Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

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MILLERSBURG, OHIO,

THURSDAY, : : : : : : JULY 26, 1860.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SERAPHIM MEYER, of Stark County;
WILLIAM B. WOODS, of Licking;
WILLIAM J. FLAGG, of Hamilton;
JACOB H. FOOS, of Preble;
JOHN SCHIFF, of Hamilton;
SILAS B. WALKER, of Shelby;
EDWARD SHEFFIELD, of Henry;
NEWTON A. DEVORE, of Brown;
HENRY C. KAUFFMAN, of Fayette;
GEORGE F. STAYMAN, of Delaware;
CHESTER B. MOTT, of Wyandott;
JOHN D. JAMES, of Jackson;
JAMES M. MILLER, of Meigs;
SAMUEL G. FOSTER, of Franklin;
WILLIAM DURBIN, of Erie;
BURR KELLOGG, of Ashland;
NICHOLAS F. JOSS, of Holmes;
AMOS LAYMAN, of Washington;
WILSON S. KENNON, of Belmont;
ISRAEL CARTER, of Summit;
CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Lake;
GEORGE A. HOWARD, of Ashtabula;
GEORGE WEBSTER, of Jefferson;

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
THOMAS J. S. SMITH,
OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ABNER L. BACKUS.
OF LUCAS.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
D. W. STAMBAUGH,
OF TUSCARAWAS.

High Taxes---Black Republican Retrenchment.

The Black Republican State officers have raised the taxes for State purposes half a mill on the dollar higher than last year, notwithstanding the great increase in the valuation of the real estate by the new appraisement. The tax-payers of Ohio should take this matter into careful consideration, especially the manner in which their taxes are increased by the designing and corrupt State officers. The School Library fund is entirely abolished and the State Common School fund is made *lower*, while the General Revenue, for the State expenses, and the Sinking fund, for the payment of the State debt, are *increased*. Thus, the public money which goes back to the people is *decreased*, and that which is under the absolute control of the corrupt Republican State officers is made almost one-third higher than was ever before known in Ohio.—This increase of the State levy will make the taxes in Holmes county alone more than THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS HIGHER than last year. Honest tax-payers, ponder and reflect.

The Shady Republican Doctrine.

A negro in Massachusetts is capable of self-government after one year's residence while Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans &c, are not capable of self government until they have resided in the State seven years. Negroes in New York, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are capable of self-government. "Visible admixture white male citizens of the United States" are capable of self-government in Ohio; but the men, with strong arms and stout hearts, who people the Western territories, who make the prairies smile with bountiful harvests, who build up the Western cities and villages, who give life to the places of industry and throng the marts of commerce are unfit to govern themselves. Congress must govern them, and deprive them of a voice in regulating their domestic affairs. Such is Black Republicanism, and from being ruled by such pernicious doctrines may God in his infinite mercy save our country.

Lincolnism.

"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."—*Lincoln.*

Was it to make it all slave or all free that Abe Lincoln was for siding Tom Corwin in welcoming our brave soldiers with "bloody hands to hospitable graves," when "their blood was crying from the ground for supplies?"

I have always hated slavery, I think as much as any Abolitionist.—*Abe Lincoln.*

Abe also "always hated" our country's soldiers, "I think as much as any tory," for he was on the side of the Mexicans and voted against giving bounty land to those who periled their lives in defence of our common country, and also voted against giving bounty land to the widows of those who fell while fighting for their country or sunk under the weight of disease in an inhospitable clime.

For Lincoln.

There is a man in this county who once had a mill, and during the pendancy of the Mexican war, when a great number of our citizens were fighting the battles of our country, and about the time that the gallant Jones, of this county, under Maj. Hoagland, was planting the starry flag upon the walls of Chapultepec, this miller declared that he *wished every grain of wheat in his mill was so many cannonballs in the hands of the Mexicans to kill American soldiers.* That man has made rails, and he is a strong supporter of Lincoln. "Birds of a feather flock together."

The Fires Burning.

On the 14th inst., a Club was formed at Fremont, Sandusky county, composed 119 voters who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who are now publicly pledged to go for Douglas and Johnson, and the entire Democratic State District and County tickets. Push on the column.

Douglas Gaining.

Our exchanges from the North and the South, the East and the West, report numerous accessions to the Democratic army. DOUGLAS is gaining, is the cry from every quarter. The Democratic meetings in all places of note are not numbered by hundreds or thousands, but tens of thousands and twenties of thousands. In Judge DOUGLAS' recent trip from Washington to New York the whole route was traveled through a compact mass of shouting voters; and so it is all over the country. He is the man of the people, and the people will make him President.

Then raise the shout for Douglas, boys,
For Johnson, too, huzzah;
Our nominees the people please,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah.

From East and West, from North and South
Rings forth one battle cry,
O'er hill and dale it pours along,
On, on to victory.

Our cause is just, so win we must,
We battle for the right;
The people ought themselves to rule—
Our watchward for the fight.

Let those who fear the people's might
For intervention call;
We dare to trust to them their cause,
Their government and all.

The people's voice in thunder tones
For Douglas, and Johnson tell;
No Lincoln, Hamlin, Lane or "Breck,"
Or Everett, or Bell.

Gems for the Campaign.

When Lincoln was in Congress and drew from the Government three pairs of boots as twenty-five dollars worth of *stationery*, he become so *stationary* in the estimation of the people that they wouldn't be *linked-in-again.*

When Governor Dennison violates the law by refusing to deliver up fugitives to the authorities of other States shouldn't a "succedaneum" be appointed?

The Republican Dictionary says that a negro can vote after one year's residence in Massachusetts, while it requires seven year's residence to secure that privilege to a white man; hence it follows that a negro is seven times better than a descendant of Lafayette, De Kalb, Montgomery and other patriots of foreign birth.

The Republican legislature of Ohio spent $6,550 of the people's money for one grand "bust." Does it follow that it was a "busten" legislature, and that the tax-payers who foot the bills with their money should also sustain it with their votes?

Republican freedom means for a set of men in Congress, who were never within a thousand miles of the territories, to legislate for the hardy pioneers who are tilling the soil and making the "wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose."

Republican principles are that the action of Congress must control the people of the territories; or, in other words, the people of the territories cannot and shall not act for themselves. Such is the Republicanism of the Lincoln party.

By the Acre.

Immediately after Douglas was nominated meetings were held and numbers in attendance reckoned by thousands; as the campaign progressed they counted by tens of thousands and twenties of thousands; they have now got beyond that and took to counting them by the acre. Last week there were seven acres of Democrats met at Indianapolis, five acres met at Boston, six acres at Philadelphia, six acres at New York, three acres at Mobile Alabama, five acres at St. Louis, Mo., and numerous other meetings were held where but two or three acres were present at each. On Monday night a meeting of three or four acres was held at Cleveland, and on the same night five or six acres assembled at Utica, N. Y., and two or three acres that couldn't well get in branched off in another patch and set up on their own hook. The meetings of 1840 were nothing in comparison with those now being held by the friends of Douglas and Johnson. Sound and true men are deserting the enemy by tens, twenties and regiments and rallying round the standard bearer of popular sovereignty. "The work goes bravely on!"

The Press of Ohio.

It is generally conceded that the press is a fair index to the sentiments of the people. If this be true, which we think no one will doubt, the Democracy of Ohio are pretty decidedly for the "little Giant." There are eighty-four Democratic papers in this state with Douglas and Johnson at their mast-head, while there are but seven that support Breckenridge. Five of these seven are published in hopelessly Black Republican counties, and the combined circulation of the whole five would not be much more than a decent support for one county paper. We can name several papers that support DOUGLAS either of which has a larger circulation than the combined circulation of all the BRECKENRIDGE papers in the State.

Jackson & Douglas.

The *tel-lie-graph*, the Black Republican papers and their co-workers manifest anxiety to make capital against DOUGLAS out of the fact that most of the office-holders are against him. They declare that a majority of the members of Congress are against him, and that all the Senators but two are against him. It was just so with JACKSON. The House of Congress *rejected* JACKSON, and the Senate censured him, but the people made him President. The office-holders are down on DOUGLAS, but the people will make him President.

A Fact.

The papers in Ohio that support Bell and Everett have a greater circulation than have those which support Breckenridge and Lane. Ohio goes for Douglas or we can't figure right.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

A Candidate for Congress Wanted who has Talent and Integrity.

READ! READ!!

All the Republican papers of the district have been publishing notices that they would run HELMICK for Congress without going through with the forms of a convention, but hark! a voice comes up that there is trouble in the wigwam.—Read the following from the Tuscarawas *Advocate* of last week:

MR. PATRICK:—Through your paper, I submit to the Republican party of the district, for their consideration, the necessity of having a Congressional Convention, according to established usages.—The delegates to such Convention should be men of intelligence and independence, who would select a candidate for Congress of undoubted talent and integrity, without reference to his location.—Such a man would combine the whole support of the Republican party, without any scruples of conscience at the polls, that they were compelled to vote for an unacceptable candidate, forced upon them by sinister management, in place of one honestly selected for his superior talents and qualifications. A REPUBLICAN.

They want a man of "talent and integrity." They want one who is not forced upon the party by "*sinister management.*" Now, read the next chapter from the same paper.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. PATRICK:—Please announce the name of Hon. C. Delano, of Mt. Vernon for Member of Congress for the 15th District. Such a man would reflect credit upon the district and insure the success of the Republican ticket. Under Lincoln's Administration, the 15th District would then have a National reputation.

HOSTS OF REPUBLICANS.

Allow us now to call your attention to the following from the Holmes County *Republican:*

AGREED.—By consent of the Republican Central Committees of the four counties composing the 15th Congressional District, it is thought unnecessary to hold a Convention for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress, there being no disposition, on the part of the Republicans of the District, to run any one in opposition to Mr. Helmick, our present Representative.—This, certainly, is flattering to Mr. H., and is conclusive evidence that his course during the past winter in Congress is wholly approved of by those who placed him there.

Wait a little longer, boys, there is fun ahead.

Four and twenty wooly-heads
Came down by Billey' side,
And they have sworn a deadly oath
His bacon must be fried.

They have sworn a deadly oath,
Like man upon his durke,
That he must drop the champion's belt,
Or they'll make bloody work.

Mexico.

Despatches from Washington state that France and England have resolved to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, and bring about an armistice for twelve month; also that a convention of delegates shall be held to arrange the questions at issue between the belligerants in that distracted republic. The United States has been invited to take part in this policy, but it is not likely that the invitation will be accepted.

News of the Week.

IT is stated that a letter from Hon. W. C. RIVES, of Virgnia, assumes that DOUGLAS is the man for the times.

HON. ARCHIE DIXON, formerly U. S. Senator from Kentucky, is a strong supporter of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

THE Democracy of Tuscarawas county have unanimously declared for the nomination of Col. R. H. Nugen as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

AN attempt was made the other day in New York to take the horses from HEENAN'S carriage, and draw him through the street by human fool power.

THE post-mortem examination of the body of Prince Jerome led to the discovery of a ball which had remained in his chest, after a duel which he fought in his youth with a brother of Marshal Devoust.

THE New York *Tribune* says that by advices from well informed sources, it is assured that but two tickets will be run in that State for State officers, which will be termed respectively the Democratic, and the People's Party.

THE Evansville *Enquirer* states that Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Indiana, and the rest of the gentlemen on the ticket which he heads, have declared for DOUGLAS.

THE Hartford *Post* contains a call for a democratic meeting in that city, signed by over five hundred business men. The *Post* has no doubt but that the vote of Connecticut will be cast for the Democaatic candidates—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

FIVE prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary attempted to escape the other day, when they were discovered by the guards and one was shot in the leg. The others gave up and were placed in solitary confinement.

Three Southern States hold elections during the month of August—Missouri and Arkanas on the 6th, and North Carolina on the 9th. Full tickets are in the field for State officers in each. Missouri will choose a Governor and State officers, and seven Congressmen. Four candidates are in the field for Governor.

CALVIN would have made short work with the woman's rights folks of our day. From one of his letters, recently published, it appears that on one occasion, he said to MRS. Frement, who assumed to be a reformer, especially in the matter of dress "that he did not like she-preachers, for they were almost sure to turn out she-devils."

THE Louisville *Democrat* says: "From every quarter of the State cheering intelligence is daily received. The whole of the enthusiasm and vigor in Kentucky is monopolized by the Democracy for Douglas. The secession movement is confined to but few; its meetings are not full or enthusiastic; its leaders doubtful and trembling.

ALL ON HAND.

THOMAS ARMOR, ESQ.,

Will address the Hardy Township Democratic Club on Friday evening, August 3d, at the Court House. Let old and young be on hand. TOM is a capital Democrat, and a good speaker. Let us have a glorious meeting.

The Vote in the Baltimore Convention.

There is no doubt about the fact, however much the Breckenridge and Republican papers may assert to the contrary, that Judge Douglas was nominated at Baltimore by the necessary vote of two thirds of the National Convention, according to the usages of the party on all previous occasions.

On the first ballot the vote stood thus:

Douglas	173½
Guthrie	10
Breckenridge	5
Seymour	1
Bocock	1
Wise	½
Dickinson	½
Blank	21
	212½

Upon the announcement of this vote, Gov. Church, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that Judge Douglas having now received two-thirds of all the votes in the Convention, is hereby declared the regular nominee of the Democratic Party of the United States for President. Mr. Giddings, of Maryland, Mr. Flourney of Arkansas, and others desired another vote, by States, before the vote was taken on the resolution. After some delate Gov. Church withdrew his resolution, and another vote was taken as follows:

Douglas	181½
Breckenridge	7½
Guthrie	5½
Blank	18
	212½

Mr. Hoge, of Va., then desired to move the unanimous nomination, and Mr. Clark of Mo., who had voted against Judge Douglas; said it was his intention to second the motion. Mr. Hoge then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois, having now received two thirds of all votes given in this Convention, is hereby declared, in accordance with the uniform customs and rules of former Democratic National Conventions, the regular nominee of the Democratic Party of the United States for the office of President of the United States.

After speeches by Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island, Mr. Seymour, of New York, Mr. Mason of Kentucky, Mr. Richardson of Illinois, Mr. Craig of Missouri, and others, the question was taken on the resolution, and it was ADOPTED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE. After the cheers and storms of applause had subsided, the President, Col Tod of Ohio, said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, as your presiding officer, I declare Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, by the unanimous vote of this Convention, the nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for President. And may God in His infinite mercy protect him, and with him this Union."

When the applause had again subsided, John L. Dawson of Pa., Mr. Shipley of Maine, John Cochrane of New York, and others who had not voted for Judge Douglas, on any of the ballots by States, made able and patriotic speeches in favor of the nomination. There were regular bona fide delegates in the Convention at the time of the nominations from every State in the Union, except Texas, South Carolina, Florida, Missippi, California and Oregon, numbering 425 delegates or 212½ votes.

Thus it is placed beyond any doubt, that Judge Douglas was fairly, regularly, and according to the usages of the party, nominated by the Convention as the Democratic candidate for President, he having received more than two-thirds of all the votes in the Electoral College. Such being the fact, no Democrat who respects the usages of the party and regards it as his duty to support the regular nominations, can fail to see what that duty is at the present juncture. He may have preferred another name to that of the nominee, but it is his duty to do as he would have others do, provided his personal choice had been gratified. It is his duty to yield his own choice, and support the nomination made by the Convention.—*Statesman.*

A Reaction.

Within a few days a reaction has commenced in favor of Douglas and Johnson. They are now stronger in the regard of the people than they were ten days ago, and from this time forward they will unquestionably continue to grow in strength. The absence of undue excitement in politics is a sign most healthy. Moderate men are reflecting on tendency of the revolutionary doctrine of the Republican leaders; they see them nullifying laws enacted to carry out a mandatory provision of the Constitution; they see them making Jurors out of negroes in Massachusetts, where they admit a negro to citizenship after one years residence, although a fugitive slave, and require a white man born in Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland or any other European government, an additional residence of two years after naturalization, being equivalent to a residence of seven years; they have seen a Republican Supreme Court of Ohio decide that a mulatto is a "white citizen of the United States;" they see that the Republican Platform declares the negro is the equal of the white man; and they are coming to the determination to defeat this party. They are beginning to realize the fact, that the only way by which this sectional and negro-equality party can be defeated, is for all men opposed to it to unite on the Douglas electors in Ohio, and they will do it,—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

Leaving the "Foul Party."

Hon. Amos Groggswell, Republican Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives last year, has given notice to the State Committee that he can no longer act with the Republicans, but will support Mr. Douglas. Lynus Lowell, ex-Speaker of the Republican Legislature, has also given in his adhesion to Douglas.

POSITION

—OF THE—

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

IN 1856!

—UPON—

NON-INTERVENTION

—AND—

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY!!

Extracts from the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

"The Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, *which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories,* as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; *it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but* TO LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY SUBJECT ONLY TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES: *Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation* which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th March, 1820, OF EITHER PROTECTING, ESTABLISHING, PROHIBITING OR ABOLISHING SLAVERY."

EXTRACT FROM THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

"1. *Resolved,* That, claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion; *the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'slavery question,'* upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union NON-ITERVETION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY AND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, *and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in* 1854."

EXTRACT FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, DATED JUNE 16th, 1856

"The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them; has simply declared that THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS. The Kansas Nebraska Act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self government. This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove, in practice, in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

EXTRACT FROM MAJOR BRECKENRIDGE'S SPEECH AT LEXINGTON, AFTER HIS NOMINATION TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

"Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery their position is clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: THAT CONGRESS SHALL NOT INTERVENE UPON THIS SUBJECT IN THE STATES, IN THE TERRITORIES OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; THAT THE PEOPLE OF EACH TERRITORY SHALL DETERMINE THE QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery."

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1856.

"Finally, in 1850, after a period of great agitation throughout the country, the leading patriots and wise men of both parties, such as Clay, Webster, Cass and others, decided upon leaving this question where it always ought to have been left, and where the true spirit of our institutions places it—IN THE HANDS AND UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES THEMSELVES, restrained only by the Constitution.

"The whole nation rejoiced in this wise adjustment, and all parties claimed it as a finality as to this principle of *Territorial organization.* For once the question of slavery in the Territories was settled upon the principles of our Revolutionary fathers, who demanded a voice and a vote in regulating their own institutions; the same great fundamental principles of human government which underlie and uphold our whole republican system—principles suited to all Territories and to all times, and as broad and enduring as eternal truth. This form of adjustment was denominated NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS—SELF-GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES."

In the year 1699, there were, in Great Britain and Ireland, some seventy thousand "Friends;" at this time there are probably not more than twenty-six thousand, notwithstanding the population of those countries is three times as great as it was then. Since 1810 the deaths among the Friends in Great Britain have exceeded the births by twenty-four hundred.

A Republican Congress Plunders the Treasury.

BILL HELMICK FAVORS THE ROBBERY.

While the Republicans in Congress were at work with the mock investigations into the extravagancies of the present Administration, and thus turning the attention of the people away from their own conduct, they were passing through the House the most unjust, fraudulent and wicked schemes of plunder that ever disgraced any body of legislators!

In one of these Republican plots to plunder the Treasury, we are credibly informed, Bill Helmick, our mullet-headed congressman, was deeply implicated.—It seems that one Arthur Edwards, hails from Cleveland, had a claim against the U. S., for carrying the mails on the Northern lakes; and had secured the aid of Helmick to put it through. The New York *Times*, a Republican paper, says:

"Their original demand was for 25,180 dollars. They went to the Post-office Committee of the Senate. Mr. Hale met them with arms as open as the treasury. He made up a new account for them.—He discovered that they were much more deeply injured than they had even imagined. He espoused their cause and, "by some means or other," a bill was "got through" both houses in double quick time the effect of which would have been on the President's figures, to give Mr. Edwards and his associates upwards of eighty thousand dollars! This bill was sent to the President; who returned it with his veto, and the pregnant observation: "The enormous difference in their [the claimant's] favor between their own original demand and the amount granted by the present bill, constitute my chief objection to it." The accuracy of Mr. Buchanan's calculations is disputed by Hale, but was vindicated by Mr. Yulee, the gentleman who "with so much distinction and ability, presides over committee of Post-office and Post Roads,"—as the Senator from New Hampshire says—and who was, therefore, in the very place to know all about this claim. Mr. Yulee says that the bill vetoed by the President, on the most favorable calculation, gave the claimants more than twice as much as they originally demanded, and that the President, in his statement of the "enormous difference" to which he alludes is substantially correct."

We are informed that Helmick was the engineer of this monstrous fraud, in the House, and to ensure its passag, he assured Ex. Gov Smith, of Va., that the amount was only about 30,000 dollars—and by such representations the bill passed. We are also informed that notwithstanding the President's veto, the bill afterwards passed giving Edwards over 40,000 dollars—an amount nearly double that which was originally demanded. It is said that a Republican lawyer, of New Philadelphia was telegraphed for, immediately after the passage of the bill, most probably to get a portion of the fees, for lobbying, which fees are to be expended in this district, to secure the re-election of Helmick!

This is the history, in brief, of the case as we get it We shall envestigate further into the connection of Helmick with it, and report in due time.

But, ought not the blush of shame mantle the face of every Republican, to find Old Buck obliged to veto such monstrous bills, to protect the Treasury from Republican plunder, while their smelling committees are still vainly pursuing the Administration, in search of some little suspicion of corruption. Verily, there never was such another corrupt and rascally House of Congress as the present if we except the K. N. House of 1855.

Shame on the hypocrites.—*Coshocton Democrat.*

Terrific Tornado in Trumbull County.

Braceville in Trumbull County, on the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, some eight miles West of Warren, was visited on Saturday noon by the most terrific tornado that was ever known in this section of the West. It burst forth very suddenly. The heavens became black, the air thick to suffocation, and then came the gale.

The station building at Braceville, a substantial frame building, with a stone foundation, was *utterly demolished.* The timbers were hurled far into the air and even the stone foundation was taken up and scattered wildly around.

Nearly opposite the station was a small frame house, occupied by Jeremiah Galvin, an employee of the road. Mr. Galvin was away, and as the tornado came on Mrs. Galvin rushed frantically out of the house to rescue her little daughter who had gone to pick some berries. She met the child and was returning to the house when a fence rail, which with countless others was flying through the air, struck Mrs. Galvin upon the head, crushing her skull and killing her instantly.—Her child escaped unhurt. The house was literally torn to pieces. A grocery store, adjoining the house, was also utterly demolished.

The house of Mr. Mason, half a mile northeast from the station, was thrown over and Mrs. Mason had her limbs and thighs broken. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

The house of Asa Parker, formerly editor of the Western Reserve *Chronicle*, about a mile and a half from the station, was unroofed and three of his children seriously injured.

In the express office at the station was a package of $700, $500 of which belonged to A. D. Kibbe, of Farmington. This of course was scattered to the winds.

The track of the railroad for quite a distance was covered with fallen trees, which considerably delayed the trains.

The people were awe-struck and almost speechless. The tornado had risen so suddenly that they knew not what it was, nor realized where they were; and when the afternoon train came along they could only tremblingly point to the ruins.

The tornado was some quarter of a mile in width and two miles in length.—*Dealer.*

THE MAN WHO WOULD GO TO BALTIMORE WOULD LOSE HIS MANHOOD AND NERVE, AND THERE ARE NO CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH WE CAN GO.—*Col. J. C. B. Mitchell.*

IT WOULD BE DISHONORABLE AND HUMILITATING FOR ANY DELEGATE TO GO BACK TO BALTIMOR.—*Wm. L. Yancey.*

After this still these men went back to Baltimore, and there endeavored to break up the party; tried to get into the Convention; tried to carry out their views, and finally seceded again, and nominated a separate ticket.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Mr. Douglas in the South.

We gather the following news of the movements of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in the South from the Southern journals:

The Savannah *Republican* says: "The Douglas party in Georgia bids fair to turn out a more formidable competitor than our Breckenridge friends ever dreamed of. They, (the Douglas men) have the Democratic organization, and good or bad, their leaders are the legitimate representatives of Democracy. This will give them a great advantage in the fight; one, of which the opposing faction, in their opposing blindness have no estimate.

We are informed by Capt. J. A. Harman, says the Staunton *Vindicator*, a member of the State Executive Committee, that a convention of the Nationl Democratic party will be held in Staunton on the 16th of August next. The object of this convention is to organize the National Democracy for the Presidential contest, and to take such steps as will secure the electoral vote of Virginia for Douglas and Johnson.

Last night (says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 12th,) a large and enthusiastic meeting of National Democrats was held at the South Memphis market house. It cannot be doubted that the Memphis National Democrats are largely in the ascendency in Memphis, and the spirit they evince by these large and frequent assemblies, cannot be misunderetood or underrated. Douglas will receive the vote of Memphis beyond all question.

At an adjourned meeting of the National Democracy of Pontotoc county, Mississippi, held at Plentitude, in said county, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats here assembled, heartily ratify the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Our advices, says the Memphis *Appeal*, from various parts of Kentucky, and what we gather from our exchanges, give us strong assurance that a large majority of those who have, up to Breckenridge's desertion, acted with the Democracy, are now for Douglas and Johnson.

The *Southwestern News* published in Americus, has plucked up courage enough to declare for Douglas. If a man intends to stick to the Democracy right or wrong, that is the only course for him to pursue.

Duncan McRae, a leading Democrat of North Carolina, and lately Consul at Paris, made a speech at Raleigh, last week, for Douglas and Johnson.

The Montgomery (Alabama,) *Confederacy* understands that the Democracy of Tallapoosa are for Douglas, and nobody else.

A Douglas and Johnshn ratification meeting was held at Maysville Kentucky, on Saturday.

The *Southern Sentinel*, published at Winfield, Louisiana, hoists the Douglas an Johnson flag.

Douglas has thirty-two out of the forty five Democratic papers in Missouri.

Democratic Primary Elections.

The Democratic Primary Elections for Holmes County will be held at the usual places, on

Saturday the 11th day of August, 1850.

It is understood that every man whose name is announced stands pledged to support the nominees.

We are authorized to announce the following:

CONGRESS,
THOMAS ARMOR,
WILLIAM REED.

CLERK OF THE COURT.
ERASTUS BEECHER, of Saltcreek Tp.

PROBATE JUDGE,
HENRY G. SAUNDERS.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH KIMERER, of Ripley.

RECORDER,
A. J. BELL,
JOHN S. ORR.

The names are announced in alphabetical order. The printer's fee is one dollar to subscribers to the FARMER—three dollars to those who are not.—No name announced unless accompanied with the money.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL

—AT—

MULVANE'S

EMPORIUM!

A LARGE lot of Bonnets, the latest improved Styles; consisting of Plain Napolean Bonnets; Fancy Trimd. Bandeau, Fine Leghorn, and English Straw Bonnets, a fine stock of Bonnets Trimed

A LARGE STOCK OF

Dress Goods,

DUSTERS &C.

A general assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES;

LADIE'S LACE BOOTS from 75 cts. to $2,75.

SKELETON SKIRTS,

CHEAP!

QUEENS WARE,

Best White Florence Ware at $4 for 47 pieces.

GROCERIES,

LOOKING GLASSES,

ALL SIZES & VERY CHEAP.

CARPET AND CARPET CHAINS.

Those wishing to purchase Goods in my line will do well by calling before purchasing elsewhere.

n25 JENKIN MULVANE.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP!

One door west from J. Mulvane's store, in the room formerly occupied as Post Offic, where the undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, especially, FINE CUTS SEWED WORK in such a manner as not to be excelled west of the Allegheanies

WORK WARRANTED!

And done on reasonable terms. Repairing done neatly and on short notice. Very thankful for the patronage that has been extended to him in former years,

He is Determined to Merit a Return of the Same;

He has on hand, as agent, a lot of BOOTS AND SHOES, both home made and eastern, which, preparatory to laying in fall stock he will sell on such terms,

AS YOU CAN'T HELP BUT BUY!

Just try him once and call soon. E. H. HULL.

July 26, 1860—n23tf.

HANCOCK CAMP & CO.,

Produce & General Commission Merchants

NO. 47, NORTH WATER STREET, BELOW ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

☞ Consignment of Western Produce respectfully solicited. Quick sales and immediate returns guaranteed. n23m6.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

JUST received a fine lot of pumps of all sizes and kinds, from the smallest cistern to the largest force or engine well pump, this is the best pump made, is a home "Protection" against fire, will throw water over any ordinary two story house, sold cheap by Bray the Tinner, the BIG COFFEE POT. n24.