

finally announced. There were 101 in favor of striking out the rule, to 198 in favor of retaining it. So the rule was adopted, and the majority of a delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them.

[This vote on the rule against unit voting, is regarded as a test.]

The vote to lay the rule on the table was as follows:

Massachusetts,	6	Alabama,	9
Pennsylvania,	14	Louisiana,	6
Delaware,	13	Mississippi,	7
Maryland,	33	Texas,	4
Virginia,	15	Arkansas,	2
North Carolina,	7	Missouri,	2
South Carolina,	8	California,	2
Georgia,	10	Oregon,	3
Florida,	3		

Total number of yeas, 101
The balance of the States voted nay, 198
The rule was adopted by acclamation.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Platform was then called up.

An amendment was offered, that no balloting should be allowed for President or Vice President, until the Committee has reported, and the report adopted.

A vote was first taken on the appointment of the Committee, and the original resolution was adopted and the Committee appointed.

After the Committee on the Platform was announced, the amendment was considered. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected, yeas 32, nays 270.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted by acclamation.

So a ballot for the candidates cannot be taken until the platform has been adopted.

A long debate then ensued on a proposition to limit the members from speaking more than once on the same subject. Finally, its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President to invite the ministers of the Gospel, of the city, to open the Convention with prayer.

Judge Meek presented the Alabama platform. It was referred to the Committee on Platforms.

The Committee on Credentials announced that it would not be able to report before to-morrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.
CHARLESTON, April 25.—The Convention met 10 o'clock this morning.

The galleries were crowded with ladies, and yet hundreds of the fair sex were on the outside clamoring for admission.

A delegate moved, and it was agreed to, that the ladies be admitted to the floor of the Convention.

This piece of gallantry occasioned much good feeling. The floor presents a lively scene.

The resolution which was offered yesterday to restrict members from speaking more than fifteen minutes, and more than once on the same subject, was taken up and debated.

It was finally rejected by a vote of 120 yeas, to 121 nays.

A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform.

A discussion ensued, a Southern delegate demanding that there shall be no gag law on the subject.

At 11 o'clock, another resolution with regard to debate was offered, which limits the speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform, and that the rules of the House of Representatives to apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials announced that the report would be in readiness this afternoon. The Convention at noon, adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Credentials will report on the New York contest in favor of the Dean Richmond delegates. The Wood delegation received only six votes, being those of the members of the Committee from Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, and California.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
CHARLESTON, April 25.—The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

A resolution to appoint a National Committee to act for the next four years, was discussed, and finally referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of giving the National Committee power to name both the time and place of holding the next Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Maryland, (of the latter T. M. Lannan and Robert J. Brent), are entitled to their seats.

A minority report of the Committee was also presented, signed by the members of the Committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi. It recommends that one-half of each of the New York contestants shall be admitted to the Convention, each part to cast seventeen votes.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials continued till 6 o'clock, when it was closed by a call for the previous question.

A vote was first taken on the Illinois question.

The Douglas delegates for that State were declared to be entitled to their seats.

The question was then taken on the contested case in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, and the claims of Messrs. R. J. Brandt and Thomas A. Lannan, the Douglas contestants, were sustained against those of the Hunter delegates.

A vote was then taken by States on the minority report of the Committee, recommending a division of the New York delegations.

The only States that voted in favor of the minority proposition, were as follows:

North Carolina,	5	Alabama,	9
Georgia,	10	Mississippi,	7
Virginia,	3	Texas,	4
Missouri,	2	Tennessee,	9
California,	3	Arkansas,	3

Total yeas, 55
Total nays, 210

So the Dean Richmond (Albany Regency) delegates were admitted, and the Wood delegates excluded.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers, and great excitement prevailed.

A resolution was offered to admit the Wood delegates to honorable seats on the floor, which added to the excitement. It was finally laid over, under the rule, until to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved

that the resolution for the appointment of a National Committee for the next four years be laid over till after the nomination of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

At this point of the proceedings, the death of Governor Robinson, of Vermont, was officially announced to the Convention, and resolutions of condolence were adopted. The Convention resolved to accompany the remains, in a body, from Mill's House to the boat, immediately after adjournment.

The Convention then, at seven o'clock, adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.
CHARLESTON, April 26.—The Committee on the Platform is still out, and it is understood that they are wholly unable to agree; that three separate platforms will be presented.

The National Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. Referred to the Committee on the Platform.

Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution recognizing the fact that, while the Government has no power to protect Slave Property in the Territories, it shall provide the Power to its officers to enforce the existing laws and protecting existing rights. Referred to the Platform Committee.

Mr. Browne, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the territories carrying with them slave property, are entitled to the protection of such property.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment, declaring it to be the duty of the government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the territories or on the high seas.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution referred to the Committee on the Platform.

The Tennessee Platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions with regard to slaves in the territories, were presented from various delegates and referred to the Platform Committee.

A number of resolutions relative to railroads to the Pacific were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented a resolution on the rights of slaveholders, describing a suitable platform and declaring James Guthrie as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the tariff being presented. Isaiah Rynders, of New York, proposed to include Monongahela Whisky in the articles to be protected.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by those resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading.

Mr. Rynders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them and had succeeded.

The Committee on the Platform not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

The motion was withdrawn to enable Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, an opportunity to present a resolution to instruct the special committee not to report a National Committee until the nominations are made.

The subject was referred to the committee. The following resolution was presented by Mr. Mouton, of Louisiana. It is said to come from Senator Slidell:

Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and, as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there as property. And in case the people of the Territories, by inaction or unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other parties owning property in the Territories, it is the law of the General Government to interpose, by an active exertion of its constitutional powers, to secure the rights of slaveholders.

At a quarter of twelve the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The Chairman of the Committee on the Platform stated that the committee were not ready to report.

Mr. W. B. Sayles, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Platform with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize, to the fullest extent, the principles that to preserve the Union the equality of the States must be maintained—the decision of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property, both in the States and Territories. An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order as coming under the platform rule, and must be referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered. It was repeatedly asserted that the Platform Committee would be unable to report at all. It is understood that three separate platforms will have to be presented if they make a report.

A resolution was then offered instructing the committee to report what progress they had made at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The excitement is increasing.

FIFTH DAY.
CHARLESTON, April 27.—The Convention met at the Institute at ten o'clock this morning.

Mr. King, of Missouri, presented a series of resolutions, favoring the admission of the delegates from Kansas, who claim seats on the ground that that Territory will be admitted into the Union before the time of the election. They were referred to the Committee on a National Committee.

The announcement was made at half-past ten o'clock that the Committee on the Platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and proposing a temporary recess or promenade for that time. Adopted.

The floor being crowded with ladies, as well as the west galleries, there is a chatter of tongues and peal after peal of merry laughter going on, that is in strong antagonism to the suspended excitement of the Convention.

During the recess printed copies of the majority and minority platform reports were scattered over the Convention.

One of the minority reports is signed by B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, on behalf of a minority, which merely reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, declares the Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matter, and only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati platform, a resolution for the protection, by the Government, of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized.

THE MINORITY REPORT.
The principal minority report, however, is signed by A. M. Roberts, of Maine; Wm. Bevan, of New Hampshire; E. M. Brown, of Vermont; C. S. Bradley, of Rhode Island; A. G. Hazard, of Connecticut; Benj. Williamson, of New Jersey; H. B. Payne, of Ohio; P. C. Dunning, of Indiana; O. B. Ficklin, of Illinois; G. A. N. Lathrop, of Michigan; A. S. Palmer, of Wisconsin; B. M. Samuels, of Iowa; S. M. Cavanagh, of Minnesota; Ed. Cogswell, of New York; H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.

The points of this report are as follows: 1. They affirm the Cincinnati platform.

2. Resolved, That all the rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledges itself to carry out all the decisions of the Supreme Court upon such a subject.

3. Resolved, That ample protection should be afforded to citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home or abroad.

4. Resolved, That we pledge the governmental aid in building the Pacific Railroad.

5. Resolved, That we favor the acquisition of Cuba, on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. Resolved, That all State resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.
The majority report is as follows:—Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following additional resolution:—That the National Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories:—1st. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories.

2. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power to destroy by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Convention reassembled.

The majority report was read by Mr. W. W. Avery, of North Carolina, who said he was instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions. The first and third, in relation to slavery in the Territories, and the duties of the General Government, to protect the rights of person and property, adopted by a large majority of the committee. The second resolution, in relation to the fugitive slave law, and the fourth in relation to naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously. And the fifth relative to the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted without division.

The two minority reports were then presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio; the latter stating that his report, although a minority, represented one hundred and seventy-two electoral votes, whilst the majority only represented one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, inquired how many of the electoral votes represented by the minority report can be depended upon for the Democratic nominee. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Payne could not say, nor could he speak for Maryland, which goes with the majority. Mr. Payne offered his platform as a substitute for the whole, and a Massachusetts delegate proposed another set.

All the reports being presented, Mr. Avery addressed the Convention, claiming that he represented the seventeenth Democratic State of the Union. Although the report was signed by the delegates from fifteen slave States, and only two free States, he denied that any feeling of sectionalism has influenced the majority.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, stated that, although he signed the majority report, he did not and would not vote for the third resolution, which is as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Mr. Avery called attention to the fact that the majority report represents one hundred and twenty-seven certain Democratic electoral votes, whilst the minority do not represent one electoral vote that can be claimed as certain. He regarded squatter sovereignty as subversive of the rights of the South as Congressional intervention would be. He classed it with the Wilmot proviso, and as being equally subversive of Southern rights.

Mr. Avery alluded to the fact that Mexico and Cuba were a part of the Union, and with the popular sovereignty doctrine as proclaimed in the minority report, no slaveholder would dare enter any of this new territory with his slaves. It was said that Northern men did not like to be thrown into association with slaveholders, and he appealed to the gentlemen to correct that error to prove to the South that the Democratic party of the North entertain no such sentiments.—There is a distrust among the masses of the people to their Northern allies. We sympathize with you when you are called dough-faces at the North, and we ask you to give us the evidence that our sympathy is well placed.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, addressed the Convention on behalf of the minority. He did not desire any personal victory, but those he represented believed that, on the harmonious settlement of these difficulties, depends the existence of the Democratic party, and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union. The Democracy of the North have stood by the South in good faith. There never had been but one construction put upon the slavery clauses of the Cincinnati platform, and he challenged any man to show that it had ever been differently construed, even on the floors of Congress.

Mr. Payne read to the Convention the opinion of Secretary Toucey and Vice President Breckenridge against any measures to legislate slavery into the Territories, and that the people of each Territory shall settle the matter for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as they may determine, and he could show that every distinguished Southern statesman since 1850 has planted himself on the squatter sovereignty platform of non-intervention by Congress. He quoted also from the opinions of Senator Hunter, Toombs, and Mason, and other Southern Democratic statesman, maintaining the same ground of non-intervention. He concluded by saying we cannot recede

from this doctrine without personal dishonor, and so help us God I never will abandon this principle! [Sensation.] If the majority report is adopted, you cannot expect one Northern electoral vote, or one sympathizing member of Congress from the free States.

Mr. Payne's concluding appeal to the South was very powerful, and was listened to with great attention. He urged them not to destroy the Democratic party for a mere abstraction.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S SUBSTITUTE.
The following resolution of Mr. John Cochrane, New York, (which he proposed to offer as a substitute for all the other propositions in addition to the Cincinnati platform,) has just been circulated.

Resolved, That the several States of the Union are, under the Constitution, equal; and that the people thereof are entitled to the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their rights of person and property in the common territories; and that any attempt by Congress or a Territorial Legislature, to annul, abridge or discriminate against any such equality or rights, would be unwise in policy and repugnant to the Constitution; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government, whenever such rights are violated, to afford the necessary, proper and Constitutional remedies for such violations.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who reported the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, addressed the Convention, in view of that clause relative to the protection of slave property on the seas. He cautioned them that it would be regarded by their opponents as an attempt to re-open the slave trade.

Mr. Butler, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, with regard to the non-Democratic States, said that it was like the kettle calling the pot black.

Mr. Johnson replied that Maryland had never countenanced nor encouraged resistance to the fugitive slave law and maintained a national position in the Union.

Mr. Butler would say that Massachusetts had never been under a rule that prevented a man from voting his sentiments without fear of the bludgeon or the bullet. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Johnson wished to reply, but Mr. Butler would not yield the floor to him. He would add, however, that he did not blame the Democratic party in Maryland for this condition of affairs. He knew that they did all they could to resist it. Mr. Butler concluded with an appeal to the Convention to "let well enough alone."

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions, as follows:

SENATOR BAYARD'S PLATFORM.
1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

2d. Resolved, That the Territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have equal rights to settle in the Territory, without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

3d. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to protect the rights of person or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

4th. Resolved, That when settlers in the Territories have an adequate population to form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States; and the State thus organized should be admitted into the Union, slavery or no slavery.

SPEECH OF MR. BARKSDALE, OF MISSISSIPPI.
Hon. William Barksdale, of Mississippi, proceeded to deliver a violent Southern speech. He declared that when the Democratic party dies, the Constitution will die with it, and that if it fails in its duty now, it will be more thoroughly dead than if defeated at the polls.

GOVERNOR KING, OF MISSOURI.
Governor King, of Missouri, addressed the Convention in favor of harmony and conciliation in the deliberations of the Convention. The delegates, he said, came here instructed to do the best that could be done for the Democratic party, and the majority report has a sting of death in it; and he should vote for the minority report as a substitute. All that the people want is the Cincinnati platform without any tail to it. He spoke of the Black Republicans as men who are about as sharp as men usually get, and said they would ridicule their majority platform as Janus-faced and contradictory. So far as Missouri is concerned, they can carry the platform, even if it should be clogged with the deadly sting, as they always go to blind for the Democratic nominee. But he could plainly see that his border neighbors would be destroyed by its venom.

Gov. King alluded, in the course of his argument, to "the distinguished statesman of Illinois," and each time was greeted with deafening applause. The Northern Democracy, he said, has been stricken down because it stood by the South, and now they have the taunt thrown at them that they cannot promise their electoral vote to the nominee with any certainty. This majority platform would nominate Seward and would make him the President. If a few Southern States abandoned this Convention, its nominee will gain State for State from the North for their nominee. He would regret it if they should leave, but they must stand by the ship to the last. The Democrats will feel that they are whipped before the battle if you force this majority platform upon them.

SPEECH OF MR. YANCEY, OF ALABAMA.
Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, took the floor, amid immense applause and cheering.

He proceeded to reply to Gov. King, styling his speech as remarkable and unnatural, as coming from a Southern man. Mr. Yancey pronounced the charge that there were any disunionists or disruptionists in the Alabama delegation, false. He spoke for nearly two hours. His extreme doctrines were applauded very weakly, even in the galleries. He was severe on Douglas in connection with Kansas affairs. The acts of the North had made many persons at the South believe that the South and her institutions are no longer safe within the limits of the Union. He denied that Alabama had attempted to dictate to this Convention. The instructions to her delegates were merely for their guidance, and if it had not been for the omnipotent, finding-out press, no one but her delegates would have known of their existence.

Mr. Yancey's speech was most eloquent and powerful. He contended that the Democratic party must accept defeat with cheerfulness on a principle, rather than seek success with its violation—looking to the sober

second thought of the people for justification and restoration. He concluded by urging the Southern Delegates to be true to their Constitutional duty, and not to lend themselves to a palpable wrong to obtain a party victory. If they allow themselves to be thus made tools of, they should be hung on a political gallows higher than ever was built for Haman. [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR PUGH, OF OHIO.
Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, then took the floor to reply to Mr. Yancey, at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Pugh was glad to hear one Southern man speak out plainly and boldly, and tell us what he really does want. He read the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention four years ago, and reported by Mr. Yancey himself, which were decidedly in favor of non-intervention, and at the same time instructed them to leave the Cincinnati Convention if that doctrine was not accepted. Alabama did not then ask for what she now asks; nor did the gentleman from Alabama demand what he now demands. Mr. Pugh then proceeded to reply to Mr. Yancey's arguments.

His remarks were of the most scathing character, such as were never before heard in Charleston on that side of the subject. Bold, fearless and powerful, he continued for an hour to combat the views of the Alabamian, and at 8 o'clock, gave way for a recess of one hour.

NIGHT SESSION.
The Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock. An attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate on platform but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Pugh resumed his speech, going into an argument to prove the constitutionality of squatter sovereignty. He quoted from a speech of Senator Hunter on the Kansas bill to sustain the views which he and his friends now entertained. He reviewed Mr. Yancey's speech with great force and eloquence.

Mr. Pugh concluded his remarks by saying to the South that the party wanted no mutiny on board the ship, but if the South choose to go out of it, they will repent their departure—if part they must.

Mr. Cochrane of New York, then took the floor and proposed his resolution (as inserted in the morning proceedings) as a substitute for the majority report. It was declared out of order.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED.
Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, moved the previous question on the platform.

This motion caused a tremendous uproar and excitement.

A dozen members sprang to the floor on the moment, shouting at the top of their voices.

The Southern members demanded that the Convention should now adjourn and a vote be taken on the platform at noon to-morrow.

A vote by States was demanded on the motion to adjourn.

During the call of the roll the noise and confusion was unprecedented.

The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 158, nays 143.

The Convention then, at midnight, adjourned.

[The proceedings of Saturday and Monday were received too late for publication this week. Both days were occupied debating the platform.]

THE GLOBE.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!
CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBRENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$500 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARITAL CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIBLE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
[Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]
DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—At the time we go to press, (Tuesday afternoon,) we have nothing from the Convention to indicate what will be the platform or who will be the nominee.

"The fancy" and the young "roughs" of our town were greatly excited on Sunday last, on the arrival of the news of the beastly fight in England between Heenan and Sayers. It is said that Heenan, the American bully, after fighting for over two hours, left the ring victor, but blind from the beating he received. As the pugilistic exercises are becoming very fashionable, it would be well for parents to give their children all the information on the subject possible. We understand that a hundred extra copies of a New York sporting paper containing the full particulars, has been ordered for circulation in this place, among the old and young "fancy" and "roughs."

C. Schneider has opened a new room in the basement of the brick building opposite the Exchange Hotel, where he will use his best exertions to accommodate all who will give him a call, with the best eatables and drinkables. See his card.

Dr. Locke will be in town on Monday the 14th instant, to stay during the week. All in need of his services, would do well to give him a call.

Constitutional Union State Convention.
[Reported for the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.]

A Convention of the Constitutional Union party was held in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday, April 25. The object contemplated was the election of delegates to the National Convention to meet at Baltimore on May 9, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

At 12 o'clock, M., the Convention assembled at Fulton Hall, Lancaster. About two thousand persons were present, including delegates from nineteen counties of the State. The delegations from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Berks and Montgomery counties were full. About forty-two were present from Philadelphia.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION PARTY.
To the People of