

# Political Inconsistency.

While the necessity of a joint action by means of a combination electoral ticket is generally recognized as the only means for the two wings of the Democracy to prevent the election of the Black Republican candidate by the popular vote, while it has been demonstrated to a certainty that a divided Democracy can have no chance against the solid compact and well-drilled masses of Republicanism, it is a matter of little surprise to find Democratic politicians in the most prominent positions, distinguished for nothing more than the hot-headed and uncompromising temper for which they were conceived. We say "politicians," in contradistinction of statesmen, for the latter, knowing that all political action, all legislation to be fair and equitable, must proceed from compromise and mutual concession, will always be ready to sink individual or factions' preferences in the common cause, for the public good, whenever and wherever this can be done in an honorable way. Short-sighted stubbornness is but too often mistaken by an ignorant public for firmness of character and strength of conviction, but it is the petting of the petting, the demagogue only, who strives to build a reputation on a flimsy basis.

There are ardent Democratic leaders who, while they cannot help admitting that the existing division in the party must lead to inevitable defeat in November next, and perhaps in the complete breaking up of the great national organization which forms the last link of the Union of these States, while they condemn the treacherous efforts of the Press to widen the breach between the two wings of the Democracy, still act upon the advice of the Press, in opposing the idea of compromise and concert of action against the common enemy. They know that Forney, the Clerk and flunkey of the Republican House, could not have obtained that appointment without plugging himself to certain agencies, and that the services expected from him and duly performed in his paper, the Press, have for their object the disruption of the Democratic organization in order to secure in the impending election the triumph of Black Republicanism; they know this man and his history, and despite him, yet strangely enough they practically adopt his counsel to the most abilities against the proposed joint Electoral Ticket.

The accounts from Syria confirm our previous news from that region. Details of the first of July say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged 101 villages since the 29th of May, while from 7,500 to 8,000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are homeless beggars, depending on charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed 7,000 or 8,000 were butchered in cold blood. The massacre at Damascus was not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes. The Sultan promises to do all in his power to establish order in that unhappy country, and to punish the offenders.

**THE TRUTH PLAINLY SPOKEN.**—The Clinton Democrat, a Douglas paper, edited by Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, in an able article, deprecating the movement that has been started by Mr. R. J. Halderman, of Harrisburg, for dividing the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by the nomination of an electoral ticket in opposition to the one that was placed in nomination by the Reading Convention, exposes its whole object in the following brief sentence: Never was truth more plainly spoken:

"The only reason for forming another Electoral ticket is the desire of a few disappointed and vindictive men to give the vote of this State to Lincoln, who have not the nerve to support him directly."

A HENRIETTA.—One evening last week, the wife of a sea-captain, residing at Saybrook, was returning from a visit to a neighbor, when she was followed by two men. She overheard them say "the captain is gone" and "there must be considerable money in the house." The lady, upon reaching home, concluded to await the arrival of the parties who, she had no doubt, intended to rob the house during the night. She had not long to wait, for at eleven o'clock a summons came to open the door. Instead of complying, she raised a chamber window and inquired who was there? No response came to this or further inquiries, and she told them to leave or she would shoot them. They then tried to effect an entrance by clambering upon a shed, but one of them fell, and both returned to the front door, which they attempted to force. The lady, taking a revolver in one hand and a candle in the other, stood by the door to await the issue. In a few minutes the burglars had broken in, when she told them that if they moved a step towards coming into the house, they were dead men. They looked at her calmly for a few minutes, and then went away, declaring to take the risk. After the party was returned to her own children, she explained with the intention to which her nerves and courage had been subjected. Such a woman as that is worth having in the house, and we regret being unable to give her name.

**HOW LINCOLN ANSWERS.**—The following paragraph which we find in the Freeport Bulletin, explains Mr. Lincoln's manner of answering the questions propounded to him by Judge Douglas in his memorable contest for Senatorship. Mr. Lincoln was simply the mouthpiece of a committee, and nothing more. What a fitting candidate for the Black Republican party, but how qualified to be President of the United States.

"The answers that Mr. Lincoln gave to the interrogations of Mr. Douglas in Freeport, at the joint discussion between those gentlemen, were framed by a committee appointed for that purpose. Mr. Lincoln had refused to answer the questions of a former occasion, and did not answer them until the committee framed the answers, and authorized or instructed him what to say. When Mr. Douglas put any questions to Mr. L., that had not been before the committee, Lincoln would say, 'I have not sufficiently examined that question to give you an answer,' or else it was, 'I would not like to be placed in that situation.' The answers had not been plain proof that the question had not been before Lincoln's committee, and he does not give his opinion in relation to anything without instructions."

Heenan, "the Benjie boy" is out in a card accepting Marriette's challenge to fight him for \$10,000 a side, the winner and the loser to be determined hereafter. But, meanwhile, Marriette is out too in a card, pronouncing the challenge over his signature, to which Heenan refers, a forgery, and adding that he is not fighting for a fight, but his business of more importance to engage his attention.

The Fremont Washington correspondent says: "The friends of Mr. Douglas, after full consultation, have determined to nominate him for the Presidency in 1861."

# M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, August 9, 1860.

## S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,  
110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston  
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. are the Agents for the M'Kean Democrat and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Colonies. They are authorized to contract for our lowest rates.

## Democratic Nomination

FOR GOVERNOR,

**HENRY D. FOSTER,**  
OF WESTMORELAND CO.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:  
Gen. George M. Keith, Hon. Richard Yaux.

ELECTORS.  
1. Frederick Server. 11 J. Rockhow.  
2. Win. C. Patterson. 15 Geo. Jackson.  
3. Jos. Crockett, jr. 16 J. H. Ahl.  
4. J. G. Brenner. 17 J. B. Danner.  
5. J. W. Jacoby. 18 J. R. Crawford.  
6. Charles Kelley. 19 H. N. Lee.  
7. Q. P. James. 20 J. B. Howell.  
8. David Scholl. 21 N. P. Patterson.  
9. J. L. Lightner. 22 Samuel Marshall.  
10 S. S. Barber. 23 William Book.  
11 T. H. Walker. 24 B. D. Hamlin.  
12 S. S. Winchester. 25 Gaylord Church.  
13 Joseph Laubach.

**COUNTY CONVENTION.**—The Democratic convention, held on the 30th ult., was conducted in a spirit of unusual harmony. The candidates nominated are all worthy men, and tried Democrats. Although there was spirited competition for some of the offices, there was no ill feeling produced, and the unsuccessful applicants yielded with good grace, and express their determination to labor zealously for the election of the entire ticket. There is an universal feeling pervading the people of our county, that the public interests demand an entire change in the political complexion of her officials. At the last election the good work was commenced, and there will be no pause until the county is entirely redeemed from Republican rule. With this view the Democracy have put forward candidates every way qualified for the faithful performance of the duties appertaining to the various offices.

A list of the nominees will be found in the proceedings of the Convention, which appear in another column.

We were shown, the other day, a stalk of Rubarb, from the garden of J. C. HAMLIN, of this Borough, that measured twenty inches in length and four inches in circumference.

**E. COWAN, of the Warren Mail,** has been nominated by the Republicans of that District for Assembly. As the nomination, there amounts to an election, our friend can safely make arrangements for spending the winter at Harrisburg.

In our last we stated that PATRICK KERR had been recommended by Venango and Clarion counties, for Congress. We find that Clarion only, has instructed for this gentleman; Venango having brought forward a citizen of her own—MR. JAMES K. KERR—for that office.

**NEW ERA.**—We are in receipt of this Journal, which has recently been established at Alfred Center, N. Y. It is a neat, semi-monthly, quarto in form, devoted to the "Dissemination of truth and useful knowledge." W. W. Brown is one of the proprietors, and from his talents and industry we predict a spicy and entertaining sheet. We doubt, however, the fulfillment of the promise to "keep outside of the political arena." We wish the new paper success.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held, at Cresson, to-day. Every member is expected to attend, and we trust its action will conduce to the harmonious action of the party during the present campaign.

**REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.**—We see the *Advocate*, of Ridgway announces the 9th as the day of holding the representative conference meeting. The 16th was fixed upon as the day, by the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson, and the delegates from this county will not attend until that day; consequently if the convention is held to-day, M'Kean County will be unrepresented.

It will be seen that our delegates to the Congressional Convention are instructed to support G. R. BARRETT, of Clearfield, for Congress. It seems the Democracy of M'Kean are disposed to atone for the error committed in defeating Mr. B. for Judge in 1851.

We understand Clearfield county will not bring forward a candidate for Representative, consequently the nominees of this and Jefferson counties will stand a good chance at the conference meeting on the 16th inst. It is in accordance with the previous arrangement that M'Kean and Jefferson, have the candidates this term.

W. S. BROWNELL has just received a fresh supply of the celebrated stearine candle. We can recommend this article as the best to purchase.

FRANK WRIGHT is in the constant receipt of Fresh Family Groceries. He has just received a supply of flour from new wheat. He will inform the public, next week, of a few important facts in regard to their interests.

**NEW HARNES SHOP.**—B. W. BULLOCK has departed for Shippen, for the purpose of establishing a Harness Shop at that place. We can recommend friend Bullcock as an excellent workman and an honorable dealer.

Our friend W. P. WILCOX, of the Excelsior, was in town last week. Wilcox has a large number of friends and acquaintances in this county who will be pleased to return his visit at Olean.

Dr. Jackson, the noted Botanist and Indian Physician arrived, at the Bennett House this (Wednesday evening) and will remain during Thursday, affording our citizens who may be afflicted an opportunity of consulting him. The Doctor has a wide reputation, as a skillful practitioner.

**CENSUS STATISTICS.**—We are able to give the number of inhabitants in the following towns as shown by the enumerations of the Marshal:—

Corydon	98
Hamilton	157
Lafayette	210
Bradford	1524

The village of Littleton, in Bradford township, contains 270 inhabitants. The statistics, in regard to grain, will show bad, in this county, as the crops were almost a failure last year.

D. B. MATHER who paid us a short visit last week, reports the "Regulator" as regularly taking the lead in the mercantile business.

**SHIPPEN.**—This seems to be the only place thought of or spoken of at present. California and Kansas created some attention at one time; but Shippen is now the land of promise. Shippen is the county seat of the new county of Cameron. Shippen is on the S. & E. railroad. Shippen is to be the home of the Citizen. Shippen if public rumor can be credited, will soon be a great commercial emporium, second only to New York, and contain within its limits all the wealth and talent of the surrounding country. Ho! for Shippen.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. RASTONIER, who has established a Tailor shop in this Borough. His work gives universal satisfaction, and we trust he will receive a liberal patronage.

**THE OLEAN TIMES,** is the name of a new paper just started at Olean, N. Y., devoted to the interests of the Republican party. The *Olean Times* has a familiar sound. Long years since a sheet bearing that name was received, as an exchange, at the office in which we deviled, and the two papers getting at war with each other, we got an impression of the *Times* not soon to be effaced. The present paper is a decided improvement on its ancient namesake, both in appearance and editorial ability. Now, as then, however, it advocates principles that no lover of his country could wish to see triumph. In all else we wish the enterprising publishers the realization of their hopes.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT WARREN.**—A most daring act of burglary and robbery was perpetrated at Warren, on Monday, the 30th ult. The office of Mr. Struthers, a contractor on the S. & E. Railroad, was entered during the night, and the safe, a large one, taken. The thieves performed the feat in a very clever manner. From one of Mr. Struthers' neighbors they borrowed a horse and harness, from another a wagon, and from a neighboring blacksmith-shop, the necessary tools; and so quiet did they work they were not heard at the house, although but four rods distant. Search was made in all directions for the safe, and on Wednesday morning, following, it was found in the tyre field of James Eddy, but a short distance from the road. The papers including Railroad Bonds, Scrip and Coupons, to the amount of about \$23,000, was untouched; but the gold, amounting to \$3,000, was missing. On finding the safe, a warrant was issued for the arrest of an Irishman named John Doyle. On Wednesday evening he was found, with a confederate, at Spring Creek. On attempting to arrest them they fired on the officers, and after a struggle, succeeded in making their escape. The wife of Doyle, on whose person was found \$100 of the money, and an Irishman, named Purcell, was arrested. Subsequently Doyle, the confederate of Doyle, was taken in Spring Creek, and lodged in the Erie jail. Doyle is still at large.

**Protection in the Territories.—The Law.** For public information we insert the following extract from *Brighly's Digest of Laws of the United States*, at page 11, note (b) in margin.

"The territory this acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit; and every citizen has a right to take with him into the territory any article of property, including his slaves; which the Constitution recognizes as property, and pledges the Federal Government for its protection."—Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 395

We commend this authoritative statement of the law and the Constitution to the attention of those Opposition orators who, by denouncing the Democratic platform, make open war upon both.

**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 "Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November," which this year is the 6th day of the month. All the electors must be chosen, or appointed on that day, except the Electoral College, or where a State has failed to effect an election on the day designated.

**THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.**—A Turin letter to an English paper says:—"There is no pen able to describe, nor imagination strong enough to conceive the nature of the Italian movement. It is a nation in the struggles of its second birth. Half the youth of the towns are under arms. Young boys twelve or thirteen years of age break their parents hearts by declaring themselves, every one of them, irrevocably bent on becoming soldiers. There are fourteen Universities, and at least four times as many Lyceums, in the North Italian kingdom, and all of them are virtually closed, for nearly all the students and many of the Professors are under arms. Poor mothers are rending their hair; they are running about distracted, lamenting that their only son, or at least one of the brood still left at home, is fretting to join Garibaldi, and is not to be held back by love or force."

# COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the delegates from the several townships, pursuant to call of the County Committee, at the Court House in Smithport, July 30th, 1860, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent M'Kean county in the Assembly and Congressional Conventions, and to nominate suitable persons to fill the several County offices; N. L. DYKE was chosen Chairman and J. F. CLARK, Secretary.

The following persons presented credentials from their several townships and were admitted as delegates.

Bradford.—P. Ackley and J. F. Clark.  
Corydon.—Cyrus Cross.  
Otto.—G. H. White.  
Eldred.—J. Kaufman.  
Liberty.—C. L. Bellows and E. B. Dolley.  
Keating.—George O. Tyler and Eben Gallup.  
Smithport.—S. A. Backus and Miles Irons.  
Lafayette.—Jasper Marsh and Wm. Blaw.  
Sergeant.—Towsend Fall and Peter Barns.  
Norwich.—James Carter and N. C. Gallup.  
Shippen.—N. L. Dyke and George Dodge.  
Hamlin.—Orin Perry and Joseph Wilkes.

On motion the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Peter Barns nominated W. P. Wilcox, George Dodge nominated S. A. BACKUS, P. Ackley nominated G. R. BARRETT. On the 5th ballot Hon. G. R. BARRETT, of Clearfield, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the choice of the convention. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, of S. A. BACKUS, A. M. BEXTON was nominated for Assembly, by acclamation.

On motion, S. A. BACKUS, N. L. DYKE and Townsend Fall were chosen as delegates to the Congressional convention, with power to substitute, &c.

On motion, S. C. Hyde, Wm. Wilkin and S. A. BACKUS were chosen Representative delegates with power to substitute &c.

J. F. CLARK, Sec'y.  
N. L. Dyke and George Dodge delegates from Shippen-township, withdrew from the convention, whereupon S. A. BACKUS was called to the chair, J. F. CLARK being retained as Secretary. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of County officers.

For Prothonotary, C. L. Bellows nominated S. B. Sartwell; J. F. Clark nominated Chas. C. Melvin, and James Carter nominated J. C. Hamlin.

On the 6th ballot S. B. SARTWELL, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated.

On motion the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Treasurer, when H. W. BARR was nominated by acclamation.

For Sheriff, Mr. Barns nominated D. R. Bennett; Mr. Bellows nominated G. R. Moore.

On the 1st ballot D. R. BEXTER, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared nominated.

For District Attorney, A. B. ARNSLONG was nominated, by acclamation.

For Register and Recorder, W. H. RICHMOND was nominated by acclamation.

For Commissioner, Mr. White nominated C. C. Moses; Mr. Gallup nominated D. D. Comes; Mr. Backus nominated Andrew Riley, and Mr. Barns nominated W. Gifford.

On the 4th ballot, C. C. Moses receiving a majority of all the votes, was declared nominated.

For Auditor, J. F. CLARK was nominated, by acclamation.

For Coroner, Dr. L. R. WISNER was nominated, by acclamation.

On motion, the nominations were made unanimous.

The following resolutions, drafted by a member, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

**Resolved.** That the principles and objects of the so-called Republican party are repugnant to the sentiments of every well-wisher of his country. They have nominated a candidate for the Presidency whose record and speeches show that in time of peace he was the first to advocate an irrepressible conflict, with its attendant horrors of bloodshed and civil war; and that during a national war with a foreign foe he was among the most active of those who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of his country.

**Resolved.** That we heartily approve of the plan of compromise recommended by the State central committee, believing that it will combine the strength of the Democratic party, now so unfortunately divided, and save the Keystone State the disgrace of casting her vote for a candidate every way unfit for the Chief Magistracy of this Union.

**Resolved.** That the Administration of President Buchanan meets our hearty approval, and that our confidence in his integrity, ability and statesmanship is not impaired by the systematic and shameful abuse heaped upon him by a malignant and unscrupulous opposition.

**Resolved.** That in HENRY D. FOSTER, the Democracy of Pennsylvania have a candidate of whom they may well feel proud. His talents and integrity entitle him to the support of every true citizen, and the Democracy of M'Kean will gladly lend their aid to his election.

**Resolved.** That the Democratic party of M'Kean county have in their power to elect the entire County Ticket, this day nominated, and we call upon them to do so, by making a vigorous and united effort.

On motion, **Resolved**, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the M'Kean Co. Democrat.

S. A. BACKUS, President.  
J. F. CLARK, Secretary.  
Smithport, July 30, 1860.

**NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.**—Contrary to the recommendation of President Buchanan and the untiring exertions of Senator Bigler, the Senate defeated the Tariff bill, which, however objectionable we had hoped would pass. We are therefore left to be cursed with the free trade, Black Republican bill of 1857, which, only for the abolition members from the eastern States never would have been passed. As that party call themselves opposition, it is to be expected that they continue to oppose all wholesome measures, hence it was impossible for the revenue tariff of 1816 to continue in a shape to render even moderate protection.

# Democratic National Executive Committee.

The following-named gentlemen compose this Committee:

Hon. I. L. Stevens, of Oregon, Chairman.  
Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.  
Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.  
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana.  
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania.  
Hon. George W. Hughes, of Maryland.  
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.  
Hon. J. R. Thomson, of New Jersey.  
Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama.  
Augustus Schell, Esq., of New York.  
Isaac H. Wright, Esq., of Massachusetts.  
Hon. James G. Berret, of Massachusetts.  
Hon. Wm. Flinn, Esq., of Washington, D. C.  
Walter Lenox, Esq., of Washington, D. C.  
M. W. Cluskey, Washington, D. C. Resident Secretary.  
Geo. W. Riggs, Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Chairman, Washington, D. C. Rooms of the Committee at No. 28 4 1/2 street.

# SHIPPEN CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—As there is considerable interest manifested at this time concerning the new county of Cameron, and the location of its County Seat, a few lines from your correspondent (who spent a few days there during the stay of the commissioners) about the village of Emporium will not perhaps be uninteresting to your readers. Emporium is situated about the centre of Cameron county in a beautiful valley surrounded by high hills. Here it is where four or five streams empty their pure, limpid waters together, and form what is called the Driftwood, eighteen miles from the junction with Cinnamohung. As this is near the geographical center of the county, much attention was called to this point as a proper and fit place for the location of the capital of the new county. Nature has most certainly contributed her share to make this one of the most romantic places in the State, and to those who are familiar with the commercial advantages which this important point possesses on that great thoroughfare—the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, it is unnecessary to say that a short time will find Emporium placed upon the map of our county as one of its most beautiful and flourishing towns. Already the spirit of improvement has given an impetus to this young place which seems to foreshadow its coming importance. A few months ago it was little more than a large clearing, with a few habitations here and there for the convenience of those who chopped down trees and made boards and shingles. At the present writing a village has already sprung up, and the busy, active life makes a great contrast to the silence a few months ago, broken now and then perhaps by the hooting of an owl, the falling of a shingle tree or the blast of a dinner horn.

Men educated in the active business of life, with capital and character have gone there to make this young Pittsburgh their future field of enterprise and their home for life. The professions too are well represented. We see that our old pioneer friend Dr. Bascomb so well and so long known by many of our older settlers as a skillful practitioner has also taken up his abode at Emporium, and has fitted up and filled a large drug store in the block of store houses recently erected by E. Felt Esq. The name of Dr. Bascomb may sound like old times to many of your readers, and if they have any desire for the welfare of our "Shippen friends" I hear your people call them, they can not but congratulate them that a medical gentleman of education, character and ripe experience has settled among them. The writer feels warranted in saying this much concerning this gentleman as many of your readers know him to be no adventurer.

Before closing it is no more than just that the writer should speak of the orderly and quiet house kept by "L. Cook Esq." who has among many others, one very necessary qualification of a good landlord i.e., that of minding his own business. To those who partook of his hospitalities during the wild goose chase of the commissioners after that place which has long habituated or name, Mr. Cook will be long remembered as one who can keep a hotel, and knows how to make the stay of his guests pleasant and agreeable. In short his good breeding teaches him to treat gentlemen like gentlemen, and never to turn a lady out of doors to gratify the affected spleen of any over nice individual whether guests or "dead heads."

Yours &c BUCKS.

**The Volunteer forces of the U. S. and England.** The recent royal review of British volunteers in Hyde Park, has attracted much attention to the citizen soldiers of great Britain, and the fact that 18,300 of these passed in review before the Queen, shows how effective have been the Government measures adopted during the last fifteen months, for the encouragement of these organizations. The volunteers must not be confounded with the militia, which is a separate arm of her Majesty's service. On the 1st of April, the militia numbered, according to Government statistics, 50,000. Of these 23,735 were embodied, England contributing 23,580, Ireland 7,471, and Scotland 2,684. The two are as distinct as here. The total strength of the British volunteer force is estimated at about 90,000, making, together with the militia, about 140,000, of which number, according to the *Army Gazette*, at least 20,000 would, from various causes, prove unavailable in case of need, that about 120,000 men constituted the whole effective militia and volunteer force of England.

We have no official data showing the total volunteer force of the United States, but careful estimates place it in the neighborhood of 80,000, while the number of enrolled militia, as reported to the war department, exceeds two and a half millions. There is a very wide difference, however in the encouragement extended to the volunteers in England and the United States. The chief expense of the English force is defrayed by the Government, while with us the General Government scarcely recognizes the existence of these very important organizations, and the State aid extended to them is paltry and meagre. Even the expenses of military encampments for perfection in field duty are borne by the several companies. The Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, now in camp near that city, is maintained at an annual cost of not less than \$50,000, the expenses of the present encampment are estimated at \$12,000, all of which is borne by the Regiment. So, too, with the National Guards of this city, now in camp at Bethlehem.

It would be wise, and entirely in consonance with public opinion, were not only the State, but the General Government, to extend to these organizations more befitting encouragement. With a regular army scarcely exceeding 16,000 men, and with numerous military posts to be garrisoned, the country must depend in emergency upon our volunteers. They have indeed already won our battles already, and have merited from the government and the country much higher consideration than they have yet received.—*Pennsylvania.*

# Troubles in Texas.

Ap-Extra from Bonham, Texas, dated the 17th July, contains a letter from the editor of the *Dallas Herald*, stating that the fire that had occurred in that place has led to the discovery of a plan to devastate the whole of Northern Texas.

Two preachers named Blunt and McKinney, who were expelled from Texas last year, are the instigators of the plot.

The plan was to lay the whole country in waste by fire, destroying all the arms, ammunition, &c.; to get the country in a state of helplessness, and then, on election day in August, to make a general insurrection, aided by miscreants from the North and parties friendly in Texas.

The plan was distrusted and sub-distrusted, each division being under white men, who were to control the negroes. Several white men and negroes have been arrested.

The following fires occurred on the same day that Dallas was destroyed: A mercantile house in Black Jack Grove; loss \$30,000. Three business houses at Denton; loss \$100,000. A large store house at Pilot Point; loss \$10,000. Store house at Ladonia; loss \$25,000. Eight stores at Belknap; the town of Milford was totally destroyed; and several other smaller fires.

There is great excitement throughout the whole country. Prompt and effective measures have been taken for the preservation of life and property.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 27, 1860. The Northern papers give the Texas affair as greatly exaggerated. Thru abolitionists had been caught and expelled from Northern Texas.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 31, 1860. The accounts received here by mail tend to confirm the truth of the abolition plot in Northern Texas.

# What of the Popular Vote.

It is quite in the way of the Republicans to prate and chatter of "the sentiment of the North." Their speakers, their newspapers and wire workers endeavor to impress the people that devotion to the blacks is the religion of everybody North of Mason and Dixon's line. Now there is nothing further from the fact. There is no greater delusion. Take the vote of 1856 for instance. The States which, casting a majority of the popular vote may be regarded as powerful enough to decide the question of the Presidency, are as follows:—

	Fremont	Buchanan	Fillmore
1. Rhode Island,	11,467	6,680	1,675
2. Connecticut,	42,715	37,006	2,815
3. New York,	276,004	194,575	124,601
4. New Jersey,	28,333	46,018	21,115
5. Pennsylvania	171,963	230,772	82,203
6. Ohio,	187,497	170,854	28,121
7. Indiana,	91,375	118,670	22,386
8. Illinois,	96,186	105,348	37,144
9. Wisconsin,	66,090	52,483	580
10. Iowa,	43,954	36,170	0,180

From these figures what do we learn? First that in 1856 Mr. Buchanan led Fremont 4,561 votes in the ten States named. Second, that the aggregated conservative vote of Buchanan and Fillmore was more than one third of a million over and above the vote which was cast in favor of the treasons and fanaticisms of Republicanism. And, third, that while Mr. Buchanan had a clear majority over Fremont in the ten States mentioned, of nearly five thousand, and while Buchanan and Fillmore were over one-third of a million in advance of the Republican candidates, Mr. Buchanan received but fifty-eight Electoral votes and Mr. Fillmore none.

What folly is it, therefore, for the Republicans to cry continually, "the Northern sentiment" is against the requirements of the Federal Constitution. Nay more, what an evidence of shamelessness it is for that party to claim to represent the American people at all concerning the question of negro Abolitionism. Not only were they in a minority in the States which we have named, and in which they received considerably more than half of the electoral vote, but the total vote of the Union proved them to be far behind the poll for the Democratic candidates. We again quote the figures:—

	Buchanan's vote in 1856,	1,838,232
	Fremont's vote in 1856,	1,341,514
	Buchanan's majority over Fremont,	496,718

This, be it remembered, is exclusive of the conservative Fillmore vote, which was nearly one million more, and yet Mr. Fremont came within a hair of an election. In order that our readers may be enabled to know precisely the minority in which Republicanism was in 1856, and the sentiment of the country at that time, as relating to the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln we append the aggregate vote of the country in that memorable campaign, and the majority which the friends of the Union had over the "freedom breakers" and "nigger worshippers" who voted for Fremont:—

	The entire vote in 1856 was	4,051,453
	The Fremont vote in	