# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, May 25, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

n. over-Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN

FOR GOVERNOR. ANDREW G. CURTIN. OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED. Lincola and Hamlin Nominated. Nearly all our readers have ere this heard of the action of the Chicago Convention, and the nomination of the standard bearers of the People's and Republican parties. ABRAM LINCOLN of Illinois, was, on the third ballot nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln is a true and able representative of the party which placed him in nomination. The following is a short biographical sketch of him.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 51 years old. He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pio-neers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. The family removed soon after to South-ern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed scarcely better opportubities for instruction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of school ng comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a sawmill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers. Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experience of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region - the education born of the log cabin, the rifle, the ax, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an orignal and vigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness-made him the man he has since proved himself

At 21, he pushed further West into Illinois. which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital. He worked on a farm as hired man his first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store ; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate stature; he was chosen the next. and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation ; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar ; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious ombodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for reelection ; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himto the practice of bis profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U.S. Sonate before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected. In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. Douglas with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation .-Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. Lincolo had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

cancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was reelected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence with which he has always been regarded by his fellow-citizens in Maine.

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. That act he regarded as a proof that the party, with which he had been all his life connected, no longer deserved the name of Democratic, and was treacherous to the principles he had so long cherished. Thenceforward he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguished leader.

Mr. Hamlin is one of the ablest and most popular men in New England and was elected Governor of Maine in 1856, by a majority of over 24,000. He is a proper candidate to be placed on the ticket with "Honest old Abe." With such a ticket who can doubt our success.

This National Convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever been held in the country. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and all were pleased with the candidates and our prospects of success.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW -The Westminster Review for April is on our table. Its contents are articles on the Vedic Religion, Manin and Venice in 184-89, the Ethics of War, Plutarch and his Times, Austria and the Government of Hungary, Parliamentary Reform, Japan, Darwin on the Origin of Species, and Contemporary Literature. EDINBURG REVIEW .- This valuable Quarterly also on our table. It contains an article on the Commercial Relations of England and France, the Youth of Milton, Expense of Public Education in England, English Local Nomenclature, Civil Correspondence and Memoranda

of the Duke of Wellington, &c.; &c. BLACKWOOD for May has also been received .-Articles on War and Pregress in China, Munich and its School of Christian Art, Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land, Switzerland and the French Annexation, &c., &c.

These works are among the best standard Literary works of England. The Reviews and Blackwood are \$3 apiece. For Blackwood and any one of the four leading British Beviews, \$5. the same for any two Reviews, and \$7 for Blackwood and any two Reviews, or the same for any three Reviews; for Blackwood and three Reviews, \$9, and for Blackwood and the whole four Reviews, \$10. These works are cheap, and the present is a good time to subscribe. Direct to Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold St., New York.

THE GAZETTE VS. BOWMAN .- The Gazette of last week, in an article under the caption of "Our Position," breathes defiance against the publisher of the Constitution newspaper. Cause-Bowman wants Douglas defeated for the Locofoco nomination, in which he is CONSISTENT, for once, from the first; the Gazette, although formerly as loud as any paper in denouncing Douglas and Forney, now squints at the nomination of the former-showing its own inconsistency. In consequence of this little feud, what an awful catastrophe it would be, if the Gazette's types should be PIEN, and the press thrown into the Juniata ! TEMPERANCE MEETING .- The Bedford Temperance organization met in the Court House on Monday night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. Dr. J. Compher, the President, made an eloquent and argumentative address. He was followed by O. E. Shanion, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks. A considerable number signed the pledge. Next meeting on next Monday evening week. Address by W. R. King, Esq.

#### THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

mporary Organization-Hon. David Wilmot Called to the Chair-Letter from Col. Fremont Declining a Nomination

CHICAGO, May 16.

Long before the hour for the meeting of the Re-publican convention to-day, the vicinity of the wig-wam was thronged with thousands eager to gain ad-mittance to its spacious enclosure. It is estimated that 30,000 strangers are in the city. Within the scene was very exciting. As soon as the doors were opened the body of the wigram was solidly macked with mon. whilst

As soon as the doors ware opened the body of the wigwam was solidly packed with men, whilst the seats in the galleries were packed with ladies. The interior was handsomely decorated with ever-greens, statuary and flowers. It was estimated that ten thousand people were within the building. At noon the Convention was called to order by Mr. Morgan, and on his motion, Hon. David Wil-mot was made temporary chairmán. On taking the chair he delivered an address, thanking the dele-gates for the honor conferred,. The address was warmly applamded. As each State was called loud cheers greeted the

carmly applaeded. As each State was called loud cheers greeted the lelegates. When the list was concluded, the ab-ent States were called. Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were

received with hisses.

Mr. Giddings expressed the hope that the con-vention would finish all its business by 3 o'clock to

Horace Greely, as the delegate from Oregon, noved that the roll of the States be called, and that the chairman of each delegation present the cre-dentials thereof, and that if any be contested the same be referred to the committee on credentials. M1. Carter, of Ohio, moved that the credentials of the gentleman from Oregon or New York-h did not know which-be presented to the commit

tee. Mr. Greely—I accept the amendment of the gen-tleman from Maryland or Rhode Island—I am net particular which. [Loud laughter.] The motion was adopted. After some unimportant preliminaries, including the appointment of a committee to select permanent officers, the convention took a recess till five o'-cuck

The letter of Col. Fremont to Judge Staples, o California, positively declining to have his nam presented to the convention, is published here to

AFTERNOON SESSION-PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. CHICAGO, May 16.—The convention reassemble t 5 o'clock, when the committee on permane organization reported for president the name rge Ashman, of Massa usetts, who took th

hair amid immense applause. In his address he said--We have come here the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freemen can preform. We have here, in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people, to prepare for the formation & carrying out of a new administration, and, with the help of God, we will do it. [Loud apphatse.] Nomete controversy about miserable abstructions brought us here to-day. We do not come here on any fidle

I think we have a right to-day, in the name of the I think we have a right to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the administration of our general government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a constitutional govern-ment, against a free people and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes it is not for me to recite. It is written in every page of the history of the present explaination of the of the history of the present administration of the government, and I care not how many paper pro-tests the President may send into the House of

Representatives. Wm. L. Marshall, of Maryland, and Richard Crawford, of Virginia, are among the Vice Pro sidents.

Wm. E. Coale, of Maryland, and A. W. Camp

W.n. E. Coale, of Maryland, and A. W. Camp bell, of Va., were chosen secretaries. A committee on resolutions was appointed, to whom the Illinois resolutions were referred. A resolution was adopted that each delegation report the name of one person as a member of the national committee for the ensuing four years. The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The convention then adjourned to to crock Thursday morning. SECOND DAY. Opposition to the Reception of the Delegates from Maryland, Virginia and other Southers States-Their Votes cut down-The Plaiform Reported-No Nomination Yet. CHICAGO, May 17.-Much excitement exists here

to-day The streets are crowded, and several proces-sions, headed by bands of music, have been parad-ing the streets. The New York and Michigan delegations, with visitors from those States, nu

gations, with visitors from those States, numbering from three to four thousand, paraded, carrying a banner with Seward's likeness. At the hour of the meeting of the convention the wigwam was densely crowded. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. R. M. Corwin, from the committee appointed

Mr. James Weiss, of the District of Columbia, spoke in favor of that diafranchised portion of the country. [Applause.] Mr. Blakely, of Kentucky, made an indignant speech. Had he been told that the bones of Wash-ington and the ashes of Henry Clay had been re-moved from the confederacy, he would not have been more astonished. They might as well banish Cassius Clay. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. Blakely alluded to the Wilmot proviso. In 1856, at the Philadelphia convention, he said Ken-

Cassius Clay. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. Blakely alluded to the Wilmot proviso. In 1856, at the Philadelphia convention, he said Ken-tucky voted for Wilmot. [Mingled hisses and ap-plause for Wilmot.] Mr. Philips, of Kansas, eulogized the republican-ism of that blood-stained territory. Mr. Wilmot replied, amid signs of disapproba-tion. He said he regretted that he was misunder-tend by the southarners. Hermade ro propendition

stood by the southerners. He made no proposition to exclude them, but wanted the slave State dele-gations referred back to the committee to deter-

mine their proportionate representation. Mr. Robb, of Maryland, replied that a party or-ganization did exist in Maryland. Every Congressional district was represented in the State Con-vention; the hall where the convention met was

vention: the half where the convention met was full of Republicans, and many towns in Maryland were half Republican. Finally, the entire report of the committee on credentials was recommitted—yeas 275 a, nays 172 2. A recess was then taken till 5 o'clock.

A recess was then taken this o clock. APTERNOON SESSION. Upon reassembling Mr. Benton, of N. H., from the committee on credentials, again reported, giv-ing Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11, Texas 6.

Maryland 11, Texas 6. Regarding the party organization in Texas, the committee reported that delegates were elected at mass meeting called by notice in all papers favorable to Republican principles, and that the delega-tion were entitled to their seats. The report was adopted with applause. The vote in these States, it will be observed,

ras cut down below their fuil double electoral The report of the committee on rules of order

was taken up. The second rule, giving the delegates at large four votes, and each congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the committee on cre-

votes, except as modified by the committee on cre-dentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present; and, as thus amended, was adopted. On the fourth rule being read, which provides that that three hundred and four votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates the minarity. necessary to nominate candidates, the minority eport to nominate by a majority of the votes cas vas moved as an amendment. Finally, after some debate, the minority repor

vas adopted as a substitute for the fourth rule, thus equiring only a majority of all the votes cast to

avention assembled, in the discharge of the duty e owe to our constituents and our country, unit n the following declarations. First: That the history of the nation during th last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetation of the Republican party, and that the causes which

called it into existence are permanent in their na-ture, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph. Second. That the maintenance of the principle promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essen-tial to the preservation of remplican institutions and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essen-tial to the preservation of republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved; and that we reassert "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with cortain unalienable rights. that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, de-riving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

governed.

Third. That to the Union of the States this na tion owes its unprecedented increase in population its surprising development of material resource Its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhor-rence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has utter-ed or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political asso-ciates; and we denounce those threats of dismion

justly. We will then have the united voice of the American people. We are a national Union party. An Indiana delegate here read the call for the national convention, in which all the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration were invited.— [Great applause.] He thought our southern breth-ren had rights here. Mr. Abb vindicated the gallant State of Mary-land. Mr. James Weiss, of the District of Columbia, spoke in favor of that diafranchised portion of the country. [Applause.]

manufactures an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence. *Thirteenth.* That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by ac-tual settlers, and against any view of the free Home-stead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfac-tory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

the House. Fourteenth. That the National Republican party Fourierial. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citi-zenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from for-eign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or natural-ized, both at home or abroad.

ized, both at home or abroad. Fificenth. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a national char-acter, required for the accommodation and security of an existing Commerce, are asthorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is Sizteenth. That if railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construc-tion, and that as preliminary thereto a daily over-land mail should be promptly established. Seventcenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all clizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support. When the resolutions were read, several elicited warm applanse.

rarm applause. The resolution in favor of a Protective Tariff

was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Penn-sylvania, and a large crowd of outsiders-the whole delegations and spectators rising, and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

#### THIRD DAY.

CHICAGO, May 18 Every avenue leading to the Wigwam was ensely crowded at an early hour this morning, with persons anxious to gain admittance and see the course pursued in the selection of a candidate for President. It would be use- at first appeared, and the Lincoln men apparless for me to attempt any description of the scene inside. Suffice it to say there was a perfect sea of heads, and never before were Lean of Ohio for the Presidency. [Loud spcople so densely packed together.

A number of distinguished speakers occu-pied positions on the outside of the building, and addressed the masses, which had the ten-

Judge Jessup from the Committee on resolutions reported the following: THE PLATFORM. Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the discharge of the Baptist Tabernacle, delivered a prayer, as follows.

Oh Lord, our God, we adore Thee as the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God. Every excellence adorns Thy nature; every attribute of majesty supports thy throne. Thou art our God, and we will praise Thee; our fathers' God, and we will exalt We thank Thee, oh Lord, for the num-Thee. berless kindnesses which Thou hast manifested towards this people, in their origin, in their deliverance from subsequent evils which have threatened them, and for the high degree of State, amidst renewed applause and exciteprosperity which we still enjoy. Oh, God, forbid that we, their descendants, should be unworthy of our sires, who acknowledged Thee now. Let us ballot. in their ways, and invoked Thy benediction Cheers and hisses. upon their efforts to establish a free govern-Judge Logan of Illinois-Mr. President, in ment. Lord, we entreat Thee, who hast deorder or out of order, I propose this Converlivered us from external enemies, to protect us tion and audience give three cheers for the from every intestine evil. Oh, do Thou, Inman who is evidently their nominee. finite Disposer of events, perpetuate our liber-ties. And now we thank Thee that Thou hast Hisses and cries of 'no,' 'no.' Call the roll. permitted these delegates of the people to as-The President-If the Convention will get semble, and so far to pursue their object with over this irrepressible excitement, the roll will such barmony and mutual respect. be called. Thee still to clothe Thy servant, the President

After some further excitement, the calling of this body, with all that wisdom and authorof the roll commenced, the applause at the difity requisite for his exalted post, and we en- forent announcemonts being

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, rose and said: Mr. President, I beg leave to offer as a candidate before this Convention, for President of the United States, the name of Abraham Lincoln,

of Illinois. The crowded audience greeted this nomination with perfectly deafening applause, the shouts swelling into a perfect roar, and being continued for several minutes, the wildest enthusiasm and excitement prevailing. At the

thustasin and excitement prevailing. At the close of the applause some hisses were heard, but the pressure for Lincoln was tremendous. Mr. Dudley of New Jersey presented the name of Wm. L. Dayton. [Light applause.] Gov. Reeder of Pennsylvania. The State

of Pennsylvania desires to present as her can-didate the name of Simon Cameron. [Aprlause.

Mr. Carter of Ohio put forward the name of Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. [Loud applause.] Mr. Smith, of Maryland-1 am instructed by the State of Indiana to second the nominaon of Abraham Lincoln. [Another outburst of enthusiastic applause from the body of the Hall, mingled with some hisses.]

Francis P. Blair of Missouri nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri. [Applause.] Mr. Blair of Michigan said, on the part of

Michigau: I desire to say that the Republicans of that State second the nomination of Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency.

Tremendous applause followed this speech, thousands of those present rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and swelling the applause to a thundering roar through several minutes.

This was followed by some hisses and loud applause for Lincoln, when the friends of Seward again rallied, determined not to be put down in applause by the friends of Lincoln .-At the second trial of lungs, however, it was evident that the crowd was more divided than

ently had the majority. Tom Corwin of Ohio nominated John Meplause.]

Uari Schurtz of Wisconsin, on the part of his State, here rose and seconded the nomination of Wm. H Seward.

Upon this another scene of the greatest enthusiasm and tumultuous excitement ensued, Mr. North of Minnesota also seconded, on the part of Minnesota, the nomination of Mr. Seward. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Wilson of Kansas- The delegates and

people of Kansas second the nomination .---

[Renewed cheers.] Mr. Delano of Obio, on the part of a large number of people of Obio-I desire to second the nomination of the man who can split rails and maul Democrats, Abraham Lincoln .---[Rounds of applause by Lincoln men.]

A delegate from lowa also seconded the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, on the part of that ment. A voice -- Abe Lincoln has it by the sound

It is true our first choice was an eminent son of Pennsylvania, and on his failing to secure the nomination, we are glad it fell to so able and popular a man as Mr. Lincoln.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, was nominated for Vice President, on the secdond ballot. He was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Maine, in August, 1809, and is now in the 51st year of his age. He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty-four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Kepresentatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and reelected for the following term. In 1847 the was again a member of the State Legislascre, and the next year was chosen to fill a va-

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. - The nominations of the People's Party at Chicago are received everywhere throughout the country with general rejoicing, the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, bonfires, &c. "Honest Old Abe,"-the Flat Boatman, Wood-chopper and Rail-mauler is destined to MAUL Locofocoism most unmercifully next fall.

### REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Bal-timore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz : the alleviation of human suffering. From circum-stances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a parular case in a town where perhaps there are or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure. This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician or would only one complex the in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient? That plan of procedure would be nost absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week, nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily

It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done, is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world.— Price: one box \$3; two \$5; twelve 24. You will find the address above. May 4, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you ? Do you want a good appetite ? Bo you want to build up your constitution ? Do you want to feel well ? Do you want to get rid of nervousness ? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepa ed by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadel-rphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West In-dies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. May, 27-1y.

yesterday on rules of order, reported rules for the government of the proceedings of the convention. A letter was received asking the president if he could send some effective speaker to entertain some twenty thousand republicans on the outside of the building. [Loud cheers.] A mong the rules reported was one that four votes

building. [Loud cheers.] Among the rules reported was one that four votes be cast by the delegates at latge, and two from each congressional district; that three hundred and four votes being a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States of the Union should be represented in the above ratio, be required to nomicandidates. [Loud cries of No ! No ! with mingled cheers and hisses.] Mr. James, New York, desired to say that only

seventeen States were represented when the rule requiring three hundred and four votes was adopted one majority. He presented a minority report a substitute for said rule, requiring only a ma-Mr. Carter, of Ohio, called for the report of the committee on credentials, and moved to lay the re-port on the rules on the table for the present.---This motion was carried. This motion was carried.

Mr. Barton, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Mr. Barton, of New Hampshire, charman of the committee on credentials, reported that there were no contested seats. Twenty four States were represented. Pennsylvania and New Jersey had sent four delegates for each congressional district, and Iowa had sent eight.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the Texas delegates to the committee. Mr. Wilmot moved also to refer back Marylande

Kentucky and Virginia. This was a representative body and men who represented no coustimencies should not have a full vote. Such practices would should not have a full vote. Such practices would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. There was no party organization there, and would be none till the republicans had wrested the government from the hands of its pres-ult we sent the sentence. If the necedent was established. ent possessors. If the precedent was of the pres-there would soon be delegates in the Republican convention from every State of the Un sent there to demoralize and break up the party, and in favor of some northern intrigue. One mis-chievops rule had been adverted to the the source of the s hievous rule had been adopted where these States were admitted, and the other objectionable rule, re-quiring a majority of all the States in the Union to nominate, grew out of this. He denied the right of these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituents.

This motion produced quite a stir. Very warm remarks were made from Mr. Parmer, of Maryland; Clark, of Kentucky, and others.

Clark, of Kentucky, and others. Mr. Wilmot replied in defense of his motion to refer back Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia to the committee on credentials. He maintained that the committee ought to report what districts were en-titled to vote. It was rumored that there was not a Texan in the Texas delegation. They ought not to vote if no State Convention was held in Texas. Will Mr. Seward or Cameron's friends submit to be overslaughed by delegates sent here wrongly to control the result ? [Shouts of "We'll go home and run a ticket." "That's the talk." Cheers.] Such a rule would break down the party. He made Such a rule would break down the party. He made no charges of corruption, though questionable in-ducements were held out by various candidates.

Mr. Blair said that Maryland wished for no larger representation than she was entitled to. We don't wish to dictate.

Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, said but for Hen-Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, said but for Hen-ry Winter Davis our hopes of victory in the strug-gle to organize the House of Representatives would have been dashed to pieces. Yet we haggle about giving Maryland a vote. [Cheers.] We will have delegates from all the slave States if we treat them

rights of the States, and especially the right of ea State to order and control its own domestic institu-tions, according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith de-pends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensiors in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its des-perate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas —in construing the personal relation between mas-ter and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons-in its attempted enforcem where, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme

pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power instrust-ed to it by a confiding people. Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the Sizia. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every depart-ment of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasary by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frazd and corruption at the Fed-eral metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded. Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitu-

tion of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous olitical heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contempora-neous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and sub-versive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eight. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom that as our republican fathers, when they had abol-ished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Con-stitution against all attempt to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal ex-istence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States. States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boast-ed Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immeadmitted as a State under the Constitution

treat Thee to bring to a happy result the la- checked. bors of this body of representatives of the people. Oh, Lord, we entreat Thee that at some future, but no distant day, the plague Bates, two delegates clauming their right to inwhich now infests the body politic shall not dividual votes.

only have been arrested in its progress, but wholly eradicated from the system; and may jected the votes as cast by the Chairman, and the pen of the historian trace an intimate connection between that glorious consummation and the transactions of this Convention.

Oh Lord, our God, Thou art in Heaven, and we on earth; therefore should our words be few. Our prayer is now before Thee .-Nev Per Mar Wilt Thou hear, accept and answer it, for the sake of our great Redeemer. Amen. The Chair requested not only the delegates, but the audience, to refrain from demonstratious of applause.

The Secretary read an invitation from the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, inviting the delegates to an excursion over Mai inviting the delegates to an excursion over their road. Laid on the table.

The Secretary read a letter from the work- Pe ingmen of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and Green Point, N. Y., desiring the delegates to pro-nounce opposition to all further traffic in publie lands, and to lay them out in farms and Co lots for actual settlers. Laid on the table and entered on the records. Mi

The motion to ballot, made by Mr. Goodrich of Minnesota, at the afternoon -ession of yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, presented additional credentials of delegates to fill up the delegation from that State.

Mr. Chandler, of Texas, wished to know if that would have the tendency to increase the ratio of votes in that State.

Mr. Coale, of Maryland, said they came with a full delegation elected, but upon arriving here, only 11 were present. The delegation held a meeting and filled the vacancies The chair understood that the vote would be the same, 16 delegates casting 8 votes.

Mr. Armour, of Maryland, objected to the credentials being received. A portion of the delegates from that State met here and filled up the vacancies with people who came from Per where? God Almighty only knows. His co-delogates had filled them up with outsiders.

The question was put whether Maryland New should have five additional votes, and it was Pen lost.

The Convention then decided to proceed to ballot.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, asked whether it was in order to present names for nominacri tion. The Chair decided it was in order, without de bate.

At this point the Pennsylvania delegation complained that outsiders were occupying their Rh seats, and some time was expended in getting them out.

After some delay, occasioned by the clear-

with difficulty

When Maryland was called the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for

After some discussion the Convention rereceived the votes of the delegates separately. The first ballot resulted as follows :

ine w Hampshire		Semara.	
	10	Seward. Wisconsin Iowa California Minnesota Kansas Nebraska District of Colu	10
	.1	Iowa	2
ssachusetts	21	California	8
w York	70	Minnesota	8
nnsylvania	14	Kansas	6
ryland	3	Nebraska	2
rginia		District of Colu	imbia 2
ntucky	ð		
chigan	12	Total	1784
xas	For Mr.	Lincoln.	
ine ·	E B	Ohio	8
w Hampshire	7	Indiana	26
ssachusetts	4	Illinois	22
naecticut.	Contraction of the second	Iowa	\$2
nosylvania	4	Nebraska	1
rginia	14	and the second states of the second	
ntucky	6	Total	102
	For Mr.	Bales.	13/12/01
ode Island	1	Texas	2
anecticut		LOWA	1
ryland	8	Oregon	5
aware	6	Trend	
souri	18 	Total sylvania, 474; Total, 504. e Island, 5; Penn owa, 1—Total, 1 mpshire, 1; Rhoo ky, 8, Iowa, 1; tient, 1: Konta	48 Virginia
or har. Camera	ska 1	Total 501	virgima,
lowa, 1; Neora	Bhad	a Island 5. Pone	
Controly 1. 0	hio 4. I	owa 1-Total	sylvania,
For Mr. Chase	New Ha	mushiro 1. Pho	la Island
Connecticut 2	Kentuc	ky. 8. Iowa 1.	Ohio 24.
praska, 2-Tot	tal. 49		000, 04;
or Mr. Wade-	-Connec	ticut. 1; Kentu	ale 9_
			cay, 2
al, 3. For Mr Dayton	-New J	ersey, 14	
or Mr. Read-	Bhode I	sland, 1	
for Mr. Fremos	nt_New	Hampshire 1	
or Mr. Collan	ler_Vor	mont 10	
or Mr. Sumpe	r-Kent	Hampshire, 1. mont, 10. acky, 1.	
Whole number	of votes	465.	
and the second	choice.	288.	
ecessary to a		hen taken.	
he second ball	lot was t		
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