

Bedford



Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 11.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year commencing January 3d, 1859, and ending January 4, 1860.

Treasurer's Receipts.	
Due Treasurer on settlement Jan. 1859	62 70 1/2
John Remby, repairing privy	1 25
James Allison, donation to McCreary	10 00
Lewis Leeward, work at the mill	6 50
J. Price, bringing woman & child to P. H.	3 00
John Fellers, 10 bushels oats	3 00
Zacharias Wertz, returning order for pauper	2 00
Ferguson & Co. bill of shoes	10 90
A. Leonard, work at race	8 86
M. Bannan, balance on settlement	13 72 1/2
T. Elliott, assistance rendered Wm. Senold	8 50
L. Jamison, for mutton	16 07 1/2
H. Conrad, removal of E. Evans & child	19 45
John Davidson, for cow	16 00
M. F. Stock, coffin &c.	5 00
S. Debaugh, bill of beef	61 16
W. Leary, corn furnished by J. Lingenfelter	81 00
N. Farquhar, balance on settlement	27 00
S. Rupp, for beef	12 48
G. W. Rupp, bill of goods	19 45
A. B. Cramer, balance on bill of goods	25 00
Mrs. A. Sany, bill of hardware	5 03 1/2
F. D. Reagle, for pork	22 54
S. E. Potts, bill of goods	52 67 1/2
H. Barley, for beef	10 04
J. Cessna, for check previously granted	118 44
G. D. Trout, one year salary	20 00
S. Seigle, keeping G. Layton one year	20 00
S. D. Broad, bill of work	25 00
A. Staller, for coal	15 18 1/2
P. Strouminger, bill of lumber	100 00
S. J. Castner, bill of orders	5 00
J. Lenzenger, bringing pauper and constable fees	2 50
G. W. Gump, bill of beef	21 96
Wm. Hately, " " "	7 84
T. R. Gettys, Jr., making out and distributing duplicates	30 00
J. Amos, for oats	7 20
D. B. Bulger, bringing pauper from M. Woodberry	2 95
S. Debaugh, bill of beef	16 12
Jacob Semler, bill of bacon	12 21
J. Amos 6 months salary	30 00
S. Debaugh, bill of beef	4 00
A. Ferguson, for horse	4 00
N. Lyons, bill of goods	33 08 1/2
J. G. Hartley, balance on account	5 79
D. Harshbarger, bill of mutton	17 62 1/2
T. R. Gettys, Jr., one quarter salary and making out report	12 25
S. Broad, work done to mill	25 00
S. Broad, work done to mill	3 87 1/2
Samuel Wade, for money loaned	65 00
J. Croyle, for apple butter	6 75
L. Evans, bringing pauper	5 90
Wm. Carmel, money refunded	10 98
G. G. Gibson, mudge bringing pauper to Poor House	7 30
R. Gar, balance on settlement	2 23
Dr. F. C. Reamer, balance on account	18 67
G. G. Gibson, bringing pauper and justifies fees	5 60
Josiah Rietley, services	3 20
S. Carney, for beef	2 52
G. W. Rupp, bill of goods	33 70
J. W. Tomlinson, for beef	22 02
A. Barnhart, " " "	15 00
Jacob Biddle, for beef	3 26
John Loiz, justices and constable's fees removing pauper	10 85
Job Mann, balance of check	75 82
V. Steckman, for beef	9 70
T. Holsinger, moving pauper	6 05
Taylor & Mowry, bill of leather	8 70
D. B. Ott, blacksmithing	1 77
Jacob Zimmerman, for beef	3 36
G. Smouse, for salt	4 00
A. B. Cramer, bill of goods	73 21
T. R. Gettys, Jr., one quarter salary	6 25
O. E. Shannon, bill of shoes	5 77
Hezekiah Perdew, boarding out door pauper	5 00
J. Zimmer, for pork	11 22
S. Debaugh, for beef	7 00
Wm. Milburn, making coffin	3 00
J. Arnold, bill of hardware	5 75 1/2
Henry Naugle, bill of beef	18 21 1/2
Wm. Wertz, and family, donation	25 00
Wm. Milburn, balance on bill of coffins	7 50
John Leasure, for wheat	28 00
O. E. Shannon, as counsel	5 00
Solomon Leasure, keeping out door pauper	12 50
Wm. Milburn, making coffin	3 00
S. Debaugh, bill of beef	20 27
James Ray, for wheat	6 50
Wm. Milburn, balance on coffins	2 50
H. Koonitz, for mutton	24 15
E. McGraw, keeping pauper	30 00
J. Fetter, bill of beef	7 80
J. Semler, balance on blacksmithing	19 05
J. Moorehead, for two orders	50 45
G. Smouse, for corn	18 75
A. L. Debaugh, bill of goods	9 52 1/2
S. Shuck & Co., bill of goods	102 60
Wm. Stoman, removal of pauper	3 50
Aaron Whitstone, balance on corn	12 17
A. Shaffer, for wheat	40 62 1/2
Dr. F. C. Reamer, for two cows	33 00
G. W. Gump, bill of goods	13 05
Dr. F. C. Reamer, for 7 months salary and medicine	40 00
F. Harshbarger, beef and apple butter	20 00
Wm. Cook, balance on beef	14 47
J. W. Beecher, stone coal	18 75
J. Koonitz, Potatoes	14 70
F. Friend, bacon	20 28
H. Naugle, bill of beef	22 47
James Lysinger, work at race	6 50
N. Lyons, bill of goods	23 00
H. " " "	12 00
G. Smouse, his salary as director	20 00
Dr. J. P. Ashcom, surgical services	30 00
S. D. Broad, work at mill	25 00
N. Lyons, bill of goods	10 00
J. Arnold, " " "	38 81 1/2
H. Sill, for wheat	50 00
Wm. Leary, part of salary	20 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker, bill of goods	139 09
S. Mixel, " " "	2 47
J. Amos, expenses to Hollidaysburg	4 00
T. Geppert, for rye	15 00
H. Moore, " " "	7 80
D. Karne, making coffin &c.	10 00
Israel Morris, bacon	18 81
E. Gump, making coffins	10 00
J. Beecher, for rye	6 25
J. Holsinger, removal of M. Murry	6 25
Wm. Leary, part of salary	20 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer, one quarter salary	15 00
G. Carmel, removal of pauper	4 00
H. Elder, one year salary	20 00

Ferguson & Manspaker, bill of goods	29 70
A. Bennett, donation to S. Johnson	10 00
J. B. Miller, for wheat	8 25
G. Zimmer, " pork	9 90
A. B. Cramer, for coffee	24 54
Dr. F. C. Reamer, one quarter salary	15 00
G. Elder, one year salary	20 00
L. Jamison, for beef	15 30
Oster, Manspaker & Carr, bill of goods	38 68
Wm. Leary, balance on salary	30 00
J. Disberry, beef and mutton	12 57 1/2
M. Diehl, beef	7 84
J. Lingenfelter, for corn	41 62 1/2
J. L. Bush, removal of Pris and children	8 10
Wm. F. Moorhead, salary and work hand	64 14
Wm. F. Moorhead, applebutter and vinegar	11 37
Dr. F. C. Reamer, 10 gallons whiskey	10 00
E. Ray, balance due on two checks	9 80
S. D. Broad, " " "	6 00
James Mullen, issuing order	50
Geo. Blymire, five, counterfeit, returned to L. Hill	5 00
Frank South, applebutter	6 25
Geo. Smouse, one year salary	29 00
Levi Agnew, removing two pauper	1 00
T. R. Gettys, Jr. 1 quarter salary	6 25
C. Stoner, bill of beef	11 45
J. W. Tomlinson, for pork	19 03 1/2
" " " beef	12 60
" " " pork	40 29
" " " beef	14 13
Michael Weigel, wheat	53 60
Wm. Hartley, bill of goods	50 62 1/2
J. W. Tomlinson, for money loaned	104 50
M. Halterbaum, bill of hacon	31 70
Job Shoemaker, part of check	80 00
H. Reamer, " " "	40 00
L. Pott, " " "	16 00
Henry Dorsey, for flour	6 50
I. Muegel, for ten bedsteads	27 50
G. Blymire, error in E. Statler's account	10 00
Treasurer's salary	40 00
Postage and stationery	2 00
Auditors and clerks salary	15 00
Interest paid J. Snyder	64 85
" " M. Lutz	60 00
" " sundry checks	138 50
Percentage allowed collectors	187 89 1/2
Exonerations	127 61
Whole amount	\$4257 45 1/2
Amount received from the following Collectors up till the 3d January, 1860, as follows:	
John King for 1853	105 69
John L. Hill do 1854	11 58
Jacob Nicodemus do 1856	25 00
Josiah Bruner do " "	19 29
John Dasher do " "	30 00
John Furry do " "	3 77
Samuel James do 1857	5 04
Henry Rose do " "	14 64
Philip Cuppet do " "	30 00
James Smith do " "	5 04
Simon Beard do " "	34 31
Henry S. Floke do " "	14 35
D. J. Shuck do 1858	34 31 1/2
Lemuel Evans do " "	48 65
John Shoemaker do " "	15 00
John Morgan do " "	37 00
John E. Miller do " "	11 70
Solomon Steel do " "	21 00
Henry Horn do " "	19 46
Michael Bone do " "	27 00
Wm. Carnell do " "	95 25
Anthony Smith do " "	80 00
Christan Felton do " "	33 55 1/2
Thomas Rietley do " "	6 76 1/2
Emanuel Stadler do " "	3 69 1/2
John Sausse do " "	18 95 1/2
Wm. Kirk do " "	115 91
Isaac Pressel do " "	47 75
J. A. Nicodemus do " "	221 00
John B. Fluck do " "	33 53
Isaac Mengle do 1859	203 49
Michael Fetter do " "	316 20
James Evans do " "	95 00
Michael Diehl do " "	220 00
J. B. Anderson do " "	50 00
David Miller do " "	45 00
Wm. Young do " "	90 00
John Gillespie do " "	120 00
George Rhoads do " "	29 58
Philip Snyder do " "	85 00
A. Bickburn do " "	55 00
J. W. Miller do " "	32 00
John W. Hoover do " "	95 00
Adam Shaffer do " "	119 00
John Bennet do " "	152 50
John Fickes do " "	26 69
G. B. Holsinger do " "	216 30
David Fore do " "	65 00
Jacob Barnsdollar do " "	102 34
Samuel Davis Moneys loaned	600 00
Exonerations allowed collectors	127 61
Percentage " " "	187 89 1/2
Balance due Treasurer	49 45 1/2
Whole amount received	\$4257 45 1/2
Due Bedford County Poor and House of Employment, from the following Collectors, viz:	
J. Nicodemus Judgment 1854	100 00
John Dasher " 1856	41 65 1/2
Philip Cuppet " 1857	12 66 1/2
James Smith " " "	120 47
Lemuel Evans " 1858	39 71
John Shoemaker " " "	12 19
John Morgan " " "	34 43
Solomon Steel " " "	54 44
Michael Bone " " "	18 46
Anthony Smith " " "	21 42
Wm. Kirk " " "	22 73
Jacob A. Nicodemus " " "	9 64
Isaac Mengel " 1859	176 65
Michael Fetter " " "	139 83
James Evans " " "	98 74
Michael Diehl " " "	53 04
J. B. Anderson " " "	232 00
David Miller " " "	106 28
William Young " " "	77 66

John Gillespie " 76 24
George Rhoads " 70 64
Levi Carpenter " 177 99
Philip Snyder " 254 63
Abraham Blackburn " 283 69
David Fore " 67 43
Jacob Blackburn " 60 30
Jacob W. Miller " 24 12
John W. Hoover " 227 02
Adam Shaffer " 62 61
John Bennet " 78 02
John Fickes " 183 77
George B. Holsinger " 288 72
Jacob S. Brumbaugh " 388 39

\$3629 49 1/2

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor, and House of Employment, of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of \$49 05.

Witness our hand and seal this 3d day of January, A. D. 1860.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, [SEAL]
JAMES C. DEVORE, [SEAL]
DANIEL FLETCHER, [SEAL]

Attest:
THOMAS R. GETTYS, JR. Clerk.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The People of Pennsylvania assembled in convention at Harrisburg, on the birthday of the Father of his Country, hereby nominated Gen. Simon Cameron for President of the United States.

This act is not done hastily, nor without careful consideration of all its consequences, and of all the issues involved in the present momentous struggle for the highest office in the gift of this great nation.

The reasons which have influenced us in coming to the conclusion we have reached, we now present to our fellow citizens:

1st. Gen. Cameron is the only man, so far as we can see, of all those now mentioned for the Presidency, who can unite the entire body of people who are opposed to the present corrupt and disgraceful Administration. That a majority of the nation are opposed to it we fully believe; but there is abundant danger, from the want of strength, but of Union, of a failure to elect any man who will be an honor to the country. It is very clear that any candidate who, on the one hand, is considered ultra or extravagant in his views, or who, on the other, would be considered as untrue to those principles of liberty which are the very pulsations of a freeman's heart, could not command the suffrages of the united Opposition. The man who will be elected must be able to carry Pennsylvania and the States which lie west of it, while, at the same time, there must be nothing in his character or history which will prevent his being received with entire cordiality by the Eastern States, by New York and by the North West. We are unable to name any statesman who combines these requisites except the man of our choice. For more than half a century no President has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. The loss of this State, and that of the others to which we have adverted, was the cause of our defeat at the last election. Let us learn wisdom by experience.

2d. That Gen. Cameron's name is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania appears from our action today. But the causes of it are not obscure. He has been the early and unwavering friend of every measure calculated to develop the resources of the State and to protect its domestic industry. Not a mile of canal has been dug, nor a section of a railroad constructed, in which he has not taken an interest. In bringing the iron and the coal from their mines and making them productive and useful, he has been constantly active, and to no man more than to Gen. Cameron, can we confidently look for the restoration of the cheerful hum of neglected industry in this old Commonwealth, by nature so highly favored. A Pennsylvanian's heart is in him, and no man dare say that he has not constantly and unwaveringly given his best energies to her welfare. And she, as his fitting, now presents him to the nation—his faithfulness to her is a pledge that he will be faithful to the whole country.

3d. We present Gen. Cameron to the people as a national man in the best and highest sense. With some persons national character means only subservience to an aristocracy who are content to live in ease on the sweat of the brows of men who they look down upon as their inferiors, only made to be perpetually servile.—Gen. Cameron believes in no such nationality. He is a self-made man. He not only believes in free labor in others, but he has exemplified it in his own life. Possessed at first only of an honest name, derived from a virtuous and not undistinguished ancestry, having on a strong arm and a clear brain, he has himself gained by his own manly exertions every step of his way. He can sympathize by experience, with all classes of his fellow men. He has shown his ability to govern others by first governing himself. He has never sought a station which he has not gained; he has never failed in any undertaking which he seriously essayed. He has been equal to every station he has reached, and he knows himself so thoroughly that he will accept nothing for which he is not fully qualified. In regard to that great question now before the American people, and on which all men have a right to demand a frank expression of opinion—the extension of Slavery—Gen. Cameron's record is clear. Against the earliest pleadings of personal friends high in power he voted for the Wilmot proviso. Everywhere and at all times he has been on this subject a thorough Pennsylvanian. This State, was the first to abolish slavery, in her great emancipation law passed in 1780, seven years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United

States, used the following remarkable language: "We conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release them from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in unendured bondage, and from which, by the authority of the King of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and, also, in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from the state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain"—they proceeded to pass an emancipation law.

In these noble sentiments, Gen. Cameron has ever occurred. While maintaining the absolute right of every State to manage its own domestic affairs, to adopt and control its own institutions, without interferences from any quarter, he has inflexibly resisted all attempts to extend slavery, believing that its influence is always deleterious to the prosperity of any State where it is established. At the same time he is an earnest and cordial friend of the Union and the Constitution, under which it was formed. But while upholding these principles, he has never yielded anything to arrogance or assumption. He has calmly maintained the rights of his own State, understanding well that great principle that if we would have others to respect us, we must respect ourselves.

We ask with confidence, then, in what respect General Cameron fails of meeting the precise want of this time? Strong as adamant at home; carrying the States esteemed as doubtful in this contest; without one characteristic which is obnoxious to the opposition party in any quarter; a man ever calm, cool, able, clear, successful, patriotic, we ask his nomination by the National Convention as the certain presage of his election by the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the Delegates at large, viz:

David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore,
S. A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder,
Thaddeus Stevens, Tison J. Coffey,
John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

Resolved, That Gov. James Pollock and the Hon. Thos. M. Howe be the electors at large.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by conniving at schemes of land piracy, and by the rankest corruption diffused throughout all the departments of the government, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruption in the Administration of the general government, combined with federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intelligent and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of our free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing Slavery to be an element of political weakness and of social infelicity, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all or any of the Territories of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with its contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws and the religion of the age; that the attempt to reopen it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "Chaos and Night," which patriots, philanthropists and christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions, that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce now, as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Resolved, That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious and economic forces which pertain to

the slave holding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and that, consequently, we hold in a abhorrence all machinations for disunion, come from whatever source they may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliates shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government; free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed, as we have ever been, to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the South as brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommends to the people of Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to his support; that on account of his long and proved devotion to the Protection of American Industry, involving the dearest and most material welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, and his earnest fidelity to the interests of the labor of white men, and opposition to the extension of slavery over our territories, and as a representative of the principle of reform, retrenchment and integrity in the administration of governmental affairs, he is well qualified to receive the suffrages of the people of this centrally, conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and indelibly pledged to the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuation of the constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its *ex animo* interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

Mr. Petriken moved that the address and resolutions be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Purviance moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Hon. Simon Cameron that he is the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency.

Adopted unanimously.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following Committee:

Messrs. Purviance, Hampton and Williston.

Mr. Williston moved that the resolution offered by him in the morning be now considered. It was read as follows:

The National Republican Executive Committee has called the National Convention of the party on the 13th of June, and have refused to change the time of holding said convention; and whereas, we consider the day named as too late and likely to endanger our national success. Therefore,

Resolved, that the Chairman of this Convention be directed to correspond with the Chairmen of the respective Republican Executive Committees of other States, urging immediate action to secure the fixing of an earlier day for the meeting of the National convention, not later than the second week in May.

The resolution was not agreed to.

The committee appointed to inform the Hon. Simon Cameron that he is the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, have the honor to announce, that they have performed that duty, and that General Cameron expressed his profound gratitude for the eminent distinction conferred upon him, and his entire and hearty approbation of the proceedings of the convention; that the confidence of his fellow citizens of this Commonwealth, as shown by the action of this convention, is the more gratifying to him as it is the voluntary offering of those among whom he has lived in youth and manhood.

Mr. Darlington moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the delegation of the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and in the electoral ticket.

Mr. Dickey moved to amend, "And that

each elector give a written pledge to support the candidate nominated at Chicago, which was not agreed to.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

SPEECH OF COL. CURTIN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I would not be false to the natural pride which I feel in my nomination by this intelligent body. It is to me no personal triumph. I am happy to be in the exalted position in which your kindness has placed me—the representative of a great party, enjoying great political sentiments. It is not that I should personally have been preferred by this body to other gentlemen who contested this nomination, for I do not pretend to any superiority over them which should have subjected me to your marked kindness. It is not a personal triumph. I have no animosity. I have no enemies to the friends that surround me in this place, and I would obliterate from my memory the record of the vote by which I triumphed. I am a party man—[cheers.]

My allegiance to the party has never been doubted, and when the drum beats I was not the tardy soldier to fall into the ranks at any part of my life. [cheers.] I congratulate you upon the harmony and unanimity with which the protracted sessions of this Convention have closed. There is success intimated in the extreme anxiety of the public. [cheers.] You have given me the nomination. You have placed me there my friends say, unanimously. [Loud cheers.] I am thankful that there was no animosity