

manly interfere in this case, nor has he in any other case of contract since I have been in the Department." The absence of all proof to sustain this attempt to degrade the President, whilst it manifests the venom of the shaft aimed at him, has destroyed the vigor of the blow.

To return after this digression. Should the House by the institution of Covode Committees, votes of censure and other devices to harass the President, reduce him to subservience to their will, and render him their creature, then the well balanced Government which our fathers framed will be annihilated. This conflict has already been commenced in earnest by the House against the Executive. A bad precedent, rarely if ever, dies. It will I fear, be pursued in the time of my successors, no matter what may be their political character. Should secret committees be appointed with unlimited authority to range over all the words and actions, and, if possible, the very thoughts of the President, with a view to discover something in his past life judicial to his character from parasites and informers, this would be an ordeal which scarcely any mere man since the fall can endure. It would be to subject him to a reign of terror from which the stoutest and purest heart might shrink. I have passed triumphantly through this ordeal. My vindication is complete. The committee have reported no resolution looking to an impeachment against me; no resolution of censure; not even a resolution pointing out any abuses in any of the Executive Departments of the Government to be corrected by legislation. This is the highest commendation which could be bestowed on the heads of these departments. The sovereign people of the States will, however, I trust, save my successors, whoever they may be, from any such ordeal. They are frank, bold and honest. They detect delators and informers. I, therefore, in the name, and as the representative of this great people, and standing upon the ramparts of the Constitution which they have ordained and established, do solemnly protest against these unprecedented and unconstitutional proceedings.

There was still another committee raised by the House on the 6th of March last, on motion of Mr. Hoard, to which I had not the slightest objection. The resolution creating it was confined to specific charges which I have ever since been ready and willing to meet. I have at all times invited and defied fair investigation upon constitutional principles. I have received no notice that this committee have ever proceeded to the investigation.

Why should the House of Representatives desire to encroach on the other departments of the Government? Their rightful powers are ample for every legitimate purpose. They are the impeaching body. In their legislative capacity it is their most wide and wholesome prerogative to institute rigid examinations into the matter in which all departments of the Government are conducted, with a view to reform abuses, to promote economy, and to improve every branch of administration. Should they find reason to believe, in the course of their examinations, that any grave offense had been committed by the President or any officer of the Government rendering it proper in their judgment to resort to impeachment, their course would be plain. They would then transfer the question from their legislative to their accusatory jurisdiction, and take care that in all the preliminary judicial proceedings preparatory to the vote of articles of impeachment, the accused should enjoy the benefit of cross-examination and the witness and all the other safeguards which the Constitution surrounds every American citizen.

If in a legislative investigation it should appear that the public interest required the removal of any officer of the Government, no President has ever existed who, after giving him a fair hearing, would hesitate to apply the remedy.

This I take to be the ancient and well established practice. An adherence to it will best promote the harmony and dignity of the intercourse between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and render us all more respectable both in the eyes of our own countrymen and of foreign nations.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington, 22d June, 1860.

Resignation of Bishop O'Connor.

Our Catholic readers will learn with both surprise and regret the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor has closed his official connection with his Diocese—that Diocese over which he had so long and ably presided. In a letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the district he announces the fact thus: "It becomes my duty to announce to you that my official connection with this Diocese has ceased. It is now nearly three years since Providence has been pleased to afflict me with a disease which has rendered proper attention to the duties of my office impossible. My own inclinations, when first afflicted, led me to desire to resign a position, the duties of which I was unable to discharge, and thus secure for me a more efficient occupant. But yielding to advice which I was bound to respect, another remedy was sought. Experience having confirmed the opinion first formed, I submitted the whole affair to the Holy See, and, after some hesitation, the Holy Father has finally accepted my resignation." He closes his letter by asking pardon from all whom he may have offended by deed or commission, and inviting his people "to pray with him that God may grant them a pastor according to his own heart, who will lead them in the ways of piety and truth, and compensate for his many deficiencies." The Bishop was held in high esteem not only by his own flock, but the public generally, and his retirement and the active duties of his holy calling will, no doubt be heard of with regret by the great mass of the community.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

MESSERS. JENKINS & SMITH: Gentlemen—Since graduating at the "Iron City," three years since, I have had no difficulty in obtaining constant employment as a Book-keeper, and when asked for evidence of my ability, I have only to refer to my Diploma. No other testimonial is required here, as to one's ability as an accountant, than assurance of the fact, that he is a graduate of the Iron City College. Pittsburg, Pa.
Truly Yours,
E. D. HARDISON.
Moscow, Polk Co. Texas, May 25, 1860.

Democrat & Sentinel.



C. D. MURRAY, Editor.
D. C. Zahm, Publisher & Proprietor.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 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."—Jeffers Chase.

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

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

MONDAY.
We publish in another column this week, a full and accurate report of the proceedings of the County Convention which convened in this place on last Monday. We think it will not be found entirely uninteresting. As all our readers will perceive at a glance, we do not place at our mast head the ticket nominated. We might under the circumstances pursue a different course. We might hoist the ticket and, as men have done in days gone by, while advocating it through the columns of our paper, secretly oppose it. But we scorn to do so. We will not assassinate any man in the dark. Unlike George N. Smith, one of the delegates from this district to the National Convention, we will not "keep the word of promise to the lip, and break it to the hope." After calm deliberation, we have determined to take a bold and decided course; and with whatever of Democracy and patriotism remains in this county sustaining us, we enter our solemn protest against the proceedings of the Convention on last Monday.

We place ourselves in an antagonistical position to the ticket nominated, and bid defiance to any earthly arm that would drive us from our position.

The Convention violated the rules and well established usages of the party; and the will of the honest and bona fide voters in two districts was treated with contempt. The Pennsylvania Rail Road was endorsed in its efforts to release itself from the payment of the three mill tax on its tonnage. The Convention last, but not least, refused to ratify the plan for harmonizing the party next October and November adopted by the State Central committee; thus refusing to take high and national ground in the contest.

If we desired a precedent to justify our course it would not be a difficult matter to find one. In 1854 George N. Smith, editor of the *Allegheny Mountain Echo*, refused to place at the mast head of his paper the ticket nominated by the County Convention of that year. He not only opposed the ticket during the campaign but "crowded" over its defeat after the election. And this same George Nelson Smith is the gentleman who was placed in nomination for Assembly on last Monday.

We have much more to say at present but have not room to do so. We hope all our subscribers will grant us a patient hearing. We have many important facts to lay before them next week. In the meantime, we hope they will peruse the proceedings of the Convention with care. It is an honest statement of facts, in which we have extenuated nothing, nor set down aught in malice.

We have received a well written communication, giving an account of the celebration of the glorious Fourth at Chest Springs in this County. We intended to publish it this week, but the length of the proceedings of the County Convention renders it impossible for us to do so. It will appear in our next issue.

Painful Circumstance.—A daughter of the late John Groves, of Taylor township, while engaged in picking strawberries on the 4th inst., was bitten on the back of the hand by a Rattlesnake. She immediately returned home and a Physician was sent for. Her arm immediately commenced swelling, and when the Physician arrived she was beyond the reach of human aid. She lingered in great agony until the morning of the 6th inst., when she expired. She was about 15 years of age.

It will be seen by a card in our advertising columns, that Michael Dan Magoan Esq., offers himself to the people of Cambria County as an Independent Candidate for the office of Assembly.

COUNTY CONVENTION.
In pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, the delegates from the several election districts of the County, convened at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Monday July 9th inst. The Convention was called to order by H. C. Devine Chairman County Committee; and who remained in the chair directing and controlling the proceedings of the Convention by his casting vote and authoritative decisions, until a permanent Chairman was appointed.

The list of delegates was then called, when the following delegates appeared, produced their credentials, and were admitted to seats in the Convention.

Allegheny—James M'Gough, James Burke, Jr. Blacklick—Robert Litzinger, John Gillan, Jr. Cambria—John M'Bride, John O'Connell, Jr. Carroll—Michael Snyder, John Buck. Carrolltown—B. Wertner, A. Geis. Chest Springs—John E. M'Kenzie, Daniel Litzinger. Clearfield—John H. Douglass, M. M'Mullen. Chest—Not represented. Conemaugh—Thos. M'Case, Wm. Adams. Conemaugh Bor.—Thos. Callin, John Campbell. Croyle—F. K. Herlinger, W. D. Hudson. Ebensburg—Contested. Gallitzin—Dan F. M'Gough, Thos. M'Closkey. Jackson—Christian Harrison, Simon Dummore. Johnstown 1st Ward—Contested. do 2d do—Jesse Patterson, M. Woods. do 3d do—Wm. Wimer, Wm. P. Patton. do 4th do—Alex. Kennedy, S. B. M'Crinch.

Loretto—Francis O'Friel, P. J. Criste. Millville—Owen M'Casey, Thomas Scott. Munster—John Sanders, G. M'Cullough. Richland—Jacob Dumire, Henry Topper. Summerhill—James Burke, Alex. Skelly. Summitville—John Quayl, Benj. Vaughn. Susquehanna—P. Bearer, David Powers. Taylor—Daniel Cramer, Daniel Confer, Washington—Peter M'Gough, Thomas Short. Wilmore—John M'Colgan, Lewis E. Delihunt. Yoder—Daniel Donnelly, George Walters. Yoder—James M'Casey, Stephen Conwell.

A motion was then made and carried, that the Convention dispose of the contested seats before proceeding to business.

On motion the Editors of the *Democrat and Sentinel & Mountaineer* were admitted to report the proceedings of this Convention; all other outsiders to be excluded.

On motion of P. S. Noon, Esq., James Myers Esq., appointed door keeper.

The contested election case of Ebensburg Borough, was then taken up. Mr. Devine who had not been elected as a delegate, still in the chair; having the casting vote and deciding all Parliamentary questions that arose.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the Ebensburg contested election. Gen. M'Donald on behalf of Messrs. E. Glass and H. Kinkead, made a statement to the Convention. He said that on the day of election, a large number of individuals appeared at the polls claiming the right to vote; that no bona fide citizen of the borough had ever seen them before, and would in all human probability never see them again. Many of them instead of producing naturalization papers, had produced affidavits as to their possessing them in their stead, which was not legal evidence. They were colonized in Ebensburg for the purpose of controlling its delegate election, by Philip Collins the contractor of the Ebensburg & Cresson Rail Road Company. He was not opposed to them because they were Irishmen, but because they were colonized in this borough by an individual who wished to ride over it rough shod. He was not going to say that a naturalized foreigner was not as good as a native born citizen, but he was not any better. He did not object to the unknown voters in Ebensburg Borough on last Saturday, because they were foreigners, but because they were a very large crowd of men unknown to the bona fide residents of the district, evidently imported and colonized for the purpose of controlling the delegate election in this borough.

P. S. Noon Esq., replied at considerable length, and with much feeling. He read the list of voters, and contended that he and Mr. M'Casey were legally elected. He was not in favor of turning men away from the delegate election because they were laborers on the Rail Road. Mr. Glass one of the contestants was a native American at heart, and was not a reliable democrat. In 1857 he had voted against Col. Hasson, and in 1858 against James Myers. Mr. Glass arose and in a very excited manner, said that the charge was a vile and infamous falsehood. Mr. Noon reiterated the charge. Mr. Glass repeated that it was false. Mr. M'Casey then made a statement to the Convention, and read several affidavits setting forth that Daniel C. Zahm and William J. Williams the election officers who signed the credentials, remained at the polls until the election was closed, and assisted in counting the vote.

Mr. M'Laughlin then *spurred* for some time, but was interrupted by loud cries of question, question! It was then moved that P. S. Noon Esq., & R. A. M'Casey Esq., be admitted as the delegates to represent Ebensburg Borough. The vote was so close, that it was impossible to decide it without a division. A large number of delegates evidently did not vote. Loud calls were made for a division. But the outside chairman did not hear. He declared the motion to admit M'Casey and Noon Carried, and they were accordingly admitted.

The contested seats for the 1st ward of Johnstown borough, were then taken up. It appears from the statements made that there were two election boards organized in the district on the day of the election. At one of the boards, all the votes cast 27 in all, were in favor of Irvia Rutledge and J. H. Mitchell. At the other board, 9 in

all, were in favor of George Cupp and Messrs. Rutledge and Mitchell were known to be opposed to the nomination of George N. Smith for Assembly. The other set was in his favor. A motion was made by a delegate that George Cupp and

be admitted to seats in the Convention. The motion having been put there were loud cries of Aye and No. The outside President decided that the motion was carried, and Mr. Cupp and his colleague took their seats. This flagrant outrage on the will of two thirds of the Democratic voters of the 1st Johnstown ward, this open assault on equity and right, produced a general burst of indignation in the Convention, and the delegates from Cambria, Croyle, Munster, Washington, Susquehanna, and several other districts withdrew. (For list of seceding delegates see protest which we publish.) On motion, the Convention or what was left of it, proceeded to effect a permanent organization, Daniel M'Laughlin was appointed President and James Burk Jr., and John M'Colgan, Secretary's Mr. Devine then retired from the chair with all his blushing honors thick upon him, and with bright visions of the nomination for Register and Recorder before his eyes. But alas.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men, Gang aft aglee."

Mr. John E. M'Kenzie then arose and moved that the Convention adjourn for an hour for the purpose of affecting a reconciliation with the bolters. He said nearly half the delegates had withdrawn, and there was no use in making nominations under the circumstances. There was no use in nominating men for the purpose of having them badly beaten. Cries of No! No! Go on. The motion was rejected.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly.

George N. Smith received 29 votes
William Kittell " 2
Robert Fin " 2

When the Convention met there were 58 delegates present and therefore 60 votes were necessary to a choice. Yet although Mr. Smith did not receive that number he was declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Register and Recorder with the following result.

James Griffin 22 votes
Henry C. Devine 12
M. Hasson 5
Geo. C. K. Zahm 4

Although Mr. Griffin had received only 22 votes, 8 less than the number required to nominate in full Convention, he was declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for County Commissioner.

On the first ballot P. J. Christy, John Ferguson, Simon Dumire, B. M'Dermitt, Ben. A. Vaughn, T. B. M'Casey, W. Weakland were voted for. The first ballot was as follows:

Christy, had 7 votes
Ferguson, 3
Dumire, 6
M'Dermitt, 8
Vaughn, 1
M'Casey, 8
Weakland, 7

This and the ballot for Register and Recorder show there were at least seven of the delegates who remained in the Convention, who refused to vote on the ballot which nominated George N. Smith. On the ballot for Assembly, only 34 votes were cast.

On the ballot for Register and Recorder, 43 votes were cast; why was this? Let the people answer. Why was it that delegates who remained in the Convention refused to vote for George N. Smith, but were willing to vote for the candidates for Register & Commissioner? Again we say, let the people answer.

After the result of the ballot had been announced, Philip S. Noon Esq., arose and said he hoped the Southern delegates would not force another nomination on us. Two Southern men had already been nominated. He moved the nomination of John Ferguson of Blacklick township by acclamation. Cries of "No!" "No!" "Another ballot" &c. On the second ballot no material variations were made; the Southern delegates evidently were reluctant to violate the pledges they had made in order to secure the nomination of George N. Smith. James Myers, doorkeeper, J. C. Noon, Reporter, and P. S. Noon, delegate, "electorered" actively among them for sometime, and Mr. Ferguson was finally nominated on the fourth ballot.

On motion of Philip S. Noon, Esq., Henry Hopple of Carroll township, was nominated by acclamation for Poor House Director.

On motion of P. S. Noon, Esq., Peter J. Christy was nominated by acclamation for office of County Auditor.

James C. Noon, Thomas Callin and Daniel Litzinger were appointed Congressional Conference.

P. S. Noon, Esq., then arose and offered a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. They were the same as those adopted by the Reading Convention—They were adopted; additional resolutions were adopted endorsing the nomination of H. D. Foster for Governor, and instructing George N. Smith if elected to oppose a division of Cambria County.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. M'Colgan

Resolved, That this Convention views the proposition made by the State Central Committee, in relation to the support of the State electoral ticket, as being fair to both wings of the Democracy of the State. That proposition frames a basis of union which no Democrat, who has the success of the party at heart, will reject; we, the Representatives of

the Democracy of Cambria County, pledge ourselves to unite upon this basis, believing it to be essential to the success of the Democracy of the Nation in the approaching Presidential election.

Mr. M'Casey arose and said, he hoped the Convention would not act on the resolution just read. He had been elected to the Convention on local issues, and he was prepared to go no further. He thought this Convention had no control over the Electoral ticket, and he was not willing to vote in favor of the Resolution. Let us attend to our county ticket, and let the Electoral ticket take care of itself.

Philip S. Noon said it might be the proposition was a good one, but he was not willing to endorse it just now. He thought the proposition had not been adopted but was finally to be acted on at a meeting of the committee at Cresson. Mr. M'Colgan informed him he was mistaken; the proposition had already been adopted. (Mr. Noon was so busy last week in electioneering that he probably did not read the newspapers. The fact that R. L. Johnston, Esq., the member of the State Central Committee for this county voted against the proposition for a union of the Electoral ticket, at the meeting of the committee, accounts for the course of Philip S. Noon and Robt A. M'Casey Esq., in the Convention.) The resolution was not adopted. Mr. O'Friel of Loretto offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the candidate for Assembly be required to give a pledge, that if elected he shall oppose every measure calculated for the repeal of the three mill Tax charged on the Tonnage on the Pennsylvania road.

This resolution was also rejected on motion of Philip S. Noon Esq. His motion was to lay it on the table, which was of course equivalent to killing it. The Convention therefore endorsed the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

On motion of Philip S. Noon, Esq., the Convention then proceeded to appoint a county committee; John H. Douglas Esq., of Clearfield was appointed chairman.

On motion of Philip S. Noon, the Convention then adjourned with three (very faint) cheers for the ticket; about 20 delegates being present.

We occupied a seat as reporter in the convention, and watched its proceedings carefully. We therefore know that all the facts and statements contained in the foregoing report is correct. To Mr. James Myers, the doorkeeper, for his uniformly kind and courteous treatment of us while the convention was in session our thanks are due.

We the undersigned Democratic Delegates selected from our respective Districts, to represent the Democracy in the County Convention, present this statement and Protest.

That the rights of the Democratic citizens of Cambria County were disregarded in this.

1st. That the organization was effected in a manner new to all previous political conventional organizations in this county.

2d. That Delegates legally and fairly elected, with papers clear and on evidence undoubted, were dismissed the Convention without any pretence or reason, and that this outrage we could not stand by and see consummated.

We left the Convention because we witnessed things that we would rebel against.

No regular nominations having been made, we oppose and object to the proceedings of the falsely so called Convention of the 9th July 1860, and ask our constituents to endorse or condemn our actions. We are sure we acted upon honest convictions we have done our duty and await results.

S. B. M'Gormick, Johnstown, 4th Ward.

W. Wimer, Wm. P. Patton, Johnstown, 3d Ward.

Christian Harrison, Simon P. Dummore, Jackson township.

F. Bearer, David Powers, Susquehanna P. M'Gough, Thos. Short, Washington.

George M'Collough, John Sanders, Munster.

James Burke, Summerhill, John Quayl, Summitville.

George Walters, White.

James M'Gough, Allegheny.

Jacob Dummore, Henry Topper, Richland.

F. K. Herlinger, W. D. Hudson, Croyle.

It will be seen by the following communication, that the citizens of Susquehanna township celebrated the glorious fourth in the good old fashioned patriotic style.

Plattville July, 4th 1860.

The citizens of Susquehanna township, assembled at the house of Jerome Platt, that prince of landlords to celebrate the Glorious 4th, the birth day of our liberties, and organized by appointing Richard Nagle Sr. President, David Powers and Henry Lloyd Vice Presidents. The Declaration of Independence was read by Francis Bearer, after which Jacob B. Stalb, having been called on delivered an eloquent speech which was listened to with delight and after he had closed three cheers were given that made the welkin ring: The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Mr. Jerome Platt, for the good things that he has provided for us, and also to Mrs. Platt for the splendid dinner she spread before us, to which we have done ample justice.

After dancing all night, the young men went home with the girls in the morning—Adjourned to meet on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Of course, all our readers will carefully peruse the message of President Buchanan in relation to the Covode Smelling Committee, which we publish this week. It is a powerfully written State paper, every way worthy of its upright and illustrious author.

We are under obligations to our friend Sulzbach for a box of choice Segars; they are made in the best of style and smoke as free as any we have had for a long while.—Mr. Sulzbach manufactures these Segars himself, and uses nothing but the very best of Tobacco.

A Plan for the Union.

Although the devoted friend of John Breckenridge for the Presidency, we believe that neither he nor Douglas can carry the State, if they run separate Electoral Tickets. We therefore cheerfully ratify the plan adopted by the State Central Committee for uniting the party in October and November will, we think, secure the election of Governor Foster, and prevent Lincoln and Hamlin from receiving the electoral vote of the State. A meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. The following report of its proceedings we clip from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, in this city, yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance, sixty members being present. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of agreeing upon some course of action by which the harmony of the party could be preserved without the sacrifice of principle. The proceedings were harmonious throughout, and the committee, but the outside presence somewhat boisterous. William H. Wadsworth, Esq., of York, President of the Convention, was in the Chair. Messrs Charles W. Carrigan, Frank N. Hutchinson, and William H. Miller were appointed committees.

After the meeting was called to order, motion was offered to allow substitutes to vote on the Electoral ticket, but the proposition was voted down at once.

The question of arranging the Electoral ticket of the State then came up, and an excitement ensued.

On motion each member was allowed five minutes in which to express his views. Several resolutions were submitted, and followed from a number of gentlemen.

Mr. C. W. Carrigan, of this city, made a proposition to call together again the Democratic Convention, who formed the present Electoral ticket, and supported his motion in an able address.

Dr. Monaghan, of Chester made an address eulogizing Breckenridge, but admitting that Douglas was the regular Democratic candidate and should be supported as such.

Several propositions were submitted, and a considerable discussion elicited. Finally, a resolution was adopted, on motion of McDowell, of Dauphin, by a vote of 40 to 15 thus—

"Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Central Committee in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the happy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State or nation, we dially and earnestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite heart and voice in the support of our present and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all other elections they act as one party, forgetting and forgetting any differences that they may be entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect union against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed on the following basis and understanding:—

"That, if the said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that, by casting the entire vote of the State of Pennsylvania for S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnston, it would elect for President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligations to vote as cast said vote.

"If on the other hand, it should appear that the said vote would elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect S. A. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane, President and Vice President, over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, and in case the united vote from Pennsylvania would not elect either of their candidates, then the Electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be best for the country and the Democratic party.

"The basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about minor points of principles or policy, to unite against a common enemy and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befall the country—the election of a Black Republican President.

"And further, the President of this Committee is authorized to correspond with several Electors in the State and obtain from each said Electors his written pledge within thirty days from this date that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution."

The passage of the proposition by such a decided vote, caused a storm of applause and emotion among the outsiders who were anxiously waiting to hear the result.

As soon as it became known, there was some dissatisfaction manifested among some of them, who declared in language unbecomingly phatic that classic, that they would vote for any "traitors" ticket.

The Committee adjourned in perfect good humor, seemingly well pleased that they had settled the matter so easily.

On motion of R. Bruce Petrick, Esq., of the Committee is to meet at Cresson on the 4th of the President.

Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is understood to have expressed himself delighted with the action of the Committee.

A large number of prominent Democrats from various parts of the State were present at the Merchants' during the sitting of the Committee. They were in point of numbers about equally divided between Douglas and Breckenridge.

THE FARMER AND GARDNER.—The number of this valuable journal has been received, changed from its old form into a new and handsome one. This change has greatly improved the appearance of the book, and can now be considered one of the most beautiful works in the State. Every farmer should have a copy of the Farmer and Gardener.

Read the new advertisements in our paper.