MOTAL AND BEAUT JUSTICS TO ALL.

WIEN FORNEY, ... EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA. WESTERNAMAY, JUNE 11, 1850.

FOR PRESIDENT JAS. BUCHANAN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JNO. C. BRECKENRIDGE, "OF KENTUCKY

FOR DANAL COMMISSIONER GEORGE SCOTT, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

L POR AUDITOR GENERAL, JACOB FREY, JR., OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, OF POTTER COTNTY,

Damooratic Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL CHARLES R BUGKALEW, WILSON MCCANDLESS

District 1st.—GRORUE W NEBINGER,
Do. 2d.—PIRROR BUTLER,
Do. 3d.—EDWARD WARTMAN,
Do. 4tb.—WILLIAM H WITTIR SIL-JOHN MCNAIR.

De. 6th—John & Brinton,
De. 7th—David Laury,
De. 8th—John & Brinton,
De. 1th—David Laury,
De. 8th—John Re Britan
De. 1th—Isaac Blenker,
De. 1th—Francis w Hughes,
De. 1th—Francis w Hughes,
De. 1th—Abraham Edinger,
De. 1th—Abraham Edinger,
De. 1th—Jams Black,
De. 1th—Jams Black,
De. 1th—H J. Stahle,
De. 1th—John D Roddy,
De. 1th—H J. Brahle,
De. 1th—John D Roddy,
De. 1th—Jams Black,
De. 1th—Jams G. Campbell,
De. 2th—Jams G. Campbell,
De. 2th—John Kealty,
De. 2th—Vincent Phelps

TO READERS and CORRESPONDENTS

Manson. I admire your reply to the "Clerk of the Sessions," it is both gentlemanly and fair. But in our opinion, any time spent on paper occupied in noticing the contemptible "Free Love Organ," its editor, correspondents or proprietors is an unpardonable waste of good material-it is the easting of pearls to swine, and the bringing to public notice that which would have atherwise been forgotten, and sunh into rotten obscurity. Never, my friends, hick doed dogs. Our friend's advice and ancouragement are both acceptable. He will always find us in the right place and in the right humo.

PRINT'S VALUET — Your second communications and desired the results.

tion is on file, and will appear in a future sounder of the Watchman. Your asser-tions are strong, stronger than we ever deemed the persons alluded to, guilty of, but as it has become necessary to castigate the hypocrites, and as your proofs are good, you shall have a hearing. We trust that the result will be of benefit to all concerned. Admitted, Ja., of Harntonen, is too personal and too indecent in his allusions, besides his game is too Tontemptible to be aimed at. The siped he alludes to is known, and his many that the single health of the single has been too to the single health of vices are too fresh in the memory of the people of Hernicum to be forgotten.

LINKE MARION.—Several communications

have been received relating to the persona sectory of "we, the editor," and the proprister of Free Love Organ. These from Marion, Ferguson, Snow Shoe, and the strictures on Cassus Hoopes Ditworth are berod for the present.

BOOK NOTICES.

- The National Democratic Review for May. evinces a high care in all its departments. mocratic and popular support. The number before us is full of sound information, just such information as will tend to the spread of republican intelligence. Those of our readers who desire a standard work should at once subscribe for the Review.

"Harper's Magazine for June is a superb number, replete with sound and brilliant literary productions. This periodical now takes a high rank among the leading month ly issues of the day-and we rejoice to obmerve the evidence of its success.

Knickerbocker for June, the old and the familiar, of all our periodical friends, is on our table, full of fun, pregnant with poetry, and running over with just such reading as a reading man and woman wants. Old Albany Knick, if ever there was a Knick, deserves a joyful greeting wherever he ap-

Wa wave been requested by Captain Cumbings, to say, that when "we, the edster," calls and settles his single accounts. he will be at liberty to babble his nonsense. after he has felly and freely paid what he housetly owes. The Captain also requests us to say that he is at liberty to indulge in say malevelence which his ragged nature may dictate -but of course he will hold him responsible for his vulgarity,

An Orran.-Col. Samuel Bugg, of Tenn. recently went to Cincinnati, accompanied by several servants to attend himself and family. He offered the abolitionists not only every opportunity to seduce them from his service, but a premium of \$1,000, to be handed over to any orphan saylum in the event of their success.

FATAL BRICONTRE-AN EDITOR KILLED. Mr. Marks, editor of the Ladger, at Bayou Sayra; Louisiana, killed Mr. Roberstoy, editor of the Chronicle, in that place, on the 20th ult., in a street rencontre.

SENTENCE OF A MAIL ROBBER .-- Henry 12 Hopkins, the lawyer and postmaster who robbed the mail at Island Point, Vermont. has been found guilty and sentenced to ten year's imprisoment.

The Convention which assembled at Cinmost august and distinguished political bodies ever convened in this country. Every State and district was respectably represented-and the unanimity which marked selected to nominate candidates, and conspace will allow, are published in another olumn of the Watchman.

For President and Vice President, we have one, both for the high and commanding lative experience of the man presented as brightest triumphs by a free discussion of principles, the country has never had an abler or more distinguished candidate for its chief magistrate; and it is no disparagement to the learned Democrats who have and the superior of the majority. His politand his political career has been one of those successful marches of honest thientions, so seldom met with, and so seldour nurewarded In character, virtuous, mild and dignified with unsulfied honor, and untarnished integwhen the people most needed a friend. ments of prating political demagogues. During the long political experience of Mr. Buchanan, he has necessarily occupied Admission of all parties that he had done his

audacity, that James Buchanan is indebted, tion, those who know him best, are the last for his reputation and which will make his to trust him-because his whole life is a rename immortal. The history of Pennsylvania's favoriteson.

our liveliest admiration, and Pennsylvania's the humble student of jurisprudence, to the cious and profound minister in a foreign As this Magazine has now a leading position larly with such principles, the Democratic ples we are prepared to defend and pledged among the political issues of the Union, we have a right to expect at the hands of its editors a great care and vigilance over its columns, and this right is increased by the liberal auspices under which it asked a De-

ing prosperity and business success. The acknowledged both the man and the measthe above paragraphs. ares - and the Demogracy of the Union, rallying around a common standard-do not a scholar, the hospitable farmer, the warm nearly \$40,000. friend, the pure patriot, and the conscious Ohristian. He is a man among men, and

therefore above the adulation or abuse of promising and talented young Democratic that hardy and independent band of men who made Kentucky the leader of the pioneer settlers of the south west, he has inherited all the integrity of his ancestors, and is a J Brockenridge. When quite young he was Troy and Hunter and Judge Bird were en- 3,000 are employed. elected to the Kentucky-Legislature, and gaged. John R. and John A. Bell were both during our contest with Mexico, he accompanied the celebrated Kentucky regiment, in ter; Dr. Troy was slightly injured on the the rank of Major, to the seat of war, and arm by a stick in the hands of John A. bore himself gallantly through a struggle. Boon after his return, he was elected to Congress, and then re-elected, after one of the most desperate contests, in which the Baltimore speech, said that the Democratic party "left him." To which a corresponcallisted; ever known in the United States. deut of the Raleigh Standard suggests that Among his Congressional associates he was the Major told the truth—the Democratic universally esteemed for his manly bearing, party indeed "left him"-without affice! torical powers. President Pierce, valunta-remain thus " left." rily tendered him a few years since, a very norable position, we think the mission to

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THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOM. Convention, of securing the country the INATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND Services of so able, patriotic, and distingtilshed a man.

18 ch 48

We have given, thus hastily, our "opinion cinnati, on the 2d of June, was one of the of the nominees. As men, no man can be deceived in their charactet-and the principles which they will carry out, if elected, constitute that policy which has made, and now sustains the prosperity of the nation. the deliberations of the Convention, speaks Pennsylvania will do her duty-and her well for the devotion of those who were sister States, feeling that the old Keystone deserves a maniy and apontaneous response bruct a platform for the Democracy of the will come up to the work and triumphantly Union. The proceedings, so far as our elect the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. To do this, however, we must unite on principle. The men we present, are unequalled for talent and experienceas candidates, James Buchanan, of Pennsyl- but the issues which have been made, and vania, and John C. Breckenridge, of Ken- the results of their test, are the great and tucky. The ticket is more than an ordinary important considerations which should command the attention of every thinking man abilities of candidates—and the great legis- during the contest. We feel sanguine as to the result-but we must all be up, up to our choice for President. Since the Jackson the work, with a determination to sustain the principles of the Democratic party are ers, when the Democratic party achieved its our candidates and permanently establish our principles.

AN ANSWER.

The free love organ, has at length dis covered that its own low conduct and villainfigured in the legislative and executive our abuse, has elicited the disgust of the branches of the government, to assert that whole community, and now vainly strives James Buchanan stands the equal to all, to escape from its odium which "we, the editor," has long merited and is receiving. cal history is a page in the history of his We have never, in the columns of the country, which can never be eradicated .- Democratic Watchman, or in personal conversation, seaulted either "we, the ed itor," his friends, aiders and abettorswhile they have used every mean effort to deceive the people in regard to our personal character. They have iterated, antire-iterrity-he has been the friend of the people, ated falsehood after falsehood and now when the re-action approaches, when the to protect them from the lascivious allure- people, awake to what is manly and honest, turn in disgust from the slimy effusions of vulgarity, "we, the editor" asks for a suspension of personal abuse, and challenges positions of trying-trust and embarrassing respectable men to a discussion of principle. responsibility but he never resigned a The people know how such a discussion station, without receiving as his reward, the would end and the best friends of "we, the editor," those who have suffered by his duty-nor was he ever called to a post of indiscretion, and lost money by his extravapublic service, but with the consent and gance, know that he is not able to defend a approbation of the intelligent laboring masses truth or advance an idea, notwithstanding of the country. In his carliest efforts, and his boasting knowledge of syntax and prowhile the Democratic party was mits infancy. sudy. As for his personal assaults, experihe was among the first to hail and assist in ence taught us that they would recoil -and its ascendency-but it is to his matured they have recoiled, with that withering, labors, when the great issues started by crushing power, which never fails to over-Whiggery under the lead of merchants and take either the libertine or the liar. Weary manufacturers, startled the nation with their as "we, the editor" is of his filthy occupa-

is one of those moral spectacles which excites principles of manhood. A discussion of principle is what we have warmest pride. Born on the soil of the old-been including in ever since we started the Keystone, in the beautiful county of Frank- Watchman We can point to our columns as in, he rose from one station to another - from proof of this assertion, -- and a discussion of principle is what we now want, but we sage of the Senate-from the leader of a re- want a man to contend with, not " we, the nowned administration, to the plain, saga- editor." We are willing to discuss Democratic principles, either through the columns court, where crowned heads acknowledged of a newspaper or on the stump, with any his abilities, and where those who claimed respectable Know-Nothing in the county. their honors by the title of nobility, vied He must be a gentleman; and condescending with each other in paying homage to his to answer his articles as they appear in the virtue, his republican principles, and his free love organ, he must sign his name to all brilliant achievements as a man and a dip- he proclaims. We are also ready to meet omatists. He is now, the unanimous choice him on the stump, to defend the Democratic of a great party-he is the representative of creed against the heresics of Know-Noththe principles which originated with Jeffer- ingism. The principles of Democracy are son-and which have been sugrafted on the known to the people. Emanating from the Democratic creed since it became a subject Constitution, they have their surest guaranfor discussion. He has been the witness tee in the Union, and are identical with the and advocate of many of its triumphs-its prosperity of all classes of the poople. They defender when attacked, and its exultant ensure a free religious opimon, a liberal enfriend when it most needed a friend, during joyment of trade, the encouragement of la-

cord of violated faith, abused confidence,

and reckless disregard of the honorable

The campaign is now open-and we are

Cours REVOLVERS. -+ It has been estimated forget the necessity which commends them that over 400,000 pistols have been turned to sustain with vigilance and devotion, a out at the manufactory in Hartford. Of man whose life has been spent to their ser- these, over one-third have been sold in Calivice, and whose history is part of their fornia. The United States have been furpresent greatness. We have known James nished with six thousand, which, at a cost Buchanan personally from the earliest recol- of \$28, would be \$168,000, added to repairs, lection of boyhood-we have seen him in which would amount to several thousand the busy scenes of public life-and we have more. About 2,000 are annually sold in seen him amid the quiet shades of Wheat. New York city by jobbers and the retail land-in all places the same a statesman, trade, which would amount by average to

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in general conference at Indianapolis, has had the subject of slavery before it for several The candidate for Vice President. Col. days, on a proposition to introduce in the John C. Breckennedge, is one of the most church discipline a general rule forbidding ference, after a long debate, voted it down subject now.

FATAL APPRAY IN CAHABA, ALABAMA. instantly killed by Judge Bird and Dr. Hun-

Mr. Andrew Jackson Donglon, in his

THERE PERSONS DROWNED. MISS BUT-Spain, which he declined and we believe he bank; Miss Merrifield, and Isaac Pains were also declined running , third time for Con- upset while taking a pleasure trip on the gress, but we are gied another opportunity Connecticut river and drowned at Cornish, tral roads. Supplies will now be recoved is presented by the action of the Cincinneti N. H., last week.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

We publish in another column the platdem, as adopted by the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, and point to it as a reiteration of the faith which has made the party to which the nation is attached, the greatest and the best ever organized. The nfluence on the interests of the people. One of the main features of this platform is its liberal endorsement of past Democratic adninistrations and the manner in which it avows an adherence to the spirit of the Constitution, and the wants of all classes, as they increase with the progress of free institutions. With such principles, and with such candidates, the Democratic party has assumed a high, a responsible, and a holy position-which in the advance of intelligence it is time that we all should rally to support. Strange as it may appear to the casual reader or the observer of political mutations, the same now, as they were when Jefferson was their champion, when Monroe was their great expounder, when Jackson breasted a storm of opposition-and to day, unchanged, they are proclaimed to the people, undisguised by fanaticism, in the plain language of freemen pledged to the best inter-

ests of the I nion. One of the leading features of the resolutions passed at Cincinnati, is the boldnes. in which the agitating questions of the age is approached - and it is no less challenging, while reading that bold avowal of sentiment, to know that the Convention was composed of men of all sections. Slavery is treated as it deserves to be, as a local institution - and thereby the great principle o State sovereignly is sought to be established. The right to legislate by Common wealths for the local interests of the people of a State, has always been a cardinal point to the Democratic creed -and the right to acquire territory, and with such acquirement, the right to control and legislate for its government, has been conceded to Congress by the Democratic party from its organization A strict neutrality in foreign intercourse - the assumption of State debts -- the distribution of the public lands - freedom of the press religious toleration - an impartial construction of the Constitution - and a recognition of labor with capital, are the principles laid down in these resolutions, and cannot fail at once to receive the approval of every candid man in the country.

In singular contrast with the Platform of the Democratic party, we have that published by Know-Nothingism. On the one side, we have religious persecution to combat religious toleration. Democracy declares in favor of the Union, while Know-Nothingism-draws its geographical lines, and is ready at any moment to sever the bonds of a compact which is not only the admiration but the terror of the world. Know-Nothingiam would close our ports to commerce-its leaders if possible, would tie Gordon Knot around the Union, and mak a distinctive principle of government, appro priating to themselves all its benefits, and arrogantly ask others to sustain its bur

The Platform as laid down is sound. W. are ready to discuss its principles and de termined to defend its merits. It is the only true, sound, and national doctrine by which the people can sustain, themselvesand the people, intelligent in their majesty and impartial in their decision, will give it unanimous and a cordial endorsement.

A NEW PLACES. -The Mayville (New

York) Sentinel says: " A new plague has come among us to an friend when it most needed a friend, during the dark and weary misrule of the opposition. With such a man and more particularly with such principles, the Democratic larly with such principles, the Democratic ples we agree prepared to defend and pledged. the fields. It is feared that they will wor Democracy of Centre county have long also ready to abide by the proposition in among the young corn so soon as it makes i appearance above ground.

> A MONSTER BNOW-BANK .- A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, May 26th, says that "there is a large snow-bank. upward of forty feet deep, lying between the American fall and the ferry. I understand that it was over one hundred and twenty feet deep when deepest this spring."

FOREIGN MISSIONS .- The Presbyterian Synod, which was in session at Philadelphia last week, adopted a report which recommends Syria for a missionary field, and the appointment of Rev. R. J. Dodds, of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. John Crawford, of Baltimore, as missionaries.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST. - The Wheeling Intelligencer does not remember a time when the traffic in slaves and the holding of slaves a greater number of ditigens of western Pennstatesmon in the country. Springing from for sellish or mercenary purposes. The con-sylvania and Virginia, and castern Ohio, were making preparations to "go West." -123 to 92-as unwise to introduce this The fever appears to be at the highest point.

BONNETS .- In Fox borough, Massachusetts, brilliant specimen of American Democracy. The Selma Reporter of the 26th Thist., states bonnets to the amount of \$2,000,000 a year. He is the son of Cabell Breckenridge, a distinguished lawyer, and the nephew of the day evening, in which John R. Bell and his In it are employed 500 persons, and in pricelebrated pulpit orators, John and Robert two sons, John A. and Charles, and Drs. vate houses in the adjoining towns some

> The arrivals of produce at New York, during last week embraced 57,300 barrels of flour, 147,000 bushels of wheat, 27,300 do... oats, 8,800 do. rye, 26,850 do. com, 160 packages ashes, 18,000 do. whiskey, and 3,300 do. provisions.

DA German paper states that Russia ntends to establish journals at the different capitals of Europe for the defence of her interests, and to enable her to recover the this statesman-like abilities, and great ora-torical powers. President Pierce, walunta-

The first load of coal over the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western roads just opened, was delivered last week at Elizaregularly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRA

The Convention of the Democracy of the Union, convened at Cincinnati on the 2d inst., and was attended by the largest concourse of intelligence which ever assembled in this country. The proceedings were marked with a spirit and a unanimity which bespeaks a harmony unusual in political bodies. Below we give such extracts as will inform our readers of the doings of the Convention. Last week we gave a description of the temporary organization, and new we give the permanent officers, the ballots and the resolutions. The excitement and interest was highly enhanced, by the distinguished character of the candidates up for omination, but there was a manifest desire to ensure a correct decision of principle without a regard to the selection of men. The organization of the Convention was is follows; "

President-John E. WARD, of Georgia. Vice Presidents:-Jonathan Smith, Maine, Woodbury, N. H.; J. P. Kidder, Vt.; H. . Child, Mass.; P. W. Gardiner, R. I.; J. Pratt, Conn.; John L. Darey, N. J.; Jno. G. Pratt, Conn.; John L. Darcy, N. J.; Jno. A. Hutchinson, Pa.; Evans Hammond, Md.; W. S. Ross, Del.; Thomas O. Lyon, Tenn.; Robt. K. Banks, Va.; Bedford Brown, N. C.; B. Wilson, S. C.; J. W. Lewis, Ga.; R. Chapman, Ala.; W. S. Balfour, Miss.; Alex. Mouton, La.; G. W. Belden, O.; M. E. Crowfoot, Mich.; Levi Tyler, Ky.; Wm. Rockhill, Ind.; Joel M. Matteson, Ill.; J. S. Roane, Ark.; D. D. Berry, Mo.; S. R. Mallory, Fla.; Matt. Ward, Texas; H. L. Walling, Iowa: Nelson Dewry, Wis., and J. H. Hill, Cal.

The Committee also reported the names of

The Committee also reported the names of thirty-one Secretaries. After other preliminary business, and the

diusting of disputed delegates, Mr. Meade, of Virginia, nominated that able statesman, and uncompromising Demo-

crat, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for President. Henry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, no-

minated Franklin Pierce. Mr. Inge, of California, nominated Lewis

488 Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated S A. Douglas.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot

| for a candida | te tor un | rresiden | cy, res | uung |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| as follows: | | | | |
| Ballets. B | uchanan | Pierce. D | ouglas. | Cass. |
| First. | 135 | 12+ | 31 | 5 |
| Second. | 139 | 1194 | 314 | 6 |
| Third, | 1394 | 119 | 32 | 51 |
| Fourth, | 1414 | 119 | 30 | 5. |
| Fifth. | 140 | 1194 | 31 | 5 |
| Sixth, | 155 | 107 | 28 | 51 |
| Seventh, | 1434 | 89 | 58 | 55 |
| Eighth. | 1474 | 87 | 56 | 55 |
| Ninth, | 146 | 87 | 56 | 7 |
| Tenth. | 1504 | 801 | 594 | 65 |
| Eleventh, | 1476 | 80 | 63 | 51 |
| Twelfth, | 148 | 79 | 634 | - 51 |
| Thirteenth, | 150 | 775 | 63 | . 65 |
| Fourteenth, | 1524 | 79 | . 68 | 55 |
| Fifteenth. | 1681 | 31 | 1184 | 45 |
| Sixteenth. | 168 | | 121 | 6 |
| Seventeenth. | 296 | _ | | <u></u> |
| The name | | klin Pler | ce was | with |

drawn by New Hampshire, after the fifteenth ballot.

| ١. | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | The followin | g is | detailed | staten | ent o |
| e | the first ballot | by 8 | itates : | | |
| | States. Buch | anar | . Pierce. L | ו מוצעים (| . Cas |
|)- | Maine, | 5 | 3 | · - <u>-</u> | _ |
| d | N. Hamshire, | _ | 5 · | | _ |
| r- | Vermont, | | 5 | | - |
| | Massachusetts, | . 4 | 9 | - | _ |
| • | Rhode Island, | | 4 | _ | _ |
| | Connecticut, | 6 | - | ' | ~ |
| ٠- ا | New York, | 17 | 18 | | |
| • † | New Jersey, | 7 | _ | | _ |
| y | Pennsylvania, | 27 | _ | **** | , - |
| _ | Delaware, | 8 | _ _ _ | _ | _ |
| _ | Maryland, | 0 | 2 | | |
| y | Virginia, | 16 | _ | | - |
| | North Carolina, | - | 10 | | |
| | South Carolina, | - | 8 | - | _ |
| | Georgia, | - | 10 | | - |
| w | Alabama, | | 3 | | - |
| | Mississippi, | | 7 | _ | _ |
| | Louisiana, | 6 | _ | | - |
| n- | Oliio, | 13 | 4 | 4 | |
| s. | Kentucky, | 4 | 5 | 8 | - |
| le | tenicosce, | _ | 12 | ~ | - |
| er | Indiana, | 13 | | | - |
| 64 | Illinois, | 9 | — . | 11 | - |
| ik K | Missouri, | | 4 | 9 | - |
| ν Η. .(1 | Arkansas, | - | . 4 | - | - |
| | Michigan, | 6 | . — | <u>-</u> - | ٠, - |
| 16 | Florida, | 8 | 3 4 | | 7 |
| a- of | Texas, | - | 4 | 4 | - |
| oi k | IONA, | _ | | 4 | - |
| LS. | Wisconsin, | 3 | 2 | _ | - |
| i.S | California, | | | _ | |
| | 1 | | | | |

135 124 `31 The Hon. John C. Breckenridge was, on the second ballot, unusimously declared the candidate for Vice President, with immense applacse.

Mr. Breckenridge being loudly called for, Mr. Breckenridge being foully called for, form, will abide by, and adhere to a faithful took the stand aimd deafening cheers, and said the result was quite unexpected to him, and he had no words to express the protound gratitude he felt for this mark of honor and confidence from the Democrats of the United States. He did not intend to make United States. He did not intend to make the state of the spirit of make the state of the spirit of make the state of the spirit of make the states. He did not intend to make the states of the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy. a speech, but only to return thanks from his heart for the honor done him. With regard to the first nomination he could only say that Mr. Buchanan had lived down detraction and calumny; and was now about to be crowned with the highest honor that could be conferred on an American citizen. He desired to say generally that he was a States

1 state of

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The Platform of the National Democracy, as adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, is composed first of a re-endorsement of the Baltimore Platform as adopted in 1852, which is as follows:

Resulved, That the American Bemberacy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of

the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our creed, which we fre oral element in a form of government, moral element in a form of government, decessors in National Conventiona, an adspringing from and upheld by a popular will; werse political and religious test has been such tice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the vote set the bonatituent, and which conceives no imposture too monatrous for the popular craditive.

Therefore, That meantaining the sample and reaching the sample and reaching the sample and reaching the sample.

representative government, and appearing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their fintentions, renew and fe-assert before the intentions, renew and fe-assert before the American people, the declaration of princi
That we reiterated with renewed energy

sented their candidates for the popular suffinges.

1. That the federal government is one of liberal powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grafts of power made therem ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is no xpedient and dangers of the government; and that it is no xpedient and dangers of the government; and that it is no xpedient and dangers of the government; and that it is no xpedient and dangers of the government; and that it is no xpedient and dangers of the government.

to enerish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and most upon an equality, of rights.

public debt

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of our country, dangerons to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the tawn and will of the people; and that the familiary is also been financial measures upon which is sauca have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated much to the country, have demonstrated much the total residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution of the country, have demonstrated much the Union upon terms. of ical parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility, in all business.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the constraints of the constraints.

Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States and that all such States are the sole and property of per judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Control of the control of the control of the control of the country are ists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take

desired to say generally that he was a States Right delegate, and that he trusted, if elected, to the high office for which he has been nominated, he should never do anything to pervert the high trust reposed in him.

Ifon. John E. Ward.—The Cincinnant Enjuryer has the following notice of the president of the Democratic National Convention.

The committee on organization have presented as president of the National Convention.

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The committee on organization have presented as a president of the National Convention.

The committee on branch of the National Convention of the House of Representatives will be presented as a president of the National Convention to the State from whence the selection is made as well as to the distinguished gentleman him self. Mr. Ward is a stateguan of high reputation at home, a favorte with his political reputation at home, a favorte with his political reputation at home, a favorte with his political friends, and enjoying the confidence of the whole State.

This is a well merite compliment of the logislature, was speaker of the louse of representatives of Georgia, of 1853 and 1853, and in the capacity statined the highest eminence as a parliamentary officer. In the last caravass seginate, know-Nothingsiam he did effective service in preserving the State of Georgia from the raile of that admits a political creen and the service of the presence of the whole State.

This is a popular statement of the people of the definition of the Bank of the United States.

The last of Georgia and the server of the posses of the presence of the whole State.

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benefit of the few, at the expenses of the many and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be—in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The following new resolutions, reported.

The following new resolutions, reported, to and adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, have been added to the old Platform.

And whereas, since the foregoing declara-tion was inanimously adopted by our pre-decessors in National Conventions, an ad-

duity.

Resolved, Therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic parly. of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Contention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the dectrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to American Principles, which bases its exclusive construction of the substruction of the substructi

American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the secretary of the States, and that

ment: and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system-of internal improvements.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system-of internal improvements. internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer to treason and armed resistance to law in 3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, the Territories, and those avowed purposes, rectly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; and improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumpt on be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to Toster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and most upon an equality, of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue oright to be raised than is required to defray the inestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal be affairs, and that no more revenue ought mission of new States, with or without doto be raised than is required to defray the
mestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal
mestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal
rights of the States will be preserved intact,
for the gradual but certain extinction of the
public debt

maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation

pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking motitures indisjensable for the safety of the tions is indisjensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of ties against the rights of acquiring and the people.

8. That the liberal principles advocated and sacred duty has devolved an increased by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation base ever been cardinal principles in the De-of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to mooratic faith; and every attempt to abridge resist all monopolies and all exclusive legisresist at indusposes and at exclusive legacite privilege of becoming cutizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted
with the same spirit which swept the alien
and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power, under the
Constitution, to interfere with or control the
domestic institutions of the ground State

18 to induspose and at exclusive legacresist at indusposes and indusposes and at exclusive legacresist at indusposes and at exclusive legacresist at indusposes and indusposes and at exclusive legacresist at indusposes and indusposes and

incipient steps in relation thereto, are call United States to declare themselves in favor culated to lead to the most alarming and of free seas and progressive free trade dangerous consequences, that all such citoris throughout the world, and by solemn mani-

dangerous consequences, that all such efforts throughout the world, and by soless manifaxes an inevitable tendency to dimmish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and perminency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition overse and was intended to embrace, the whole question of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will ablied by, and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise necessaries settled by the last Congress, which nature, as well as the assent of the

be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the mational objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are exposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as slike mexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed

ant achievments realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable snergy of our people and that this result should be control which we have the right to control which we have the righ