

National Convention.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The host from the Kentucky and Ohio towns are in a fine morning throng with passengers. It is supposed that there are twenty thousand strangers in the city, and the cars are momentarily arriving with fresh additions to the throng. The Hotel House has a supply of 3000 seats in an adjoining warehouse. All the hotels are overflowing and many delegates are quartered in private homes. The Press is largely represented, and 1500 applications have been made for reporters' desks on the platform. The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. The Buchanan men are very confident this morning. The New York Haris and Sells have each pamphlets in circulation urging their respective claims.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the signal gun announced that the Convention had commenced to assemble in the large building known as Smith & Nixon's Hall. It was called to order at 12 o'clock, by R. McLane, of Maryland.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, of Ohio, as temporary chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hall, of Mass., called for the reading of the call of the Convention, and while the call was being read by Mr. English, of Indiana, a riot broke out at the door, followed by the crowd rushing in, fighting, and the most confusion ensued. It was finally discovered that the Benton delegation from Missouri had resolved to enter by violence, and had carried their intention into effect by knocking down the door-keepers and cutting all mail, headed by ex-Governor Price. For a few minutes a scene of confusion, impossible to describe, ensued, the members jumping on chairs, and it seemed as though a serious riot was about to take place. After a while quiet was restored, and the reading of the call was proceeded with.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the Committee of Arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegates, and that the Missouri delegates refused to accept them, and refused the other delegates from New York now awaited admission.

Samuel Medary, on taking the chair, then proceeded to read the call of the Convention. He had attended every Democratic Convention since the first that nominated Gen. Jackson, and had the honor to be a member of that which nominated Gen. Pierce. He believed the occasional storms in the party were calculated to purify the Union, and that it was destined to triumph, despite the temporary quarrels introduced.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Cincinnati, then opened the proceedings with prayer.

On motion, Messrs. Alexander, of Ohio, and Ritchie, of Virginia, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

Mr. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution admitting the asterisks to seats in the hall.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, proposed that a certain number from each State be admitted, as the hall was not large enough to accommodate all.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table till the Convention is fully organized, which was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a committee on credentials from each unrepresented State, to be selected by the delegates, which was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

A motion to adjourn the committee was announced, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, rose and said he did not desire to interfere in the quarrels of other States, but the Convention owed it to itself, its dignity and propriety, that no person should be allowed to force an entrance into the Convention hall, and that it should protect itself from violence and insult.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, one of the delegates who forced the door, rose to speak, but the chairman refused to recognize him.

The delegation admitted to the Convention must present his grievances to the committee on credentials.

Mr. Hull, of Missouri, another effort to be heard but was interrupted by cries of "order."

Mr. Price, of Missouri, rose and said that the delegation admitted to the Convention was the Chair. The delegation at once withdrew.

Mr. Boeck, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that the seats of the Missouri delegates were contested, and got the delegation had been allowed the appointment of a member of the committee on credentials, the only one conflicting with the intention of the resolution.

The Missouri member of the committee was then withdrawn.

Mr. Charles W. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution assigning the unoccupied seats to outside delegates.

Judge Wilson, of Iowa, opposed the resolution, on the ground that the last Baltimore Convention was over-ruled by an outside pressure; and all fair representation of the States was done away with.

A committee was then appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the convention.

A resolution to authorize the Committee on Organization to report rules, was adopted.

B. F. Hallitt, of Massachusetts, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed, and all resolutions relating thereto be referred to the said committee without debate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed the resolution, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, moved that, when the Convention adjourns, it be until five o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania, wanted to put Pennsylvania right on the matrimonial question, and was proceeding to attempt to amend the Convention when he was interrupted by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who declared that Massachusetts had called for a verification of the vote on the motion to appoint a committee on the platform by States, and had not been recognized. He held that, under the rules of the late convention, he had the right to demand such a verification.

cept New York and Missouri, be appointed to hear and decide at once on the contested seats in those States.

This was ruled out of order.

The following Committee on Platform was then appointed:—New Hampshire, E. Lavery; Vermont, G. B. Sherman; Massachusetts, B. F. Hallitt; Rhode Island, W. B. Lawrence; Connecticut, Alvin P. Hyde; New Jersey, E. R. V. Wright; Pennsylvania, J. Glancy Jones; Delaware, S. V. Salisbury; Maryland, Charles S. M. Greene; Virginia, A. H. Chapman, N. Carolina, W. S. Ashe; South Carolina, G. W. Dudley; Georgia, A. R. Wright; Alabama, John Cockran; Mississippi, Jacob Thompson; Louisiana, Pierre Soule; Ohio, C. L. Vallentyne; Kentucky, B. M. Corbin; Tennessee, W. A. Waller; Indiana, John L. Rhodes; Illinois, O. P. Fickley; Missouri, E. T. Hanson; Arkansas, Gen. John H. Hill; Michigan, Michael C. Gravatt; Florida, S. D. Rodgers; Texas, H. P. Bee; Iowa, Thos. S. Wilson; Wisconsin, Stutterlee Clark; California, S. W. Wilson.

Col. S. W. Black wanted again to prove Pennsylvania's soundness for the woman's rights question, and moved that all the front seats in the gallery be appropriated to the ladies.

Cries of "No," "no."

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, opposed the resolution. If a business Convention was the business of ladies, let them in; if not keep them out. He would yield to no man in gallantry. He would yield to no man in gallantry. He would yield to no man in gallantry.

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THE AMERICAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

Advertisements.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Canal Commissioner, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

For Auditor General, JACOB FRY, of Montgomery county.

For Surveyor General, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

MONSIEUR NEW GOODS.—Ira T. Clement advertises a large assortment of new goods just received from Philadelphia, at his Martston Store, in Sunbury. It is an enterprising store, and is determined not to be outdone by his competitors.

WASHINGTON HOTEL Northumberland.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Brown, the present proprietor of this well known stand, Mr. Brown is a worthy and obliging gentleman, and his house is said to be well conducted.

Charles Geringer has purchased the Grocery Store of George Wise and Clement, in Water Street. Mr. Geringer is an active business man. See his advertisement.

WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the printing business is wanted at this office. An intelligent boy of good character would find a good situation.

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—The upper inlet to the canal on the other side of the river is no longer used on account of the shallow water. The lower inlet is so narrow that boats can scarcely get in.

GEN. AYRES.—We noticed last week the death of Gen. Ayres. Gen. Ayres was a public spirit citizen, and to him the citizens of Harrisburg were mostly indebted for the introduction of water and gas, into that Borough.

Some of our exchanges have been publishing articles intended to exculpate the actors in the Sumner outrage, as if any thing could justify murder or assassination. Some people never can be freed from the shackles of prejudice and restraint.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Win. A. Bruner, of the late firm of Weiser & Bruner, Druggists, in this place, has repainted and fitted up his store with much good taste. Mr. Bruner evinces much judgment in his business arrangements.

E. Y. Bright and Son have greatly improved their store room by throwing the two rooms into one, and making other improvements that add much to the appearance of the store, and give them a better opportunity to exhibit their large stock of goods.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—Our readers will find the proceedings of this Convention in our columns, as far as they have progressed. It is difficult to say what the result will be. Mr. Buchanan's ardent friends feel sanguine of his nomination.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS.—ARMING OF MEMBERS.

Since the outrageous assault upon Mr. Sumner, in the Senate Chamber, it is said that at least two-thirds of the members of Congress carry weapons of defence. Here, therefore, this was a custom confined almost exclusively to the Southern members, many of whom, when filled in argument, attempted to overcome their antagonists by bravado and by brandishing a revolver and bowie knife. Northern members and members from other sections, averse to such practices, were often insulted as wanting in courage. As is generally the case with such bills, there was more bluster than bravery in their conduct, and when met on their own terms, would frequently back out. We look upon Mr. Brooks as one of this class. When Senator Wade of Ohio spoke of the cowardly attack upon Mr. Sumner, one attempted to intimidate him. He told them he intended to express his opinions freely on the floor of the Senate, and if it was necessary to use arms for that purpose, he was ready for the encounter. Mr. Wade is a man of great courage, power, and indomitable courage, and for several years past has carried arms about his person. Although a rank abolitionist, and obnoxious to the South, he is not "rough a customer" to be despised with, and there is no danger that Mr. Brooks or any other body will attempt to approach him. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts is also a man of an athletic frame, and is he remarked in debate, "holds himself at all times responsible for what he may say."

Lewis Campbell of Ohio, is the member who offered the preamble and resolutions in the House, for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. They caused great excitement. Mr. Houston of Alabama sprang to his feet and denounced the preamble as a falsehood. Mr. Campbell, who though a small man, is spunky and full of fight, instantly approached Mr. Houston, and demanded whether he intended the remark as personal to him. Mr. Houston at once disclaimed having any such reference to this part of the proceedings was not reported, but was related to us by an eye witness. The day after this occurrence, several of Mr. Brooks' friends, approached Mr. Campbell, and remarked that they would have shot him had they met him the day previous. Mr. Campbell coolly replied that it was well they had not, as he was unarmed, but that he was ready for them now.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS.

An exciting extra of the Westport News, headed by "War!" reached Leavenworth city on the 28th ult., and threw the Pro-Slavery men there into the greatest excitement. They held a private meeting and appointed a Committee of Vigilance to attack Leavenworth, and to see that no slave was allowed to determine to make his arrest of obnoxious parties. A company of men, armed with muskets and bayonets, (United States arms), were parading all the afternoon, making arrests. They took prisoner a clerk of the Committee on Congress, named Conway, and two witnesses that had been subpoenaed, Messrs. Parrott and Miles Moore. Warren Wilkes, of South Carolina, headed the party. A. Moore, one of the murderers of Brown, helped to make the arrests. Messrs. Parrott and Moore were arrested while conversing with Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sherman asked if it was by legal process they had taken one of the Clerks of the Committee. Mr. Wilkes said it was not—that he had no legal authority, but that "some other" had taken the law into his own hands. Many others have been taken. The town is excited, and the Commission for them must leave. Alarming extras are sent out from Westport to the border towns. A fight is expected near Pottawatomie. The great first battle was at the thirty-first, and the second, at the thirty-fourth; the third, thirty-eight times, and remained unbroken. Thus the strength of the metal seemed to increase in a ratio corresponding to the period of fusion, or water which it was kept in a molten state, and it might have been inferred from this that the fourth gun would have been the strongest of all. Instead of this being so, however, it proved to be the weakest, for it burst at the twenty-fifth discharge. In view of these experiments, Major West, in his report, says: "these results appear to establish satisfactorily the fact that a prolonged exposure of liquid iron to an intense heat, does augment its cohesive power, and this power increases at the time of the exposure up to some point, well ascertained, but beyond which the strength of the iron is diminished. This is a new developed fact in relation to cast iron, subject to discussions, of deep import to all engineers. Experiments were also made to test the transverse strength of cast iron bars, two inches square and four inches long. The metal which was kept molten during different periods of time. These bars were set on supports twenty inches apart, and the breaking force was applied at the middle. The results obtained from four castings were in favor of the first casting, which was kept molten for four hours." On this head the report says: from this it appears that the cohesive power of the iron, so far as it can be shown by its capacity to resist transverse strains, is increased 60 per cent by its continued exposure to fusion.—This is a fact of importance to engineers. The architects, regarding girders and beams, subject to a crushing force.

In most of the books which treat of the strength of cast iron, the resistance which it opposes to certain strains, is given; but little useful information can be obtained in that respect, except from the results of experiments in different kinds of cast iron. But as the density between the lower and the higher grades of this metal differs as 6.9 to 7.3—a difference of thirty-one pounds per cubic foot, and as the tendency of the iron to expand, on cooling, it was found by these experiments that cast iron, having a density of 6.960, had only a tenacity of 9,000; a density of 6.960, had only a tenacity of 7,400, and a tenacity of 45,250.

Castings of the greatest weight, according to the test, are by far the strongest, and weighing them in a ready means of judging comparatively of their strength.

Some important facts were also developed in relation to the cooling of heavy castings. The first casting, which was kept molten for two hours, and weighed them in a ready means of judging comparatively of their strength.

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STRENGTH OF CAST IRON.

In the valuable report of the experiments made on this subject by the Ordnance Department, recently published by the authority of the Secretary of War, and which the editor of the American Mining Chronicle has attentively reviewed, there is much that is worthy of notice, and which we have very much in reference to this only partially understood branch of the iron business.

The experiments were mostly conducted under the charge of Major W. Wade, who held them in an exceedingly clear and interesting manner. One fact developed by them is, that iron fused a number of times up to a certain point, is thereby greatly improved in strength. In trials with some iron it was found that its transverse strength was nearly doubled by being melted and cast several times. This is a discovery of great importance to all engineers and cast-iron founders.

At the South Boston Foundry, experiments were made to test the strength of cast-iron which had been submitted to fusion during different periods of time. The metal which was kept molten during different periods of time. These bars were set on supports twenty inches apart, and the breaking force was applied at the middle. The results obtained from four castings were in favor of the first casting, which was kept molten for four hours." On this head the report says: from this it appears that the cohesive power of the iron, so far as it can be shown by its capacity to resist transverse strains, is increased 60 per cent by its continued exposure to fusion.—This is a fact of importance to engineers. The architects, regarding girders and beams, subject to a crushing force.

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