



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

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

"I will attack myself to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—Bijous Cheate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. George M. Keim, of Berks County. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1. Frederick A. Server, 13. Joseph Lauback, 14. Isaac Reckow, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 16. John A. Ahl, 17. Jesse B. Danner, 18. Jesse T. Crawford, 19. H. N. Lee, 20. Joshua B. Howell, 21. N. P. Patterson, 22. Samuel Marshall, 23. William Book, 24. Byron D. Hamlin, 25. Gaylord Church.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the State Committee on the 24th inst., it was resolved that the next meeting be held at Cresson, at the call of the Chairman. In pursuance thereof, the members of the Committee will assemble at Cresson, on Thursday, the 9th day of August, 1860, at 3 o'clock, P. M. As business of great importance will be laid before the Committee, it is earnestly hoped that every member will be present.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Grand Fizzle.

The plan for uniting the Democratic Party adopted by the State Executive Committee on the 24th ult., was so fair and just to both wings of the party, that it was instantly ratified by all the members of the organization who sincerely desired the election of General Foster, and the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin next fall. It was published with commendatory editorial remarks by many of the most ultra Douglas newspapers in the State. They very sensibly pronounced it the only plan that could be devised to prevent a disastrous defeat of the party next October and November. But of course it did not please John W. Forney. The Black Republican members of the United States House of Representatives elected him clerk of that body last winter, and he is now endeavoring to reward them for their kindness by doing his utmost to carry the State for Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. In order to carry out his plan effectually, he still pretends to be a democrat and friend of Douglas, but no sensible man doubts that he is heart and soul a Black Republican. As soon as the plan adopted by the State Committee for uniting the party was published, he at once perceived that if unanimously ratified by the friends of Breckenridge and Douglas, the overthrow of Black Republicanism in the State was certain. He therefore at once denounced it through the Press, and all the newspapers in the State of which he is the fagelman cried "Amen." Long live John W. Forney. He hath spoken the words of truth and soberness. We will not agree that the party shall present an unbroken front to the common enemy in the present struggle." He also succeeded in persuading one Dick Haldeman, who is the member of the Douglas National Executive Committee for this State, to call a Mass meeting of the friends of Douglas and Johnson at Harrisburg on the 26th ult., at for the purpose of denouncing the plan of the State Committee. Flaming handbills were posted in every section of the State, in which the friends of Douglas were invited to, "Come as the winds come when, Forests are rinded, Come as the winds come when, Navies are stranded."

It was also announced that "thousands of the true hearted independent and principle loving of the Democracy would be present."

Well, the 26th of July arrived, and at the proper hour, about 250 individuals, a motley crowd consisting of broken down politicians, disappointed office seekers, Forney's under trappers, and soulless demagogues, assembled at the place designated in the call; and Lo! George Nelson Smith of Cambria County was in the midst of them. Instead of being counted by thousands, the meeting could be enumerated by hundreds. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that there was not at any time during the meeting more than 300 persons present. But few of the Counties in Western Pennsylvania were represented.

An organization was effected by appointing Captain G. Nelson Smith, who has recently secured for himself an enviable reputation in

the political circus as a star performer at turning political summits, temporary chairman. After transacting some unimportant business, the Hon. H. B. Wright was appointed permanent President. In consequence of the slim attendance the proceedings were dull and spiritless, and but few of the speakers retained billingsgate along with their usual fluency. A number of resolutions were adopted, the most important of which instruct the State Committee when it meets at Cresson on the 9th inst., to "repeal" or abolish the plan for running a Union Electoral ticket, and ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. In the event of the Committee refusing to do so, they instruct the Douglas members to withdraw and take such measures as they may deem necessary for the appointment of a straight out Douglas Electoral ticket. Well, that is decidedly cool for this season of the year. The idea of 300 hundred men, whose democracy to say the least of it, is doubtful, undertaking to instruct the Executive Committee of the Party, appointed by authority of the Reading Convention, is rich rare and racy. Their views with regard to the power of the Committee seems to be rather mixed. If it will consent to do what they want it to do at Cresson, then they will agree that it is clothed with ample power to speak and act for the party. But if it refuse to do so then they will contend that it has no authority which authorizes it to act in the matter, and that nothing it may do will be binding on the party under the circumstances. Most excellent logic certainly. Of course the Committee will treat the entire proceedings of the meeting with contempt.

J. B. Sanson, Esq., an ardent friend of Douglas and Johnson, in a letter recently published in the Patriot and Union uses the following language in speaking of the course pursued by Haldeman, Forney and Smith & Co. It is truthful and to the point. I support Mr. Douglas because I believe him to be the regular nominee of the party, but if his injudicious and foolish friends continue to follow the teachings of a corrupt clique in Philadelphia, headed by John W. Forney, instead of the teachings of duty and patriotism, I shall be compelled to declare a "separation" from the contaminating touch of these men. "I will follow where Democratic principles point the way, but when they cease to lead I cease to follow."

More of George Nelson Smith's Consistency. He wires in and wires out, And leaves the country still in doubt, Whether the snake that made the track, Was going South or coming back.

The last Johnstown Echo contains an editorial article entitled "The New Issue" which considering the position the Senior Editor of that paper now occupies, is worthy of at least a passing notice at our hands. The article is a vindication, or rather an attempted vindication of Douglas' squatter sovereignty doctrine. It is well written and is clothed in calm, temperate and dignified language. Therefore we are certain it was not written by Capt. Smith. But still the fact of its appearing in the columns of his paper, is proof positive that he endorses the sentiments it embodies. It proves conclusively that he now holds that it is the true doctrine of the Democratic Party, that Territorial Legislatures possess the power whenever they see proper to exercise it, to forbid the inhabitants of the Southern States emigrating to the Territories with their slaves, which the Constitution recognizes as property. Now we purpose showing that Captain Smith views on this subject have undergone a remarkable change within the last few months.

The readers of the Echo will recollect, that some six or eight months ago, Captain Smith announced that James Buchanan was his first choice for the Presidency, but as that distinguished statesman had publicly declared that he did not desire a re-nomination at the hands of the Charleston Convention, he was in favor of selecting John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky as the standard bearer of the party in the Presidential contest of 1860. He accordingly placed the name of Mr. Breckenridge at the head of his paper as his candidate for the Presidency, "subject to the decision of the National Convention," and urged his claims to the nomination in an elaborate editorial article. Now Captain Smith could not but know at the time of his doing this, that both Buchanan and Breckenridge were opposed to Douglas' squatter sovereignty doctrine, and endorsed the Dred Scott decision. They were then as they are now, open and avowed friends to the equality of the sovereign States of the Union in the common Territories of the country. They had not endeavored to conceal their views on the subject from the world. Mr. Buchanan in his annual message to Congress had endorsed the Dred Scott decision in clear and unmistakable language. Captain Smith therefore in eulogizing and recognizing Buchanan and Breckenridge as the great Statesmen and leaders of the Democratic Party, endorsed of course their principles, and repudiated Douglas and squatter sovereignty. Now his battle cry, is "Douglas and squatter sovereignty." It will thus be seen that a remarkable change has "come o'er the spirit of his dream" in the space of a few short months. The lost jewel of consistency has evidently not been found by the "Senior Editor" of the Echo.

Some time during last winter, Mr. Breckenridge delivered a speech before the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature. In that speech he handled the squatter sovereignty doctrine without gloves, and contended that the power and authority of Territorial Legislatures, could not under any circum-

stances exceed that of Congress, and that therefore they do not possess the power to legislate slavery into the Territories or exclude it therefrom. Captain Smith eulogized this speech, and published an extract from it in the Echo. A few days before starting for Charleston, he announced in the Echo that he was still for Breckenridge, and that he hoped on his return home to be able to announce that he was the nominee of the party for the Presidency. He started for Charleston the avowed friend of Breckenridge and the equality of the States. He returned home shouting for Douglas and squatter sovereignty. We of course don't know who it was that preached the sermon at Charleston which converted him—but certain it is he was converted, and that too on very short notice.

In conclusion we have only to say, that it is an easy matter for our friends of the Echo to misrepresent the views of Mr. Buchanan by making garbled extracts from his recent speech in Washington City. They should publish the entire speech and allow their readers an opportunity to peruse it. But it is highly probable they are afraid that by so doing, they would materially diminish the number of Douglas' friends in this county.

Keeping Truth in the Dark. A number of Douglas orators and editors continue to contend, that Douglas and Johnson were nominated at Baltimore for President and Vice President of the United States in a manner strictly in accordance with the established rules of the party. We have repeatedly shown that this is incorrect. Mr. Douglas did not on any ballot at Baltimore receive the support of two-thirds of the members of a full Convention, although the bogus delegates from Louisiana, Alabama &c. voted for him from first to last. R. J. Haldeman, member of the Douglas National Committee in his recent address to the friends of Douglas in this State, admits that Mr. Douglas on the last ballot received only 181 1/2 votes, and that only 194 1/2 votes were cast. The Convention when full, consisted of 303 members and two-third rule rendered 202 votes necessary to nominate. It will be seen that Mr. Douglas, according to the statement of his friend Haldeman, did not (even including the vote of the bogus delegates,) receive within 20 1/2 the number of votes necessary to nominate. How then can it be claimed for Mr. Douglas that he is the regular nominee of the Democratic Party for President?

With regard to Mr. Johnson, we wish to ask our friend Capt. Smith a few questions. Was H. V. Johnson placed in nomination for Vice President by the Convention which nominated Douglas? Was not Benjamin, Fitzpatrick nominated by that body, for the Vice Presidency? Then why is it that you are so loud in shouting for Douglas and Johnson, instead of for Douglas and Fitzpatrick? You will tell us perhaps, that Fitzpatrick declined accepting the nomination, and that the Douglas National Executive Committee, then placed Johnson in nomination. But who or what body invested it with the power to do so. Certainly it did not receive the power from the American Democracy. You seem to think that the Democratic State Committee is possessed of but few and limited powers. You deny it even the right to propose a plan for uniting the party and defeating the Black Republicans; and yet you contend that the Douglas National Executive Committee is invested with full power to place in nomination a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; in case of a vacancy occurring,—for if it possesses the power to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency, of course it possesses the same power with regard to the Presidency. This is another illustration of the uniform consistency of your views as a politician, for which you are so remarkable.

A number of Douglas organs, profess to be highly indignant at Mr. Buchanan, because he recently delivered a speech in Washington City, in which he briefly stated the reasons why he thought every National Democrat in the Country should support Breckenridge & Lane for President and Vice President of the United States. We can perceive no impropriety in his doing so. He merely exercised one of the most sacred rights which attach to every American citizen whether exalted or humble. Mr. Buchanan as an American citizen is interested in the result of the approaching political contest, and that would be a tyrannical decree indeed, which would fetter his tongue, and deny him the right to express freely his sentiments, because he is President of the United States.

Mr. Douglas has been wandering over the country since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, delivering stump speeches, explaining popular sovereignty &c. There is certainly no impropriety in this, than in Mr. Buchanan delivering a few remarks to his political friends in Washington City, who had complimented him with a serenade. Still we do not contend that he has not the right to do so. As an American freeman he has the undoubted right to speak whenever, or wherever, he can obtain an audience to listen to him.

County Ticket. All of our friends with whom we have conversed recently, are in favor of holding a National Democratic County Convention, and placing in nomination a County Ticket. It is certainly necessary to do this, in order to preserve the Democratic organization in the County. We will probably be able to publish a call for the election of delegates in our next issue.

Wonderful. Our neighbor of the Mountaineer is a remarkable man, and he undertakes to do remarkable things occasionally. For instance, last week he undertook to prove that Mr. Breckenridge and his friends were in favor of reopening the slave trade. To do this, he relies on the following "plank" of the Democratic platform on which Mr. Breckenridge stands. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Now where in this resolution is there any allusion to the slave trade? Neither the Constitution nor the decisions of the Supreme Court recognize slaves in slave ships as property. Solemn enactments of Congress have denounced the trade as an accursed traffic, and treat it as no better than Piracy. Our government stands bound by the faith of solemn treaties to oppose, and if possible to extirpate it. As slaves in slave ships are therefore not property, no allusion is made to them in the above resolution. Of course our neighbor knew this when he indited the article to which we are now replying. We do not think he will pretend to deny that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas or elsewhere, as far as its constitutional authority extends. The persons and property of our citizens require protection on the high seas as well as on land, and it is the duty of the government to furnish it when necessary. As we have always been the friend of popular sovereignty, we of course endorse the resolution of the Reading Platform which our neighbor quotes. Our views with regard to slavery in the Territories, are clearly stated in the following "plank" of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. That the National Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: First. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Second, That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Speaking of Platforms, how does our neighbor like the following "plank" in the one adopted at Reading, which he seems so cordially to approve. Resolved, That we regard the domestic and foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan as eventually patriotic, pure, conservative and just, and we look upon the success which has crowned his labors as the best and proudest indications of their property and wisdom. Don't that sound very much like an unqualified endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's Lecompton policy? Certainly it does.

The Editor of the Mountaineer will oblige us by answering the following question at as early a day as possible: Does the Constitution as construed by the U. S. Supreme Court recognize slaves as property? Does not every American citizen possess the undoubted right to emigrate to a Territory when organized, with his property, and hold it unmolested there until the Territory is admitted into the Union as a State? Does Congress possess the power to prevent or prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories? Can Congress delegate to a Territorial legislature powers which it does not possess itself. Are not Territorial Legislatures subject to and controlled by the Constitution of the U. States and the organic acts creating them? If Territorial Legislatures possess the power to prohibit the introduction of, or holding of slaves in the Territories, do they not also possess the right to prohibit the introduction of, or owning of Horses, Mules, Asses &c? If so, our neighbor would not be safe in emigrating to any of the Territories.

Another Old Citizen Gone. We learn with regret that Peter Livergood Esq., one of the oldest and most influential citizens of this county, died at his residence in Johnstown on last Thursday Mr. Livergood was we believe among the first settlers of Johnstown, and by his energy, influence and public spirit, contributed much towards placing it in the conspicuous places among the inland towns of Pennsylvania, it now occupies. He was one of the Board of Canal Commissioners during a portion of the Administration of Governor Ritner, and was universally esteemed for his attention to business and unbending integrity. His life was long, but it was well spent, and although he has left us forever, "The memory of his virtues yet, Lingers like twilight's hues, when the bright sun is set."

Sheriff Linton has appointed his son, Mr. William Linton, his Deputy. Mr. Linton is a good business man, and will make an excellent officer. Mr. Zahn has ceased to act as Deputy.

Mr. Samuel Lilly, of Munster township, was killed on last Thursday under the following circumstances. He was engaged in hitching his team to a wagon, and while adjusting the bridles, the horses became frightened and started off at a full gallop. Mr. Lilly was knocked down and the horses and wagon passed over him. He was so seriously injured that he survived but a short time. He was an upright industrious and enterprising citizen.

A CURIOSITY.—A stone used in the construction of one of the abutments of the bridge crossing Jones and Yenners dam, on the Ebsenburg and Cresson Rail Road, exhibits on its surface a deep and well defined impression of a human foot enveloped in a moccasin. It is about 15 inches long, thus proving conclusively that "there were giants in those days." It is quite a curiosity and is well worth examining.

We were mistaken last week in stating that Emanuel J. Pershing, Esq., died at his residence in Rock Island, Illinois. He died in Philadelphia. He had gone there for the purpose of attending to some business, and also with the hope that a change of air would improve his health.

The members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, will meet at Cresson in this County on the 9th inst. Of course they will reaffirm the plan for uniting the party adopted at Philadelphia on the 24 of July, and appoint electors in place of Vaux and Crawford.

For the Democrat and Sentinel.

Mr. Editor.—The editor of the Mountaineer informs his readers that "just as he was going to press he received a communication from 'Veritas,' one of the Delegates to the late County Convention, in reply to an article from me, &c. As there were two county Conventions, the paragraph leaves me in doubt as to which he belongs, both being similar in purpose and principle. I have examined both lists however, and I cannot find the name of 'Veritas' on either. Hence, I infer that it is an assumed name, and if so that it is assumed for some evil purpose. The Prince of Darkness sometimes assumes the character of an Angel of Light, when he is about to execute an evil design. In writing on abstract theories, or on subjects not involving disputed points, it is common to write over fictitious signatures, but why a bona fide delegate of a Democratic Convention when writing to his brethren, to convince them that I am wrong, and that he is right, should assume a false cognomen, is a question that must puzzle every honest mind. Every man of common sense would evidently conclude that he was not a delegate, or that if he was, he intends to say something of which he is ashamed. In an issue of this kind an honest reader will not believe anything that a Delegate would advance under the cover of an assumed name. If he intends to tell the truth and to do good, his own constituents, in his own district, as well as the Democrats of the county generally, would like to know from what district he hails, and what his mother called him when he was a baby. In an issue like this, I will use my name, in justice to the Democracy, and while my impressions may be wrong, I will let them see that my heart is right. Covert attacks are characteristic of the assassin, and just mean that the author is a coward, and is ashamed of what he is doing. S. B. M'CORMICK.

For the Democrat and Sentinel.

Mr. Editor.—It has been frequently stated in this place of late, that George N. Smith Esq., while a member of Legislature, voted in favor of that infamous measure by which the State Canals were presented or given away to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. I don't believe the charge is true. But if it is, Mr. Smith can't have my vote. As you ought to be posted in these matters I apply to you for information. Please let us know if the charge is well founded. LORETO.

In reply to our correspondent we have only to say, that Capt. Smith while a member of the Legislature voted in favor of the bill for selling the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The measure was a very unpopular one, and was everywhere condemned by the Democratic party.

Visit of the Great Eastern to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Notwithstanding the general desire to view the Great Eastern, the city councils have declined according to the proposition to furnish 2,500 tons of coal, as an inducement for the directors to bring her to Annapolis Roads. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have generously offered to furnish one third of the amount asked for, and probably our citizens, with private subscriptions, will make up the balance.

Another Atlantic Cable.

On the 3d instant, the Monitor informs us, a project of law was laid before the Corps Legislatif of France, demanding its approval of the convention for the establishment of a sub-marine telegraph between France and the United States. Who are the parties to this project, what capital will be required, how it is to be raised, and what places are to be the termini of the projected telegraph, are not mentioned. It was announced, over a year ago, that Napoleon was resolved not to be dependant on England for American news, and was most anxious to have a sub-Atlantic telegraph of his own. With him, to desire and to do are nearly synonymous terms, and we may rest assured that an earnest attempt will soon be made to carry out this Atlantic Telegraph project. It is as likely as not that Napoleon will make it a national undertaking.

August Elections.—General Elections will take place on the first Monday in August, in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas; in Tennessee on the first Thursday, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday.

Some land was recently sold in London for nine hundred thousand dollars per acre.

The Prince of Wales.

Yesterday afternoon the addresses of the city authorities were presented to the Prince of Wales, to which he made the following reply: "I sincerely thank you for the addresses you have presented to me and for the hearty welcome I have received from all of you, landing on the shores of this the earliest national possession of the British Crown. I trust you will not think me regardless of the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her crown and her person unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son, and eloquently expressed in the addresses from the various bodies of this town and county to convey to you the assurance of her deep concern ever felt for this interesting portion of her domain. "I shall carry back the lively recollection of this day's proceedings, of the kindness shown to myself personally but, above all, of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism, which prove your deep rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called the sons."

The Prince pleases the popular imagination by his handsome countenance and mild, gentlemanly bearing. He drives today. A dinner party will be given at the Government House this evening to be followed by a grand ball. The exhibition of fire works last night was very meagre and unworthy of the occasion. The weather is beautiful to-day, and the grand regatta will take place under very favorable auspices.

For the Union.

The following Democratic papers in Pennsylvania advocate union and harmony upon one electoral ticket:

Table listing Democratic papers in Pennsylvania and their locations. Includes titles like 'The Jeffersonian', 'National Evening Argus', 'Gazette and Democrat', etc., and locations like 'Chester County', 'Philadelphia', 'Berks county', etc.

The Electoral Votes of the States.—As a matter of convenient reference, we publish below a statement of the electoral vote of each State in 1860, together with the popular vote in 1860.

Table showing electoral and popular votes for each state in 1860. Columns include State, Electoral Vote, and Popular Vote. Total electoral votes: 203. Total popular votes: 1,850,960.

Total 203 1,850,960 1,834,553. *Elected by Legislature.

Joseph Gales, the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer, died in Washington on Saturday night of paralysis. Mr. Gales was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. In 1850 he purchased the Intelligencer establishment and from that time to his death has been its principal editor. An eminent Massachusetts wag has expressed his surprise that in view of the fact that six cows being killed by electricity during a recent thunder shower, in the western part of the State, an extra session of legislature was not called to provide the rest of the cattle of the Commonwealth with lightning rods.