TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....\$1 50 75 50 Six months ee months.

ment. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

cording to these terms.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Pursuant to a published call, inviting the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, " to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 13th, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capital on the 16th of March," a large number of said citizens convened in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and were called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Campbell, of Huntingdon county, who nominated as temporary chair-man of the Convention, Dr. Gco. M'Cook, of

Allegheny county. On motion of Col. Forney, Geo. Northrup, of Philadelphia, and S. R. Peale, of Clinton county, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Soliday, of Berks, submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention. Some rambling debate ensued as to the made of selecting the committee, when a motion was made that the Convention take a recess of ten minutes, in order to enable the several delegations to select a member of the committee.

But very few delegates having voted on the motion.

The President remarked that there did not seem to be a full expression of opinion in the assemblage, and he hoped that every delegate would feel it his duty to speak out boldly. There was nothing to be gained by cowardice, and he therefore hoped that every one would vote.

On the question being again taken, a loud response of yea was the result; and the recess for ten minutes, in order to hand in the names of the committee to select permanent officers of the Convention, was agreed to amid applause; and the Convention took a recess for ten minutes.

RECESS.

The Convention was again called to order, when

Dr. George M'Cook, of Allegheny, on taking the chair, said :--

Gentlemen, I return my thanks for the exalted honor which you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your temporary chair- constitutional rights. Judgment, final judg-man. I see before me the intelligence and ment, has been calmly and deliberately pasrespectability of the State. Here are the in- sed upon this treason to the democracy, this dependent men of our Commonwealth. It is not, therefore, any unreasonable presump- | irreversable as the decrees of God. It is wise, tion that your deliberations will be marked with prudence and wisdom. We have a use- truth plainly, and to avoid the folly of an atful lesson in the vile and bitter conduct of tempt to cover up an audacious criminality the pretended Democratic Convention of the | we must all condemn. 16th of March last. I hope that you will By the action of the 34th Congress, the

WILLIAM LEWIS,

VOL. XIV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 20, 1859.

to secure the continuance of that enjoyment an eternal antagonism between freedom and should not, the Patterson letter, with the bly to take it all. So, I can and will love my or my children and my childrens' children. slavery. The constitution of the human President's endorsement, may afford him in-Southern neighbor. I will freely allow him Applause.) I thank you for the honor you mind and the human heart makes it inevitaformation. Public property of great value is an equal participation of all the fruits of our have conferred upon me.

The committee to select permanent officers were announced as follows:

Jno. S. Dougherty, Dr. E. E. Griesanar, Jos. Dowdali. James Gilliland, Dr. G. L. Higgins, James Sweeney, Dr. Henry Orladey, J. R. Durbar, Henry Gingerich, Jno. Martin, Dr. Gco. S. Hays, J. W. Ryan, Dr. E. L. Orth, Samuel Harper, Thos. M'Farland, Dr. Geo. Nebinger, Geo. Northrup, A. N. Meylert, Henry Reisinger, Jno. Sheridan, Wm. Hopkins, Capt. II. Walters, J. M. Laird, Henry F. Phelps,

Henry Gingerich. Mr. Hickman said-

Mr. PRESIDENT :-- I am glad to meet you

to join you upon an occasion so interesting and important as the present one. I heartily endorse the propriety of this convention .---The base outrage recently attempted here by the minions of despotic federal authority merits a stern rebuke, but not more than the weakness and heartlessness which conceived and commanded it. I love and admire the honesty and courage with which Gov. Packer has appreciated and discharged all his publie duties. To him and his able and accomplished Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, are our thanks eminently due for a manifestation of that devoted patriotism which impelled them to consider their country first and consequences afterwards. It is not surprising, that political prostitution should condemn it. The popular affection, however, will be to them a shield more protective than fortresses of granite and of iron. But I desire to speak of other matters

At this day, resolutions complimentary to the present national administration may be pardoned, when proceeding from official sycophants, but they can do neither good nor harm. The history of Mr. Buchanan's executive life has already been written, and too plainly to be obliterated by bribed eulogy, or to be misunderstood by the people of this State and nation. Neither politic conjuration nor party magic can make them forget the wicked violation of pledges, the arrogance of bloated power, the proposition of Congress, the profligacy of departments, or the rapid and marked encroachments upon popular assassination of common honesty, and it is as therefore, in this convention, to speak the

manifest none of their vindictiveness. (Ap- complaints made by the residents of Kansas favor the manufacturing and agricultural consequently, cut off the distribution of all value can never be appreciated, and our last plause.) Remember, gentlemen, that you were ascertained to be true. Although the law was suggested and when the so-called political information from our people, and and silent adoration before the symbol of a pledged to maintain the domestic sovereignty Democratic members of the Senate and House the thing is, in great measure, accomplished. god. If such must be, we may well claim, of the territories, a portion of their people of Representatives, and even Cabinet officers, And why not do this? To be sure we more at least, a generous sympathy, for that form from Missouri entered upon the soil of Kansas, and, by force and fraud, seized the law making power, stilled the voice of the majority, and enacted statues disgraceful to the age and nation. This fact, when legally revealed, made a deep impression upon the public mind, and Mr. Buchanan found it necessary, in order to carry the election in his own State, to pledge himself distinctly to the maintenance of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to defend the rights of those who had been thus ruthlessly despoiled. I could afford, have cheerfully been devoted to will not pretend to indicate the particular weakness in his nature that induced him to turn the hand of the suicide against his own fame, as it matters little whether it arose from timidity, a fear of his enemies outweighing a love of his friends, a careless disregard before him-this will explain why I have of fair dealing, or a weak and puerile vanity. left my family and my home to come here It is enough to know that he deceived all our hopes, turned with the blackest ingratitude upon that self-sacrificing friendship by which he reached the goal of his feverish ambition, cast and the west that our institutions have and sought by all the means within the reach been ruthlessly assailed by the vilest and of drunken and staggering authority, to dismost reckless administration that God has grace every man whom he could not debauch. ever inflicted upon a suffering people. (Loud Suddenly, and as by the touch of the wand and continued applause.) The faith of the of the magician, he became transformed from Democratic party has been violated by one | the sympathiser with down-trodden freedom, who came into our party not until 1828 - to the open and shameless defender of ag-The halls of the national legislature were turned into marts for conscience ; he published his interpretations of party principles and platforms with the arrogance of a dictator ; and commanded his subordinates in office. sion, and ever has been, of his clevation to and his coward slaves, to reiterate and propolitical power. And I want you to mark a claim his bulls of party excommunication solemn fact. In 1824, Henry Clay, John against all who were rash enough to follow an independent judgment. These acts of themselves are enough to sever allegiance .--It would be an ill-shapen manhood which could tolerate them in silence. But because we denounce them, we are anathematised as rebellious. Sir, we will see where the rebellion will end. It will end in the supremacy of the laws; in the integrity of the constitution; in the purification of parties; in the sworn loyalty of executives ; and the vigorous growth, material greatness, and eternal dominance of the North. That is where it will end. Popular sovereignty, invoked by er, was the result of the combination of the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay? The shall unfold the veiled, yet dimly discovered destiny of this great republic. We are battling for the right, for the spirit of the institutions our fathers established; let us feel that we are doing this, and we will accomtry, General Jackson. (Applause.) At that | plish the victory of our century. Not a mere naked triumph at the polls, but the great success afterwards-the untrammelled self government of man; the dedication of a continent to consistent liberty. Those who stop to talk of conciliation and compromises between us and the self-constitnted oracles of the Democratic party, can denounce an infamous outrage perpetrated have but a feeble appreciation to the condi-upon the National Democratic Party. (Ap-tion of things. When you can harmonize light and darkness, integrity and corruption, the patriotic devotion of the private citizen One more remark and I am done. I have to the principles of our government, with a ites, and to give approved shape to public seventeen children. (Greatapplause.) When tyranny worse than that of the middle ages, opinion at the polls; in other words, to carry to the principles of our government, inter-tyranny worse than that of the middle ages, "I be time enough to crv "peace." Let I remember the blessing of free government it will be time enough to cry "peace." Let elections. The Secretary of the Navy, among not, when he does me violence and injustice, Convention composed of such rebels as they Federal Administration, backed by its depen-which I have enjoyed, it is my ardent desire this truth be made prominent—that there is others, may know something of this. If he strengthen his arm so as to enable him forci.

ble; and the one or the other must eventually gain the ascendency. The struggle between them, but just begun, is now going on in our midst, and he is but a superficial observer who does not discover it. We have acted honorably—benevolently. For long, long years we have defended the chartered ges only due to well-taught craft and deservrights of our southern brethren; we have even conceded their exactions; we have given | riding the legal voters, returning parasites, them all the advantages springing from une- tumbler and trencher friends, to Congress, qual legislation: we have changed policy to and publishing an attested lie to the world. suit their notions of interest; until having | These acts-these flagrant violations of pregrown fat, they demand as a prerogative what servative law and decent behavior-have all we granted as a favor, and having found a been endorsed here, in this place, in this President without affections, a sworn officer not afraid of perjury, willing to back their and genuine Democracy. God save the Repretensions, they would now treat us as a common enemy. They have done morethey have gone farther; they come amongst us, and bribed cupidity with gold, ambition with promotion, and vanity with temporary consequence, to do violence to justice. Longer forbearance not only ceases to be virtuous. but it becomes cowardly and base. The North has rights, long in abeyance truly, yet not lost; we will save them; by walls of fire and blood, if needs be, we will save them.

In what I have just said, I would not be misunderstood; I know I cannot escape misrepresentation. I would resist aggression on the part of the South, not her constitutional guarantees; and I would force a plain, distinct, unequivocal recognition of the rightful

I wish I could stop here. If this were all of the accusation, we might forget the past in the exercise of a profuse charity, but un- and acquiring power, the expenditures have fortunately, we are not allowed to do so. A been almost doubled-run up to the enorusurpation has been accomplished which saps the very foundation of our political structure. the mail system made a by-word and a re-Mr. Buchanan has demanded an absorption proach. With new, extended, and expenof the powers of Congress in those of the Executive. To carry out his treachery to us, he has assailed the representatives of the people. He has bribed the venal, rewarded the aspiring, alarmed the timid, and deceived the honest. By such means was the Lecompton Constitution carried into a provisional law, in contemptuous disregard of the known will effective help is required—upon the laboring of the people upon whom it was imposed, and thrifty—the "mud sills" of the Eastern, in direct contravention of the letter and spirit Northren, Middle and Western States. It is in contemptuous disregard of the known will of the organic act itself. The reason which prompted the commission of the outrage is too manifest to be doubted. It was to purchase flattery of the South; to force slavery upon the soil of the North ; and to strengthen and aggrandize one section of the Union at the expense and hazard of the other .--Then, compliance with executive behests was the test of democracy, and to disregard them was apostacy.

More recently, however, when the recommendations of the President were thought to

sold, privately and covertly, at a tithe of its worth; other is bought at almost fabulous prices. Navy Yards, Post Offices, Custom Houses and Mints, have been stocked, crowding industry, for the mere purpose of over-Capitol, and uttered and published as true age, and blanching before the frowns of an outraged and insulted constituency, cants and must operate. whines, in hypocritical numbers, over the

degeneracy of the times, and in the expression of a fear lest elections should be carried by gold. Catching the sounds of lamentation as they issue from the open casements and portals of the White House, your Biglers, et id omne genus, move with the hushed and solemn tread of mourners, and shed gouty tears of blood.

The indefensible and destructive management of the Post Office Department, requires claims of the North; nothing more, nothing less. Who can safely complain of this? short period, for the mere purpose of enriching contractors, bestowing largesses upon sterile and uninhabited districts of the South, mous sum of twenty millions of dollars-and sive routes, without corresponding returns, sunk in fathomless debt, aye, paralised by burthens, its chief lustily cries for help and pitcously begs the sinews of prolonged malfeasance. But upon whom does he call?-Upon those to whom the appeals is always made when money, votes, soldiers, or other consoling to know we are good enough to pay, if not to receive. We are at least able, if not respectable. If we have not chivalry, we have fields, and farms and factories .--Let us then without whimpering, "split the difference." The "F. F. V's" or the "F. F. T's" shall take all the posts of patronage, and we will pay their debts. The plan proposed, by which we shall do this, is a very simple one. We have only to pay five cents, instead of three, on each letter we write, abolish the present "franking privilege," and,

generous system. I will divide with him the temple of Liberty. I will shield him from the evil doer. But when he denies to me what I am willing to grant to him, and that which my title covers, I will not stultify myself and place weapons in his hand for my destruction; and I will never pay tribute for either his kindness or forbearance. Cuba may be important to the Union; I will admit that it will be so when we have just and equal laws, and honest officers; but before we acquire it, I desire to be informed whether any legislation can possibly be had as beneficial to Pennsylvania as the purchase would be to Tennessee or Georgia; and above all, shall I seek to know how, thenceforward, we public! And knowing them all, and in the are to be treated. For if I am a traitor, an face of them all, the President himself, to unconscious and unrewarded one, to either whom but three short years ago we gave the | thirty-three or fifteen States, I will not add fullness of our confidence, now bleached by to the enormity of my offence, by extending the number of States against which my guilt

NO. 43.

I have stated as concisely as I could, my udgment of the management of the government for the last two years. I trust I have made it plain and distinct. I have not descended to minute particulars; the proof of my declarations having become matter of enduring record has rendered it unnecessary to and an address, were not ready to report ; do so. I leave it before you and the country, as a full justification for our present course, and as the reason for our settled determina-tion to refuse to be indentified with movements we both deplore and despise. Desiring some gentleman willing to address the Conto be fair we cannot tolerate deception. Sustaining right, we must denounce usurpation. Asking justice, we cannot inflict a wrong .---Economy is not presented to us as a choice, it is forced upon us as a necessity ; and having been trained in a system of politics that we love, and taught to regard purity as essential to power, it is too late in our lives to turn demagogues to maintain majorities, or to barter smiles from rotten rule. It is true that wed and continued denunciation and p cription are likely to be our re-ward for i... choice we make, but I cannot avoid hinting to those who suppose they have throttled the wolf, that they may have only cuught him by the ears.

It is told that when the Belvidere Apollo was in the Louvre, a lady of gushing and fascinating beauty came with each returning sun to look upon and love it, wreathing i with selected flowers, and clasping it in all the ardor of her youthful heart. Days and weeks and months rolled on, until at last the cold and stony figure turned her warm blood to ice, and she was found dead, with her face buried in her hand, and leaning against it. Sir, we may be too ideal, and look for a perfection which nature does not furnish. Like the daughter of the Baron, we may bestow the jewels of the heart where their

zing the Democratic party and erect some such platform as was erected at Cincinnati, and after its erection Mr. Buchanan might, after due repentance, return and re-join the true Democratic party. Col. Forney moved that a committee, to con-

sist of twenty-five, be appointed to prepare resolutions and an address expressive of the sense of the Convention, which was agreed

While the President was preparing the list, a western delegate suggested that the Convention itself name the committee; which was adopted ; whereupon

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee :

Col. John W. Forney, Philadelphia; E. L. Willard, Luzerne; Col. Samuel S. Young, Berks; John C. Knox, Philadelphia; Thos. P. Campbell, Huntingdon; J. W. G. Wier-man, Dauphin; S. C. Wingard, Allegheny; Samuel E. Keller, Lancaster; John H. Neley, Butler; Geo. J. Higgins, Schuylkill; A. C. Noyes, Clinton; J. W. Douglas, Erie; J. D. Breitenbaugh, Montgomery; D. Kistler, Jr., Westmoreland; R. J. Nicholson, Jefferson; W. W. Redick, Fayette; E. Ringwalt, Chester; John W. Brown, Dauphin; James Gilliland, Centre; Baily Thomas, Philadel-phia; John Fannigan, Cambria; Dr. George essenberger, Philadelphia; William S. Hurlock, Berks; Charles Barnet, Allegheny; L. S. Cantwell, Armstrong. Mr. Campbell, of Huntingdon, offered the

following resolution, which was, on his motion, referred to the committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That a General State Central Committee, to consist of ----, be appointed, who are hereby instructed to call a General State Convention, to nominate a State ticket for our support at the ensuing October election, and to perform such other functions as appertain to the duties of Democratic State Central Committees.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until 2 g'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M

Mr. Lehman, Philadelphia, stated that he had understood the committee on resolutions he therefore moved that the Convention take a recess for thirty minutes.

A delegate opposed the motion, and hoped the intervening time would be occupied by vention

The motion to take a recess was disagreed

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Lehman, who in response proceeded to address the Convention in an able and effective speech which was loudly applauded throughout its delivery.

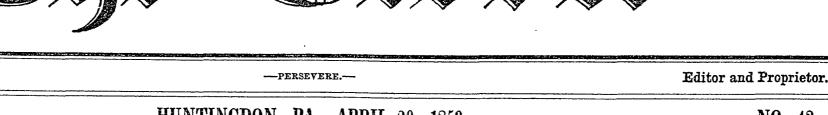
He was followed by Mr. Wm. Dunn, of Philadelphia. Ilis remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Col. John W. Forney, from the committee to prepare an address and resolutions, submitted a long and well written address, which was read by himself at the clerk's desk. The resolutions are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That regarding this Convention as to all intents and purposes, a Convention representing the patriotic sentiment of the Democratic party, and avowing ourselves members of that party, upon those well known principles which have constituted its creed since the beginning of the Government. we are here to day to resist every attempt to weaken or to overthrow that creed, and to unite for the purpose of restoring, in all their vigor and purity, the great truths which have heretofore made the Democracy a conquering organization, and contributed to the enng welfare of the States of the U Resolved, That this Convention most solemply declares its warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers, and that for this end it is our duty, and the duty of the Democratic party everywhere, to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can only secure its existence and the public happiness. Resolved, That holding the General Adpartures from public duty and Democratic principles, we are bound to regard the Administration as having forfeited the confidence of the people, and to denounce it as unworthy of the support of the Democratic party. Resolved, That when the Democratic party in 1856 was solemnly committed in National. State, and County Conventions to the fundamental principle that the people of the Terri-tories, like those of the States, were to be left perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, we entered into a solemn covenant, which, notwithstanding the conduct of faithless public servants, we hold ourselves bound to maintain at all hazards, and to carry out in letter and spirit. Resolved, That the attempt of the General Administration to disregard this covenant. and in its stead to erect a despotic test to compel obsdience to doctrines subversive of Republican liberty, was not the work of the representatives of the Democratic party, but of men who had resolved upon the destruction of that organization for their own ambitious purposes; and that this repudiation of right and endorsement of wrong was fitly followed by a remorseless war of Federal power upon State Sovereignty, and by an arrogant proscription of all Democratic organizations and Democratic champions who would not follow the shameless example. Resalved, That we deliberately and heartily re-assert and re-endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention ; as well in the Territories as in the States. non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States, and that every effort to force the Democratic party of this country upon any other platform, should be rebuked as a preparation for lasting disgrace in the first place, and for lasting and deserving defeat in the second. Resolved, That this principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, lying as it does, at the basis of all our free institutions, enunciated and accepted, North and South, by Legislatures and Courts, by Congresses and candidates, substituted in 1850 for an obsolete Congressional rule, and re-asserted in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is the only principle that will forever remove the question of slavery from the halls of the National Legislature, and prevent the triumph of the enemies of the American Union. Resolved, That we regard with undissemto be called upon to act as Chairman of a bled indignation and alarm the attempt of the



are within a temple where our laws are made, and let us be guided by liberality and an even handed justice. I hope that the solemnity which is wont to surround this Hall will have its due influence upon this occasion. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I claim the proud honor of being one of the fathers of the Democracy of this country. (Applause.) I was deeply and permanently associated with General Jackson in the days of his glory; I was upon his electoral ticket in 1824, (long and continued applause,) and from that day to this time whatever of energy and vigilance I could command, and whatever of pecuniary means I the best interests of the Democratic party. This it is, gentlemen, that will explain why to-day I stand here with silvered locks; one who has passed the grand climacteric of human life—who sees three score and ten just and associate with you to promote the best interests of this Union. (Applause.) The voice of alarm has sounded from the

And here let me say, that the only curse gressive and law-defying slavery. which ever attended General Jackson's administration, was the appointment of James Buchanan U.S. Minister to Russia. (Applause.) I remember when he was clothed in the habiliments of aristocracy. That was the occa-Adams and Andrew Jackson were candidates for the Presidency. The electoral college failing to elect, that duty devolved upon the House of Representatives. By a union of the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, and in defiance of the popular will, Mr. Adams was elevated to the Presidency.

In mentioning this I do not arraign the noble and great men whose names I have indicated. Their voices are hushed in deaththeir bodies sleep in the tomb; yet their patriotism shines out gloriously upon the pages of our history. (Applause.) What, howevfriends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay? The popular sovereignty of the Union was violated, and in 1828 an outraged and an indignant people rose in its might and majesty to put into the chief executive chair of the counearly day the principle of popular sovereignty was potent and jealous of infringement .---(Applause.)

Gentlemen, methinks our whole country is assembled here. Here are the good men and true from the valleys and hills, the mountains and plains of this Commonwealth, to plause.)

I did not intend to detain you at this length.

raised the voice of denunciatory opposition, it was all right, and rebellion became loyal-these documents are highly prized by us, but power. In the days of Jefferson it was wise ty. And yet Pennsylvanians see nothing do we not know that "the domestic instituwrong in this; nay, they commend it. Chains | tions" is too poor to pay, and too ignorant to | and benevolent, and in the days of Jackson never clanked upon the limbs of beings more | read. We seem to be prone eternally to forservile and debased. We might, perhaps, be able to open their eyes to the truth, and loosen their tongues to utter it, by continuing them in office under a new administration, governed by a more benign policy. If parties with such plastic notions, shall be able to grasp the control of our government, then must the strong empire of the North be dwarfed to barrenness, and eighteen millions of white slaves here, be added to the four millions of black slaves yonder. That is indeed a strange illustration of the advantages of free government which proclaims a necessity for crushing out the inherent power of a people by fashioning their institutions for them, requiring it to be sanctioned, and yet allows and encourages a denial of law by which alone a bankrupt treasury can be replenished, and honest debts paid.

But, sir, we charge further upon the ad-ministration of Mr. Buchanan one of the main causes by which we have reached the point of national insolvency, a reckless prodgality in the expenditures of the public money, and a prevailing vice in the departments of the government. It is a gross mistake to suppose that our increased expenses are owing to an expansion of territory and the removal of our frontier. The administration of Mr. Van Buren, with an annual outlay of thirty-seven millions of dollars, was pronounced extravagant; now our expenses are close upon one hundred millions a year. But we have got used to talking of millions without stopping to consider the magnitude of the figures. Why, sir, all the horses and mules in this country, numbering over six thousand, would scarcely draw, in silver, the money required to foot our government bills for a single year. Do you enquire why this is so?] will tell you. We have abandoned our former and better practices. When Mr. Jefferson was President, he required honesty and capability in his appointees; now, subordinates are selected for their known lack of independence, conscience and will. There was a time, which our fathers remember, when to be the head of a department, a Secretary of the Treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, required greatness and inspired confidence; now a man of very moderate dimensions will suffice for either place. An ex-Governor or effete Senator will always answer for the position, provided he has the marks of gyves upon his legs, and does not know too much. I think we will be able to furnish one hereafter who may claim by a double title. I hazard little in saying there is now more money squandered and stolen yearly, than it required during the administrations of Madison, Monroe, and the younger Adams, to support the government.

There is not only no careful supervision of our finances, but funds are drawn, constantly, directly from your treasury to reward favor-

get that we were made for hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we would remember this fact, I think we could cordially unite with those who met here on the 16th ult., and join them in preans and praise to the new American Monarchy.

It has become humiliating to pride to speak the truth, for it has become unfashionable, and almost incredible. Largely in debt, pressed on all sides by voracious creditors, with no present ability to pay, and with constantly accumulating liabilities, the Presi-dent of the United States has shown himself incompetent to carry any measure of relief. Yes, this man and his Cabinet are appalled, terror stricken, and motionless in view of the natural results of their own policy. If it were permissable, I would recommend them the tariff recommendation :---

"Instead of standing, staring altogether, Like garden gods-and not so decent either."

To blind our sight to its short comings, to cover up its disgraceful defeats, and to reconstruct its sinking fortunes, the admistration now proposes, by virtue of a transfer of the war-making power to itself, to visit chastisement upon feeble States for imaginary wrongs and by the acquisition of Cuba to extend the area of freedom gluttonized on slavery. A man self-made mad, and then self-destroyed -a Lear in rags, and not in robes-having lost the sceptre by the weakness of folly. clutches the flying air, and seeks to mount again, to power and influence. Vanity of vanities! there is no restitution for fallen greatness.

A few material inquiries may possibly present themselves, when we come to consider the propriety of the purchase of the vain and much praised "Queen of the Antilles," and of bringing her into our loving and lecherous embrace. In what way, by what mysterious means, with what magic key will you draw the thirty golden millions, demanded by the President as earnest money, and the hundreds of millions afterwards, from a strong box, empty as the heart of its keeper, and which is more secure in locking treasure out than locking it in ? How far will a well regulated prudence determine us to go in entrusting such vast amounts in the hands of one who has already deceived us-in whom we have no confidence? By what legal secret will we be able to consummate a purchase of Spain, who has determined not to sell? And how can we better secure ourselves against those who, in league with the President, have sought to humiliate us, by adding to their power and extension, and by giving them the control of the Gulf of Wm. P. Wilson, Mexico, as they may have it over the Missis-

sippi. I think I can school myself to love my enemies; but not better than myself. I can willingly admit my brother to an equal enjoyment of a common inheritance; but I can-

and creative, in the days of Madison brave commanding and resistless. Then it was the awe inspiring guardian of Liberty-American Democracy-inviting champion-ship, and holding in its hand the olive branch of peace and the thunderbolt of war, But, sir, we will not die, but live. We have Aristotle's hope, the dreams of waking men, and their appalling interpretations shall be written out in letters of fire upon walls of adamante. It shall be read of all men, from the Aroostook to the Golden Gate. You have it-truth in a whisper shall confound the lie from a trumpet; and a naked child shall tread upon the armored giant leading the hosts marshalled against the advancing civilization and righteous government of man.

Look not back, we have learned the past but onward, onward, with steady eye and to infuse a little of their Lecompton fire into unwavering step. The goal is before you ! You will remember that when Orpheus lost Eurydice, he followed her even into the abode of Hades, where, by the power of his lyre, he won her back, but it was enjoined upon him that he should not look upon her until he had arrived in the upper air. At the very moment they were passing the fatal bounds, it is said his love overcame him, and looking around to know that she was following him, she was caught back into the infernal regions. The story embodies a pregnant moral. If you would regain the loved and the lost, then forward | forward !!

I am done. If I have been dull, you will pardon me. If I have inspired a single patriotic thought or feeling, I have my reward. The Chairman of the committee on permanent officers made the following report:

President. ALEXANDER M'KINNEY, Westmoreland.

Vice Presidents. Wm. E. Lehman, James Burns, John Sherry, Dr. Levi Hulí, A. Warthmen, Col. R. T. Haslitt, Thomas Bingham, Thomas M'Connel, D. Webster, Dr. Wm. Squires, J. T. Worthington, Dr. John Collogan, Geo. T. Gilmore, Ino. Schwartz, Geo. H. Negley, Edward D. Grant, Jno. Holeway, H. L. Cake, E. N. Willard. M. Douglass, H. Sherwood, Jos. Morris, Dr. C. Canfield, -Gibson. J. R. Nicholson, Col. M. T. Reynolds, Dr. R. B. M'Coy, Dr. Robert Brown. Secretaries. S. R. Peale, John C. West. Joseph Hunter,

John O'Bryan, I. T. M'Gonegal, Arch. M'Bride. A. Green. L. L. Cantwell, H. A. Zollinger, G. W. Pearce, H. B. Masser, Wm. K. Piper, John Harlan.

Dr. H. Wadsworth, Jas Leddy. The President, Mr. M'Kinney, on assuming the Chair, remarked that he was proud