DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION | John H. Walton, HARRISBURG, March 4th.—Pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Committee, a Convention of Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts of the Levi L. Tate, State met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol, this morning, at 102 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of the Convention.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. C. R. Buckalew, Chairman of the State Com-

Mr. Arnold Plumer nominated Victor E. Piolett, Esq., of Bradford county, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. The nomination was agreed to, and Mr. Piolett took the chair, after briefly returning

thanks for honor. Mr. C. J. Rhodes, of Lancaster, and Mr. Benjamin Grant, of Erie, were elected Secre-

The list of delegates was then read.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES. 1. Philadelphia—Alfred Day, L. C. Cassidy, Wm. Lamb,

Geo. Williams.

2. Choster and Delaware—J. B. Rhoads.

3. Montgomery—Dr. J. Martin.

4. Bucks—Edward T. Hoss.

4. Bucks—Edward I. Ress.
5. Lehigh and Northampton—Hiram S. Shantz.
6. Berks—Michael K. Boyer.
7. Schuylkill—Michael Cochran.
8. Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne—N. B. Eldred.
9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivan—

Hiram Gay.

10. Luzerne—H. B. Wright.

11. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, and Union—D. K. Jackmau.
12. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia—

13. Buckalew.
13. Tioga, &c.—L. D. Parmaleo.
14. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin—Henry

14. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin—Henry Zollinger.
15. Dauphin and Lebanon—E. Hertzler.
16. Lancaster—J. Buchanan, Geo. M. Stineman.
17. York—Charles M. Smyser.
18. Adams, Franklin, and Fulton—J. W. Douglas.
19. Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon—Isaac Hugus.
20. Blair, Cambria, and Clearfield—Theodore Snyder.
21. Indiana and Armstrong—S. S. Jamison.
22. Westmoreland and Fayette—W. A. Stokes.
23. Washington and Green—Wm. H. Kingcaid.
24. Allegheny—A. B. M'Calmont, John C. Dunn.
25. Beaver and Butler—Thomas Cunningham.
26. Lawrence, Mercer, and Venango—Lewis Taylor.
27. Erie and Crawford—James C. McFarland.
28. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Elk—James L. Gillis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—Henry S. Schellinger, Stephen Benton, Georga McGinnis, Edward Riley, Eugene Ahern, James O'Hara, Alexander Crawford, Geo. W. Wunder, Michael Cahill, Joseph Farrall, Hugh Clark, Wm. O. Kline, Andrew Noble, Andrew J. Holman, John K. Gamble, Jonathan K. Hossinger Wm. Laughlin.

Noble, Andrew J. Holman, John K. Gamble, Johandan Hassinger, Wm. Laughlin.

Delayare—J. Edward Clyde.

Chester—Samuel Holman, E. C. Evans, W. Wheeler.

Montgomery—George Amey, J. S. Yost, S. Feathers.

Bucks—Colonel F. Yanzant, Silas H. Benns.

Bucks—Colond F. Vanzant, Sins H. Beans.
Northampton—John Davis, Leslie Miller.
Lehigh and Carbon—C. Lockhart, N. Weiser.
Monroe and Pike—Jas. H. Walton.
Wayne—F. M. Crane.
Luzerne—A. P. Dunning, J. W. Campbell, Henry Stark.
Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour—J. R. Jones,
Levi L. Tate.
Lycoming and Clinton—T. F. Abrams, George White evi L. Tare. Lycoming and Clinton—T. F. Abrams, George White. Centre—John A. Morrison.

Mifflin—Isaiah Coplin. Union, Snyder, and Juniata—George Schnure, John S.

Millor.
Northumberfand—Jacob Youngman.
Schuylkill—F. W. Hughes, H. S. Cooks, H. L. Cake, Peter Aurand.
Dauphin—Speel, R. J. Haldeman.
Lebanon—John Weidman.
Berks—H. H. Manderbach, M. T. Limgood, M. A. Sellers.
Lancaster—Adam Z. Ringwalt, H. H. Brenneman, C. J.
Rhodes, James Cross.
York—D. Wilson Grove, Wm. A. Stable.
Cumberland and Pērry—Chas. J. T. McIntire, Samuel Hebburn.

Adams—Dr. E. F. Shorb.
Franklin and Fulton—G. W. Brewer, of Franklin, James
Helly, of Fulton.
Bedford and Somerset—J. C. Everhart. A. H. Coffroth,

Bedford and Somerset—J. C. Everhart. A. H. Coffroth, (in place of Calhoun.)
Huntingdon—Dr. Orlady.
Blair—Edmund Patterson.
Cambria—Jas. C. Noon.
Indiana—Philip Collins,
Armstrong and Westmoreland—Alexander McKinney, J.
Clarke, John K. Calhoun.
Fayette—John L. Dawson.
Green—Goo W. Willer.

Fayette—John L. Danson: Greene—Geo. W. Miller. Washington—William Hopkins, William Workman. Allegheny—Honry McCullongh, M. I. Stewart, Matth William M. Stewart.

Allegheny—Honry McCullongh, M. I. Stewart, Matthew Harbison, L. B. Patterson, William M. Stewart. Beaver and Lawrence—Shorb, J. N. M'Guffen. Butler.—J. G. Campbell, L. J. Mitchell. Mercer and Venango—A. Plumer, William S. Corwin. Clarion and Forest—John Keatley.

Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk, and McKean—J. Spyker, T. J. Bover.

Crawford and Warren—V. Phelps, J. Y. James. Eric—B. Grant, B. F. Sloan. Potter and Tioga—Timothy Ives. Bradford—H. J. Madill, V. E. Piolet. A number of contested seats were passed

over for the present. A resolution was adopted, that in all cases of contested seats, each party shall be allowed

five minutes to state the case. It was moved and adopted that the contest-

ants for seats have five minutes each, either in person or by proxy.

a delegate from each Senatorial district be appointed to select permanent officers. Mr. L. C. Cassidy offered as an amendment, that the Convention select officers by a viva voce vote. Mr. Hopkins opposed the amendment. because he asserted it was opposed to immethe object was to secure the popular will of the Convention, which could only be secured by a viva voce vote, and not by one man from each of the thirty-three districts choosing officers. Mr. Miller called for the reading of . the resolution, together with the amendment. Resolved, That a committee be appointed of one delegate from each Senatorial district to select officers for the permanent organiza.

tion of the Convention. Mr. Cassidy's amendment was to strike out all after resolved, and insert,

That we now proceed to the nomination and election of a President for the permanent organization by a viva voce vote of the Convention; and that there be thirty-three vice-presidents to be selected from the Senatorial districts respectively, according to the Senatorial representation, by the delegates from such districts respectively.

Judge Jones, of Sullivan, argued in favor of the amendment. General Weidman and Captain Alfred Day followed on the same side. J. L. Gillis opposed the amendment. The question was taken on the amendment, and the Chair decided the nays had it.

The yeas and nays were loudly called for from all parts of the house. The Chair reconfusion ensued. Mr. Cahill declared "he would never be

gagged."
Mr. Hughes said, in reply to the Chair, that "the first disorder comes from the

The Chairman finally agreed to take the yeas and nays, which resulted in negativing the amendment by a vote of 58 yeas to 68

nays. A resolution was then adopted that the Representative and Senatorial delegates from the several districts choose one member of a committee on permanent officers.

The following committee was then chosen: Joseph Buckman. William Laughlin, Wm. H. Brenneman. Lewis C. Cassidy, E. W. Grove, J. H. Douglas, Isaac Haynes,

George Williams, A. G. Holman, Wm. Wheeler, John A. Martin, Edward T. Hess, John Davis, Michael K. Boyer, Michael Cochran,

Joel Spicken, E. D. Patterson. Miexi McKinney, G. W. Miller, John C. Dann,

A. B. McCalment, Lewis B. Mitchell, Abira Gay, A. B. Dunning, Lewis Taylor, Jas. E. McFarland, George White, Jas. L. Gillis, Samuel Hepburn, E. E. Garvin, Ephraim Hertzler, Timothy Ives. The Convention then adjourned till 21 o'

AFTERNOON SESSION. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President-Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fa-

yette county. VICE PRESIDENTS. E. C. Evans, Solomon Fenther. H. H. Munderbach, H. B. Eldred, Henry Hask, Jacob Youngman, Jno. Weidman, Jno. K. Gamble, Jacob E. Cross, Geo. McGinnis, Chas M. Smyser, Henry Orlady, W. Workman, J. C. Everhart, Arnold Plumer, Robt. Morrell, J. Y. James, Silas H. Beans, H. J. Shantz, Peter Aurand, R. J. Stevens, J. J. Abrams, John Keighley, Andrew Noble, C. J. T. McIntyre, H. F. Schellinger, E. F. Shortz, A. Z. Ringwalt.

Theo. Snyder, Henry McCullough, Jas. C. Clark, Thos. Cunningham. Vincent Phelps, SECRETARIES. C. J. Rhodes, B. Grant, F. M. Crane. Jos. Campbell, Stephen Barton, L. L. Jack

The report was adopted.

L. B. Patterson.

A. II. Coffroth,

The President, on taking the chair, delivered a speech of much force and eloquence. After returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he referred to the importance of the occasion for which the Convention has assembled. He treated at length the various duties to be performed, and referred in complimentary terms to the Administration of Governor Packer. He then proceeded to treat on the Kansas question, sustaining the Pres-ident's views, and urging the propriety of giving some decided expression of sentiment on this great question, which was so violently agitating the country. He entered upon a review of affairs in Kansas, and argued that the Lecompton Constitution was legally formed and was a legal instrument. If it embodies, as is charged by the opposition, only the views of a minority of the people of Kansas, it was the fault of the majority in not attending the several elections, and they had no right to complain of the Constitution. It ought to be ratified by Congress and the State admitted into the Union under it. The Constitution could be altered by the people whenever the majority may see fit. The admission of the State will give peace to Kansas, peace to the country, and peace to the Ad-

ministration. The party would sustain no permanent injury by endorsing the course of the National Administration on the subject. It was a party of principle, and would march steadily on to success, and the sober second thought of the people would bring all right in the end.

The delivery of the speech was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Wright moved the appointment of a committee of thirteen on resolutions, to be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Coffroth moved to amend, so that the delegates of the several districts select one from each senatoral district as the Committee on Resolutions.

nal motion for a committee of thirteen was

The chair then appointed the following committee: Messrs. Wright, Buckalew, Hughes, Day, Plumer, Hopkins, Dunn, Stemmer, Brewer, Haldeman, Sloan, Cunningham, and

Mr. Weidman moved that all the resolutions offered in the Convention, regarding the policy of the party, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

After some discussion this motion was

Mr. Wright moved that the committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright also moved that no nomination for candidates be made till the resolu-Mr. Wm. Hopkins offered a resolution, that | tions, which may be reported by the committee be adopted.

Mr. Cassidy asked the reason for this extraordinary movement? Mr. Wright replied that he wanted the candidates to know what platform they stand upon.

Mr. Cassidy took it for granted that no morial usage. F. W. Hughes contended that | man would accept the nomination who was not willing to face the music on any platform that may be adopted. But he opposed the measure as a violation of all precedent. Mr. Wright pointed, as a precedent to the

action of the Cincinnati Platform. Mr. Cassidy said he anticipated this reply. He knew very well what it would be. But there were some who think that the Cincinnati platform had been violated: indeed, many thought so. He wanted the nominations made in a regular way.

Mr. Wright had no doubt the resolutions

would meet the approval of the Convention. Mr. Hugus said it was unprecedented in the precedings of the Democratic Conventions in Pennsylvania. The indication of what the resolutions would be was plain. Everybody knew what would be their character before as they may elect, the equal rights of all the the committee was appointed. He was informed they would be fair, but the committee pacts of the Constitution maintained inviowas all on one side. One branch of the party was only represented, and the other branch had no voice at all. He warned the party to

beware of what may be a vital matter. Mr. Miller objected, that such remarks were a reflection on the Chair.

Mr. Hugus continued: When the action of a Democratic Convention is of such a characfused to call them, when a scene of great | ter that it cannot bear discussion, and honest | limited power to prepare their form of govinterests connot be expressed, then God help the Democracy! He denounced the attempt to apply the "gag," and insisted on the right of a fair discussion, and a fair representation

in the committee. Mr. Coffroth opposed the motion, and denounced the movment as an attempt to "gag." The minority of the Convention had not a single representative on the committee. Was this done to choke off a minority report?—. Every Democrat who has a regard to the principles of his party would repudiate this

ittempt and stand by the old landmarks. Mr. Piolett thought gentlemen were conintroduce a platform to which all could

The President disclaimed any design to 'pack" the committee. when he appointed it, he knew only the opinions of four or five on the Kansas question. If the others were of the same opinion, it was entirely acciden-

him as an honorable man. But the effect of his action was to gag the Convention and throw the whole power of the Convention into the hands of the committee of thirteen men, and was a self-constituted oligarchy.— He would move to make an addition of four to the number of the committee. He thought the evil would thus be corrected. If not, the party would be putting the knife to its own throat. He spurned the attempt to deprive him of his rights. He was born a freeman, and would never die a slave. He wanted to see the agitation about Kansas quieted, but he never would agree to sacrifice the cardinal principles of the Democratic party by a question of expediency. He would tell gentlemen that there was a higher power than the power within these walls. He insisted upon his motion for four additional members.

Mr. McCalmont said gentlemen spoke of two branches of the party. He wished to know, if there was a division, where it came from. There was no attempt to gag the expression of opinion. When the committee report, if the rosolutions do not please the members, they might move to amend or introduce a resolution to approve the Douglas platform. He did not want to gag any one, but wanted a fair and free discussion. He believed that James Buchanan was right, and would support the policy of his Administra-

Mr. Hughes took the same ground, and denied that President Buchanan had violated any principle of the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Hepburn followed in a similar strain

of argument. Mr. Cassiday opposed especially the motion to prevent the nomination of candidates till the resolutions were adopted. He said it was

contrary to the usage of the party. Mr. Ahern opposed the motion. The great question for the Convention to decide is to satisfy the yearning minds of the people in relation to Kansas. The opinions of the people are not to be misunderstood—not to be disregarded or set aside.

The motion of Mr. Wright was adopted. Mr. Stokes moved to add four additional members.

Mr. Wright opposed the motion, and Mr. Stokes advocated it. The motion was fully negatived—yeas 47 Mr. Stokes moved to increase the commit-

tee to thirty-three. Mr. McCalmont favored the motion, and Mr. Hughes opposed it. Mr. Stokes said that it was his desire to

put on record the evidence of the tyranny under which the minority of the Convention struggled.

The motion was negatived—yeas 20, nays Adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met again at 8 o'clock. It was announced that the Committee on Resolutions was not prepared to submit their

Mr. McKinney moved that the committee be compelled to report within five minutes. Mr. James suggested that if the committee was smaller in number, or confined to the chairman alone, it would be more likely to This motion was negatived, and the origi- be unanimous, and be able to make an early report.

After some light skirmishing, Mr. Stokes said he was willing to give the committee all reasonable time to make their report. He. however, intended to hold them to a strict. accountability, but wanted to give them time to perform their work well.

Mr. McKinney withdrew his motion. Mr. Coffroth moved that the Chair appoint the State Central Committee of not less than one from each senatorial district. Adjourned till 92 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. HARRISBURG, March 5.—The Convention

met at half-past nine o'clock, pursuant to adournment. Mr. Miller, of Greene co., made a per-

sonal explanation in regard to objections urged privately against his right to a seat in the Convention, and requested to be excused from voting if the objections were made. Mr. Wright, chairman of the Committee

on Resolutions, took the stand, and after stating that there had been no difference of opinion among the committee, made a re-port which had been unanimously agreed upon.

The report was read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wright, as follows.

Resolved, That the principle involved in the epeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic constitutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territo-

Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, States will be preserved, the original comlate; and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States be ensured.

Resolved. That it is the right of the people of any State or territory to exercise their sovereign power, through duly chosen represen-tatives, and through them to enact such a Constitution and Government as they may delegate to such representatives; the mere ernment reserving to themselves the right of ratification—and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the established practice of the States of this

Union. Recolved. That the Kansas Nobraska bill having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the territories to form their own institutions in their own way; and the duly organized Government in Kansas having the regular process provided for a Convention of the delegates of the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such demning the committee in advance, and call- delegates having assembled in Convention and ed for the question. The Committee might enacted a Constitution under such instruction and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may, "at all times, alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may Mr. Hugus said if this was the case, the think proper;" that the provision contained

President was exceedingly fortunate for his therein as to a particular mode of alteration own side.

after the year 1864, does not forbid any other own side.

Mr. Stokes was glad to hear the President inode the people, by regular process, may disclaim any design in framing the commits schoose to adopt, either before or after that tee. He thought he could not have been a time; and this construction is warranted by party to so gross and flagrant a legislative the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, fraud. He was glad to be able still to regard and may be regarded as based upon a settled

principle of constitutional law. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and to determine whether the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that territory; that the question should be local, not national; tion be submitted to the people for ratification and that dangers are to be apprehended to that could not be done. The moment Kanthe Union and the cause of free government, sas was admitted under the Constitution, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the free State men of that territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forevfore they should be admitted promptly under er closed.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists in Kansas and and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for a political vention had the power to do as they pleased,

do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan ty and strength of the party. He charged in his Kansas policy; and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of the majority with having, in their speeches, his administration thus far disclosed. We deserted the great principle of the Democratic entertain the belief that he will not abandon party—that of the right of the people to govan article in the Democratic creed.

vania acknowledge with pride and commen- their Constitution before 1864. Whereas in dation the able and timely support which the Hon. Wm. Bigler has given in the U. S. Senate to the policy of the National Administration; His wisdom in council, his logical skill other way. The courts would so determine and talent in debate, his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely

confided. Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of the State, the Democratic party have secured the services of one in every way well qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an | radical principle involved in this question, enlarged experience he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we diency. The moment the principle of the have every confidece that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of His first four resolutions were based on the

the Commonwealth. Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will lesson, as much as pospeople by taxation; and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of banking, as may prevent, in the future, the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

the State have lately encountered. Mr. Jones, of Warren, moved that each resolution be voted upon separately.

Mr. Stokes, of Westmoreland, submitted a series of resolutions as a substitute for the report of the committee. The following is an abstract:

1st. The fundamental basis of American liberty is the right of the people to make their own laws.

2nd. That this was the great subject of the contest at the last Presidential election, and an adherence to popular sovereignty gave the victory to the Democratic party. 3rd. That this victory was supposed to give security to the people of the Territories, and full right to establish such institutions as the majority desire free from all interference. 4th. That the full exercise of the individual right of suffrage is the true test of the va-

lidity of a constitutional Government. 5th. That Congress should admit no State into the Union, unless the Constitution is submitted in all its parts; without such submission, the honor of the Democrotic party

6th. The policy to force Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution would be Congressional usurpation, and the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, declare that the members of Congress voting for the Lecompton Constitution are guilty of moral treason.

7th. That the toleration of differences of opinion regarding party policy is consistent with the party organization. The eighth approves the President's for-

eign and financial policy. The ninth endorses Gov. Packer's course, especially his inaugural vindication of the right of the people of Kansas to vote upon

the Constitution. Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, addressed the Convention in regard to his position .-The county convention which nominated him passed resolutions against the Kansas policy of the President, with the knowledge of his sentiments on the subject. He declared in the Convention that he would never cast a vote in censure of Mr. Buchanan, either in relation to the Kansas question or any other measure. He spoke at some length in laudation of Mr. Buchanan. He regretted that the Lecompton Constitution had not been submitted to the people, but he would sustain Mr. Buchanan in his position. He in-

voked moderation and conciliatory discussion. Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, moved an amendment to the resolution condemning Know-Nothingism. He made a lengthy speech in opposition to the report of the committee, and in favor of Mr. Stokes' amendment.

He opposed the Lecompton Constitution, not out of hostility to Mr. Buchanan, but in support of the cherished principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Miller moved that the speakers be confined to thirty minutes. Agreed to. Messrs. McCalmont, of Allegheny; Hepburn, of Cumberland; Smyser, of York, and Mitchell, of Butler, spoke in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Stokes, and advocated the adoption of the committee's report. Messrs. Calhoun, of Armstrong, and Hu-

gus, of Somerset, took the other side, and cautioned the Convention to beware of the action recommended by the majority. Mr. Hugus said that, if Mr. Stokes' resolutions were voted down, he would move to incorporate with the resolutions of the committee a provision, specifying that, if Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, it shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or rejection. If this is not granted by the majority, the Democracy would be a heaten party next

Pending the question, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M. Afternoon Session .- The Convention reassembled at two o'clock.

Mr. Stokes's amendment to the report of

the committee on resolutions was taken up. Mr. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention. He gave in his adhesion to the report of the committee. The Philadelphia delegation, he said, would stand by Mr.
Buchanan and his policy. Mr. Buchanan
had no stronger friends than the Philadelred nominated. phia delegation. He said, by authority, that William A. Porter would stand on any platform the Convention might adopt. With regard to the proposition for the admission of Congress had no further power over the subject; and the Constitution must therefore be accepted, or rejected, as it is.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, took similar ground, and argued that the people of the Constitution before Congress. Mr. Stokes opposed the report of the com-

mittee and the admission of Kansas under out of it have much greater desire to over- the Lecompton Constitution. He said there throw the Democratic party of the nation, was no use in trying to conceal facts. The than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; Democratic party was in a situation of great place, which they would grasp, at the cost of they were still bound to look beyond tempothe broken and shattered bonds of the rary triumph by the exercise of brute force, to the interests of the party and the country, Resolved, Therefore, that we unhesitatingly and should do nothing to impair the integriern themselves. He made argument to show Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsyl- that the people of Kansas could not alter without hesitation. The cry of alteration was a delusion. He administered a severe castigation to those men who are seeking favors of Mr. Buchanan, claiming to be his particular friends, whom he denounced as despicable man-worshippers, crawling at the foot-stool of power. He despised them and so did Mr. Buchanan himself. There was a which should override all questions of expedoctrines of Algernon Sydney, uttered in the reign of George III, of England. For uttering them Sydney lost his head. For uttering them here, he (Mr. Stokes) is told he

> His speech was very bold and thrillingly eloquent and elicited much applause. Mr. Day, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the resolutions of the committee and of the

passage of the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Cunningham, of Beaver, took the same side, and indulged in a fling at Govenor Packer's Kansas sentiments in the inaugural. He said the inaugural was finished before he came to Kansas, and should there have closed. He

o Nansas, and should the dragged in Utah.

and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and car. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D. might as well have dragged in Utah. Lecompton Constitution and its friends. It was legally framed, and ought to be adopted by Congress. He would vote for the resolutions, not on the ground of expediency, but because they were right.

Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, spoke in defence of the report of the committee. He came here not for strife or war, but for conciliation and peace. He came with the olive branch in his hand, and hoped that all would unite with him. The committee acted with a spirit of compromise and concession. They desired to harmonize, and meet the minority half way, and thought they should be satisfied and take the platform and candidates of the Conven-

The vote was taken on Mr. Stoke's resolutions, which was negatived-yeas 21, nays 109, as follows:

as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abrams, Clark of Westmoreland, Clyde, Cake, Coffroth, Calhoun, Gamble, Garvin, Hughes, James, Jackman, McKinney, Madill, Noon, Orlady, Pell, Schnure, Stokes, White, Workman, and Sellinger.

NAYS—Messrs. Abrams, Clark of Philadelphia, Campbell of Luzerne, Campbell of Butler, Blin, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Cunningham, Davis, Dongue Dunning, Dawson, Day, Dunn, Evans, Everlart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Gorve, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman of Philadelphia, Hassinger, Holman of Closter, Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkins, Hess, Ives, Jones, Jameson, Kincaid, Keatley, Kline, Laughlin, Lowrie, Livingwood, Lamb. Mattes, McCinnis, McIntire, Miller of Northampton, Miller of Juniata, Miller of Green, Mitchell, Manderbach, Martin, Morrison, Masser, Merron, McCullough, McGulfin, McCalmont, McFarland, Noble, O'Hara, Parmalee, Patterson of Allegheny, Patterson of Blair, Piolett, Plummer, Phelps, Reilly, Ringwalt, Rhodes of Lancaster, Rhoads, Shellinger, Sellers, Stahle, Shorb, M. J. Stewart, Wm. M. Stowart, Spyker, Sloan, Shoals, Spantz, Snyder, Smyser, Stienman, Stephens, Tate, Taylor, Vansant, Walton, Wheeler, Weiser, Weidman, Williams, Wright, Wunder, Yost.

Mr. Calhoun offered a preamble and reso-

Mr. Calhoun offered a preamble and resolution as a substitute for the first resolution reported by the committee, declaring it unwise and impolite to change the fundamental principle of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the national Conventions at Baltimore and Cincinnati. Not agreed to-yeas 18, nays 109.

The resolutions of the committee were now before the Convention. Mr. Stokes called for a division on the question. Mr. Gillis, and eleven others, called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The resolutions of the committee were then adopted. Yeas 111, nays 1. The anti-Lecompton members declined to yote, excepting Mr. Workman, of Washing-

ton, who said the vote was in accordance with the instructions of his constituents.] On motion, the Convention then proceeded to make general nominations for Supreme Judge.

The following nominations were made: Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia; Wm. Elwell, of Luzerne county; George Sharswood, of Philadelphia; Rasselas Brown, of Warren county; James Burnside, of Centre county; Joseph S. Bell, of Chester county.

The Convention then adjourned till eight o'clock, evening. Evening Session.—The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock.

The nominations of Judge Burnside and Brown, as candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, were withdrawn. On motion, the Convention proceeded to

ballot for candidate for Supreme Court, and William A. Porter was nominated on the first ballot: Wm. A. Porter; of Philadelphia, G. Sharswood, Philadelphia, Wm. Elwell, Luzerne,

Thos. S. Bell, Chester,

The announcement of the result was hailed with much enthusiasm, and the nomination

was made unanimous. The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Three ballots were taken, when Wesley Frost, of Fayette, received a majority, and was decla-

BALLOTS. Westley Frost, of Fayette, David Lowrie, Lehigh, Tho. Ostenhout, Wyoming, Wm. F. Murray, Dauphin, Adolphus Patterson, Blair, Robert P. Linton, Cambria, Thomas Brooks Crawford Thomas Brooks, Crawford, David Riddle, Washington, George A. Irvin, Thomas Adams, Indiana, Chas. R. Foster, Wm. Elliott, On motion, the nomination of Mr. Frost

was made unanimous. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Pres-

ident and other officers of the Convention. The President returned his thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to him during the sitting of the Convention. He hoped the delegates would return to their homes, willing, anxious, and determined to elect the ticket nominated triumphantly, and battle manfully for the principles here re-asserted. Mr. Cassidy replied to all, thanking the

adelphia by the nomination of Mr. Porter, and pledging that Philadelphia will give a hearty response to the nomination and give a good account of herself.
Messrs. McCalmont, Hugus, Hughes, Buckalew, and Holdemon, were severally called,

Constitution for the complment paid to Phil-

and made short speeches, which were received with applause. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

TO INVALIDS .- Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, Also to Invalids Retreat, Author of "Letters to Invalids
IS COMING! See following Card.

MARCH APPOINTMENTS

R. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marino Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Tuosday, March

15.

nati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Tuosday, March 16.

Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel, "15.

Lewistown, National Hotel, "17.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthum, Larryngittis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brouton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct monner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Discuses Treated.—In relation to the following discusses either when compiliated with lungs of the patient.

business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them

promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of a and bowels, &c.

BT. No charge for consultation. DRITISH REVIEWS, and BLACK-WOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

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At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.38 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,

Acting Superintendent.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1857. NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands or George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.

Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

CASH FOR MARKETING.—All persons baving marketing of the various kinds to sell, can obtain the cash therefor, by calling on E. McCOLLUM, Mrs. Snyder's house, Rail Road street, Huntingdon.

January 6, 1858-1y.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

G. P. Hamilton, Allegheny,