



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

"I will attach myself to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—Bijus Choate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. George M. Keim, of Berks County. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Frederick A. Seyer, 2. Wm. G. Patterson, 3. Oliver Crockett, Jr., 4. John G. Brenner, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 6. Charles Kelly, 7. Oliver P. James, 8. David Schall, 9. Joel L. Lightner, 10. S. S. Barber, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 12. S. S. Winchester, 13. Joseph Lauback, 14. Isaac Reckhow, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 16. John A. Ahl, 17. Joel B. Danner, 18. Jesse R. Crawford, 19. H. N. Lee, 20. Joshua B. Howell, 21. N. P. Fetterman, 22. Samuel Marshall, 23. William Book, 24. Byron D. Hamlin, 25. Gaylord Church.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE several Election Districts of the County of Cambria, are requested to meet on SATURDAY the 7th day of JULY, at the places designated by law for holding the General Elections, and then there elect by ballot two persons to represent them in County Convention. The Delegates thus chosen will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY the 9th day of JULY at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing General Election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interests of the party require. The Election for Delegates to be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and to be kept open until 7 o'clock. H. C. DEVINE, Chairman Co. Com. June 20, 1860.

THE TICKET. To-day we place at our mast head the name of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, as the Democratic candidate for President, and GEN. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, for Vice President. They were placed in nomination by the Democratic Delegates at Baltimore on last Saturday, and we will support them. Breckenridge is our General, we are a volunteer in his service, and from this day forth, we will drill, and drill, and march and counter-march, until we become a perfect regular.

Democrats of Cambria! We have deemed it our duty to take a firm and decided stand under the circumstances, and we therefore fearlessly fling to the breeze the flag bearing the names of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE. Beneath that flag we will die struggling for the principles of the Democratic party—a consideration that rises high above anything that can betide us personally.

The Douglas men in the Baltimore Convention were haughty and insolent. "Douglas or no man" was their motto. When it became evident to the most careless observer, that the design was, if possible, to abolish the party, the delegates from Virginia, the Mother of States and of Statesmen, withdrew. The representatives of the State which is the turn of Washington, refused to mingle any longer with the abolition horde, and we honor them for pursuing the course they did. Heaven bless great and magnanimous Virginia. "Wheresoever else the pillars of the Republic may tremble, still may she stand fast in her place of power and of beauty forever."

The ticket which we place at our mast head, is certainly one that we ought not to feel ashamed of. There is not a home from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which the name of John C. Breckenridge is not a household word; and that man who asks who is Joseph Lane, has never read the history of the Mexican War. Next week we will have a great deal more to say concerning our candidates. At present we have only time to unfurl our banner to the breeze, and assure "all who may concern," that it shall remain where we have placed it, until it floats in victory, or falls in shreds to the ground.

THE RESULT. We publish in another column, a brief but, we think, a reliable abstract of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and we hope our readers will peruse it carefully. We are glad the storm is over, and that the time for calm and tranquil thought has come at last. Our fears and not our hopes have been realized; but we deem it best not to make any comments now. Of one thing our readers may rest assured—we will not persevere a timid or cowardly course in the contest. We will always be found fearlessly upholding the toil worn and heretofore invincible banner of Democracy, and if it is to go down, we will go down with it. We will continue to be what we are now—a National man. In the words of Rufus Choate, WE WILL ATTACH OURSELVES TO NO PARTY, THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION. We announce the result of the proceedings at Baltimore more in grief than in anger. The only emotion that we feel are

those of sincere and profound sorrow, at beholding that glorious old party, which we have loved from our earliest years, poised on the brink of a precipice to plunge from, which must result in inevitable destruction, and to retreat from which is now apparently impossible.

When the Charleston Convention adjourned, it was evident that the nomination of Douglas would disorganize the party. It was plain to the most careless observer, that the cup was full—full to the brim—and that the addition of another drop would cause the water of bitterness to overflow. But notwithstanding all this, the friends of Douglas would not consent to pause and reflect. Their cry was "no man but Douglas." Are they not to blame for the dissensions which now exist in the ranks of the party? Perhaps we are not the proper person to answer that question just now. There is certainly a fearful responsibility resting somewhere, and it must sooner or later be permanently located.

Towards Mr. Douglas, we cherish no hostile feelings. When we can convince ourselves that he is the nominee of the party for President we will support him, but not until then. If there glows a single spark of patriotism in his breast he will resign. As he claims to be a National man, surely he will not consent to occupy the position of a sectional candidate. At the present time, Lincoln as a sectional candidate, could shake hands with him to the utmost cordiality.

We have the gratification of unfurling the banner of the National Democracy, the names of whose candidates appear at our Mast Head. After an adjourned and protracted session, when time had been given to pause and deliberate, the sense of the National Democracy has been expressed. Their choice made, and with the "Eagle" of Kentucky and the "Old Soldier" of Oregon, the Democracy will, as usual triumph.

Twenty-two States voted for the Democratic nominations. The President of the Charleston Convention appeared and participated in the nominations. The States voting in Convention for Breckenridge and Lane are States which give Democratic votes in the "Electoral College."

The following shows the manner in which Breckenridge and Lane were nominated.

The National Democratic Convention at the Maryland Institute, was crowded to excess in the evening. When Caleb Cushing was conducted to the chair, everybody rose. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the galleries. Shouts after shouts went up. Geo. M. Henry, H. B. Sear, Edward C. Evans, Henry H. Dent, V. L. Bradford, David Fisher (substitute for Frederick Lane of Berks), represented Pennsylvania in this Convention. They voted for Breckenridge. New York had two votes in the Convention, and when that State was called to vote they asked time to consult, creating much laughter. New York, Maryland, Tennessee and North Carolina voted for Dickenson; the balance of the twenty-one States represented voted for Breckenridge, when the others changing their votes Breckenridge was declared unanimously nominated amidst a scene of wild excitement. All the States voted for Joseph Lane for Vice President, because, as one of the delegates remarked, there was nobody else to vote for. The Charleston majority platform, without dotting an i or crossing a t, was adopted by acclamation. Mr. Leving, of Massachusetts, made quite a lengthy speech in favor of Breckenridge before he placed him in nomination.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. The nomination of Lincoln & Hamlin, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, at Chicago, fell like a wet blanket on the Republican Party; extinguishing instead of kindling the fire of the enthusiasm in the breasts of its members. Although it has, we believe, been demonstrated to a certainty, that Lincoln did once split 8000 rails in a day, yet the members of the party will not accept it as a proof positive that he is a statesman, and fit for the Presidency. His opposition while a member of Congress to the just claims of the soldiers of the Mexican war, is a stumbling block in the way of his friends, and his inglorious defeat for the U. S. Senatorship in 1858 convinces them that he is weak and unpopular, even in his own State. Hamlin has always been an enemy of a Tariff calculated to protect the industrial interests of our country, and is destitute of all the elements of popularity. The ticket in itself is weak, but it may possibly be strong in the dissensions of the Democratic Party. Lincoln and Hamlin are sectional candidates, and therefore no friend of the Union will, or can support them. Every National man in the country, will support National candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. For our part we never supported a sectional candidate, and we will never do so.

We learn that the glorious Fourth, will be celebrated in an appropriate manner in our town. The Scholars of the various Sabbath schools will turn out in procession, and refreshments at the proper time will be the order of the day. There will be a procession of the Sons of Temperance in the afternoon. They will appear in full regalia. The citizens of Loretto and Allegheny townships will celebrate the day by a Pic Nic at Loretto. All who wish to spend the day pleasantly should attend. Loretto is now a classic ground. If you wish to observe the day as it ought to be observed, go to the ground which the ashes of Galitzin have made sacred.

The professional card of our friend R. A. McCoy Esq., appears in our advertising columns this week. Mr. McCoy is possessed of more than ordinary ability, and is a close student. We therefore confidently recommend him to the patronage of our friends.

While in Loretto last week, a lady presented us with an elegant bouquet. The flowers that compose it are fair, but they are not as beautiful as the fair donor. For her kindness in strewing flowers over our rugged editorial pathway, we are not ungrateful, and with good and dignified Queen Katharine we can truly say that she merits, "For virtue and true beauty of the soul, A right good husband, let him be a noble."

At the particular request of our friend Richard Morgan, we publish the following song. He stands pledged to sing it at all the meetings in favor of Stephen A. Douglas which may be held in this county during the present campaign. He hopes to sing it some day in the presence of Stephen himself. He is certain Stephen would like it. The song can be found in Shakespeare's "Othello." Oh Stephen was a worthy peer, His breeches cost him but a crown, He thought them sixpence all too dear, With that he called the tailor, loyn.

He was a knight of high renown, And thou art but of low degree, 'Tis pride that pulls the country down, Then take thine heed and look about thee.

Celebration. There will be a grand demonstration at Cherry Tree, on the coming 4th of July. Dinner will be served on the celebration ground by J. D. Shaw, Esq. The order of the day will be the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Orations, Music, Dinner, Toasts, &c. Also a grand display of fireworks in the evening, swings, flying horses and platforms will be prepared for those who wish to fly through the air, revolve around a post, or trip the light fantastic toe. Come one and all to help celebrate the day, and partake of Shaws' good things, all thats interested.

Dedication. The members of the Cherry Tree Lodge, No. 417 I O O F, will turn out in full regalia on the coming 4th of July, for the purpose of dedicating the Cemetery established by them in this place. All members of the Fraternity are invited to meet with us on that occasion. Committee of Arrangements. P. J. Stiffler, J. Tonkin, P. Kinports.

Both Sides of the Question. This title of the new work announced some time since & which has just been issued by A. M. Spangler, editor of "The Farmer and Gardner." It is a neat volume, in which the important question whether the present system of cultivation, pruning and general management, is better adapted to promote health, vigor, longevity and productiveness in the grape vine, than a closer approximation to nature's system, is ably discussed.

The article on the classification of the species and varieties of the grape vine, is not only new, but of the highest importance. Every grape grower, if he has but a single vine, should have a copy, particularly as it can be had for the trifling sum of 35 cents in cloth, or 25 cents in paper binding. Address, A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia.

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

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

Hon. John Appleton, late Assistant Secretary of State, has received the appointment of Minister to Russia, and Wm. H. Trescott, Esq., of South Carolina, takes his place in the State Department.

The Blairsville Journal is the title of a new paper just started in Blairsville. It advocates the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Baltimore Convention. The Democratic National Convention assembled at the Front Street Theatre in the city of Baltimore on the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment at Charleston.

The Convention was called to order by Caleb Cushing its President. The struggle then immediately commenced. The friends of Douglas having determined that he should be "put through" at all hazards, had secured the attendance of a full bogus delegation from the states which seceded at Charleston. Although the seceding delegates appeared and claimed their seats, they were excluded and denied a vote on the question as to who were and who were not entitled to seats in the Convention. The whole matter was finally submitted to the committee on credentials.

The committee consumed several days in deliberating and consulting ere they reported. But the Douglas men of course, under the circumstances controlled the Committee, and resorted in favor of admitting the bogus delegates who were present. The debate which followed is briefly reported in the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 22.—The Front Street Theatre was crowded to the utmost this morning.

The Convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock this morning, and the proceedings opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Schwartz.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, but the President stated briefly the position of the business. He stated that the vote would first be taken on the adoption of Mr. Gittings' report, which was the same as the majority report, with the exception of that part referring to the Alabama delegation—Mr. Gittings being in favor of the admission of the Yancy Alabama delegates.

After a great deal of angry squabbling among the members of the Convention, Mr. Gittings withdrew his report entirely, by general consent.

The vote was then taken on the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon.

The motion to substitute Mr. Stevens' report for the report of the majority of the committee on Credentials was lost. Yeas 100; nays 150.

The report of the majority then came up, and a division of the question on each resolution was ordered.

The resolution admitting the old Mississippi delegates was carried nearly unanimously.

A motion was then made to admit immediately the Mississippi delegates to seats, but was decided by the chair to be out of order.

The second resolution, admitting the South Douglas delegates from Louisiana, was then passed by a vote of 153 yeas to 98 nays.

The vote was next taken on the third resolution, admitting both the Arkansas delegations, under restrictions.

A division of the resolution was called for, and decided by the chair to be in order.

The question was then taken on the three following propositions:—

1st. The admission of the Hindman delegation with two votes.

2d. The admission of the Hooper delegates with one vote.

3d. If either set of the delegates refuses to accept seats under this arrangement, then the remaining delegates to be entitled to cast the entire vote of the State.

All these resolutions were adopted.

The fourth resolution, admitting the original Texas delegation was passed, there being only 21 yeas in the negative.

The sixth resolution, admitting Bayard and Whiteley, was adopted without a division.

The tenth resolution, giving R. L. Chaffee his seat in the Massachusetts delegation, instead of Mr. Hallett, was passed—yeas 138 nays 111.

The seventh resolution, declaring J. O. Fallon entitled to the seat claimed by J. B. Hardee was passed. Yeas 138; nays 112.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was now adopted. Yeas 148; nays 101.

The vote was next taken on the ninth resolution, admitting both delegations from Georgia, dividing the vote of the State equally between them, and if either side refused to accept admission on these terms, then the remaining delegates to be empowered to cast the full vote of the State.

An exciting discussion now arose, and explanations were made on all sides; a motion to divide the resolution was offered, but withdrawn, and the resolution lost—yeas, 106; nays, 145, New York voting in the negative.

A motion was made to adopt the eighth resolution already agreed to as a whole, but the President decided that the motion was unnecessary.

The motion to admit Georgia delegates to the Charleston Convention then passed.

A fervent squabbling on points of order Mr. Cessa moved for a consideration of the motions to reconsider the action of the Convention on the minority and majority reports, and to lay that motion on the table.

The first taken on the motion to lay on the table, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report had been rejected, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The Convention refused to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table by a vote of 113 yeas to 138 nays, New York voting nay, amid the most violent applause.

The vote showing clearly that the Douglas men were not disposed to do anything for the sake of Union and harmony, almost the entire delegation from Virginia withdrew. The delegations from North Carolina and Tennessee also withdrew. The chairman of the California delegation then arose and informed the Convention that the delegation from his State had determined to withdraw. The "golden State" was followed by Oregon. The convention shortly afterwards adjourned.

Mr. Garret of Alabama, moved to have the names of the delegates from Alabama corrected according to the list sent up.

Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky stated that after the withdrawal of the delegation last evening they held a meeting and reassembled again this morning. The circumstances in which they were placed were exceedingly embarrassing, and they were unable to come to a harmonious conclusion, the result was that ten delegates will withdraw from the Convention, and nine remain.

Those that withdraw beg leave to submit a paper stating their reasons for withdrawal. Five others desired for the present to suspend action. Without taking part in any other body in suspending from the Convention, they hope there may yet arise an opportunity to act harmoniously with the Convention, and therefore retain their seats and the right to act with the Convention.

Should such an opportunity arise it is the wish of the ten that withdraw that their votes may not be cast by any other party. The action on their part has been taken without anger and bitterness, and in the deepest sorrow. They do not cast censure anywhere. It was not for them to question the action of any independent sovereignty, but it was felt to be their duty and policy to return to their constituents and leave them free to act should there be two candidates in the field.

He now withdrew the name of that disinterested patriot, Mr. Guthrie, from before the Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He then presented papers for those who suspended action, and also a communication from Hon. James G. Leach, one of the retiring delegates, stigmatizing the action of the Convention in harsh terms, as unfair, undemocratic, and irregular—and attacking the majority in violent language. The latter paper was read first, and after it had been, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, moved to return the paper immediately to the gentleman who presented it, with the intimation that the Convention declined to receive it. (Cries of "yes," "yes"—"that's right.")

Mr. Payne did not recognize the right of delegates seceding from the Convention to insult the majority, or to impugn the action of the Convention, because a majority passed on the credentials of the claiming seats in the Convention.

Mr. Caldwell assured the Convention that he had no knowledge of the contents of the paper just read. It had been handed to him while on the floor. The other papers would be found perfectly respectful in language and temper.

Mr. Payne moved that the paper be handed back to its author. Mr. Scales of Rhode Island, hoped the motion would prevail. The paper was a direct insult to the Convention, and a direct insult also to the Douglas delegates who had taken seats in the Convention. He trusted that the paper would be instantly separated from the others and returned to the writer. He acquitted Mr. Caldwell of all knowledge of the contents of the paper, and felt certain that he would not have presented it if he had known its true character.

Mr. Crum, of Missouri, hoped that the papers would be received. He desired to defend and justify the action of this Convention on the stump, and the paper was the best argument against the seceders.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., suggested that the reading of the other paper be completed first.

Mr. Leech, of Ky., disclaimed any intention to offer an insult to the Convention or any of its members. He believed that the act stated in his paper were incontrovertible, and believed them true, he had stated them plainly, but without any intent to insult the Convention.

The reception of the paper was unanimously declined, and it was returned to the writer. Mr. West, of Connecticut, called for the question on proceeding to ballot for candidates. This is the sixth day of the proceedings of the Convention, and the country is weary of them.

Cushing Retires from the Chair.—The Baltimore Convention, 12 M.—Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, President of the Convention has made a speech announcing that he will leave to retire from the Chair. He said he left the Chair to take a place on the floor to abide by the action of the Massachusetts delegation. (Great cheering.) Mr. Todd, of Ohio, took the Chair.

Mr. Reed, of Ky., on the part of the Kentucky delegation declared that they had seen no cause why Kentucky should desert a Democratic Convention and the Democratic party. Evening Session.—Mr. Moore, of Alabama attempted to take the floor, but objections were made with loud calls for the question.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said that only thirteen delegates from Tennessee had withdrawn and it was represented that nineteen had withdrawn, but six were simply appointed by the others, and had no delegated authority. (Cries of "question, question.")

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, spoke nearly an hour in a powerful defence of the Southern friends of Mr. Douglas.

The first ballot was then announced as follows:—Douglas 173; Guthrie 9; Dickinson 3; Breckenridge 7.

Mr. Hoge, of Va., after debate, asked to have another ballot, in order that all might have another chance of voting, and that then if any refusal to vote depriving the Convention of a two-thirds rule, he would move to declare Mr. Douglas the nominee.

The Convention again balloted; Douglas 179; Breckenridge 7; Guthrie 5; Seven of the Pennsylvania delegation declined to vote.

The resolution to declare Douglas the nominee was then renewed, and Mr. Douglas was so proclaimed, amidst the wildest enthusiasm and cheering; hats were thrown up in the air and banners unrolled promising 40,000 majority for him in Pennsylvania. A band of music struck up "Hail to the Chief."

Prof. Nichols, the King of Wizards, will give two of his entertaining exhibitions in the Town Hall on Friday afternoon and evening. From the notices we have seen of the Professor, he certainly is master of his art, and his entertainments are both constructive and amusing. As such exhibitions are of rare occurrence in this place, we have no doubt but that the Hall will be crowded. Turn out for this may be the only chance you will have to see such a display of art.

The Sons of Temperance are going to celebrate the 4th in this place.

Hallett's Speech.

We are certain that the following speech delivered by B. F. Hallett of Massachusetts, in the Convention at Baltimore, will be perused with interest by all our readers.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts appointed Mr. Hallett a delegate to the National Convention. At the time of the assembling of the Charleston Convention Mr. Hallett was dangerously ill, and it was therefore impossible for Mr. Hallett to leave home. He accordingly appointed a substitute. At Baltimore, Mr. Hallett appeared and claimed his seat. But it had been previously ascertained that Hallett would, if admitted, vote against Douglas. Therefore it was refused regard less of the "Books" that the substitute and not the principal should be admitted as a seat in the Convention. And why? Because the principal was in favor of admitting the regular appointed delegates from the Southern States to a seat in the Convention and the Agent was known to differ with him in this opinion. According to the decision of the Baltimore Convention, the agent is a greater man than the man from whom his authority emanates.

I shall detail the Convention very briefly with a few words I have to say, and I will address them generally with reference to the consideration of this resolution, which I will will be reconsidered as one of the series, in the progress of a return of this Convention, that state of harmony and co-operation which must be brought about here, or we operate with the certainty of defeat meeting as we pass through these doors and return to our homes.

Sir, the preamble of the Cincinnati platform says, in the very first words, that "the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people. That is the sentiment with which we go before the country; that is the principle upon which we have carried successfully the Democratic elections throughout this country.

In thirteen out of the fifteen Presidential elections which have happened since the first election of Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic flag has waved triumphantly over the dome of the Capitol, and then we were defeated because we were divided. And how was those triumphs achieved? Only by the union of the Northern and Southern Democracy.

Never will you have a victory without a union of both. Never will you achieve a victory without it. You are now on the verge of what? After having severed from your Convention eight Southern States, you are now upon the very verge and about to nominate a blow by which you will send out ten or seven other States. And what then will be the Democratic party of this nation?

Nay, in God's name what is the Union itself? The last link that binds the North and South together is to be broken? Religious associations have fallen to pieces—stratagies have been severed—wars and discussions have disseminated themselves through the domestic, literary political and religious circles.

Parties have fallen to pieces and gone to destruction and ruin, and now the link between the Northern and Southern Democracy is the only link that binds the Union together (loud applause.) If you now strike the link that is to sever that link, what is to follow? Now, how can you avert such a catastrophe?

It is something to think of you young men that bear me, I am about to go out of the political contest, I doubt if I shall feel a disposition to come in again after I leave the hall. But you young men are coming forward, and where is your heritage? The great and glorious Union,—this empire of Democracy.

Where is the wisdom of the Empire that saved us in the revolution? What is the wisdom of the Empire State now doing? Heating about the admission of this and that delegate, with reference merely to their opinions concerning individuals, when the great question is, Shall you have any Union at all? you can give a President. "Shall you have any Democratic party to elect a President with? Why not then come forward young men, and sustain this inheritance, and let it not be broken up. I say to you it is no light matter, I say to you, the impending crisis is only the more awful because it is silent. It is hushed, it is true, but it is upon us. It is known—every honorable man knows—that a resolution of that character which I desire now to be reconsidered should prevail in this Convention, you have severed the Convention. The States that stand knocking at your door will never come in and pass under the yoke. (Applause.)

The delegates from the States that are here will adhere to the democracy of the Union, but they will also adhere to their own States. They will never sit here to disgrace their brethren of the States outside. Applause.

Then what must you do? Make a nomination, which, if tendered to that man, is the ruin of that man and to the party? Do stand here as a personal friend to that man whose friends are this day about to sever him, as I view it (laughter), and I would sooner see him elevated to the Presidency than any other man in the nation, if it could be done with the unanimity of this Convention.

But other men say, "There shall be no man or nothing" or "that man or nothing." Where is your discriminating justice, when you apply to the adjustment of this great question. Mr. President I can make no appeal behind me no word of bitterness—no sentiment of unkindness. I press these warnings upon this Convention, with no feeling against any member of it.

I shall carry with me, above all, the love of my country; next to it—the love of the Union; and last, as the pillar of that Union, the love of the United Democracy North and South.

Affecting.—Seward's letter upon Chicago nominations. It breathes a mournful heart-broken resignation—a beautiful, a sort of "thy will be done" spirit, that one feel when reading it. Pity the man.

DIED.—At the residence of Abel L. Esq., in Cambria Township, on Saturday 23 inst., Mrs. MARY JONES, aged about 70 years.