and enter upon the duties it involves with a consciousness that I wish to do right. I am, nevertheless, aware that I may come short of your just expectations.

To preside over the deliberations of a body of men as numerous, respectable and intelligent as the Convention now before me, is a task surrounded with great responsibility, and requiring much discretion and tact. My hope of success is in the forbearance and the generous indulgence of the members assuring you, individually and collectively, that any error I may commit will be unintentional.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you, as I do the great Democratic party of this good old Commonwealth, upon the favorable auspices presented by this meeting –

'Truth crushed to earth will rise again.'

If I am able to read the signs of the times; I am able to comprehend the inward working of the gathering here to day, if I don't widely mistake the *sentiment that pervades* this body, the defeat which the Democratic party suffered at our late election is to be, and will be, followed by a victory that will consign our opponent to discomfiture and dismay. The Democratic party of this State and this nation, have a *common mission*; the vital existence of the government rests and must rest upon the success of the Democratic principles in the administration of government and in the dissemination of those principles in detail, minor and subordinate differences of opinion have to be encountered, and it is always the part of wisdom, as it is the duty of all good Democrats to meet in a proper spirit of mutual forbearance and mutual concession allowing to each other a large latitude in matters of detail while upon great general principles we *should* be a unit.

I once more tender to you, individually and collectively, my greatful acknowledgements for this distinguished mark of your approbation and hope the result of our labors may redound to the success of the Democratic party, and meet with a hearty response from those whom we represent.

Mr. Haldeman moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the President for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions and platform, expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Mr Sansom offered an amendment that the Committee should consist of one from each Senatorial district in the State to be appointed by the Delegates.

The question being on the amendment,

Mr Sansom called for the ayes and noes.

Mr Johnson said that the call would be withdrawn. Certainly no gentleman would object to the appointment of such a Committee as the amendment called for.

Mr Sansom said that the call would be withdrawn if a division could be had.

Mr Gillis said that it was the first time that a resolution of this kind had been offered. It could be done with only one object, viz to create dissension. He hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn. It contemplated an innovation.

Mr Sansom declined withdrawing the amendment. He wanted a vote upon it. If it did contemplate an innovation, it was a good one.

Mr Lamberton favored the amendment. Its provisions were eminently Democratic. If, as was asserted, there was an innovation it was only an illustration that the Democratic party was a progressive one. With the highest respect for the capacity and integrity of the President of the Convention and with the belief that, in the appointment of the fifteen men as provided in the first resolution, he would exercise care and judgment, he yet threw himself back on a higher principle, and that was to let the people speak directly through their Representative Delegates as to who should be appointed upon the Committee. Let them express their views directly in this manner, the only manner which was really Democratic, and which would certainly appeal to the good sense of the Convention.

He wished the members to reflect which was the true Democratic principle – to entrust the power to the Chairman, one man, or to allow the Delegates, speaking directly from the people, to appoint thirty three?

Mr Johnson had two objects in supporting the amendment. The first one was that it would tend to promote harmony instead of discord in as much as if the fifteen were appointed by the Chair as provided for in the original resolution some of the members would certainly be dissatisfied. By the amendment this would be avoided. He was in favor of giving the Committee a full representation of the different sections of the Commonwealth, and by referring the question to them to remove from the Hall much discussion. If the original resolution should carry, a long debate among the dissatisfied would evidently occur in Convention.

As far as precedent was concerned he did not know whether usage supported the amendment or not but he did hold that when this Convention assembled here it was competent to transact its own business and do as it thought proper and best without being tied down by precedents unless they were based on substantial and weighty grounds.

The second reason why he advocated the amendment was because it gave the people a direct voice, through their Representatives in the appointment of the Committee.

Mr Tate, (Columbia) concurred with the views which had been expressed by Mr. Johnson and regretted to be obliged to differ with his friend from Elk (Mr Gillis). He denied that the amendment contemplated any prejudicial innovation. He would recognize no rule which was at variance with the wishes of the Convention. The change, he thought, would be an improvement.

If the gentleman from Elk (Mr Gillis) was so opposed to innovations, it might perhaps be appropriate for him to recollect that twenty years ago he had reached this capital by means of a two horse vehicle. Now he came in cars and by railroad.

The amendment was an admirable one, for it was the only true way of allowing the people to have a voice in the appointment.

He would further advocate the amendment, as illustrative of the broad principle of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Gillis did not rise to refute the arguments of the gentleman which might all be plausible. He merely desired to say that the Convention had adopted the rules of the House of Representatives for their government. These rules provided for the appointment of committees by the Speaker. In entrusting the power to the Delegates, as contemplated by the amendment, two things were violated, viz. the precedent of Democratic Conventions and the recently adopted rules of the House of Representatives.

Mr Lamberton wished to inquire whether under the rules of the House of Representatives it was not also customary to refer questions to committees consisting of members from certain places.

Mr Gillis denied that this could be done without a two-third vote.

Mr Johnson deprecated the discussion of this point of order, inasmuch as the Convention had only adopted the rules of the House of Representatives 'as far as applicable.'

Mr. Gillis said that if they were not applicable in this case, they were not applicable at all.

Mr. Sansom said that the rules of the House of Representatives gave the Speaker the power of appointment of committees, *unless otherwise ordered.*

Mr. Wharton regarded this merely as a practical question, and not as one involving either the principles of the Democratic party or popular sovereignty. He did not see how the appointment of a simple committee could effect popular sovereignty. Perhaps it would be advisable, under a strict adherence to these principles, to have no committee at all, but to leave the discussion of the whole matter to the Convention.

There was one point, however, to be considered, and this was that the appointment of such a large Committee (of thirty three members,) would be equivalent of a new Convention. Why the Committee would be as large as the Senate of the Commonwealth, and discussions might take place during its sittings which would be lengthy, and involve questions of all descriptions – The Convention, meantime, would have to wait patiently for a report. The great objection to the Committee was its extreme size. He believed that heretofore it had been the usage to allow the President to appoint the Committee.

Mr Blair (Somerset,) said that not longer than two hours ago the Convention had appointed a Committee itself. He was in favor of the adoption of the same course again. There was no need of being afraid of the number, which it was alleged by the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr Wharton,) would be so enormous.

Mr Haldeman discussed at some length the question in a practical light, not seeing any reasons for departure from precedent.

Mr Whallon moved to amend the amendment, by making the Committee consist of thirty-three, to be appointed by the President, one from each district.

Mr Vansant suggested that the amendment to the amendment was out of order, having been offered after the call had been made for the yeas and nays.

The Chairman decided otherwise.

Mr Gritman while paying the utmost deference to the Chairman was not willing to give him the power which rightly belonged to the representatives of the people of the different districts. It was right that delegates from the different counties should have power to say of whom this Committee should consist. What difference did it make about the number? The only question for them to consider was the platform.

Mr ---- said that he had confidence in the Chairman and favored the appointment of fifteen as being a practical number.

Mr Welsh considered the present question one of the most important to be brought before the Convention. The matter was a practical one, and to be considered in a practical light. He advocated the selection of one member from each Senatorial district upon the Committee, and would vote cheerfully for the amendment.

The question being taken on the amendment to the amendment it was lost.

The question being then taken on the amendment,

The ayes and noes were required by Mr Sansom.

Mr Piolett inquired whether there were any contested seats.

The Chair replied that there were not.

The ayes and noes being called,

The amendment was Lost – yeas 52, nays 66.

The question being then taken on the original resolution, it was agreed to.

Mr Gillis moved that all resolutions offered in Convention be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr Johnson said that the effect of this would be to consign all resolutions to the tomb of the Capulets. He moved that the consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr Hopkins suggested that Mr Gillis withdraw the resolution.

Mr Gillis said that his object had been to avoid embarrassment in the Convention.

Mr Johnston wanted to know whether the resolution would not debar any gentleman from offering any resolution whatever.

Mr Gillis replied in the negative. The resolutions as they were offered would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and after their report any resolution could be considered.

Mr Johnson said that the object was to *stifle debate*.

Mr Lamberton suggested that the resolution be modified so as to refer all resolutions to the Committee which were offered to the Convention before the time of their report.

Mr Johnson said that this did not obviate the difficulty.

The question being taken on the motion to postpone indefinitely, it was not agreed to.

The resolution as modified by Mr Lamberton was read and agreed to.

Mr Vansant moved to adjourn until 3 o'clock p. m.

Agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock. Mr Arnold in the chair.

The Chairman announced the following gentlemen members of the Committee on Resolutions:

Messrs R J Haldeman, G W Wharton, G W Miller, Jas S Gillis, R S Morgan, Levi L Tate, A L Piolett, G W Rowland, S Jenkins, N P Fetterman, R B Petriken, J B Beck, J Hagerman, E S Doty, J [illegible].

Mr Lamberton moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of an Auditor General.

Mr Gritman said that a platform should first be formed upon which the candidates could stand and which they could support. In order that this might be done he moved that the motion of Mr Lamberton be postponed for the present.

Mr Lamberton wished to know if there was a candidate who lived in the extreme north-eastern part how it would be possible for the Convention to receive his adhesion to the platform before they gave him the nomination.

Mr Gritman said that every man who was a candidate, had a representative in the hall who would speak for him. He insisted on his motion to postpone.

Mr Lamberton withdrew his motion, stating that the only object which he had in view had been to get the Convention to work.

Mr Hopkins moved that the Convention take a recess until 4 o'clock in order to allow the Committee on Resolutions time to report.

Mr. Tate, (Columbia) thought that one hour viz until 4 o'clock, would be amply sufficient.

Mr McKnight said that Gov. Black of Nebraska was present. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon him and request him to address the Convention.

The motion was withdrawn for the present.

Mr Ives moved to amend by adjourning until five o'clock.

Mr Haldeman solicited the indulgence of the House for a personal explanation. The Committee on resolutions had been appointed, and were ready to proceed to business. He would request them to assemble in one of the Committee rooms of the Senate, which had been placed at their disposal.

The Committee retired in conformity with this request.

Mr. Johnson said that the adjournment until five o'clock would be too long.

Mr Hopkins did not care particularly, and would renew his former motion, so as to make the adjournment until four o'clock.

Mr Ives withdrew his amendments to adjourn until five o'clock, inasmuch as he understood that the resolutions were already drafted, and could be reported by the Committee in a few moments.

Mr Roberts, (Philadelphia) did not see why the Convention should not go on and make nominations while the Committee were absent. This had been done before. What object could be gained by this adjournment? The men to be nominated would of course be staunch Democrats.

Mr. Whallon suggested that the members of the Committee would desire to vote.

Mr Roberts, (Philadelphia,) thought that the nominations might be made, and then an adjournment take place until seven o'clock.

The question being taken,

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

MASS CONVENTION.

In the interval of adjournment the members of the Convention resolved themselves into Mass Convention, (Plumer in the Chair,) for the purpose of hearing some remarks of Judge Black of Nebraska.

The Judge being indisposed did not appear.

Mr. Snowden, of Philadelphia, having been called upon during the Mass Convention to address those assembled, arose and said he did not know why he should be called upon to address a Mass Convention of the Democrats of Pennsylvania. He was, he said, young in years without any of that experience which should qualify him for the position of a counsellor upon so important an occasion as the present. What could he say which would have a tendency to render stronger the attachment of those assembled, to the tenets of the Democratic faith? What opinion could he express, which would be of any avail. All he could say was let us stand by those Democratic principles enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson, and, although we may as a party be surrounded by the waves of Black Republicanism which threaten for the time to overwhelm us, and although fanaticism and treason may be abroad and lurk in the very camp of Democracy, let that Democracy stand fearlessly and boldly in defence of their long tried and cherished principles, and they must, eventually, be triumphant.

The Democratic party has always been the party that has led the van in the march of progress, and to that party alone must the country look for the success of those liberal principles and sound doctrines upon which our Republican government is based.

The speaker alluded briefly, to the position of the Democratic party upon the question of the acquisition of Cuba, the tariff and other questions of national policy declaring that all were familiar with the Democratic doctrines upon all of these national measures.

The present Convention he said was a most important one. The eyes of the country were intently fixed upon its deliberations and it was important that it should come out fairly and squarely upon all the measures now agitating the public mind.

If it does not do so the Democratic party deserve to be defeated. Let not outsiders control its deliberations or its expressions of opinion. Let not those who have been and are still hostile to the best interests of the party control its action, but let the Democracy of Pennsylvania here assembled pass such resolutions as are in consonance with views and feelings of the mass of the Democracy. And with the determination to stand by the time honored principles of the party they must be successful.

Mr Hugus of Somerset, being called upon by the cry responded. He had he thought retired about one year ago, from the field of politics, and why he should be called upon to address the Democracy here, was more than he could understand. As it was a mass Convention however, he felt more at home. Those composing the Convention he supposed came here in a conciliatory spirit with an ardent desire to conciliate all conflicting factions and interests and with the determination to unite with the good army of the Democracy, even those outsiders to whom the gentleman of Philadelphia had so disparagingly alluded. That gentleman had said he was but a young man. If he lived twenty years longer he would learn there were some things in the school of politics with which he was now acquainted.

A conciliatory spirit he said must be encouraged. If that spirit was not to be fostered by this Convention they had better have given their money to the poor or for some other charitable purpose than have expended it in calling this assemblage.

His remarks, though brief, were conciliatory and eloquent, and were received with demonstrations of pleasure.

Mr Hopkins of Washington moved that the mass Convention do now adjourn which was agreed to.

Four o'clock having arrived and the Committee not being ready to report, upon motion the Convention took a further recess until five o'clock.

During the recess, Professor Gardner the "New England Soap Man" was informally called upon and entertained the assembly for some time with a humorous dissertation upon politics in general and the properties of his soap in particular.

The hour of five o'clock having arrived and the Committee on Resolutions not being yet prepared to report

Mr Sansom of Fulton moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General.

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were demanded and were as follows:

YEAS Messrs Acker Africa Albright Askins, Baer Bell Bailey, (Allegheny) Boggs, Boyle, Bruce Brown, Collins, Cunningham Donnelly Douglas Forsythe, Gerritson, Gray, Gritman Houp Hopkins Johnson, Jenks, Keim Kautz, Kyle Knight, Lamberton, Latta, Lyman Lowry Laeb, M'Phail, Myer, Marshall, M'Knight Morrison M'Manus Naves, Painter, Ralston, Roberts Shannon Stebley, Swan Sansom, Shultz Stambaugh, Seiver Sherwood Turney, Vanzant Vanbuskirk Welch, Wallace Witmer, Wharton, G. M., Wharton, John – 59

NAYS—Messrs. Barto, Brodhead, Bowman Butler Bigony, Davis (Montgomery) Grady Hobart, Kemmerer, M'Bride M'Quiston Neff, Penney Peck, Plumer Price, Picking Ross, Rice, Shawde, Stephens and Weidenheimer 22.

Mr Gritman, (Luzerne,) moved the motion to proceed to the nomination of officers be considered.

Upon this motion there was an informal discussion between Messrs. Gritman, Sansom and Johnson.

The motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

The nomination of candidates being in order, the following nominations were made.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr Vansant, (Bucks) nominated Richardson L Wright, of Philadelphia.

W H Butler, of Carbon, nominated Jacob Ziegler, of Butler.

M Gibson, of Pittsburg, nominated James Salisbury.

Mr Naves, of Philadelphia, nominated Isaac N Marselis (subsequently withdrawn.

Mr Jenks, of Jefferson, nominated Joseph Hutchinson, of Jefferson.

Mr Gritman of Luzerne, nominated Edmund Taylor, of Luzerne.

Mr. Rohrer, of Armstrong nominated Jacob Fry, Jr.

Mr Johnson, of Northampton, nominated Ephraim Hamlin, of Wayne.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Mr. Sansom, of Fulton, nominated John Rowe, of Franklin.

Mr. Tate, of Bedford, nominated Isaac Kensinger, of Bedford.

Mr. Brant, of Perry, nominated Robert Kelley, of Perry.

Mr Ross, nominated Henry Colt, of Luzerne.

Mr. Wallace, nominated William T. Alexander.

Mr. Albright, of Lancaster, nominated J. Franklin Reichard, of Lancaster.

Mr Edmund H. Fleetwas, upon motion, substituted as a Delegate.

On motion of Mr Hopkins, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock, this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Haldeman, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions offered the following report.

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 Brittain in accordance with the American doctrine, the long mooted questions of "the freedom of the seas," from the surveillance and annoyance of a maritime police; in quieting the civil broils of Kansas, in promptly and effectually suppressing an armed disaffection and rebellion in Utah, in speedily terminating the Indian wars which threatened 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 principle 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 judgement 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 current 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 fulfillment, by the States possessing those territories, of the treaty guaranties 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 of the State.

Mr Tate, (Columbia,) moved the adoption of the report and resolutions.

Mr Lamberton wanted to know whether an amendment in the form of an original resolution would be in order.

Mr Gillis. The gentleman could have an opportunity to offer any resolution, but not now. He could not embody it in the report of the Committee.

He moved to proceed to second reading and consideration of the resolutions. Agreed to.

The first resolution was read and adopted *unanimously*.

The second resolution was read and adopted unanimously.

The third resolution was read.

Mr Gritman offered the following amendment:

To strike out "incidental" and insert "adequate encouragement." He said that he offered this to get rid of a vexed question. The Senate had used the same words, and advocated that the Democracy should incorporate it in the platform.

Mr. Gillis favored the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

The fourth resolution was read, and adopted unanimously.

The fifth resolution was read and adopted unanimously.

The resolution relative to Governor Bigler, was read.

Mr. Lamberton offered the following, in addition –

Resolved That we approve the State policy of Governor Wm. F Packer. His just exercise of the veto power has been fearless and Democratic, and his administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth and the execution of the laws, commands our commendation.

The resolution was withdrawn for the present, to allow other resolutions which had been omitted by the clerks to be read.

The sixth resolution was adopted unanimously.

The seventh resolution was adopted unanimously.

The eighth resolution (being the one relative to Governor Bigler) was again read in order.

Mr Lamberton offered his amendment.

Mr. Tate (Columbia,) said that the amendment had nothing to do with the Report of the Committee. He could offer it after the report had been completed.

Mr Whallon said the amendment was not germane to the subject.

Mr. Johnson agreed with the gentleman from Erie, (Mr Whallon,) that it was not germane to the subject.

The Chair decided that the amendment was not in order.

The eighth resolution was read and adopted.

The ninth resolution was read and adopted unanimously.

The tenth resolution was read and adopted unanimously.

The eleventh resolution was read and adopted unanimously.

Mr Gritman offered an amendment to the third section relative to the acquisition of Cuba which was not read.

Mr Miller (Washington,) said that the amendment was out of order.

The chairman ruled it out of order.

Mr Lamberton again offered his amendment.

Mr Tate (Columbia,) insisted that the report of committee should be adopted without having any amendment tacked to it.

The question being on the resolution of Mr Lamberton.

Mr Lamberton advocated its passage, and deprecated the ignoring of the Democratic Executive of the State by the report of the committee. The resolution was confined to Governor Packer's State policy, and did not touch on dangerous subjects.

Speaking by authority he denied any participation by Governor Packer in an article which had appeared in a Gubernatorial organ reflecting upon the national Government. If this supposed participation had to any extent influenced the committee to ignore the Governor they had acted without foundation.

He continued further on grounds of policy to the Democratic party to advocate the passage of his resolutions.

Mr Snowden reiterated the sentiments of his speech of the recess.

Mr Monaghan cared nothing about the anti Lecompton sentiments of Gov. Packer but had other grounds to induce him to oppose the resolution.

The course of Gov Packer had been to foster disorganizers of the party and his very Attorney General had been his emmissary in Chester county.

Recently, this same Governor removed one of the best Democrats and most honest men in the State from office and put in his place a foreigner from New Jersey, a man who supported a Republican who had voted for a law conferring on the niggers of New Jersey the right of suffrage.

Let Democrats look over the appointments which he had made and with exception of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth, there were none that he could approve.

He was willing to stake the consequences and say that he did not believe he was an honest man. In 1858 a bill passed the Legislature this limited price? Why that he had given his action? Did he interpose a vote, as a Democrat should? No! but he gave his official sanction to the bill and gave the canals for far less than was bid for them.

In his last message he alluded to a bid of $225 000 *more than was received*. And what for the transfer of the State canals. What was his excuse for allowing the works to pass at this diminished price? Verbal assent to the party purchasing the Delaware Division and therefore could not receive the bid because the bargain was closed.

Look at the act which provides that no transfer should be made by the Sunbury & Erie Railroad company, without a *written* consent of the Governor, filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A short time after the transfer he had been with one of the purchasers who had said that a good thing had been made of the purchase of the canals and that within three weeks they had been offered an advance of $227 000.

His doctrine was to rebuke evil wherever it was seen. What would have been the effect of a rebuke of David Wilmot years ago when he violated the usages of the Democratic party? Why districts which now were opposition, would have restrained their allegiance.

The same was the case in the West Chester and Delaware District when he had opposed the nomination of Hickman, in 1854 and '56, who, after his election, became a traitor to the Democratic party. Had the Democratic party repudiated him in 1856 he would have failed in 1858 in drawing after him a large number of the Democratic voters.

More votes would be lost by advocating Gov. Packer than by keeping quiet. Already there were reasons to believe that he would be nominated by the *opposition* for United States Senator, while Judge Knox would run for Governor.

He was in favor of compromise on the question of *endorsing Gov. Packer*. He came here ready to denounce him. Now he would compromise by saying nothing about him. Let the friends of that gentleman do the same.

He alluded to the impossibility of the defeat of the Democratic party, on account of its non-endorsement of one man. He cited the Know Nothings as *illustrations of an* absurd attempt of a few factionists to defeat a great party.

He should vote against the resolutions for the reasons given, –That he had fostered disorganizers: that he had turned Democrats out of office; that he had consummated fraud by the transfer of the people's property to a vast monopoly; lastly, that his endorsement would do the party injury.

By endorsing Packer and the general government both, the delegates would go home in favor of Packer anti Kansas and Buchanan-Kansas.

Mr. Jenks had been directed to come here to take conciliatory measures. Lecompton Democrats had so instructed him, and they desired a compromise between two opposing factions.

The propositions embraced in the resolution were, first, an endorsement of the State policy, and second, the commendation of his exercise of the veto power.

The resolution did not endorse the Governor in his personal preferences such as John C. Knox. It merely spoke in laudation of his enforcement of the laws.

He supported the resolution as eminently politic, and essential to the success of the Democratic party in 1860.

Mr Hopkins, as one who had for thirty years been an observer of political parties, would offer a few suggestions. He favored conciliatory measures, such as were calculated to produce harmony in the Democratic party. Schisms had already produced woeful results, and the past taught a useful lesson for the future.

Mr Gillis did not suppose that further discussion would give much information. – He called the previous question.

Mr Johnson asked that the call should be withdrawn.

Mr. Gillis declined to withdraw, except on condition that Mr Johnson should not occupy the Convention for more than ten minutes.

Mr. Johnson, accepting this, made some remarks. He deprecated the conciliatory policy, and said that it had been advocated in 1854 in his own county, when the Democratic party was at a low ebb. He had repudiated it, and the next election gave the regular Democratic nominees twelve hundred majority.

The resolution endorsed the State policy of the Governor. Why, what other policy did he have? He had broken every pledge made to the Democratic party when he stumped the State.

He reverted to the iniquity of the sale of the main line and transfer of the canals. As to losing the votes of the friends of Gov. Packer in his county, the plea was absurd, for the Governor had not ten men of any stripe in that county.

How did Packer act on the slavery question? Why, before the election, he declined to stump the State for the discussion of this question, alleging that the Governor had nothing to do with it. Then, after the election, he seized upon matters which were equally and entirely foreign to his duty.

He could not vote for the resolution. He could vote for anti Lecompton Democrats, but not for Republicans, even though they had been Democrats.

The previous question was renewed, and sustained.

On the resolution relative to Wm F. Packer.

The yeas and nays were called by John B Beck and were as follows:

YEAS Messrs Africa, Baer, Bell, Beck, Bruce, Brown, Collins, Campbell, Donnelly, Davis (Montgomery,) Davis (Northampton,) Flood, Hamilton, Hopkins, Hall Ives, Jenks Kyle Lamberton, Leisenring, M'Phail, Nolf, Noyes Ogden, Painter, Price, Picking, Ross, Right Robert Roberts, Shultz, Stambaugh, Tate, (Bedford) Vanbuskirk, Welsh and Wharton, John 37.

NAYS Messrs Acker Albright, Askins, Barto, Brodhead Baily, (Allegheny,) Boggs Brandt, Boyle, Butler Brenner Bullard, Bigony Brunner Clark, Conrad, Carr, Cunningham, Dickey, Davis, (Union,) Doty, Douglas, Evans Forsythe, Fetterman, Fisher Gillis Gilbert, Gerritson, Johnson, Jenkins, Keim Kemmerer Kautz, Knight, Latta, Lyman, Lowry Leib Myer, Marshall, Miller, (Perry,) M'Knight, M'Quiston M'Manus Morrison Miller (Washington) Penney Philips Plank, Peck, Piolett Petriken, Plumer, Ralston, Rowland, Shannon, Stebley Sproul, Seely, Sansom, Shawde Seiver Snowden, Sherwood Stephens Turney, Tate (Columbia,) Whallon, Wallace, Witmer, Wharton, G M and Weidenheimer 81.

On motion it was resolved to proceed to ballot.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Messrs Acker Africa Albright Askins Baer, Bell Barto Boggs Brandt, Bowman Boyle Beck Brenner Bullard Bruce Bigony Brunner Brown Clark, Cunningham Conner, Davis (Montgomery,) Davis (Union) Doty, Douglas, Evans, Forsythe, Fisher, Flood, Gilbert, Gerritson Gray Gildea, Hobart Hildebrand Hamilton Hopkins Hagerman, Hall Houpt Jenks Jenkins Keim Kautz Kyle Knight, Lamberton Latta Lowry, Leisenring Leib Miller (Perry) M Pond Myer Monaghan, Morrison M'Manus Miller (Washington) Nolf Naves Neely, Ogden, Painter Plank Peck Piolett Petriken Plumer Ralston, Roberts Shannon, Seely Sansom Shultz Stambaugh Seiver Snowden, Sherwood Tate (Bedford) Turney, Tate (Columbia) Vanzant Vanbuskirk, Welsh Whallon Witmer Wharton G M Wharton John and Weidenheimer—89, voted for Richardson L. Wright.

Messrs Butler, Collins Carr Campbell Dickey, Donelly Davis (Northampton) Gillis Grady Gritman Ives Kemmerer, Lyman Marshall, M Knight, M Bride M'Quiston Noyes, Price, Picking Ross Knight Roberts Rowland Stebley, Shawde and Wallace 27, voted for Jacob Ziegler.

Messrs Baily (Allegheny,) Fetterman, Gibson Penney Phillips Sproul and Swan –7 voted for *James Salisbury.*

Messrs Broadhead Johnson and Stephens –3 voted for E C Hamlin

Mr Tate, (Bedford) moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was agreed to.

Mr. Piolett moved that John Rowe, of Franklin county, be *nominated viva voce* for Surveyor General.

The names of all opponents were withdrawn.

John Rowe was nominated unanimously by acclamation.

Mr Piolett moved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in pamphlet form; agreed to.

Mr Sansom offered a resolution against the repeal of the tonnage tax.

Mr Johnson offered a substitute, as follows, which was accepted.

Resolved, That the imposition of the present tonnage tax upon the freight, &c, of the Pennsylvania railroad is a contract entered on the part of the Commonwealth with the said company, the benefits of which the said company have realized, and that a *repeal of the law* imposing the same would operate injustly towards the tax-payers.

Mr Lamberton moved the appointment of a Committee of three to inform Richardson L. Wright of his nomination; agreed to.

Mr Tate offered a resolution to pay pages out of any fund which might be on hand; agreed to.

Mr Levi L Tate offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee on Resolutions are hereby tendered to the members of the Senate for the kind offer of the Hall of the Senate for the use of the said Committee, and that the thanks of the Convention are cordially voted the members of the House of Representatives for the use of the session of the Democratic State Convention.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. L. L. Tate also offered the following, which was agreed to

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the cordial support of the nominees of this Convention to the honest Democratic electors of Pennsylvania, pledging our united efforts to aid in securing its triumphant election upon the second Tuesday of next October.

The President appointed the following Committee to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination.

Messrs. Lamberton, Welsh and Petriken.

Mr Gildea offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of at least one from each Senatorial district.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered the President, and officers, for the impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Judge Black being called upon, delivered an able and eloquent speech, which engaged the attention of the Convention until nearly mid-night.

After which, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—A telegraphic dispatch of the 19th inst., from Duncannon, Perry county, says —We had a terrible storm here last night, which did much damage to property. The fine old Clark's Ferry bridge across the Susquehanna river, used as a towing bridge for the canal, and belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was nearly all blown away. It was about three-quarters of a mile long. It had no connection with the railroad, which crosses the river about ten miles further down.— This is the third or fourth time a bridge has been destroyed here. One was burnt and others were carried away by storms or ice-floods.

The bridges across the Juniata are all safe. The high water in Sherman's creek has stopped the Duncannon Iron works, belonging to Fisher, Morgan & Co, but no damage has been done, and the dam and bridges are regarded as safe. The Juniata is very high and rising, and so is the Susquehanna.

GOLD FOUND AT MILL CREEK HUNTINGDON CO.—For some weeks, says the Globe, we have heard that gold was found in the neighborhood of Mill Creek, some five miles below this place, but we supposed that some of the sharpers in that neighborhood were trying to hoax our citizens. On Saturday last we were shown specimens of stone containing the gold and also a piece of gold worth $2.50 in its purity, the same will be sent to Philadelphia, to have tested. If all is gold that glitters, or looks like gold, in that neighborhood, we may expect a Pike's Peak emigration in that neighborhood in a short time. Those into the secret assure us that the neighborhood of Mill Creek will soon turn up more profitable the gold region Pike's Peak.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office, for the inspection of Heirs, Legatees, Creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Tuesday the 25th of April next for allowance and confirmation.

1st The account of Samuel Borel, Administrator of John Borel late of Gregg township, dec'd.

2nd The account of Henry Feidler and Frederick Heckman, Guardians of Matilda William, Jacob Philip and Catharine Kreider Minor children of Philip Kreider late of Penn twp. dec'd.

3rd The account of Daniel R Heckman guardian of Sarah B Kline.

3rd The account of Philip Sheneberger, Executor of the last will and testament of John Houtz late of Harris township dec'd.

5th The final account of Samuel and Christian Bechdol Executors of David Bechdol late of Liberty township dec'd.

6th The account of William R Henney, Guardian of Catharine Henney, minor child of David Henney late of Potter township dec'd.

7th The account of Jacob Peters and Mark G Williams Executors of Lawrence Peters late of Boggs township dec'd.

8th The account of William Baird Administrator cum test amento annexo, of Michael Truckemiller dec'd.

9th The account of Jacob Wolf Administrator of Christenah Wolf, late of Haines township, dec'd.

10th The account of [illegible] Duncan, Administrator of John F Hay late of Gregg twp. dec'd.

11th The account of Joseph [illegible] Trustee of the heirs of Michael Witherite, late of Boggs township dec'd.

12 The supplementary account of David Harpster and Henry Gross Executors of Solomon Gates late of Ferguson township dec'd.

13th The account of Thomas Butler Administrator of Samuel Butler, late of Howard township, dec'd.

14. The account of Benjamin Liggett, Administrator of John Liggett late of Liberty township, dec'd.

15 The account of George Livingston Administrator of George Welch late of the borough of Bellefonte dec'd.

16 The account of James Gilliland, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Philip Benner late of Spring twp. dec'd.

17 The account of Adam Zerbe, Administrator of Philip Auman, Jr late of Gregg township, dec'd.

JESSE L TEST, Register

Register's Office, Bellefonte, March 24 '59 tc

NEW BOOK STORE,

BISHOP STREET. BELLEFONTE, PA.

SAMUEL F SCHWARTZ & CO.,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Bellefonte and Centre county that they have opened a new

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

in Bishop Street, two doors below Allegheny, immediately opposite the old Temperance Hotel where they offer a large stock of well selected Books and Stationary, embracing the Standard British and American Poets, School Books, in great variety, Bibles, all sizes, and Miscellaneous Books generally.

In *STATIONARY* they have all sizes of Writing, Letter, and Note Paper, which will be sold at very low prices. Also, Blank Books of all sizes and at low prices, with a large supply of Envelopes.

STEEL PENS of British and *American* manufacture, sold very low. Slates, Lead Pencils, Pen holders, &c, &c.

The subscribers also have on hand a superior quality of WRITING FLUID, for the counting room and office of the professional man.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. We respectfully ask a share of public support and patronage, being determined to sell the best in our line of business at the very lowest prices.

March 24 '59 tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Wm Ryan, deceased, late of Bellefonte, have been granted to the undersigned, of said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY BROKERHOFF, Executor

March 25 '59 6t

NEWS OFFICE.

The undersigned is about opening a News Office, in connexion with his Book, Store, where Daily and Weekly papers may be had at rates nearly corresponding with subscription prices. Also monthlies at the usual prices.

March 24 '59 tf. GEO. LIVINGSTON

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The public will please take notice that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of David Bartholomew, dec'd, late of Walker township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

N. B.—The undersigned will be found at his residence in the town of Hublersburg at all times.

JOHN TEATY

March, 17, 1859. Adm'r

HOOPS! HOOPS!! HOOPS!!!

MRS. GRAFIUS has just received a new lot of excellent hoops which she recommends.

March, 17, 1859.

MASON'S UNRIVALED BLACKING for sale by F. P. GREEN