DEPARTURE OF JUDGE MARVIN.—Among the passengers by the Adriatic, for Southampton, to-day, will be the Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, who goes out as the Delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of this State to the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," to meet at Glasgow on the 24th prox. and succeeding days. Judge Marvin is a native of this State, who, in his official position, has acquired a thorough knowledge of admiralty cases connected with wreck and salvage. He is the author of a justly popular work, entitled "Wreck and Salvage." The Association will discuss the principles applicable to the adjustment of general average, with a view to recommend a uniform system to be adopted by the underwriters of Great Britain, France, and of other commercial nations, in which the Judge will probably take a prominent part.

FIRST WARD WIDE-AWAKES.—This organization, under command of J. A. Gardiner, met last evening at the Battery Hotel, when 75 men answered to the roll call. Arrangements were made for the equipment of 100 men, who will parade in uniform, next Tuesday evening, through the lower districts of the city.

TWELFTH WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Club met last evening at the Headquarters, on Third avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second street, to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting, to be held at the same place, next Wednesday night, when the Yorkville Wide Awake Club will combine in the demonstration, and addresses will be delivered by the Hon. James M. Briggs, of Ohio, and F. de Malignon. A new campaign poem will also be recited by William E. Pabor, Secretary of the Club.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.—At a spirited meeting of the German Republican Association of the Twenty-first Ward, held on Thursday, Aug 23, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we approve with great satisfaction and hearty enjoyment the renomination of Governor Morgan and Lieutenant-Governor Campbell; and that the German Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward will do their utmost for the reelection of these worthy officers.

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest thanks, and express our fullest satisfaction, to the Syracuse Convention for the able and honest manner in which they have discharged their duty.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE and the *New-Yorker Demokrat*.

J. EREL, President.
ROBERT F. HILNIG, Secretary.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES FOUND IN ULSTER COUNTY.—For the past three or four years portions of the remains of mastodons have occasionally been discovered in the swamp of Mr. McElhone, near Ellenville, Ulster Co., and workmen are now engaged in excavating for the New-York Geological Society, under the superintendence of their agent. They have already found an immense tusk, measuring ten feet in length, and it is believed that a perfect skeleton of the mastodon will be taken out, as there are signs of one or more of these antedeluvian monsters. A valuable bed of marl, said to be equal to the marl beds of New-Jersey, has also been discovered.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS ON THE HUDSON.—Scarcely a day has passed for the last two weeks that the rain has not descended in torrents. Considerable damage has been done all along the line of the river. The hay and grain had fortunately been collected by the farmers. The crops have been more plentiful than for several years past. The fruit and vegetables have also been very abundant.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WEEHAWKEN.—About 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the laborers of the stone quarry of Messrs. Waterbury, Downey & Reynolds were in a blacksmith's shop eating their dinner, an explosion took place from the quarry opposite, and a large piece of rock was driven with great force through the blacksmith shop. In its course it struck one of the men upon the head, crushing in his skull, and killing him instantly. He was a man that had been employed there a day or two, so that his name is unknown. He was about forty years of age. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DARING ROBBERY ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday night, a daring robbery was perpetrated on board the steamboat North America, while making her up trip. It appears that Mr. Harvey W. Gott, an extensive drover, had collected a large sum of money in this city, and for safety had placed it in a handkerchief and tied it around his body, under his clothes. While on his way to Hudson, asleep in his berth, some person cut through the clothing into the handkerchief and abstracted the money. It is supposed that he was seen arranging his money previous to leaving New-York, and that he was followed, and thus robbed.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting this evening at the junction of Stagg street and Bushwick avenue, to ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention. It is expected that Chauncey Shaffer, and Mr. James F. Stewart, will address the meeting.

THE SEVENTH WARD ELECTION.—The Common Council have made two attempts to organize as a Board of Canvassers, to determine the votes cast at the late election for Aldermen of the Seventh Ward, but without success. Another attempt is to be made on Monday evening next.

THE CITY HALL.—Workmen are now engaged in introducing heaters into the City Hall with the view of warming the building by means of steam. Heretofore stoves have been used, which in very cold weather were of little use in heating the large chambers occupied by the Common Council, the Supreme Court or the Court of Sessions. The Ridgewood water is to be introduced throughout the lower portions of the building as soon as the work on the heating apparatus is completed.

BURSTING OF A WATER MAIN.—The water main running through Columbia street burst on Thursday night, in consequence of the displacement of the foundation on which it rested by the recent rains. Considerable damage was done to the sidewalk, and inconvenience was suffered by residents in the vicinity whose cellars were filled with water.

Three accidents occurred on the Long Island Railroad on Thursday, but no loss of life or limb, and little damage to property resulted. At Hempstead, a branch passenger train ran off the track, which was torn up for some distance. At Bedford, two freight trains were thrown off. In the latter cases the accident is said to have been occasioned by the sand heaped upon the track by the late freshet.

CHILD DROWNED IN A POND.—A little girl named Ellen Durkey, aged four years, daughter of Mr. James Durkey, was drowned in a pool of stagnant water, in the vicinity of Greene and Grand avenues, yesterday afternoon. She was playing about the edge with a child younger than herself, and stumbling, fell in and was drowned before her situation was discovered.

IDENTIFIED.—The woman who died suddenly on Thursday evening, while being conveyed to the city from Myrtle avenue Park, was identified yesterday as Mrs. Margaret Farrel, of Raymond street, near Tillary. The body was taken in charge by her husband. The cause of death was congestion of the brain, superinduced by exposure and fatigue. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance was rendered by the Jury.

FIRE.—About 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Pearl and Plymouth streets, but the flames were speedily suppressed, and before much damage had been done.

ATTACKED BY A COW.—A young lady named Mary Murphy, residing in the Twelfth ward, was attacked by a cow in Third avenue, a few days since. She was knocked down and seriously injured by the animal. A woman named Driscoll, who owns the cow, was arraigned before Justice Cornwell yesterday, and fined $5 for suffering the animal to go at large.

A COLORED CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.—A colored man named Wm. J. Hodges, residing on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, E. D., was arrested yesterday for an alleged violent assault committed upon a female member of his flock. He was taken before Justice Walter, but waived an examination, and gave bonds to appear at the Court of Sessions.

—The descendants of the late Holland Weeks of Salisbury, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated from England in 1630, and who are lineal descendants in the maternal line of John Alden, the stripling who "first leaped upon Plymouth Rock," are to have a social reunion at the house of Ebenezer Weeks, in Salisbury, on the 12th of September next. This will be the fifth gathering of the family since 1840. They meet every five years, the relatives being in nearly every State, from the New-England to California.

WHERRY AND BERRY.

A LONG PULL AND A STRONG PULL, AND A PULL ALL ALONE—VEGETABLE BANQUET TO "THE BOSTON WHERRY MAN."

If the vegetarians are looking around for a motto, the words of sacred writ, "By their fruits ye shall know them," should now be selected. It is Mr. Martin of Boston who has given them immortal fitness. He has used no flesh these three years, and has rowed round from Boston to New-York in a little wherry, the infant in the family of boats. With no other stimulus than that of pure water, and no other stamen than that the innocent whortleberry and slow melon afford, Mr. Martin has endured severer physical exercise, amid circumstances of greater novelty and peril than is usual on any of our streams; and Mr. Martin has by the prowess of his arms and the pluck of his heart, put all the boasted feats of our amateur navigators, crack Harvard crew and Joshua Ward, included, at the small end of the glass. Whether his fellow-disciples will all want to be known as precisely the same fruit, so that presently no route between Boston and New-York will be more popular than this wherry route, remains to be seen. Nor yet may it be said what effect his gallant cruise will have upon the diet of the professional watermen, who as a class are not grossly addicted to vegetables, but rather celebrated in song and story for a partiality to strong meat, not to mention strong drink and tobacco. But the followers of Mr. Martin's simple sanitary faith emphatically recognized his row as a glorious vindication of the vegetable by a feast in his honor which was celebrated in the banqueting-hall of the Hydropathic and Hygienic Institute, No. 15 Laight street (better known, perhaps, as the "Laight-street Water-Cure"), yesterday afternoon.

We may say that the tables laughed. They could not groan beneath so light and easily digested a burden. Perhaps the groaning of tables is commonly to be attributed to their unhappy consciousness of the pain they have in store for those who surround them. There is no grief in wheaten cakes without any butter. There is no heaviness of spirit in fresh and succulent corn. Morbid views of life and destiny are not engendered by crisp and mealy potatoes. And surely lightness of heart must spring from apple-pie without any shortening or pernicious grease in its crust. Could a table conscientiously groan or even murmur under a weight of rosy and melting melons, sound apples, and sweet peach and plum? Of these, and like gentle fare, was the bill made up, and as there was no tedious preliminary exercises with the carver, the company were not long delayed. There were perhaps forty persons seated. A majority of these were patients attached to the Institute, and the others were the friends of the distinguished guest, and the gentlemen of the press, to whom, to their everlasting credit be it said, all dietetic systems are alike beneficial. The board was illuminated far and wide by several ladies.

The vegetables having been removed, Dr. Miller, the assistant physician of Dr. Trall, who is the head of the establishment, introduced Mr. Martin. He spoke a few words before he let the hero rise, chiefly in reference to the vegetable treatment, which he believed superior to all other medical practice. The water cure could show few striking specimens of its efficacy, because the greater number of patients were driven to it by disease, but a radical reformation of the diseased system was constantly achieved. Dr. Miller himself was a living embodiment of the theory of the school having long subsisted, and thoroughly enjoyed his faculties, without any meat, still further simplifying his diet by the total disuse of butter, which popular viand, although granted on this occasion as a special concession to the prejudices of a mistaken world, is forbidden to the patients. The present symposium was to afford an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Martin not only some account of the feat which has excited so much attention, but also a statement of his experience as a vegetarian.

Few of the revelers were surprised when a very brown gentleman who had been seated in the place of honor arose as Mr. Martin, and the tribute of a jingle and a clatter were heartily bestowed upon him. He has little rude muscle, no extraneous sinew, and is not prone to brawny behavior. Rather he is a common intelligent person, with a pleasant, manly face, the brightest features of which are a pair of clear eyes and a set of pearly and even teeth. The Indian is not tawnier than Mr. Martin. Any gentleman is as quiet and simple in manner.

THE WHERRY MAN'S STORY.

Mr. Martin's pleasant narrative began with the expression of surprise at his reception, and at the interest everywhere manifested in his recent performance. He had been asked many and minute questions which he was not wholly prepared to answer, concerning matters which he deemed of very little importance. Most often he was asked *why* he rowed from Boston to New-York. There were three principal reasons. First, he wished to prove that *hard physical labor* is not incompatible with vegetable diet, its mental advantage being mainly alone conceded. Three years since he came to New-York sorely troubled with dyspepsia. Dr. Trall was then delivering his lectures upon digestion, and they convinced him of the truth of the vegetarian theory. During the past three or four months, he lived entirely on fruits. For two weeks he ate cherries and nothing else, and in this fortnight accomplished the greatest days work of his life. His experience taught him that fruit diet is the very best for man. As he conformed to it, he felt better in mind and body. Especially were his teeth and voice in good condition while fruit was his only food. The bread and butter he was compelled to take on the late voyage were a real injury. So sensitive have his organs become, that he can tell when he has been eating other than his favorite food by the color of his teeth. While living on cherries, his teeth were never set on edge by their acidity, while sugar introduced into the mouth, in however small quantity, immediately had this effect.

Mr. Martin was a constant and living bearer of the late Theodore Parker, and was a member of the active society called the "Fraternity," his affection for which he sought to indicate by giving his wherry the name. He has always had a passion for rough-and ready excursions, and a year since went to Montreal, and camped out, but, before last year, had never rowed a boat, nor has he ever participated in any regatta or race. The only training he has had was that gained by his pleasure excursions out of Boston, seldom exceeding a distance of ten miles. To test his capacity for the long voyage, he rowed recently to Plymouth, a matter of 50 miles.

On the 8th of August, at 2 o'clock, the bold oarsman launched his craft and rowed that evening to Plymouth, in eight hours. The greatest difficulty experienced throughout the cruise was in regard to distances, upon which there were many conflicting theories. The night of the first day he spent in sleep on the sandy shore, lying on his oil coat. Launched at 7 next morning, hoping to see the head of Cape Cod, 26 miles away. Five miles out a thick fog came down, and the sight of all land was lost. Fearful of venturing further on an unknown sea he pulled back to South Plymouth, went ashore, and like a good Christian attended camp meeting. Monday morning was very rough and foggy, but a large number of persons assembled to see him off. At noon he dressed in light clothing, without shoes, and put out through the breakers in fine style. Coming back the Fraternity was struck amidships by a big fellow, and he was capsized. Martin rose through the dashing surf and laid hold of one of the outriggers; then throwing his body beneath the boat, he made fast his great toe to the opposite outrigger, and thus, with various vicissitudes, doubtless highly interesting at the time, floated safely ashore. He was never capsized before.

On the 16th he left the Three Lights and pulled along outside the harbor to Hyannis, sleeping and stowing his boat that night on a schooner. On the 17th to Cuttyhunk, twelve hours, and lay over at this interesting place all of the 18th.

The next day's work was the harvest of all. This remarkable fellow pulled on Sunday last to Stonington, by Newport. He pulled ten hours. The distance is 60 miles. There was a swell and a cross sea both, so that sometimes it was almost impossible to propel the unstable wherry at all. That, we think, will do.

On the morning of the 20th the Champion left Stonington, and rowed through very rough water, to Madison, a distance of 40 miles. Leaving this place on the morning of the 21st, he reached New-Haven at noon, and was taken in and entertained with whortleberries. Then he pulled over, by way of amusement, to a popular hotel on the coast, and after affording the curious visitors a chance to be gratified, departed on the morning of Wednesday. On the distant coast he beheld a man waving a flag, and after regarding the signal awhile, peaked his oars. This courtesy was promptly recognized, and the boatman was hailed and asked if he was "the Boston man," (such is fame!) to which inquiry was added an invitation to come ashore and take some wine. For a moment Mr. Martin forgot that he had temperance principles, and only refused to go and wet within because such festivity would interfere with his course. As the wherry was sighted all around, many proffers of towage were made by heavy craft. Did the mariners know the metal of their man? Were they aware that he once, this trip, pulled ten miles rather than have the Fraternity carried forty rods over a sand-bar?

The next landing was at Shipping's Point. Again Mr. Martin slept on the sand, and in a heavy rainstorm; but, as he himself simply put it, he "woke up refreshed." On Thursday morning the wherry was pulled to the next light-house, and also stopped at College Point, where there were melons in store, and thence, attracting more or less attention, the adventurer rowed easily into the harbor of New-York. The strange craft was first recognized by Coxswain Smiley of Harbor Police Boat No. 8, by whom Mr. Martin was directed to the boat-shop of Messrs. W. H. & J. S. Darling, and there landed amid a wondering crowd.

The whole time spent in this unprecedented row was eighty hours, including the hours which were devoted to rest. For the information of the many who will now do the same little trip, we append a list of the cargo of the Fraternity:

1 woolen coat.	1 tooth-brush.
1 woolen trousers.	1 chart.
1 pair light cotton trousers for rowing.	1 catalogue of lights, &c.
2 pairs light cotton under-shirts.	1 pocket-compass.
2 linen shirts.	1 pocket-songster.
5 paper collars.	1 carpet bag.
1 India-rubber coat.	1 opera glass.
1 shawl.	1 sponge.
2 pairs stockings.	4 quarts whortleberries.
	6 apples.

Mr. Martin added testimony to the utility of vegetable diet, and complained that he could seldom get fruit in the natural state, unalloyed by base sugar. He sat down loudly applauded, and Mr. G. B. Griffin immediately proposed this toast:

To the Health of Mr. D. U. Martin of Boston—The Champion of Vegetarian Ocean Navigation. May he ever be able to paddle his own canoe, and the supply of whortleberries and melons never fail.

Mr. Roberts, President of the Empire Regatta Club, volunteered a few remarks, directed especially at the young men, in encouragement of the noble exercise of boating and gracefully yielding the palm of boatmanship to Mr. Martin. And that was a solid compliment, for Mr. Roberts pulls a lively oar himself, and is a popular judge at regattas. He believed many men could row from Boston to New-York, if they would earnestly get at it.

The company concurring in these and other genial sentiments, the happy hour ended by an adjournment to the lecture-room of the Institute, where the Fraternity was displayed. She is a very tender thing to go down to the sea—a lap-streak wherry, built by W. H. Darling, of white cedar wood, with air chambers at each end. Her length is 21½ feet, she is 2½ feet wide, 8 inches in depth, and weighs 90 pounds.

Want of time alone prevents Mr. Martin from returning home the same wonderful way he came.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION ELECTORAL COMMITTEE TO THE UNION MEN OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Convention held at Utica on the 12th day of July last, with authority to form an Electoral Ticket, "in such manner as they deem best calculated to unite National Union men of every name and designation, and promote the election of John Bell and Edward Everett," having, according to their best judgment, discharged the trust confided to them, herewith report the result of their labors, together with the reasons on which the same is founded.

In doing this it will be convenient briefly to refer to the present divisions of parties and to the principles upon which such divisions are founded.

The issues that formerly divided parties seem to have become entirely obsolete. There is no longer any partisan controversy upon the subject of a national bank, internal improvements, the acquisition of territory, or a protective tariff. Some of these questions indeed survive, but they survive as differences between individuals, and no longer indicate the boundaries of parties. One only question, the question of Slavery, agitates the American people, and lies at the foundation of all our party divisions. And even upon this subject the controversy is mainly restricted to a single phase of the question. It is universally admitted that there is no power in the General Government to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States of the Union, whether to establish, or abolish, or regulate, or interfere with it in any manner whatsoever. Upon this whole subject the States, confessedly and beyond controversy, are sovereign. But the question that disturbs the harmony, and threatens the existence of the Union, is the less important one of Slavery in those Territorial possessions which are not yet sufficiently populous to be admitted as States into the Union, and over which Congress is vested with general legislative powers. What shall be the condition of those Territories, and who shall determine it? That is the question upon which the whole controversy hinges. And hence have arisen the sectional hatreds, the violence of mobs, the disruption of religious societies and of parties, and the schemes of disunion that threaten the existence of our fabric of Free Government. The opening of that question was, as has happily been said, the opening of Pandora's box; to close it, is to close the only serious controversy that disturbs the peace of the Union.

Upon this question, so fruitful of evil, we have no less than four parties, all of which propose different remedies and modes of settlement.

We have a Northern Sectional party, that demands that Congress shall prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

A Southern Sectional party, that demands that Congress shall uphold Slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

A party that demands that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery in the Territories at all, but that the people of the Territories shall determine the question themselves.

And lastly, we have a party established for the very purpose of crushing agitation and restoring harmony, and which, in the mode by which it seeks to accomplish this object, differs materially from all the other parties. This Union party has laid down no platform, and established no test, other than are contained in the solemn declaration of its attachment to the Union, fidelity to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws. Platforms upon the subject of Slavery are of modern origin, and experience shows that instead of settling disputes, their tendency is to engender and increase them. Our fathers tolerated, without attempting to smother or disguise, the natural and almost unavoidable differences that exist between Northern and Southern men upon this question. To that old and approved practice the Union party has returned.

It is easily seen from the above sketch of parties, that between the two first-named there is an irreconcilable difference; that they are indeed the opposites of each other; but that between the two others, namely, the National Democracy and the Union party that supports Bell and Everett, there is no such difference, but, on the contrary, if not an identity, yet a great similarity of principle, and many points of sympathy and attraction. They both stand between two extremes. There are no Abolitionists or disunionists to be found in the ranks of either; no Yanceys or Keitts or Sumners or Lovejoys among the National Democrats and the Bell Unionists. There are doubtless differences of opinion upon questions unconnected with Slavery; but these are mostly questions of the past, and, if otherwise, they are unimportant, when compared with the great and urgent issues upon which the Union hangs. The only present point of difference, that can be regarded as material, relates to what is commonly called Squatter or Popular Sovereignty. But this is, after all, a legal, or judicial, and not a political question. Whether the people of an organized Territory have or have not any inherent authority independent of the will of Congress, is a question that the Judiciary only can determine. The political question is, not what powers, if any, the people of a Territory may exercise against the will or without the authority of Congress, but what powers they ought to be permitted to exercise, admitting the whole power to be in Congress; or, in other words, whether Congress ought to legislate for them, or permit them to legislate for themselves upon Slavery, as well as all other domestic questions. Upon this question, the question of non-intervention, there is probably a very general concurrence between the National Democrats and the supporters of Mr. Bell. Non intervention was the doctrine of Clay and Webster; it is the doctrine upon which the compromise measures of 1850 are founded; it is a doctrine to which the Whig party pledged itself in its last National Convention, and to which the American party pledged itself by the resolutions adopted by the Convention that nominated Fillmore and Donelson. We suppose there is hardly a single follower of Mr. Bell, either in the North or in the South, who is in favor of present intervention either for or against Slavery, though there are doubtless many who maintain the constitutional power to intervene. If the doctrine of non-intervention was not adopted by the National Union Convention, it was probably owing in great part to an aversion to the adoption of *any* platform, and partly perhaps to an unwillingness to shut out any really Union man, whether from the North or from the South, who, while not asking intervention, might be unwilling to abandon the claim, under circumstances that may possibly arise hereafter.

While, then, the Union men, or many of them, are separated from the National Democracy by the recollections of the past, they are drawn toward them by the sympathies of the present. We are alike, whether Unionists or National Democrats, attached to the Union, faithful to the Constitution, obedient to the laws, opposed to sectionalism in all its forms, and in favor of non-intervention upon the subject of Slavery. And what serves to draw us yet closer together, we are hated and reviled by all the Abolitionists, nullifiers, disunionists, and sectional demagogues that afflict the land.

It was doubtless the perception of this fact that induced the Utica Convention to vest large discretionary powers in your Committee, with respect to the formation of an Electoral ticket; and as well the language of the resolution conferring such powers, as the speeches of the members who supported it, and the unanimous and enthusiastic applause which those speeches drew forth, show that the Convention contemplated a union of the forces of the Unionists with the forces of the National Democrats—a UNION OF UNION MEN to put down sectionalism. Acting upon this understanding, and being met by the National Democrats in a like liberal and conciliatory spirit, we have placed upon our ticket, in conjunction with Electors who support our nominees, the names of a number of the supporters of Mr. Douglas; and the Democratic Convention having selected the same ticket, thus placing in nomination a number of the well-known supporters of Bell and Everett, we can now proclaim *that the friends of the Union in the Empire State are thoroughly and cordially united upon a single Electoral ticket!*

We have endeavored to show, in the preceding remarks, that no principle forbids this union; the reasons of expediency that recommend it are very obvious.

We are not numerous enough to give the whole Electoral vote of the State to Bell and Everett. Whatever votes we may obtain by union are so many votes gained to our candidates. But this is not all they gain; every electoral vote given to Douglas also enures to their benefit. In the present aspect of the contest, it is undeniable that Mr. Lincoln is the candidate who has the best chance of success, but by a sectional vote. If the vote of New-York is taken from him his defeat is certain. Bell, Douglas and Lincoln will, in that case, probably be returned to the House, and Hamlin and Everett to the Senate. It is our firm belief that, in that event, John Bell—or if not John Bell, then, certainly, Edward Everett—will be President of the United States. We frankly declare that this is our first object, the end in which we aim, and to attain which we adopt what appear to us the most practical and effective means. But we declare, with the same frankness, that if, in this, our first wish, we shall be disappointed if Douglas, and not Bell, shall become President, we will welcome that result as greatly preferable to the success of sectional candidates.

It is said that this plan involves an election by the House of Representatives, and that that is a great evil. But if so, it is an evil for which we are no more responsible than the supporters of the other candidates. If we can prevent that evil by voting for Mr. Lincoln, the supporters of Mr. Lincoln have it equally in their power to prevent it by voting for Mr. Bell. Why should we, more than they, abandon the candidate of our choice? We do not seek to throw the election into the House, we seek to elect Bell and Everett by the people; but we congratulate ourselves upon the fact, that if unable to do so, we shall still probably succeed in the mode provided by the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, when the people fail to make a choice.

But let us consider what is the evil, and wherein it consists, of an election of a President by the House of Representatives. In all human institutions, in all political action, a degree of evil is unavoidably mixed. It is an evil, and a thing to be regretted, that a majority of the people cannot agree that any one man shall be President. But what is the remedy for that evil? The remedy that the Constitution points out is, that the election in such case shall be devolved upon the House of Representatives, and that a majority of the States shall choose the President. The remedy that the Republicans propose is, that the voters shall vote, not according to their preference and judgment, but according to the apparent chances of success of one of the candidates; thus leaving a calculation of chances and not reason to determine the result. This would be to let a minority of the people choose a President obnoxious to the majority, in order to prevent a constitutional choice by the representatives of the people. We, on the contrary, believe that the ballot ought to represent the opinion of the voter; that reason, and not fortune, should govern the popular choice; that the ballot box, and not the dice box, is the proper emblem of popular sovereignty.

But admitting the evils of an election of a President by the House of Representatives, to be as great as is contended they yet bear no comparison to the evils of an election of a President, by a vote that is purely sectional, and against the sentiment of an immense majority of the people.

If Mr. Lincoln should be chosen President, allowing him to divide equally the Northern votes, which, with four candidates running, is more than he could do, there would still be against him the unbroken South, comprising not less than one million of voters, even after we have deducted the Germans of St. Louis and a few scattering voters, mainly of Northern origin, in the border States. A sectional President, elected by a *minority of one million of the people*, is an anomaly that our fathers never contemplated!

Yet this is not all. The Republican party is something more and worse than a mere sectional party. The principle upon which Mr. Lincoln was nominated is one that entirely excludes the great mass of the citizens of the Southern States from office. No one, upon the platform of that party, can be presented as a candidate for popular suffrage, unless he is wholly opposed to Slavery. Our Union is, and always has been, a union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. In fifteen States of the Union, Slavery exists by virtue of the fundamental law of those States. Any citizen of a slaveholding State, who upholds the constitutional feature of its institutions, is, by the Republican platform, ineligible to any office; certainly to any one that depends on popular suffrage, and according to the practice of parties, from any office whatever. Thus it appears that the Republican party is, substantially, an organization to exclude the citizens of the Southern States from all share in the government of our common country. This principle, and it is a fundamental principle, of the Republican party, a party that we are told is intended to be a permanent one, or at least to last as long as Slavery lasts, is a palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and if persisted in, must, in the event of the permanent success of that party, inevitably cause a dissolution of the Union.

It was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that the people of nearly half the States should be denied all voice in the government, and that a majority of the States should conspire together to use the patronage and power of the General Government to force a minority of the States to change their domestic institutions. The Republicans disavow all intention to interfere with Slavery in the States. It is a conspiracy through the forms of the Constitution to attain what the Constitution forbids.

Here then, alone, is a reason why, as we think, every good citizen ought to oppose the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, even though, in consequence of such opposition, a National President may be chosen in a constitutional manner. We say nothing now of other features of the Republican party, all tending to show the design of the leading spirits of that organization to overthrow Slavery in the States, or, failing to do that, to overthrow the Union itself—of the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict—of the opposition to the Constitutional provision requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves—of the harangues filled with hatred and fanaticism, uttered by Republican Senators and representatives in Congress, and circulated under the sanction of the Republican Central Committee at Washington; but laying all this aside, we are willing to rest the defense of our resistance to Republicanism and of our Union men to defeat it, upon the unanswerable argument derived from the very Constitution of the party, from the fundamental law to which it owes its being.

We must not forget, however, in opposing Northern sectionalism, to beware of running into the opposite extreme. In avoiding the Northern Scylla, let us take care not to fall into the Southern Charybdis. There are some Northern men who seem to think that the surest way to preserve the Union, is to grant whatever Southern ultraists may demand. We are not of this class. Beside that, there are concessions and sacrifices unworthy of freemen, and which no political necessity can justify; such weak and timid policy is almost certain to defeat its object. Its effect in the South is to strengthen the enemies of the Union and to weaken its friends. But the recent elections in the South show a great reaction again at the sectionalists in that region, and a return to old fraternal feelings. The latent love of union, startled by recent events, has burst forth there, we are rejoiced to see, with new and surprising force. And we have every reason to believe, especially after such demonstrations as we have been having in Kentucky and elsewhere, that sectionalism South is to be crushed out, as should be sectionalism in the North.

It is the common fate of those who, in the times of great political excitement consulting the welfare of their country rather than the interests of party, endeavor to steer between extremes, to be assailed by opposing factions with even more violence than those factions assail each other. So it has fared with the Unionists of New-York in the present crisis. A portion of the Republican presses and some of the orators whom they employ, not content with opposing our principles, have been engaged the last month in industrious efforts to asperse our motives and blacken our characters. The vagueness and absurdity of their charges, and the absence of all specifications, as well as the sources from which those charges proceed, are such as scarcely to permit even the brief and scornful denial, which is the only notice we can allow ourselves to take of them. The easy task of recrimination is forbidden, as well by the dignity of our cause as by the respect due to ourselves. Conscious of the rectitude of our motives, and entertaining no doubt of the justice and wisdom of our course, we are not to be disturbed by the railings of the foolish or the calumnies of the base. The men whom we are proud to claim as our associates and leaders in the great Union movement in this State, and in the North generally, are not inferior to any the country possesses, in the integrity of their character and the purity of their lives. They pursue noble ends by no other than honorable means. Most of them have for many years past abstained from all part in the politics of the country, and thus voluntarily excluded themselves from the rewards of ambition, because they could not conscientiously join either of the great political parties. They have been drawn from their retirement in the belief that there is now opened to them a way of honorable usefulness. With the blessings of Heaven, they intend to persevere in what they have undertaken, until there is no further need of their labors; until the banner of the Unionists is triumphant everywhere, and Secession, Abolition, and every form of disunion trodden under foot; until hatred, discord, and violence are banished, and peace, and harmony, and reverence for law, and fraternal love are recalled, restored, and reestablished among us, thenceforth and for evermore.

L. BURROWS, Albion.	SOL G. HAVEN, Buffalo.
DAVID RUSSELL, Salem.	JAS. BROOKS, New-York.
A. M. BININGER, New-York.	JONAS C. HEARTT, Troy.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Newburgh.	GEO. BRIGGS, New-York.
A. K. CHANDLER, Fishkill.	CHAS. D. EGAN, Brooklyn.
A. H. PRESCOTT, Mohawk.	BENJ. R. SPELMAN, Albany.
J. TENBROECK, Hudson.	WM. H. DAVIS, Schoharie.
C. B. FREEMAN, Fultonville.	J. J. MARLETT, Schenectady.
ORVILLE PAGE, Canton.	A. J. WILLIAMS, Utica.
D. O. SALMON, Syracuse.	JEHIAL READ, New-York.
ADDISON M. SMITH, Morris.	ALBERT PHILLIPS, Ithaca.
E. S. SWEET, Owego.	JAS. L. ANGLE, Rochester.
SAM'L HALLETT, Wayne.	M. F. ROBINSON, Batavia.
J. P. FAUROTE, Canandaigua.	L. N. PLATT, Fredonia.

WILLIAM DUER, New-York, Ch'n.
E. J. BROWN, New-York, Sec'y.

The following is the Electoral Ticket agreed upon at Syracuse, between the Democrats in State Convention, and the Committee of 32, selected at the Utica Bell and Everett Convention to nominate Electors.

The Ten in small capitals are the Bell and Everett Electors.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
REUBEN H. WALWORTH of Saratoga.
HERMAN J. REDFIELD of Genesee.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist. I—Selah B. Strong, of Suffolk.
II—Charles H. Collins, of Kings.
III—Francis R. Tillou, of New-York.
IV—Elijah F. Purdy, of New-York.
V—Oswald Ottendorfer, of New-York.
VI—JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
VII—James Robinson, of New-York.
VIII—John Anderson, of New-York.
IX—Edward Haight, of Westchester.
X—DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, of Orange.
XI—Elisha B. Strong, of Greene.
XII—WM. KENT, of Dutchess.
XIII—Martin Springer, of Rensselaer.
XIV—JAMES KIDD, of Albany.
XV—Isaiah Blood, of Saratoga.
XVI—HENRY H. ROSS, of Essex.
XVII—David C. Judson, of St. Lawrence.
XVIII—Charles Goodyear, of Schoharie.
XIX—George C. Clyde, of Otsego.
XX—EDWARD HUNTINGTON, of Oneida.
XXI—Ambrose F. Higgins, of Cortland.
XXII—Lucius B. Crocker, of Oswego.
XXIII—Pierson Mundy, of Jefferson.
XXIV—John M. Strong, of Onondaga.
XXV—Edwin M. Anderson, of Wayne.
XXVI—JAMES L. PULVER, of Ontario.
XXVII—MILES FINCH, of Tompkins.
XXVIII—CHAS. H. CARROLL, of Steuben.
XXIX—Addison Gardiner, of Monroe.
XXX—John B. Skinner, 2d, of Wyoming.
XXXI—LORENZO BURROWS, of Orleans.
XXXII—Wm. Williams, of Erie.
XXXIII—Stephen D. Caldwell, of Chatauqua.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—MASON—On Wednesday, August 22, at the residence of the Rev. J. Millett, Mr. George R. Baldwin to Miss Lizzie Mason, all of this city.

BEWLEY—HASKINS—On Thursday, August 23, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. N. W. Taylor Root, Thomas Bewley, esq., late of Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Ella C. Cordis Haskins, youngest daughter of William L. Haskins, esq., of Williamsburgh, Long Island.

NELSON—OGDEN—At St. Thomas's Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, on Tuesday, August 21, by the Rev. Samuel W. Sayres, Alfred Nelson to Emily F. Ogden, daughter of the late Samuel G. Ogden of Astoria, L. I.

SMEDLEY—HOWELL—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, August 23, by the Rev. Frank Remington, Mr. W. E. Smedley of Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Emma L. Howell of this city.

UPSON—PARLIN—At Sandy Hill, Washington County, New-York, on Wednesday, August 22, by the Rev. President Fisher, Professor Anson J. Upson of Hamilton College, Clinton, to Lydia Weston, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Parlin of Warrensburgh.

DIED.

ALLEN—In this city, on Friday, August 24, John T. Allen, aged 48 years.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

AYLIFFE—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Thursday, August 23, after a short illness, Emily Josephine Ayliffe, only daughter of James and Elizabeth Ayliffe, aged 19 years and 5 months.

BAKER—On Friday, August 24, Kate H., daughter of Samuel O. and Mary I. Baker, in the 19th year of her age.
The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 17 Rivington, corner of Christie street. Her remains will be taken to Chapaqua for interment.

BISHOFF—In this city, on Thursday, August 23, of sun stroke, Henry Bishoff, aged 53 years, 3 months and 27 days.

CLARK—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, August 23, Gerardus Clark, esq., in the 74th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Saturday, August 25, at 2 o'clock, p. m., without further invitation.

CASS—In this city, on Thursday, August 23, of consumption, Mary J. T., eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Cass of Kilkenney, Ireland, aged 22 years.

CLIKER—In this city, on Thursday, August 23, after a severe and lingering illness, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Catharine Cliker, wife of William Cliker, aged 66 years and 9 days.

COLWELL—On Thursday, August 23, Mrs. Ellen F. Colwell, in the 33d year of her age.

CROZIER—At Smithville Flats, Chenango County, New-York, on Wednesday, August 22, Elizabeth, only and beloved daughter of Hugh G. and Nancy Crozier, aged 1 year and 4 months.

FORT—At Kingston, New-York, on Friday, August 24, the Rev. Abisham Fort, aged 79 years.

GARDINER—At Angelica, New-York, on Wednesday, August 22, 1860, Sabina Maria, wife of Mr. Curtiss C. Gardiner, in the 36th year of her age.

HACKETT—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, August 24, 1860, of diarrhea, Phebe Bell, only child of Mitchelburne and Louise F. H. Hackett, aged 1 year, 1 mo. th and 15 days.
The funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, at Bellport