

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 1, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SCRIVENER GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

THE STATE CONVENTION AND GOVERNOR PACKER.

The refusal of the late Democratic State Convention, to endorse the State policy of Governor Packer, was an act of severe, but condign punishment. The Convention could not consistently have done otherwise. All its avowals of Democratic principles and all its recommendations of Democratic nominees, would have fallen to the ground, had it recognized the Governor as a Democrat in good standing. It would have been rank hypocrisy in true Democrats to say that they approved of a policy which has done more injury to the party in this State, than all the labors of all the Opposition parties since the days of Jefferson. We make no allusion here to the effect which Mr. Packer's interference in the settlement of the Kansas question, has had upon the welfare of the Pennsylvania Democracy; though he stultified himself most egregiously on that subject, by declaring, when challenged by Wilmot, that the State Executive could have nothing to do with it, and afterwards facing about and discussing it as eagerly as Mr. Wilmot himself could have done. Nor do we refer especially to the damaging consequences which have resulted to the party from his neglect (we use the mildest word possible) of the interests of the Commonwealth, in the transfer of the Delaware Division of the State Canals. But we do make particular and emphatic reference to his conduct during the last campaign, when by the hands of his treacherous officials, he compassed the defeat of the party which had taken him up in its arms and lifted him from obscurity to dignity and power. We do not, at this late day, object to his Anti Lecomptonism—we are willing to bury the hatchet on that score, and so was the State Convention—but we cannot hug a traitor, or kiss the hand of his menial.—We cannot, nor can any Democrat, approve of a State policy which places in office such rank abolitionists as JOHN C. KNOX and such unprincipled spoils-seekers as GEO. M. LUTMAN. We cannot approve of a policy which removes from office, good, honest Pennsylvania Democrats, to make room for Black Republicans from New Jersey. We are, therefore, glad that the State Convention refused to endorse the State policy of Governor Packer.—That refusal was right.

RESOLUTIONS WILLIAMS AND HIS DEFENDER, FR. JORDAN.

The vote of Mr. GEO. W. WILLIAMS, against the bill to prevent the intermarriage of whites and blacks, meets with the just indignation of his insulted constituents. We have heard many of the best citizens of this county, both Democrats and Opposition men, denounce Mr. Williams' course in regard to this matter, at the same time declaring that they could never again support him for office. Nevertheless, there are those who justify Mr. Williams' conduct and try to shield him from the merited rebuke which the people whose principles and feelings he has misrepresented and outraged, will surely give him. To this class belongs a certain FR. JORDAN, who in his organ of last week, spreads himself in an article of a column in length, in defence of his fellow amalgamationist. This was to be expected. Mr. Williams is Mr. Jordan's man, and, of course, Francis must defend him. Mr. Jordan might well exclaim, "my Williams, right; but right, or wrong, my Williams!" But even he is compelled to acknowledge that his pet legislator made a mistake. He says: "if there, as a member, we think it likely we would have voted for the bill," thus flatly asserting his difference with Mr. Williams.—The only point which Mr. Jordan attempts to make, is this: why did not Democratic Legislatures pass the bill? We can tell Mr. Jordan why. When the Democrats had the majority in our State Legislature, no such bill was ever introduced, for the reason that in those times there was no Black Republican party and the seeds of negro equality and white and black amalgamation, had not been sown. It is only since the advent of Black Republicanism, that there has been any necessity for a law to prohibit the intermarriage of whites and blacks. But instances of such intermarriage, are becoming more and more frequent every day, and when a Pennsylvania House of Representatives refuses to check it, the white people of the Commonwealth, have certainly just cause of alarm.

THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND!

Mr. Jordan boasts of the fact that his party have carried Broad Top township, and from the result in that District, predicts that the Black Republicans will carry the county next Fall. Broad Top has never been anything else than what it is now. An Opposition victory there, is like the "Dutch taking Holland." As to the County going Black Republican, that prediction has been made regularly for the last three years, and remains yet to be fulfilled.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We publish in another column the platform of principles adopted by the late Democratic State Convention. It embodies the true Democratic creed—the time honored doctrines of the party. It sustains the Administration of President Buchanan, declares fully and unequivocally in favor of Popular Sovereignty, meets the Tariff issue on the square, favors the acquisition of Cuba, frowns upon banks and corporations, in short, makes a bold and straight-forward announcement of the principles of the Democratic party. It is a platform upon which every honest Democrat can safely stand, and to which none but the stereotyped enemies of Democracy, will say a word in opposition. We commend it to the perusal of men of all parties, for we are sure the patriotic sentiments it contains, will meet with a cordial response in the heart of every true son of Pennsylvania.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Black Republican newspapers are just now filled with long accounts of "slave auctions," *et id omne genus* of political literature. What does this mean? We think we can tell. It means *Seward* for 1860. It means an *Abolition platform* for the next campaign. It means the choking of "Sam" with the wool of "Sambo." Straight Americans and Old Line Whigs, stand firm under!

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Opposition presses throughout the State, have suddenly fallen over head and ears in love with Governor Packer. He was the "Locofoco Racker," a year and a half ago; now he is a "hero and a patriot." The only difference between the "Baker" of '57 and the Packer of to-day, is, that then he was a Democratic candidate and now he is a stool-pigeon for the Black Republicans.

CHARACTERISTIC.

The renegade, Forney, and his crazy coadjutors, have issued a call for a State Convention, to which they have appended the names of good and true Democrats without authority. Some of these unauthorized names are those of Gen. R. C. Hale, of Philadelphia, D. Postinger, Esq., of Berks, and Isaac Hogus and Wm. J. Baer, Esqs., of Somerset. This trickery is characteristic of Forney, and shows that he is anything else but an honest man.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

We give below a list of the Justices of the Peace, Constables and Assessors, chosen at the late Spring Elections, in the different townships and boroughs of this county.

Bedford Borough.—Constable, John J. Cessna; Assessor, John Boor.

Bedford Tp.—Constable, F. H. Beegle; Assessor, J. W. Tomlinson.

Broad Top.—Justice of the Peace, Lemuel Evans; Constable, James Eichelberger; Assessor, John B. Castner.

Cherry Hill.—Constable, Abram Smith; Assessor, Henry F. Smith.

Cumberland Valley.—Constable, Jacob B. Anderson; Assessor, John Simons.

Harrison.—Justices of the Peace, candidates ran a tie vote; Constable, Wm. A. Powell; Assessor, Wm. Arnold.

Hopewell.—Constable, H. Conrad; Assessor, Wm. A. Young.

Junata.—Justice of the Peace, N. Kegg; Constable, William Showman; Assessor, John Gillespie.

Liberty.—Justice of the Peace, A. Entriken; Constable, John Long; Assessor, John Long.

Londonderry.—Constable, Wm. Bonnell; Assessor, D. Lybarger.

Monroe.—Constable, Oliver Horton; Assessor, B. A. Cooper.

Napier.—Constable, Martin Mowry; Assessor, Amariah Wilson.

Providence E.—Justice of the Peace, G. W. Housholder; Constable, S. R. Whitfield; Assessor, D. Foor.

Providence W.—Constable, Wm. Sparks; Assessor, John Riley.

Snake Spring.—Constable, Joseph Disbrow; Assessor, Joseph Disbrow.

St. Clair.—Constable, Thos. McCreary; Assessor, Samuel Beckley.

Southampton.—Constable, David Walter; Assessor, W. Bennett.

Schellsburg Bor.—Justices of the Peace, John Smith, Michael Reed; Constable, John Otto; Assessor, James Frasher.

Union.—Constable, E. Bedell; Assessor, Wm. Carn.

Woodberry South.—Constable, John L. Bash; Assessor, Joseph Snowberger.

Woodberry Middle.—Constable, S. Carmack; Assessor, R. Hoover.

¶ We learn from a telegraphic despatch in the Philadelphia Bulletin, that Gen. Bowman, formerly editor of this paper and at present Superintendent of Public Printing, has purchased the Washington Union. If this be true, it will be welcome news to many of the readers of the central organ of the National Democracy.

FREE LITERARY LECTURE AND READING ROOM.

The Iron City College, of Pittsburg, Pa., employs the most distinguished speakers for its course of Lectures, held in College Hall every Friday evening, and several hundred papers and magazines are taken each week for the public Reading Room. These are some of the advantages young men gain in attending this, the largest, most popular and efficient Commercial College of the country, having now 357 students.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Edinburg Review.

We have received from the enterprising publishers, L. Scott and Co., of 79 Fulton Street, New York, the first number of this well known British Quarterly, for 1859. It contains articles on "Helps Spanish Conquest in America," "Life Assurance," "The Church Rate Question," "The Roman Catacombs," "The Hudson Bay Territory," "Lord Liverpool's Administration until 1822," "Library of the British Museum," "Life and Organization," and "History and prospects of Parliamentary Reform."

London Quarterly.

This work for January, 1859, contains a number of fine reviews and other able articles. "Lord Cornwallis," "The Works of William Shakspeare," "Consular Service," "Pius VIII and Gregory XVI," "Patents," "Lodging, Food and Dress of Soldiers," "Life and Writings of Johnson," "Bread," and "Reform," make up the table of contents.—L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York.

Westminster Review.

We have read the first instalment for the present year, of this able Quarterly, and can testify that it is a number of great interest. Its articles are both pleasant and instructive. Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York, issue it in elegant style.

North British Review.

This work for February, 1859, publishes articles on "The Algerian Literature of France," "Carlyle's Frederick the Great," "Fiji and the Fijians," "The Philosophy of Language," "Sir Thomas Moore and the Reformation," "Intuitionism and the limits of Religious Thought," "De La Rives' Electricity in Theory and Practice," "Scottish Home Missions," "Reform," and "Recent Publications."—The price of each of the above named Reviews is \$3 00 per annum. We commend them to our readers as well worth the money. Address L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York.

Blackwood's Magazine.

We have also from Messrs. Scott & Co., that prince among the monthlies, Blackwood's Magazine, for February, 1859. The literature of this work is not so "heavy" as that of the stately and dignified Quarterly, but it is of a very entertaining sort and much of it instructive as well as amusing. In the number before us, there is a story entitled "Falsely Accused," which in our opinion, is excellently told. Other papers, such as "Popular Literature," and the article on "Carlyle," also give interest to its pages. The price of Blackwood is \$3 00 per year. Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, \$5 00. Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$10 00.

¶ The travelling public are referred to the advertisement of Col. Joseph A. Garman, which will be found on the fourth page. His backs are comfortable, as we can testify from personal use, and will find Garman's route an agreeable one and his charges moderate.

¶ Rev. T. Heyden, of this place, lately delivered a lecture in Bellefonte, Centre county, of which the *Watchman*, published at that place, has the following:

LECTURE.—The lecture of the Rev. T. Heyden, D. D., took place on the 17th inst., in the Court House, as previously announced. A large audience was in attendance. The speaker was introduced by the Hon. James Burnside. His remarks were confined to St. Patrick and the conversion of Ireland from paganism. The venerable father was liberal in his opinions, and extremely cautious in his remarks. He designed nothing should be construed in the light of giving offence. His lecture was eloquent, logical, and instructive, and evinced a sincere desire to propagate the principles of his divine Master.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention. They are eminently sound and proper. They were unanimously approved by the Convention:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have unabated and full confidence in the patriotism, integrity and capacity of James Buchanan, the President of the United States, and desire to sustain his administration from a conviction of the intimate connection of its principles with the best interests of our common country.

Resolved, That the complete success achieved by James Buchanan in amicably settling with Great Britain, in accordance with the American doctrine, the long mooted question of "freedom of the seas," from the surveillance and annoyance of a maritime police; in quieting the civil broils of Kansas; in promptly and effectively suppressing an armed insurrection and rebellion in Utah; in speedily terminating the Indian wars which threatened to desolate our Western frontier; and his resolute efforts to secure for American trade and travel safe and proper transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; to maintain the influence and honor of the nation and to protect the lives, business and property of citizens of the United States in the anarchical or ill-governed States of Mexico, Central America and South America, entitle him to the esteem, gratitude and confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, as well as of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have always advocated and still advocate an adequate encouragement and discriminating protection of iron and coal and of the industrial interests of this State, within the scope of a tariff for necessary revenue; and believing that the revenue accruing from the existing tariff will be insufficient for the unavoidable expenditures of the Federal Government, and that an obstinate adherence to it will result in the accumulation, in time of peace, of a heavy national debt, always dangerous to the peace, liberty and prosperity of a free people; they now, by their representatives in this Convention, earnestly invite the people of this State, by a frank and cordial support of the policy

of the first President whom Pennsylvania has given to the Union, to aid and strengthen him in his future endeavors to procure a revision of the tariff act of 1857, by the next Congress, on the principles set forth in his last annual message.

Resolved, That while an economical administration of the Government of the Union is demanded by the whole spirit of our institutions, and the best judgment of the people; it is, at the same time, incumbent upon us to sustain the proper dignity of the country at home and abroad, and not to neglect the prompt supply of all necessary means of defence against foreign aggression, and for the assertion and protection of the rights of all American citizens everywhere, and especially on this continent.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means, would be of vast importance to the prosperity and security of our whole country; and also advance in an eminent degree the cause of humanity, by its tendency to check the progress of the slave trade; and that the proposition of the President to obtain the possession of that Island by a fair purchase from the government of Spain, was a manly and upright step towards the attainment of so desirable an object; an object which has received the sanction and approval of Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams and Clay, as well as of eminent living statesmen.

Resolved, That across the Central American Isthmus lies the great highway to our Pacific States, and that we have witnessed, with pleasure and pride, the earnest efforts of the President to keep them open and make them safe; in which view he should be seconded by Congress with the necessary powers to enable him to insist upon the fulfilment, by the States possessing those territories, of the treaty guarantees which they have given to our citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approve the course of the Hon. William Bigler, Senator in Congress from this State, and desire to record their sense of the ability, consistency, patriotism and sound national Democracy which have distinguished his public acts as one of the representatives of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which recognizes the right of the people of the Territories having a sufficient population to organize their State governments under a constitution with or without slavery as they may severally determine, subject only to the constitution of the United States, and without any control of any department of the Federal government over that subject, meets with our renewed and continued approbation and support.

Resolved, That the prosperity of our State, can be better and more securely promoted by encouraging the competition of individual capital, skill and industry than by any grant of corporate privileges and powers to gigantic monopolies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, and until the people are relieved from the burden of the enormous debt now hanging over them, we are opposed to any unnecessary expenditure of the public money or any reduction of the present sources of revenue.

Resolved, That in view of the difficulties attendant upon the regulation of a banking system, and of the losses incidental to a deposit of the public moneys in such institutions, the early adoption of an independent Treasury for the safe keeping of the moneys of the Commonwealth, on the principle of the sub-treasury of the United States, is recommended to the Legislature.

OUR CANDIDATES.

In order that our readers may know what the Democratic nominations for State offices are thought of in other parts of the State, we append a few extracts from that subject from some of our exchanges. From every portion of the State, we have evidences of the most hearty support of the Ticket. The election of Wright and Rowe is considered a fixed fact, by those who are posted on our State politics:

[From the Easton Sentinel.]

For Auditor General they have given us Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia. An honest, competent and worthy man, and a Democrat who never flinches or swerves. He has filled many offices of trust, the duties of which he has always faithfully and honorably discharged. He was a member of the House of Representatives for several years, and was once Speaker of that body. He is at the present time a member of the State Senate, his term expiring with the adjournment of the present Legislature.

John Rowe, of Franklin County, the present able and efficient Surveyor General, was re-nominated by the Convention, by acclamation. His re-nomination is the strongest encomium that can be bestowed upon him.

The nominations are worthy the support of every Democrat in the State.

[From the Juniata Register.]

The candidates nominated by the Democratic Convention, are men of the most unexceptionable character and standing. Richardson L. Wright, who was nominated for Auditor General, upon the first ballot, is well known to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. He has represented the city of Philadelphia in the House of Representatives, during several sessions, and is now a member of the Senate. As a legislator he has earned a high reputation by strict attention to business, vigilance in the discharge of his duties, and unbending integrity. He belongs to the radical Democratic school; and has upon all occasions raised his voice against granting excessive corporate privileges, without being awed by the sneers and threats of those who pursue a contrary policy. He would make an excellent Auditor General, and prove a worthy successor of Jacob Fry, Jr.

John Rowe is our candidate for Surveyor General. He now fills that office, and so much to the satisfaction of the Democracy; that they have determined to continue him for another term. He was nominated by acclamation, and will stand in this contest with the Democratic party; upon the Democratic platform, maintaining the Democratic organization.

[From the Uniontown Genius of Liberty.]

Richardson L. Wright, the candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of much experience in public life, and of unblemished personal reputation. A few years ago he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature with great credit to himself and advantage to the Commonwealth, and at the present time he is an able, industrious and influential member of the State Senate. John Rowe, the candidate for Surveyor Gen-

eral, is the present incumbent of that office, and has proved himself an honest, faithful and competent public officer. He was elected in 1856, and passed through the severe ordeal of that memorable year without as much as a stain upon his escutcheon. He is highly esteemed by men of all parties, for the purity of his private life and the urbanity and dignity of his personal deportment.

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER! THE CONVENTION SUSTAINED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS:

[From the Pennsylvania of the 18th inst.]

A resolution was presented, endorsing the State policy of Governor Packer, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The few who advocated it, disclaimed any approval of the Governor's conduct in reviving the Lecompton question in his last message, and in other respects lending himself to the purpose of party disorganization. The course of his Attorney General, Knox, was expressly repudiated by the delegate who offered the resolution. The majority, however, could see neither policy nor propriety in giving any such expression of opinion as proposed by the resolution. The Governor must be looked upon as having voluntarily arrayed himself, like McKean and Shultz, against the party which elected him. He retained in office men who were making open war upon the Democratic party and its organization. He had but recently turned out of office a sound and true Democrat, to make room for a man not a citizen of the State, who but last fall, was openly in the field in support of Black Republican candidates, and who publishes a paper which makes weekly assaults upon the President and the National Democracy of the country. And moreover, he has given his sanction to acts clearly prejudicial to the interests of the Commonwealth and her citizens.

Although there appears to have been thirty-seven of the Convention who were willing, as a matter of supposed policy, to vote for the resolution of endorsement, it is well understood that scarcely a man of them has any confidence whatever in the Governor, either as an officer or a Democrat. They, with all other party men, look upon him as having placed himself, with Knox, Hickman, Forney & Co., outside of the Democratic organization, and as ready to approve any kind of legislation that he may believe calculated to advance the interests of the speculating crowd with whom he is known to be associated.

[From the Phila. Argus of the 19th inst.]

The humiliating position which Governor Packer now occupies will be painful to every Democrat throughout the Union. Elected by an overwhelming majority to preside over the soundest Democratic State in the Confederacy, in eighteen months we find him utterly repudiated by the men who elevated him, and his political reputation forever covered with ignominy and shame. As a man he may not have deserved that hard fate, but as the representative of a party he richly earned it. He surrounded himself with advisers utterly lost to political honor, and when called upon to discard them he closed his ears to the appeals.—The people bore with him until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and their verdict has gone forth, "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

[From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.]

The Pennsylvania Democracy is like Milton's young man waking from sleep and shaking his invincible locks. All corruption and impediments have been sloughed off—all the *beating and beating* of the "people" in the proud attitude of defender of popular rights and the union of the States. Packer and his satellites are harmless before the unbroken column which we now present: for hundreds of the honest yeomen will gather to our standard, where one double-dealing knave deserts.—Heretofore we have been stricken down by secret foes; hereafter we have them in front.—In the past, we were forced to bear the load of indignity which recalcitrant Democrats heaped upon our shoulders; in the future, we shall present a bold and honest front to the enemy of American nationality. Therefore are we stronger far, than we have been for years. Indeed no party ever stood so proudly as the righter of the wrong, and indicter of the guilty. This undaunted and loyal popular position attracts the sympathies of the masses—it confounds truckling politicians, and terminates the miserable clap-net about popular sovereignty and Kansas. From the day of the last Convention we date the regeneration of the Democratic party, and an era of new triumphs for the friends of the United States.

[From the York Gazette, March 23d.]

This Convention will teach a wholesome lesson, in all time to come, to those in place and power. Had Governor Packer properly rebuked the unpardonable treason of his Attorney General, when he preached disorganization to the Democrats of Chester, he would not now be left naked to his enemies. "There was a weight that pulled him down." It was a blunder, worse than a crime, not to set openly and fearlessly his mark of disapprobation upon the unwarrantable course of the man he had taken into his counsels. No one is too high to escape the evil which results from a contact with bad advisers. The stream will not remain pure, if the waters flowing into it are poisoned. The Convention over, it now becomes the duty of every true Democrat to rally round his party standard. A desperate attempt will be made to defeat us at the next election. The recruit will be sent forth by the Opposition to steal from our ranks the weak and wavering. A victory in October next, they proclaim, will be a victory in 1860. They must be FOILED!—We had Waterloo last year—let us show them Buena Vista, when we meet them again in battle.

[From the Hollidaysburg Standard, March 23.]

After endorsing the administration and passing the resolutions—found elsewhere in our columns—a resolution was offered by Mr. Lamberton supporting the State policy of Gov. Packer. In support of this, Mr. L., did not ask that the Governor's appointments should be sustained, or that the course of the Governor's organ should be endorsed; but merely asked a resolution approving his State policy. Although this was asking very little, it was forcing just such an issue as the friends of the Governor should have avoided. It would have been better to have invoked the silence of the Convention as to his acts, for to have passed the resolution referred to, would have been sustaining John C. Knox in his crusade against the Democratic party during the last campaign, when he was using every effort to disorganize the party which had placed him in power; it would have been sustaining the removal of Mr. Barrett, a good Democrat, and the appointment of a person who was not a citizen of the State, and who was last fall aiding the Black Republicans, to the post of Superintendent of Public Printing; it would have been endorsing the course of Gov. Packer as to national subjects, which, before his election, he disclaimed having anything to do with, and which he refused to discuss with Mr. Wilmot because they were in no way connected with the Governorship, but with which he occupied nearly half of his message, after his election. These things the Convention properly refused to support.—The issue was forced by the Governor's friends. They asked an expression of opinion by the Convention as to his State policy, and they got it. If they don't like it, they have none to blame but themselves.

At the same time it was expressly declared that the issue of Lecompton had nothing to do with it—that was dead and laid so low that none would exhum it—that was merely looked upon as a measure, not a principle, upon which Democrats honestly differed and which had been passed upon and decided.

[From the Western Press, Mercer county.]

An attempt was made to have the convention endorse Gov. Packer's administration, but after an animated discussion, in which the disorganizing course of Gov. Packer and his appointees was exhibited naked, the resolution was killed by the decisive vote of 84 to 37.—We approve this action of the convention most heartily, and regret that the voice of the party in the State could not have been expressed sooner. Some have urged conciliation on this point, and conciliation is proper enough policy in its place, but this was no place for it. As in 1854 and '55, so now, the health, the life even of the party demanded the prompt exhibition of the strongest medicines. We believe the treatment will have the desired effect.

[From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.]

The resolutions adopted by the Convention meet a hearty concurrence. They will be responded to by the entire Democracy of the State and by many patriotic citizens who have not been in the habit of acting with the Democratic party, and we doubt not that they will form the groundwork of the resolutions of the Charleston Convention. It is upon the conservative ground always occupied by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, that the Democracy of the Union can always gather with safety.

[From the Juniata Register.]

We were present during the entire deliberations of the Convention, and can safely say that Gov. Packer's administration had but very few friends in that Convention, and that the Governor has lost the confidence and friendship of the Democratic party. The causes which produced this result when attributed to his Lecompton views, is an unmitigated falsehood.—Read the proceedings of the Convention and you cannot find one word which would warrant such a conclusion. Consult the majority of its appointments, some of his official acts, the company that he is found in, the character of the men who delight to do him honor, and you have the cause.

[From the Star of the North, Columbia County.]

There was scarcely a district which did not at once declare for the party and the National Administration, and the proceedings of the Convention demonstrate with what singular unanimity Democratic sentiment was expressed from all sections of the State. There was no attempt on the part of the National Democracy to ostracize men who had differed with their political brethren within the lines of party fealty and party action. They did not withhold the hand of fellowship from such as had contended with honest zeal before nominations, but fought the common enemy after. The party did not do this in the State Convention. But they did what was right and proper, what the Democracy demanded should be done. They repudiated those men who acted with the common enemy, who spoke at Black Republican meetings, and who used official position for corrupt and selfish purposes. The Democratic Convention did these things, and in so doing represented most faithfully the wish and demand of the party in Democratic Pennsylvania.

[From the Easton Argus.]

The Convention could take no other course than the one it did take; although its action may not suit a few croakers and disorganizers, who are determined to be displeased with everything, it will meet the approbation of the great mass of the party. The Democratic party should always dare to do right. Although defeat may stare it in the face, it can well afford to be defeated, if victory can be purchased only by the sacrifice of principle or the conciliation of those who have proven traitors in the camp, or what is worse, unfaithful and dishonest public servants.

The delegation from this District voted no on the resolution to approve "the State policy of Governor Packer." They did right. In doing so, they represented the opinion of the entire party in this region of the State. It is an undeniable fact, that Governor Packer no longer enjoys the confidence of the Democrats of the 10th Legion, who supported him so warmly in 1857. It is not his course on the Kansas question either, that has brought about this change, although there was nothing in that to commend, but his open and shameless infidelity to his public pledges on matters of greater interest to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania than a thousand miserable Kansas fights.

[From the Washington Examiner.]

To the exclusion of a variety of other matter, this week give the entire proceedings of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 16th inst. We ask every Democrat to read these proceedings carefully, and then preserve them for future reference. In 1858, when our State Convention fully endorsed the administration of Mr. Buchanan, it was alleged that that Convention did not fairly represent the Democracy of this State. Now, in 1859, a full Convention does the same thing, with greater emphasis, if possible; thus proving that an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania are on the side of the National Administration on all questions of public policy. Is it not high time that mere fragments of the Democratic party, in a few counties of the State, should yield their opposition, and join heart and hand with the great mass of their brethren in sustaining James Buchanan and the Cincinnati platform? Further resistance must surely be regarded as insubordination to the discipline and organization of the party. The condemnation of Governor Packer may serve as a pointed and significant rebuke to all Democrats who are inclined to give aid and comfort to the enemy.