has broken faith; that by agreement at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the constitutional point was to be left to the Supreme Court? Have I not shown that the Supreme Court sustained our construction of the Constitution? Have I not shown that the agreement thus made, has been violated by the declaration that a subordinate authority may deny the constitutional right to admit slave property, when the Court says it has not that power. Who has abandoned the ground or violated the agreement?

I have shown that the principles upon which we stand have been endorsed and sanctioned by the practice of the Government, affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world, voted to be true by the two political parties in Kentucky in 1859, unanimously asserted by both branches of the Legislature, and by an overwhelming majority of the whole Democratic party of Kentucky, and declared by Mr. Crittenden to be sound and true. [Cheers.] I think I have piled up a pyramid of fact and argument in support of our principles which ought to commend itself to the grave consideration of every intelligent man. I have tried to do it by legitimate facts and argument. I am not conscious of having appealed to any prejudice.

Fellow citizens, can you bear with me a little longer?

A Voice—"Yes, for a week; go on!"

I know of but one political organization now before the United States which asserts the principles I have undertaken to expound. The Republican organization has taken precisely the same ground from an opposite point of view. They say we have no rights in the Territories with our property. They say Congress has a right to exclude it, and it is its duty to do so, and they are willing to see the Territorial Legislature do it if Congress does not.

In regard to the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, I have only to say that certainly it announces no principle at all upon this subject,—none whatever. Gentlemen tell us that they are advocating the claims of these distinguished gentlemen upon the principles of "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws." I presume that there is scarcely a man in this assembly,—perhaps no one North or South, who will admit that he is against the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. But yet they entertain the most diverse and opposite opinions as to the best mode of sustaining the Constitution and the character of the laws to be enforced. Mr. Seward, Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Giddings will tell you they are for the Union; but it is their own sort of Union they want. They say they are for the Constitution, but they construe the Constitution so as to take away all our rights. They tell you they are for the enforcement of the laws, but they are for laws which would take away our property. [Cheers.]

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws? They shake hands with you on that—anything under heaven afterward. [Laughter and cheers.]

This platform, gentlemen, declares practically nothing and I have nothing further to say about it. But the platform I have read to you does contain a distinct enunciation of certain principles which treat of the rights of property and person in the Territories, and what we regard to be the equal rights of the States. And we want to know if the people of Kentucky are ready to meet the issue. We appeal to you,—not in behalf of any individual,—but to stand by our own principles, founded on the Constitution of the country.

Now if it be true that I am not a disunionist, and if it be true that the political principles I advocate are not disunion principles, but are the principles of the Constitution, is it not right hard to charge disunion on sound men with constitutional principles? [Cries of "That's so."] That, gentlemen, would seem to exhaust the subject,—"sound men with constitutional principles"—which principles I have announced in the form recognized by American politics, to be asserted by means of the ballot box.

But a word on another subject. It is said that although I am not a disunionist and the principles I assert are not, yet the object of the organization by which I have been nominated is to break up this confederacy, and I suppose they have selected me as the tool with which to execute that scheme.

A Voice—"A bad instrument."— [Cheers.]

I have no doubt that a great many gentlemen in the Southern States of the Union think that their Constitutional rights will never be recognized. A few are, perhaps, *par se* disunionists, though I doubt if there are fifty such in the Union. Undoubtedly a number of gentlemen who were dissatisfied with the compromise measures of 1850, now prefer me for the Presidency, and sustain me on this platform, and if I were disposed to count noses I doubt not there are many more of the same character who sustained other

gentlemen upon platforms not so constitutional and desirable as mine. [Cheers.]

What is the charge? Merely that the entire delegations of some States, supported by the mass of the Democracy in all the Southern States, made this nomination. Do they say the whole of this mass were disunionists? Why, gentlemen, the country is in a bad way if this be so. But the charge is a reckless one. How is it with the State of Kentucky, which is going to vote in accordance with that principle? Is the State of Kentucky a disunion State? The delegations from California and Oregon were in the Convention. They reside thousands of miles away from our private strifes. What have they said that would lead any man to suppose that they would break up the Union of the States? They are impartial arbitrators of this dispute, and they tell our Northern brethren they must do justice and give equality in the Union, and that on such principles they can maintain the Constitution and the Union. That is what Oregon and California say—as well as large majorities of the delegations from other States of the Union. Senators and members of the House, Representatives from both sections of the Union, men who have filled the highest stations in the public councils, but have now withdrawn from public life,—all concur in declaring that these are the principles of the Constitution, and they are not afraid to execute them. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, the charge of disunion is baseless. Advantage has been taken of the cordial loyalty of the people of Kentucky. To the surprise and delight of the gentlemen who engaged in it, the scheme took better than they expected; but I am satisfied that the sober second thought of the people will recall them to the assertion of their principles. Kentucky will never abandon a principle which she has declared to be the principle of the Constitution and the Union. [Loud applause.]

I will not answer the newspaper accusations that this gentleman and the other gentleman who have held extreme opinions, support me—gentlemen of far more extreme opinions support both the other candidates. What if B. C. and D., whose opinions you do not like, think better of a certain other set of principles, or if you please, no principles at all, choose to vote for us, are you going to put the stigma of disunion upon one half the empire. There are disunionists all over the country working to overthrow the Union. There are those who deny Constitutional rights,—who are engaged to-day in trampling under foot the plainest rights guaranteed us by the Constitution. The Governor of Ohio refuses to restore a man indicted for felony because he says it is no crime under the laws of Ohio to steal a negro. In the State of Wisconsin, a man who was indicted for rescuing a party forcibly from the hands of the Marshal, is protected by an armed mob. Where in the North can the Fugitive Slave law be executed? How many States at the North have passed laws making it an offense, to be punished by fine and imprisonment, to aid the officers of the United States in executing the law?

In regard to the return of a fugitive slave, look at the concentration of public opinion, look at the enmity which year after year, look how you are environed and closed in upon, State after State making it penal in the people to help the officers of the United States, the anti-slavery spirit spreading and making inroads in every direction, at Harper's Ferry, in Texas, the South envied and beset, the Constitution thrown into our face, the purpose avowed to exclude the South from all the vast common domain of the Union, and thus to begin the "irrepressible conflict."

Yet when a political organization ventures to ask for constitutional rights, you turn with clamorous cries of disunion upon your own fellow-citizens, who work for your own rights.

Mr. B. reviewed the course of Mr. Douglas to show that his design was to disorganize the Democratic party in the South as well as at the North, and stated that if the effort to defeat Lincoln in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, should prove unsuccessful, it was to be charged to the rule or ruin policy pursued by the Senator from Illinois.

He concluded by a fervid appeal to the Democracy of Kentucky not to forsake the constitutional principles on which they stood.

He retired in a state of great physical exhaustion, having to omit several topics on which he intended to speak.

#### ADDRESS

OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE  
COMMITTEE OF PENNA.  
To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

In a few weeks you will be called upon to perform the most important duty that ever devolved upon you as American citizens. At no time in the history of our country was your action invested with deeper interest nor fraught with greater consequences. Pennsylvania is again the battle ground of the Union; and upon her decision in October next, will depend, in a great measure, the triumph or defeat of the Republican party in the November contest. Deeply impressed with this truth, the Democratic State Executive Committee desires briefly to address you. It needs no lengthy argument at this time to call you to a sense of duty. In the crisis now impending, every true patriot can see at a single glance the pathway he should tread with unflinching footsteps.

Ever since the separation of the National Democracy at Baltimore, the State Committee has earnestly labored to promote the Union of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It has sought no other object, it has struggled to produce no other result. When the chasm yawned that threatened the powerful organization which in times past, has been able to contend successfully with the foes of the Constitution and the contemners of the equality of the States, the great heart of the American people was filled with dread, and the Democratic masses were overwhelmed with consternation. The Republican party viewed our internecine warfare with ill-disguised delight. Its leaders, confident of success, boldly enunciated their dangerous and treasonable sentiments. The advocates of the odious doctrines of Seward, Sumner, Lincoln, and John Brown, became reckless and defiant. They believed

that the prestige of success which had crowned the labors of the Reading Convention was irrevocably broken, and they promptly made the Keystone State the field of their active and energetic exertions. On our soil the battle is to be fought, and with our people the victory or defeat must be accomplished.

In this emergency, the State Committee, actuated by feelings of patriotism, and prompted only by a wish to secure the triumph of the "good old cause," endeavored to agree upon a course of action that would enable the Democratic masses to unite upon one electoral ticket, and thus permit them to make a common effort against the candidates of the Republican party. After much deliberation, a plan of union was agreed upon, which, if faithfully executed, will unquestionably produce this patriotic result. In such a crisis it requires no words to prove the wisdom of any effort that will firmly consolidate the opposition to our common political enemy. It is simply a question between republicanism and Democracy; and, as such, it is committed with confidence to the calm, good sense of the people of Pennsylvania.

It cannot be denied that the union of the Democratic party will result in a brilliant triumph in October. On that initial battle all our energies must now be centralized. We have a leader worthy of our cause. With an enthusiasm never before equalled in any political assemblage, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, was selected as our standard bearer in that important contest. He did not seek the nomination. He repeatedly declined being a candidate for the office.—When struggling partisans met at Reading to advance the interests of their peculiar favorites, he remained in the quiet retirement of his own home, with no thought of personal advancement, and anxious only for the success of Democratic principles. The presentation of his name to the Convention was met by a prompt withdrawal, at his urgent solicitation. But when the voice of the people unanimously proclaimed him the leader of the party in his native Commonwealth, he did not refuse to obey the call to duty, yet seeking no preference by any word or act of his own. The record of his life is the record of a Pennsylvania patriot. In every position he has occupied, he has obeyed the instincts of his nature in laboring for the good of those who gave him place and power. The purity of his private character; the ability which marks every act of his public life; the devotion he has shown to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania in the halls of our National Congress and State Legislature; the zeal he has ever brought to bear upon all questions involving the true policy of our State Government; and the conservatism which has always characterized his views upon National issues, make him eminently worthy of the support and confidence of all who have at heart the abiding welfare of Pennsylvania freemen. In asking you to do battle for such a champion, the State Committee feels that it is only calling upon you to guard and protect your vital interests. You will not be thus appealed to in vain. The people are with the Democratic party, and will follow its flag, because it is the party of the Union and the Constitution. It has made this country great and powerful. It has never ceased to struggle for the elevation of the masses, and for the establishment of the true policy of government. Its power is exhibited in the rapid growth of our extended boundaries, in the general prosperity and happiness of our people, and in the free and liberal character that has been given to our political institutions. In invoking thorough and complete organization throughout the State in behalf of this party, a simple duty is required of the Democratic masses. The State Committee is now actively engaged in endeavoring to secure this sure and certain precursor of victory. We must be united in the contest, or our cause is utterly hopeless. Parties, as well as nations, perish before the evil genius of disunion. Although clouds and darkness may surround us, the Union of the Democracy will avert calamity by which we may be threatened, and will carry our banner in triumph through the storm of battle.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,  
Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1860.

#### Gen. 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. When the Reading Convention assembled an excited contest arose 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 in spite of his protestation to the contrary, on motion of A. J. Dietrick, Esq., formerly of this county, he was nominated unanimously amidst a degree of enthusiastic fervor rarely if ever witnessed before.

Thus literally forced into the field against his repeatedly expressed will and against his interests yielding his personal desires to the demands of the party, we submit the question to every honest man 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 national difficulties—and make a grand and determined rally for Henry D. Foster.

Sullivan Co. Democrat.

The Republican party claim the support of Protective Tariff men on the ground that their candidates are in favor of the principle of protection. They have indeed adopted as one of their mottoes, "Protection to American Industry." Now, if Mr. Lincoln is a protective Tariff man, where is the evidence of it? Let it be produced. As for Hamlin, he is universally known as a free trader. This is a trick of the enemy to deceive the unwary and ignorant.

#### COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.  
—Bloomshurg:—  
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 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.

DISTRICT TICKET.  
FOR CONGRESS:  
HON. GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR SENATOR:  
M. E. JACKSON, ESQ.,  
Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY:  
COL. HIRAM R. KLINE,  
Subject to the decision of the Representative Conference.

COUNTY TICKET.  
FOR PROTHONOTARY:  
JACOB EYERLY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:  
DANIEL LEE.

FOR COMMISSIONER:  
WILLIAM LAMON.

FOR AUDITOR:  
JOS. B. KNITTLE.

To the exclusion of our usual miscellany, we give this week entire, the great speech of our gallant candidate for the presidency; and to which we direct the attention of all our readers.

It is the ablest effort of the campaign, and effectually demolishes all opposition.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.—Colonel H. A. FONDA has been appointed Superintendent of the Williamsport & Elmira road, in the place of J. A. REXFIELD, Esq., who, we believe, takes the position of Vice President of General Agent of the same company.

#### Court Proceedings.

(CONTINUED.)

Comth. vs. Nancy Michael—Adultery—Dist. Atty. & Clark for Comth.—Wirt & Freese for Def. Verdict guilty—sentence Fifty Dollars fine, and six months imprisonment.

Comth. vs. Adam Lebert—Selling liquor on Sunday—Dist. Atty. for Comth.—Wirt and Freese for Def. Verdict guilty—Sentence \$20 fine, ten days imprisonment and costs.

Benj. A. Cole vs. Wm. Simons—Action in trover—Freese and Wirt for Plif.—Clark for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$148.85.

J. P. Jackson vs. Enoch Howell—Action on a note. Defendant claimed he had given a different note from that sued on. Stewart for Plif.—Harley for Def. Verdict for Plif. for \$32.04.

Enos Adams vs. S. B. Seybert—Action on guaranty of a note. Little for Plif.—Jackson for Def. Verdict for Plif. for \$45.16.

#### A Challenge to the World.

In his speech at Ashland, Mr. Breckinridge said:

"I have been charged with a premature ambition. I have been charged with intriguing for the nomination. I have been charged with leaping before the wishes of the people and desiring to thrust myself before them for the highest office in their gift. To that I answer, it is wholly untrue. I have written to nobody, soliciting support. I have conversed with nobody, soliciting support. I have intrigued with nobody. I have promised nobody. To these statements I challenge contradiction from any human being."

It is seldom a candidate can offer a challenge like this to the world, for the reason that few candidates occupy so high and dignified a position as Mr. Breckinridge. He obtained a nomination for President through the unsolicited and unthoughtful suffrages of his Democratic fellow-citizens. He defies any man to prove that he ever intrigued for a nomination. It would be well for the country if every candidate for President could truthfully make the same declarations. Will Mr. Douglas lay his hand upon his heart and say that he has never solicited support? Will he say that he has conversed with nobody, soliciting support? Will he say that he has intrigued with nobody, and promised nobody?

Send for a specimen number of Byram's Illustrated Lady's Newspaper, the only Lady's Newspaper published in the United States. Specimen numbers sent, post-paid, on the receipt of a three cent stamp. J. H. Byram & Co., 112 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Dr. John's "Specimen Brick"

A late *Columbia Republican*, with its characteristic dishonesty, publishes from the testimony of *Cornelius Wendell*, before the Covode Committee, a few answers which he supposes the people will be stupid enough to receive as conclusive evidence that James Buchanan, and all his Cabinet, are a set of corrupt black-hearted villains—buying up the votes of Members of Congress with the funds of the Government. To show our readers how much reliance they can place upon anything that appears in that paper, we publish the following questions and answers, taken from the testimony of that same witness, Wendell, before the same committee, and reported in that same "great book" on the Lecounton bill:

Page 140—Question by Mr. Winslow. What Mr. Robinson wants to know is whether it was government money furnished you by government officers to corruptly carry that bill, or was it your own funds?

Ans.—There never was a dollar furnished me by any government officer, for that or any other purpose.

Ques.—Neither directly or indirectly?

Ans.—No Sir.

Ques.—By the Chairman—Were you not induced to believe that by using your money freely in that way, you would have patronage to reimburse you?

(Mr. Winslow to the Chairman) Induced by whom?

The Chairman—By officers of the Government.

Ans.—No Sir, I never was.

On page 196—Ques. by Mr. Winslow. Now the money that you speak of, was a money of your own, or money of the government?

Ans.—It was my own.

Ques.—Ask you if this money was paid at the instance of the Government or any member of it?

Ans.—No Sir.

Ques.—So far as you know, they were totally ignorant of that fact.

Ans.—Totally so.

Pages 215 and 216.—Question by Mr. Winslow.—Was there any understanding directly or indirectly, secret or otherwise, between you and the Administration, that you should be rewarded in any way, shape or form, for what you were doing for the Lecounton bill?

Ans.—No Sir.

Now, Doctor, if you want any better testimony you can be accommodated.

#### Who the Disorganizers are.

The *Montrose Democrat* says the papers of Pennsylvania, with a few exceptions, which are supporting Mr. Douglas, have all yielded a cordial support to the action of State Central Committee. The exceptions are *Forney's Press*, the *Westmoreland Argus*, the *Doylesstown Democrat*, the *West Chester Republican*, the *Pottsville Record*, and the *Harrisburg Sentinel*. It may interest our readers to know who the editors of these papers are, and why they pretend to support Douglas and yet are striving to give the State to Lincoln.

Forney, who controls the *Press* is a Black Republican office holder, and his Democratic editorials are said to be written by an old abolitionist. Forney pledged his aid to the enemy before his election as Clerk; or in other words, sold himself before he got his pay. John M. Laird, of the *Westmoreland Argus*, was an intense and enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Buchanan up to the time the latter refused to appoint him Postmaster at Greensburg, whereupon the latter leveled his batteries at the Administration. The editor of the *Doylesstown Democrat*, who grew gray and rich in office, wanted his services to the party still more rewarded, and asked for office for both himself and his son; but failing to get the lion's share, like the lion became furious. Pearce of the *West Chester Republican*, holds an office with the Black Republicans. The *quid pro quo* asked of him is merely to echo what Forney says. The *Cakes*, who own and control the *Pottsville Record* are no Democrats. They went over to the enemy with Simon Cameron. C. B. Hinkle, of the *Sentinel* is an imported disorganizer from Jersey, and his paper was started to oppose our party. These are the men who hold out against the harmonious action of the *Cresson* compromise and the whole tenor of whose actions show plain and unmistakable evidence that they are anxious to carry the State for Lincoln, and not for Douglas. None of them have supported either Democratic men or measures, for some years past, and do not now in reality.

The movements of Judge Douglas are announced in *Forney's Press* by authority. On Saturday last the *Press* stated not only where he would speak during this week, but that he had changed his original intention of speaking in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, reserving himself for a day nearer the election. There is no reason to doubt that Forney is kept fully posted as to the movements and intentions of Mr. Douglas. The confidential secretary of the "Little Giant" is Mr. Sheridan, who follows him about in all his peregrinations. This same Sheridan is the correspondent of the *Press*, and on the most intimate terms with Forney. He reported Douglas' speech in this place, and telegraphed that wonderful account to the *Cress* of the triumphant entry of Douglas into Harrisburg, and 15,000 persons on the ground to hear his speech.

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A new counterfeit five dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county has made its appearance.