LANCASTER, PA., MAY 8, 1860.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES: AGE 8. M. PETTERGILL & CO.'S ADVERTISING ACENCY, 119
Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Soston.
S. M. PETTERGILL & CO., are Agents for The Loncoster
Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the CanadasThey are authorised to contract for us at our lowest rates

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland

ELECTORS: George M. Keim, of Berks county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.						
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	Frederick Server, William C. Patterson, Joseph Crockett, jr., J. G. Brenner, J. W. Jacoby, Charles Kelly, O. P. James, David Scholl, Joel L. Lightner, S. S. Barber, T. H. Walker, E. S. Winchester, Joseph Laubach,	15. 16. 17. 18.	J. Reckhow, George D. Jacks J. A. Ahl, J. B. Danner, J. B. Crawford, H. N. Lee, J. B. Howell, N. P. Fettermar Samuel Marsha William Book, B. D. Hamlin, Gaylord Church			

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. The Democratic State Executive Committee are requested by the Chairman, Hon. WM. H. WELSH, to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members from this county are FREDERICK S. PYFER, Esq., Dr. SAMUEL PARKER. JOHN W. CLARK, Esq., and Dr. A. S. BARE.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. This body, after wrangling and disputing about platforms and candidates for ten days, adjourned on Thursday last, to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June. By the proceedings published in another part of today's paper, it will be seen that, after fiftyseven ballotings, they failed to agree on a candidate, when they wisely concluded to go home for a few weeks and consult their constituents on the subject of their difficulties It was a sensible conclusion they arrived at, and we hope that when the delegates re-assemble they will be actuated by a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and be able to agree upon some candidate who can unite the the other. Perhaps it would have been better still if the Convention had adjourned sine die, and referred the whole matter back to the people. Had this been done, and new delegates, fresh from the ranks, been selected. there would have been very little, if any, difficulty in making a popular selection at Baltimore-such an one as would be endorsed by the whole party. However, we are by no means despondent. Good will undoubtedly result from the adjournment. Things at present look a little gloomy, to be sure; but the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day in the natural world-and, we believe the rule will hold good in the political world. We do not despair of the Republic; on the contrary we believe that lasting and beneficial results to the Democratic party will grow out of this temporary estrangement, and, in short time, it will be stronger and more united in sentiment and feeling than it has been for

The following are the two Platforms (the latter being adopted by the Convention,) which have caused nearly all the trouble: THE MAJORITY REPORT.

several vears.

The following is the report made by the majority: Resolved, That the platform adopted at

Cincinnati be affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions. First-That the government of a Territory organized by the act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the

Territory, without their right either of person or property being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation. Second-That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else

s constitutional authority extends. Third-That when the settlers in a Territory, have an adequate population to form a by the Convention has not a tinge of section-State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by adequal footing with the people of the other of the States, and the State thus organized ought to protest against the nationality of the Demo-State thus organized ought to admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

-That the Democratic party is in selves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment. Fifth—That the enactments of State Legis-

latures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolution. ary in their effect.

Sixth-That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Seventh-Whereas, one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it Resolved, That the National Democratic

Party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practical moment. THE MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the Minority Report, submitted by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa:

First-Resolved. That we, the Democracy declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Co tion in Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable subject matters, and we only further résolutions the following:

cond-Insemuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress and the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

-Resolved, that it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home r abroad, and whether native or foreign Four-Resolved. That one of the necessities

of the age, in a military and commercial point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earlies' practical period.

Five-Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain. Six-Resolved. That the enactments of State

Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in their character. subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

## REPUBLICAN VOTERS:

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of Tuesday says: " Nearly three hundred and fifty of the pauper inmates of the Alms House were dressed up in citizens' clothes and quartered in various parts of the city, with a view of voting, to day, the 'People's ticket.'" And year previous. the editor published their names in full. No wonder Mayor HENRY was re-elected.

QUADRENNIAL PLATFORMS. The principles and policy of the Democratic party, says the Frederick (Md.) Union, are so well settled and so indelibly stamped upon the institutions of this country, that we begin to doubt whether there exists in fact any necessity for the declaration of a new set of principles every four years. The simple reteration, and adoption of old principles, which never change, and afterwards the speedy and harmonious presentation of standard bearers, should suffice for National Con-

ventions of the Democratic party. The frequent manufacture of new Platforms by those ephemeral, inconstant and unstable elements of opposition which suddenly spring into existence and disappear again in the course of a few months, can be regarded in no other light than as the natural result of circumstances : but with the Democratic party, a party which is as enduring as the eternal hills, the Constitution should be wide enough, broad enough and strong enough. That differences of opinion do now exist between Democrats in relation to the powers of Congress, and the proper construction of some of the provisions of the federal Constitution, is true. Entire unanimity upon these points is impossible and need never be expected, but we do contend that it is the duty of every Democrat and patriot in the land, willingly and cheerfully to submit all such questions to the highest legal tribunal known to us; and after they shall have been once decided, to acquiesce in, and abide by, that decision, and lend his hand and heart, and spare no energy or influence which he may possess, in maintaining it as

the supreme law of the land. The turbulent and very protracted session of the Charleston Convention, the exciting discussions which ensued upon non-essentials, and the great difficulty which it experienced in constructing and adopting a platform, strengthen us in the belief that the time will come when quadrennial Platforms will be dispensed with by the Democratic party, and none other than the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court he deemed necessary for its guidance; and that the time will soon arrive when no other test for the fitness of its nominees may be required, than devotion to its principles, purity of character, a clear head and an honest heart. whole party from one extreme of the Union to | May these ever constitute the qualifications of

all its candidates THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION. The Democrats made a noble fight on Tues day last, but were not quite able to recover the City from the hands of the Republicans. They reduced Mayor HENRY's majority from 4.703 in 1858 to 882, in a poll of over 72,000: they have also tied the Opposition in the Select Council, and reduced the overwhelming Republican majority of last year down to 12

in the Common Council! Under all the circumstances of the case therefore, we think our friends did remarkably well, and deserve all credit for their gallant bearing in the contest. The following is the

vote for Mayor : ALEXANDER HENRY (Rep.) 36 658 JOHN ROBBINS (Dem.) 35,776 882 Rep. maj. In 1858 the vote for Mayor stood as follows: ALEXANDER HENRY (Rep.) 33,771

29,068

RICHARD VAUX (Dem.)

majority.

4,703 From the above figures it will be seen that the Democratic vote has increased, in two years, 5,716; whilst, in the same period, the Republican vote has only been increased 1,852! At this ratio of increase in both parties, we are perfectly safe in predicting that, at the next trial of strength in October,

Con Former the Demogratic candidate for Governor, will carry the City by a handsome

THE PIGHT TALK. The Harrisburg Patriot de Union talks to

the point when it says that-"Notwithstanding the difficulties at Charles ton, we believe that the Democratic party organization will be maintained in every State in the Union. The platform adopted alism in it, and the withdrawal of some of the extreme delegations only affords evidence mission into the Union, they stand on an that the platform is not sectional. The action cratic party. It is well understood that these delegates do not represent the unanimous opinion of their constitutents, and while States like Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucfavor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to our- firm, we have a better index of Southern firm, we have a better index of Southern opinion than that derived from the action of the extremists from Alabama and Mississippi The irrational and sectional proceedings of the ultra men who desire to break up the Democratic party because they failed to engraft their peculiar notions upon the party creed, will be condemned and repudiated by

> safety depends upon preserving the nationali y of the Democratic organization.
> "We are confident that the hopes of the will not be realized, and that they will not have the pleasure of seeing the Democratic party sectionalized. must be thought of a party which rejoices at prospect of seeing the whole country broken up into sectional parties? Can such a party have at heart the maintenance of the

the majority of their constituents, who

Affairs in Utah.-Governor Cumming has informed the President that Utah is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and that some action is therefore necessary on the part of the Government to relieve the Territory from the present and impending evils. He alludes to the band of desperadoes, whose conduct renders the tenure of life and property/uncertain, and requests either that Judges of the Union, in Convention assembled, here- be sent out in place of those who have deserted Utah, or to authorize the Probate Courts to exercise the Powers claimed by them and granted by the Legislative Assembly, or to adopt some other means of safety. He rein their nature when applied to the same quests that five hundred soldiers be retained there, as the withdrawal of the entire army would be injudicious and unjust. Governor Cumming states that the population is fiftytwo or fifty-three thousand, though estimated much larger by the Mormons.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. -The new Surveyor General, Gen. Wm. H

Keim, has made the following appointments: Beverly R. Keim, of Berks, Chief Clerk. Colin M'Curdy, of Dauphin. Wm. D. Earnest, of Dauphin, pro tem. Wm. H. Seibert, of Schuylkill Samuel B. Lauffer, of Westmoreland.

Augustus F. Armstrong, of Franklin. nuel Geistwite, of Dauphin, Messenger CAUTION !-In our changeable climate.

coughs, colds, and lung diseases, will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Gov. Packer has signed the death warrant of Henry Pritts, recently found guilty of murder, in Somerset county. He is to be executed on the 23d of June.

The Presbyterian Board of Domestic lissions will report an increase of more than \$20,000, and the Board of Foreign Missions of more than \$30,000 over the income of the

GEORGE W. BAKER, Esq., has retired from the Pennsulvanian.

PROCEEDINGS

CHARLESTON CONVENTION. SEVENTH DAY. CHARLESTON, April 80. CHALLETON, April 30.

On the adoption of the minority resolutions, offered by
Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, the delegations from Alabama,
Mississippi, Louisians, South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida,
Texas, and two delegates from Delaware, solemnly protested against the new platform, and withdrew from the
Convention to the number of fifty one.
Nothing farther of Interest took place on Monday.

HIGHTH DAY.
CHARLESTON, May 1.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

Before the hour of the assembling of the Convention ti all became densely crowded. The floor and north galler Before the mount of the Month of the floor and north gallery more literally inundated with ladies, whilst the south and west galleries were packed with a promiscuous mass of most galleries were packed with a promiscuous mass of the satisfication of the greatest interest in the anticipation. pated proceedings.

The President's table was lined with boquets of elegant flowers, and the seats of the secoding delegates were filled with South Carolina ladies.

The Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina delegates appeared in their seats. peared in their seats.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock, when ogersoll. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, inquired what business was

The Precident stated that there were three separate motions to re-consider the platform resolutions pending at the hour of adjourning last night, and that Mr. Merrick, of Illinois, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Banning, of Georgia, rose to a privileged queetion, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed resolutions. The first was that they instructed their chairman to inform the President of this Convention that they could no longer participate in the proceedings of the Convention, and were about to withdraw. This was signed by twenty-four delegates. Four other delegates retired with them, on the ground that they feel compelled to act with the majority, and eight others remain in the Convention.

The Arkansas delegation then presented their protest and withdrew from the Convention.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, asked leave for that delegation to retire for consultation on the question before them.

Mr. Walker, of Virginia, asked leave for that delegation n order.
The President stated that there were three separate

o retire for consultation on the question before them. Mr. Walker, of Virginia, asked leave for that delegation etiring delegates.

A portion of the Maryland delegation asked leave to re-ire for consultation. A portion of the Kentucky delegation announced that

they had no desire to retire.

The North Carolina delegation asked leave to retire for The North Carolina delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

Mr. Cohen, one of the remaining Georgia delegation, proceeded to address the Convention. From early manhood, he said, he had been in the front ranks of those who had been foremest of the extremest sect of the State-rights school, yet he was here after a majority of his associates had retired. He had been induced to remain in the hope that the cup of conciliation would not be dashed to the earth. Whilst he was with those who retired in sentiment, he had chosen to remain and make an effort for peace and pulon. nion.

There was no division of sentiment at the South. There never had been any division except as to a question of time. The South is in earnest. He could see in this division and distraction of the Democratic party a rippli that would swell to a wave, and carry to the Presidentia

that would swell to a wave, and carry to the Presidential chair the arch-field of Black Republicanism. His appeal for conclistion and compromise was most impressive. He declared that he intended to remain until the last feather was placed on the camel's back, and then he would be the foremost in retiring.

Mr. Fiournoy, of Ark., said his advice was never to give up the ship—to cail up the crew and face the storm. He had been reared among the institutions of the South. He believed slavery to be a benefit both to the master and the slave. All he had in the world was the product of slave labor, and therefore he trusted he was above suspicion.—He believed that his southern friends had acted wrong in this matter—that the South cannot be united on the ground

situents. ntgomery, of Penusylvania, was opposed to theso on either side. If there were any more delega-ared to leave, let them go. They have all made ninds, and we have made up our minds—we wish up their minds, and we have made up our minds—we wish to proceed to business!

Mr. Boulden, of Ga., was among those who had refused to retire, and he desired to give his resson. He was a Southern States-rights man, and an African slave trade man. He believed slavery to be morally, socially and politically right, and that slavery was an institution of civilization—still he believed the dectrine of protection of slavery in the territories a more abstraction, in which he was not prepared to disintegrate the Democratic party. It is no trouble for a man to be sainted in Heaven, but when I look to the Northern Democrats and see them standing up to breast the storm of fanaticism, I love them, and will stand by them until the last day of the week, late at night. He was not willing to cast them into the arms of the Black Republicans.

epublicans.
The African slave trader is the true philanthropist. He wrings the heathen here to civilize him, and sends him lown the stream of time. The slave trade of Virginia unthorizes the sale of and the separation of husband from he wife; the Christian man rolls up his eyes with holy lorror to the man who brings the heathen here to enjoy he blessings of civilization.

Mr. Reed, of Indiana, said" here is one who is with you put that the best.

n that subject."

Capt. Rynders said, "you will soon have more recruits rom the New York Black Republicans."

Mr. Gallacher, of Connecticut, contended that gentlemen had no right to slander the representatives of Con and the North.

Mr. Boulden said he remained here because he had great faith in the Northern Democracy. He intended to hold on to the Democratic party of the North until the last horn blows. He cautioned the seceders that if they succeeded by their action in breaking up the Democratic party they will weaken the bonds of the Union. He was no disuplants. He loved the Union and intended to stand by it to the end.

the end.

Most of the seceding delegates were on the floor and Mr. Boilden lashed them with great severity.

Mr. M'Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution fixing 2 o'clock to-day for the balloting for candidates for President and

View President.

Mr. Rafferty, of New Jersey, presented a protest signed by part of the delegation of that State, against the action of this Convention in annulling the instructions of the delegates from that State to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the votes cannot be taken so long as the several States are absent consulting. The motion to fix an hour for proceeding to ballot must therefore lay over.

Mr. Austin Smith, of California, denied the authority of any one to speak for him, seven-eighths of his delegation, styling Mr. Bridewell a "black sheep." Northern Democrats, he asserted, are truckling to the same side of the question. Mr. Budden continued to speak of the Southern slave trade in Virginia. He would like the members of the Convention to come down to Georgia with him, and he would show them some slaves he had bought in Maryland, some in Virginia, some in North Carolina, and some from Georgia. But he would show them some direct from Africa, and they were the noblest Romans of them all. Therefore, he said again, he believed the slave trade the noblest of philanthropista, and the most Christian civilizer in the world. He loved the Democrats in the North, and held them in higher estimate than the parlor Democrate of the South.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, as one of the delegation which remained, made an explanation. He was in Congress when the Kanass bill passed, and would assert that the agree-ment between the North and South then was that consti-tutional questions should be determined by Court, and that both would abide by that decision. He saw around him man with had here treased a contract of the court. right to decide this question.

Mr. Holden, of N. C., said he saw nothing that could warrant the Southern delegates in seceding. He was onthe Southern delegates in seceding. He was op-squatter sovereignty, but was willing to take the lati Platform, with an endorsement of the Dred

Cincinnati Platform, with an endorsement of the Died Scott decision.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., endorsed the statement of facts made by Mr. Seward, of Ga., of the compact between the North and the South at the time of the passage of the Kansas bill. Ask for our property or our lives and we agree and the greaty to lay them down, but do not make any demand on ready to lay them down, but do not make any demand on our manhood or our honor.

Mr. Ferry, of South Carolina, here rose, when there were sounds of hissing from the gallery. [Cries of clear the gallery.] He took the stand and proclaimed himself a Union Democrat, saying: This great and glori-us Union, should be preserved, if it is possible. He asserted that it was agreed that not hold more was required than the endorsement of the decisions of the Supreme Court; and he would say to gentlemen if they will now endorse the Dred Scott decision, that they will be able to bring the Southern

Scott decision, that they will be able to bring the Southern States all into harmony and union.

Mr. Howard, of Tonnessee, spoke in behalf of that State, and presented a resolution sustaining the Dred Scott decision, and setting forth that no rights of person or property in the Territorles should be impaired by territorial or Congressional legislation. He offered this resolution as the ultimatum of the South, together with a resolution that a two-third vote of the whole electoral college shall be required for a nomination.

In taking the vote, the Georgia delegation voted the full vote of the State, which was trijected to.

After some debate the President decided that they were not entitled to vote, or to cast any vote in this Convention. This decision was appealed from but sustained, where upon the Gecrgia delegates withdraw, declaring that a sovereign State had been disfranchised.

Mr. Gittings, of Md., gave notice that if the Convention

Mr. Gittings, of Md., gave notice that if the Convention did not take a recess he would move to adjourn sine die.
Subsequently, however, the Convention took a recess
until 5 p. m.
The Convention having re-assembled, adopted a resolu-

6 6 41½ 36 1 1 2½ 0 0 0 12 12 New York 411/2 41 On the first ballot New York, Ohio, Oregon, Indiana, Illinois-Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota voted antire for Douglas.

[The two delegates from this district Messrs. Swarr and North, voted for Mr. Pearcs on the first ballot.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A vote was taken on ordering the pravious question on
the proposition to proceed to balloting for a candidate for
President, which was adopted—yeas 145. hays 143.
The resolution offered by the Tennessee delegation,
requiring that the President of the Convention shall not
declare any candidate nominated for President or Vice
President, unless they shall receive 202, or more votes,
called up Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who moved that the
resolution be laid on the table.

The vote stood, yeas 1112, nays 141, so the resolution
was not laid on the table. ras not laid on the table.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, then raised the point of order

The President decided the resolution to be in order.
Mr. Stewart appealed from the control of th Mr. Stewart appealed from the decision of the Chair, und a vote being called on the appeal, the Chair was unstained—yeas 144, nays 108.

This vote is generally regarded as fatal to the prospects of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas. Mr. Stewart moved an amendment, that all who vote for the nomination will be bound to sustain it, which wa ruled out of order.

Five additional ballots were taken, resulting as follows

10th. 150½ 39 391½ 5½ 12 6 12 1 1½ .... 6 .... 11 ... 4½ 1 4 1½ The Convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Southern wing merely organized by the election Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, as President, and adjourned meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. morning.
CHARLESTON, May 2. that we can present an unbroken front to the

The resolution adopted by the Convention, requiring two-thirds of the full vote of the Convention to nominate, has caused a dead lock in the proceedings. An adjournment to Baltimore on the 25th of June, is strongly urged. If no nomination is made to-day, New York will bring forward this proposition.

The Southern seceders will meet to-day.

An effort will be made to conciliate them. If unsuccessful, they will nominate for President Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

NINTH DAY. MINTE DAY.

OHABLUSTON, May 2.

The Boston Brass Band, seated in the gallery, opened the Convention this morning with a half a dozen spirit stirring airs, concluding with "Yankee Doodle," at the close of which Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas, with Inngs stantorian, proposed three cheers for the Union and was heartful responsed to scenarian, proposed units capers for the Calon and the chief heartily responded to.

The floor and galleries were thronged with the first ladies of the city.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Kendrick.

The Convention then proceeded to balloting for a can CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

ē	didate for the Presidency, with the following result:-						
	THIRTEINTH BALLOT.						
	Necessary to a choice		.202				
i	Guthrie	Distingen	12	ı			
Į	Lane	Davis	i	l			
٠i	Hunter 281/4	24.12	- 1				
,	Whole number of votes		511%	ĺ			
	FOURTEEN	H BALLOT.		ĺ			
٠	Douglas150	Hunter		ŀ			
1	Guthrie41	Johnson.	12				
	Lane	Dickinson	1/2				
	FIFTEENTE	BALLOT.					
	Douglas1491/2	Hunter	28				
١,	Guthrie 40	Hunter	12				
-	Lane 20	Dickinson	1	i			
	Davis 1	1		i			
١	Douglas150			í			
1	Gathele	Hunter	19				
١	Guthrie	Dickinson	1.4	ŀ			
ı	Davis 1	:	/1	ĺ			
	***************************************	TH BALLOT.	1				
٠	Donglas	Hunter	26	ı			
. 1	Gulhrie, 42	Johnson	12	i			
١	EIGHTEENT	DICKIBSOD	1/2	ľ			
•	Donales	I II4 -	98				
,	Guthrie 4114	Johnson	12	i			
	Guthrie 4114 Lane 2012	Dickinson	ī				
•							
:	For Douglas.	For Guthrie.	_				
١,	Maine(entire) 8	Maine	3				
	N. Hampshiredo 10 Vermontdo 5	Connecticut	2½ 5				
	Rhode Islanddo 4	Pennsylvania					
	New Yorkdo 35	Maryland	14	ı			
-	Ohio 23	Missouri	412	ŀ			
٠	Indianado 13	Kentucky	12				
	Illinoisdo 11						
1	Michigando 6 Wisconsindo 5	Total,	391/2				
	Iowa 4	For Lanc. New Jersey	1/	ł			
1	Connecticut 31/	Pennsylvania	21/3	ı			
:	New Jersey 2	North Carolina	10	ı			
	Pennsylvania 91/2	Arkansas	1	l			
L	Maryland 312	California	3	ı			
. 1	Missouri	Oregon	3	ı			
	3	Total,	20	ı			
	Total, 150	For Hunter.	20	l			
-	For Johnson.	Massachusetts	41/2				
	Tennessee 11	Pennsylvania	3				
;	Minnesota 1	Delaware	2	ı			
	Total, 12	Maryland	.4	ı			
r	For Dickinson.	Virginia	19				
	California 1	Total,	281/2				
	TWENTIET	H BALLOT.	-0/2	ı			
ĺ	Douglas150	Dickinson	11/2	l			
5	Guthrie 42	Davis	1				
3	Lane 201/2	Hunter	26	ı			
ŧ.	Johnson 12			ı			
,	Douglas 150		12	ı			
ï	Guthrie 411/2	Johnson Dickinson	11/4				
•	Lane 2012	Davis	1 2	ł			
Э.	Hunter 26		-	l			
f	TWENTY-BEO	OND BALLOT.		ì			
8	No material change.			l			

When Virginia was

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.
Was called, Mr. Russell stated that he When Virginia was called, Mr. Russell stated that he was requested to cast 14 votes of that delegation one way and one vote another. He declined to cast it unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. The State Convention had not passed any resolution on the subject, but voting as a unit was regarded as the Democratic law of the State. Mr. Norfit, of Virginia, said that his collesque and himself, thought that his constituents ought to be heard, and he demanded that they should be heard. He could no longer vote for Mr. Hunter.

The debate was continued for some time, when the President decided that the delegates from Virginia are entitled to cast their individual votes. The vote of that State was then cast—I for Douglas and 14 for Hunter.

Mr. Douglas also received 1 vote from North Carollina, giving him a majority of the whole Electoral vote, as follows:—

Whole number of votes.
The Electoral vote...... TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT

XTH BALLOT TWENTY-81 nth and twenty-eighth bailots

The 31st, 32d the 30th. and 33d ballot, were nearly the same a At half-past one the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock.
Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, gave notice that, aftenext ballot, he would move that this Convention ad to meet in Baltimore on the first Monday in June. e motion to adjourn sine die. The thirty-fifth ballot was then taken. Douglas received

152 votes. The others were unchanged.

A debate then ensued on the motion of Mr. Gittings to adjourn to Baltimore. He assured the Convention that Baltimore was no longer a "plug-ugly" town, and promised a hospitable welcome to the Convention. The motion was withdrawn at the request of some of the talegates, to be renowed in the course of the avening. While the roll was called for the thirty-sixth ballot. Arcansas having voted for Mr. Breckinridge, one of the delegates from Kentneky requested that the vote be withdrawn, is he was instructed by Mr. Breckinridge not to allow the

use of his name in opposition to gentlemen nation, and especially to Mr. Guthrie.

THERTY-SEXTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 151—the other candidates no chat
Tennessee withdrow the name of Mr. John

FORTY-THIRD BALLOT FIFTY-POURTO DALLOT

was declared to be out of order

The fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh ballots nchanged. Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, moved that the Convention idjourn.

Mr. Gittings moved an amendment that the Convention adjourn to the first Monday in June, at Baltimore.

The amendment was rejected.

A vote by States was demanded on the motion to adjourn, and it was agreed to—yeas 148, nays 100.

The Convention adjourned at a quarter of eight o'clock, till to marks meaning.

Il to-morrow morning.

TENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, May 3.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this

orning.
Mr. Russell, of Virginia, made an explanation with regard
the Tannessee Compromise Resolution, and offered s o the Tennessee Compromise Resolution, and offered a esculution that when the Convention adjourn to day, it be o meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June. Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, raised the point of order that he resolution must lay over one day. The President decided that the resolution was in order, except the fixing of the place of reassembling, an was not in order unless the pending order for ballot

g be suspended.
A motion to suspend the order for balloting was carried.
as. 199; nays, 51. or. Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore.

wors said.

Mr. Randall moved an amendment, to insert Philadelphia, and the 4th day of July.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, moved to insert New York.

The motion to substitute New York was rejected.

The motion to substitute Philadelphia for Baltimore was also rejected—yeas 89, nays 166.

The orginal resolution was then adopted—yeas 195, nays

so, as iollows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn to day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn.

great United States should continue and endure. He would not, however reliaguish the hope that the Union would continue on to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to day lin their power to restore harmony and confi ence.
Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to
he Democracy of the Union to the hospitalities of that

The seceders from the Democratic National Convention are to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June-one week before the reassembling of the regular Convention in Baltimore. We sincerely hope that wise counsels may prevail, and that every possible effort will be made to harmonize and consolidate the party. There should be a spirit of conciliation and compromise all round amongst our friends, so

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS .- The new Superintendent of Common Schools. Thos. H. Burrowes, Esq., will enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of June. It is understood that Mr. James G. Sample will be retained as a clerk, and Mr. Wm. D Boas will assume the position at present occupied by Mr. George W. Crabb in the department. The appointments of Deputy Superintendent and Messenger have not yet transpired.—Harrisburg Patriot.

nemy.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY .- The Young Men's Home Missionary of the Duke Street M. E. Church will hold their second anniversary, in that church, this (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 71/2 o'clock. A sermon will be delivered by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia one of the most gifted pulpit crators in the country. The Society will also be addressed by several other ger

PHRENOLOGY.-Prof. L. N. Fowler, of the City of New York, is now lecturing on "Phrenology" at Fulton Hall to full houses. His lectures are deeply interesting, and his examinations, so far as we have ob-"true to life." Prof. F. stands at the very head of his proon in the country. The lectures will close on Friday evening next.

ASSISTANT REGULATOR .- At a stated meet ing of the City Councils, held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. George Albright, of the N. E. Ward, was elected an Assistant Regulator in place of Mr. James A. Mesenl resigned. This is a just compliment to an old, worthy and respected citizen, and a Democrat of the orthodox kind.

RETURNED .- Our delegates to Charleston, H. B. SWABR, Esq., and H. M. Norre, Esq., reached their homes on Saturday at noon, having left Charleston on Thursday afternoon. Both gentlemen are looking exce ingly well, and speak in glowing terms of the treatmen they and their colleagues received at the hands of the ence to political matters, they say they never witnessed better feeling among delegates in any Convention, and look confidently to the Democracy being "right side up" at Baltimore, and also in November next.

THE WEATHER, &c .- Oh! how charming May has burst upon us in all her exquisite loveliness, and all Nature seems to be shouting hosannas to her gladsome advent. After all, May is in reality entitled to the appel lation of being the loveliest month of the year. Befitting to the season, our promenading thoroughfares are filled to repletion every afternoon and evening with gay, lively and eautiful premenaders, chatting away all the while in their "French buggy-tops and coal-scuttles" (as our Philadelphia correspondent in his enraged jealousy is pleased to 'term the new style of ladies' head gearing) as if they were the "unobserved of all observers." You naughty Mr. "H." your policy will be to keep out of the reach of those "French buggy tops and coal-scuttles," particularly if you happen to have much "hair on the top of your head." LADIES' FAIR. - A Ladies' Fair for the ben

efit of Washington Fire Company, No. 4, was held at Russel's Hall, South Queen street, last week. We understand it was very well attended, and a handsome sum ha seen realized. Ellinger's Pennsylvania Cornet Band fornished most excellent music every evening during the Fair PROF. WISE AND THE JAPANESE. -The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Prof. John Wise, of this city, the American Aeronaut, has addressed an elegent letter to Capt. Dupont, proposing to make a grand ascension from Washington, for the edifica tion of the Japanese Embassy on their arrival in that city. expense in furnishing the gas. We hope Prof. W.'s sugon may be favorably acted upon, as he would no dou gratify as well as amaze the representatives of this remark able people by his daring feats in the upper regions.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF A GALLANT YOUNG SOLDIER.—In taking a stroll with a friend through the Lancaster Cometery, on Sunday evening last, we acci entally came upon the grave of Lieut. Connelius Van CAMP, who was killed in a battle with the Indians on the frontier of Texas, October 5th, 1858, and his remains brought home and buried with military honors, in this city, on the 15th of March, 1859.

At the time of his burial, the project was entertained by many of our citizens to raise money, by voluntary subscription, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the mem ory of this gallant young soldler; but, as yet, nothing has een done. The grave remains as it was at first, without anything to indicate who lies buried beneath its green sod; nor would we have recognized it, had it not been that a fond sister of the deceased was sitting by the side of the grave as we passed along. We hope some action will at once be taken in referen

to the matter. The subject has been already too long neglected, and we trust that the present season will not be permitted to pass round without something definite being

bition of horses by the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society will take place on Thursday and Friday of this week, at the Society's grounds. Much interest being manifested by our people in this exhibition.

ALMOST A SERIOUS FIRE.—A few evenings since, one of the neighbors of Mr. Jacob L. Frey, residing in West King street, noticed a light in the attic story the latter's residence, and thinking it unusual went t enquire of Mr. F. if any one was up there with a light.— He said not, as he had just been up there for cigars but a short time before. The neighbor insisted that there was a conflagration kindling rapidly, among the combustible closed the door, got a couple of feather beds from an adj in ing room, with which, after much exertion, he succeeded in smothering the fire, before any alarm was raised, and thus coving a large stock of cigars and other goods st there from the ruinous drenching they would have received from the firemen, had their services been called on. The fire, no doubt, originated from a spark from the candle carried by Mr. Frey when he was up a short time before. SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- On Saturday week the family of Mr. Emanuel Cassel, of Rapho two, having

that the fire was extinguished, left that part of the vard .-Several of the smaller children finding a hot coa kiudled a fire unobserved, when the clothes of a little daughter, aged about six years, took fire. Her companion extinguished the child was shockingly burned. She lingered until Monday morning apparently without much pain, when death put an end to her sufferings. THE GOOD SAMARITAN is the title of a new paper just started in Strasburg by Mr. Wm. J. Kauffman merly of this city. It proposes to advocate the religious

ducational and temperance causes, and these department re respectively edited with considerable ability by Rev. I presents a creditable appearance, and we wish it success A COMPLIMENTARY BALL.—On Wednesday vening, 21st inst., the Fencibles' Band purpose giving omplimentary Military and Citizens' Dress Ball, at Fulton Hall, for the benefit of their leader Mr. DANIEL CLEMENS improvement is observable in the music of this splendid Band; and as this gratifying event to our music-lovin denizens is due to Mr. C.'s indefatigable efforts, this Bal novement was instituted by his Band comrades, aided b a number of influential citizens, for his especial benefit.-

Doubtless, from the popularity of the leader and the exer tions being made, it will prove one of the most successfu parties of the season. A FINE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.—Sheaffer's Book Establishment has been removed from Kramph's Buildings to No. 32 North Queen street, adjoining the Examiner Office. The new store is one of the largest and nost commodious of any in the city, and far superior, as regards size and beauty, to any establishment of the kind abouts. Mr. Sheaffer's stock is very heavy, embracing every variety of books and stationery, and we can safely mend it to the attention of our readers and the public It is well worth a visit to this extensive establishment, and visitors are always kindly received by Mr. S. and his polit

CITY SCHOOL ELECTION.-The election for School Directors, held on Tuesday last, at the City Hall,

George M. Kline. Amos Slaymaker. Joshua W. Jack.. John Zimmerm

GENEROUS ACT.-The Pennsylvania Rail coad Company has donated to "Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1," of this city, the lot of ground fronting on Duke street, just above the railroad bridge, for the purose of erecting a house thereon for their apparatus. This road Company, as they had been offered \$500 in cash for

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—The following ction of the new Penal Code, passed by the Legislatur last winter, is of great importance to those who deal in

"No apothecary, druggist or other person shall sell or ispose of by retail, any morphia, strychnia, arrenic, prusic acid or corrosive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the personal application of some espectable inhabitant, of full age, of the town or place in or disposed of otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist or other person solling or disposing of the same, thall note in a register, kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person to whom such sale was made, the quantity sold and the date of such tale.

Any person offending herein shall be gully of a missice.

ity.
The Convention then adjourned at 1 o'clock, to meet at
Baltimore on Monday, the 18th of June. It will be seen that no sale can be made except upon the scription of a physician or to an inhabitant, of full age, of the town or place in which such sale shall be made; in which latter case the name and residence of the purcha the date of the sale and quantity sold must be kent.

READ! READ!! READ!!!--We, the under signed, citizens of Pittsburgh, having used Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, upon ourselves and in our families, espectfully recommend it to others, as a safe and efficient

nedicine for the purposes recommended JAMES MoKENNA, ROBERT LAUGHLIN, HUGH SALLIE. PORTER, McKenna, E. P. DWYER, W. G. McCARTNEY, MICHAEL KANE, JR., MICHAEL RANE, JOB WHYSAIL, W. L. FOULKE, JAS. K. LEADER, MIGHAEL RANE, Ja.,
J. MOMILLIN,
J. F. D. KEATING,
W. L. FOULKE,
JAS. K. LEADER,
W. H. ANDERSON,
JOHN S. AGEY,
FRANCIS DUNN,
H. DEVENNY.

Sold by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists.

TOOTHACHE.-This disease can be cured by Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, propared by him in Pitts-burgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggitts. TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, for the murder of his wife, took place at Belvidere. N. J., week before last, and resulted in his conviction. The history of this case is familiar to most of our readers-but the following. condensed from the opening speech of the prosecution, will refresh the mind of the reader as to the transaction :

Mr. Harden was the son of Jacob Harden, of Blairstown; the poisoned wife was the daughter of a Mr. Durling of the same place. They were schoolmates when young, and intimate. Their intimacy was broken, and they separated for some time, until they again were found together at Mount Lebanon on the borders of Warren. Hunterdon county.

Here the acquaintance was renewed and resulted in marriage. They did not go to housekeeping. Mrs. Harden was sent for a few days before her death, by her husband, to stay with him at the residence of Mr. Ramsay, where he was boarding, until she died. Her parents at once went to the scene of her leath on the 9th of March, and their suspi cions of foul means, by various circumstances, were excited. Proceedings were immediately instituted to ferret out the mystery. When Mr. Harden was looked for he was not to be found, and was next heard of in the village of Fairmount. Va., where he was arrested on or about the 17th of March, 1859, and lodged in the jail of Warren county. He admits that she died by poison, but alleges that she administered it to herself, that she had communicated it to him under very peculiar circumstances; he made no efforts to relieve her when suffering; changed his name to that of James Austen after his sudden disappearante and in this name engaged to learn the Daguerrean business at Mount Pleasant, in the State of Virginia.

Mrs. Vamichael was called and testified to the facts as they occurred at the death bed of Mrs. Harden. There was much feeling dis played by the audience as the last moments f the deceased were described by the witness. The medical men who were engaged in making the post mortem examination followed in evidence for the prosecution, and unhesita-tingly stated their belief that the lady died from the effects of poison. The manner of death, as stated by them, agreed perfectly with the statements of the former witness. After the Jury returned into Court with the verdict, the prisoner was asked why sentence of death should not be pronounced He replied with difficulty, " I have nothing to say." The Judge then sentenged him to be hung on the 28th day of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. It is well for the people occasionally to revert to the terms in which Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, places the North and the South in "irrepressible conflict" with each other. Can anything be more dangerous or infamous than his proposition as stated in his own language? We reproduce it:

Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unneces sary, the work of interested or fanatical agita tors, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict be-tween opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louis inna will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandize alone, or else the fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by the farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and

THE PROSPECTS FOR FRUIT AND GRAIN .-- The recent rains and the spring weather have had able longing sketch of goe, Swift and Gay, from "Fraser's a most invigorating influence upon vegetation.

Magazine." We notice invariably that anything especially Wheat that was out in early has an admirable appearance, and on soils where the farmer has bestowed his fertilizers generously, the stalks are already from ten to twelve inches A new and high. Late wheat does not look so well. The fields generally present a large number of bare spots, but where there are any shoots at all, they are strong and thrifty, and there is no a tolerably fair crop. Rye is also looking well, and early sowed oats never looked better. The meadows beggar description. The conalmost unprecedented extent, and if the grasshoppers do not injure the crop it is probable that it will be quite large, even should the summer be dry. The fruit is certainly doing wonders. The peaches, plums, cherries, apples, pears and quinces are all in profuse bloom, the first three in a very forward the others just bursting in their blossoms. Our citizens may rely on having their tables and pantries well supplied during 1860 if present anticipations are realized. not however out of the woods vet Our exchanges bring similar encouraging accounts from adjoining districts. The rain has fallen a large quantities in all quarters, and every thing wears a fresh and inviting appearance The fall and spring grains and the meadows are making a rank growth, though there is much complaint, as in our own county, of grain and clover freezing out .- Pittsburg Post.

MURDER OF A U. S. MARSHAL IN KANSAS. We gather the following particulars of the bloody murder of United States Deputy Marshal Leonard Arms, Topeka, Kansas, by a notorious Free State ruffian, from the Leav enworth Herald. John Ritchy, the murderer, had, it appears, been indicted by a grand jury for robbing the post office at Willow Springs, but resisting arrest then, he was again indicted, and Deputy Marshal Arms entrusted with the service of the warrant. Accordingly he repaired, in company with a friend, to the House of Ritchy, at Topeka, and informed him of the purpose of his visit. Ritchy inquired if the Marshal had a warrant, and upon being informed that he had, drew a revolver, and threatened to resist to the last extremity. Deputy Arms then left the house, telling Ritchy that he would certainly arrest him at the first opportunity, but after going a short distance he returned, and nforming the latter that he was determined to have him then and there advanced upon him Ritchy retreated, at the same time drawing his revolver and warning Arms not to approach nearer. The menace was disre garded and the ruffian fired, the ball from his weapon passing through the Marshal's The murderer throat, killing him instantly. then fled, but subsequently surrendered himself. Arms is from Wyandotte, where his family resides, and is much esteemed. Ritchy is from Indiana, and a Republican of the John Brown school. He is a prominent politician, and was a member of the Kansas Legislature in 1859.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. "THE FARMER AND GARDENER." Published monthl by A. M. Spangler, No. 19 North 6.h street, Philadelphia at \$1 per annum.

The May number of this excellent periodical is well filled with a variety of interesting articles on Agriculture, Entomology. Horticulture, the Veterinary Art, the Apiary, &c ... &c., the whole being handsomely illustrated and embellighed

extended patronage, and we are pleased to learn that although only nine months in existence, The Farmer and Gardener has already established for itself a wide spread popularity among the Farmers and Gardeners of the State Col. Spangler has the requisite talent and energy to make it one of the best periodicals of the class in the Union.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, AND BOYS' AND GIRLS & Co., Boston, at \$1 per aunum. f this attractive little periodical handsomely illustrated, and contains a variety of interest ing reading matter for the Juveniles.

THE GUARDIAN. Edited by Rev. H. Harbaugh, Lancas ter, and published at \$1 per annum. The May number is well filled with interesting article n various subjects. The following is the table of contents In Panious Rujects. The following is the table of contents.

1. Beautiful Natural Scenery; 2. The Return of the Robin; 3. False Refugees and Vain Excuses; 4. Here and There; 5. The Cradle Song; 6. Childhood; 7. Lines by Lord Byron; 8. Hebrew Legends; 9. The Mountains of Life; 10. He Suffered; 11. The Battle of Waterloo; 12 What Women have done for Christianity; 13. What Boy's Pocket Contained; 14. Editorial Seed Thoughts; 15 Notes on New Books.

There are five hundred and ninety-

four Mormons, male and female, old and young, at Castle Garden. New York, two hundred and ninety of whom will immediately proceed to the paradise of Brigham Young in Utah. The remainder will seek employment in the States, for the present, and probably labor with missionary zeal, to make converts to their religion. They come from the British Isles and Germany, and look quite thrifty and respectable. They represent nearly all the trades. They arrived from Liverpool, the Vanderbilt, under the direction of Elder Ross, a venerable Mormon, who has crossed the water four times on a similar errand.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADRIPHIA, May 1st, 1860. MESSES EDITORS: First of May, indeed! It is well that t is so put down in the almanac, or nobody would be the wiser of it. As it is we do not know that we are any the better of the information. It is true that a few days ago everything out doors was refugent and brilliant, and the hirds were in tune, and the sun was fully up to time.-Then, a sprinkling of spring bounets—real French buggy tops and coal-scuttles—graced Chesnut street, and an casional stray swallow lost himself in our streets. Now, owever, it is all different again, and the skies are muddy, and the mud itself more so, and all our visions of green

eas gone to pot. eas gone to pot.

The various religious societies hold their anniversaries this week. Judging from the weather to-day they will have a melancholy time of it. The Sunday School Union. the Bible Society, the Tract Society, etc., etc., are numbered in the catalogue, and the exercises at their celebrations

are always of a very interesting character ton visitors who desire to return home, is expected at one wharves to-day. A very small proportion of those who went out in her will return, the large majority preferring to remain until the business of the Convention shall be concluded. These will return by the land route or by the steamer on her next trip. It is not worth while for you correspondent to give any reports from Charleston, as you will have them all.

We have had the pleasure of reading an advance copy of a new work from the fascinating pen that wrote "The Prince of the House of David," and "The Pillar of Fire" two books that have been as successful as any works ever ublished in this country, Uncle Tom's Cabin not excepted Mr. Ingraham's new work is entitled The Throne of David. r the Rebellion of Prince Absalom, and it will be issued this week from the press of Mr. G. G. Evans, on Chesnut treet. Conceived and executed in the spirit, and after the style, of those two celebrated books, we shall even expect greater success to attend the new work, from the excess fits imagery, and the greater license which the author has falt at liberty to take. Great good must necessarily follow the publication of works like these. They assist the reader to a more vivid conception of scenes dear to every christian: they attract many to the sacred page who would never otherwise attempt its perusal and they lead to the inves of its truth in skeptical minds. The plan of Mr. Ingraham s to detail scripture incidents in the form of Letters.

related as by an eye witness. A very stirring account of The Life of Kit Curson, the famous hunter, trapper and Rocky Mountain guide, has been published here by Mr. Evans. It is the latest issue in his attractive series of "Lives of Famous Heroes and Hunters," in dollar volumes. Kit belongs, or belonged. class of men now almost extinct. The necessity for the daring explorer to open up wilds never trod by the foot of white men is passing away, but the record of their lives forms one of the most thrilling pages in literature. present Life is handsomely illustrated.

The same publisher issues five thousand of the copies of the American re-print of The Mill on the Floss, the new novel by the author of "Adam Bede" That remarkable fiction it is well known has had a success almost unparalleled in the annals of noveldom, and the new work has been expected with eager anxiety. The Mill on the Floss circumstances. We promise that its perusal will heighten the reader's interest in the author, and that he will find himself absorbed in the fortunes of a sad and melancholy life narrated with exquisite feeling. The mere annoument of its publication will send thousands after it.

Two fine new books for the young people are published is a new volume of "The Oakland Stories," Cousin Guy, by George B. Taylor, of Virginia. These Oakland Stories are sure of an abundant patronage from the juveniles. They are written in the far famed style of the Rollo Books, but without imitation. Each volume is very neatly and abund antly illustrated. The second volume is one on Aboriginal America, by the eritable Jacob Abbott bimself.: There is not a more

voluminous or acceptable author of children's books living than Mr. Abbott. The Rollo Books, the Florence Stories, the Story Library, and numerous others, single and in series, are from his pen. This new volume is also the beginning of a series. It is exquisitely printed and illustrated. The style of the drawings and ongravings would lo credit to larger volumes. They are from such artists as Darley (!) Herrick, Chapin, and others. Much informs ion which all young people should have will be found here, imparted in just the way to please their fancy. A new edition of Carlyle's Schiller will be is week by the same firm, and a new Children's History of

England. by an interesting account by Thackaray, will be found in next week's number (May 12th) of Littell's Living Age, re-printed from the Cornhill Magazine. Also a a very readfine in the foreign periodicals is sure of a rep Littell, thus playing it before the American readers for the

A new an important invention has be by one of our manufacturing firms, Mesers, Conover & Co. It is a new light, whereby families out of the reach of gas from coal may have an equally brilliant illumination at the insignificant cost of one cent per hour. The contrivance is ingenious, and is affixed to every lamp, thus making durable, easy of management, and especially desirable for its non explosive qualities. As lamps of all sizes, from the largest church chandelier down to the smallest hand lamns, are made by the above firm with this improvement you will see that it is quite a boon where penny dips and flewid have been the rage.

The election is progressing with spirit, and it is hard to

tell which party will succeed. TOE MORMONS

A MANIFESTO FROM JOSEPH SMITH, THE SON OF THE PROPHET.

The following is the manifesto of young Joe Smith, for the organization of a new Mormon Church : In taking the head of the Mormon Church. am running counter to the opinions of many people; but believing that "there is a destiny that shapes our ends," I am contented to let those who are astonished and opposed to such measure stand the test of time and an

pportunity for reflection, satisfied that an nvestigation will result in my favor. To those familiar with which our faith is founded, the Bible being the groundwork, I have no apologies to offer and to those not familiar with them, and those who do not believe them, none is due. I know that many stories are now being sirculated in reference to what will be the result of the step I have taken. I know that nany believe that I will emigrate to halt Lake. To those who know me, it is needless for me to say that I am not going to do any such thing while the doctrine of polygamy and disobedience to the laws are countenanced there; to those who do not know me personally, and to whom my principles are unknown. must say, withhold your censure until such ime as I shall, by some flagrant act of disobedience to the law of the land or some str king preach of morality, deserve the just indignaion of society; when I do either the one or the other. I am ready for the opening of the vial of wrath of outraged society, and shall

Numbers of the readers of the Democratic Press know me personally, and have been warm friends to me; they know my sentiments in regard to those obnoxious features in Utah Mormonism, and I trust in their knowledge of me as a pledge to them of what. my future actions shall be.

cheerfully receive the condemnation I shall

Religious toleration is one of the principles of our government, and so long as any denomination shall keep within the pale of the law, so long is it entitled to the consideration and protection of government; but when those bounds are exceeded, the claim is forfeited. and society ought to ignore it and the law proclaim against it.

A man is known by his acts. I have been judged heretofore by mine, and I am willing still to be so judged, asking all to do so fairly and impartially, laying their prejudices aside, relying not upon rumor for their knowledge, but investigating for themselves I leave the result in the hands of Him who doeth all things well," hoping no man will

judge me without knowledge. JOSEPH SMITH.

The General Conference of the Metho ist Episcopal Church in the U.S. commenced its session at Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday last nd will probably continue for a month. The Convention is composed of 220 delegates, being one for every 27 of the ordained minis ters of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the free States, including also portions of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. All the five Bishops of the Church are present, to wit: Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Ames and Baker. The vacancy in the Board of Bishops caused by the recent death of Bishop Waugh, will be filled by this General Conference, and probably one or two additional Bishops will be elected. matters to come before the Conference are whether slaveholding shall be forbidden to the members of the church: whether the ninisters shall be allowed to remain at any one station more than two years; whether the system of presiding eldership shall continue as it now exists, and whether the discipline of the church shall be so amended as to admit lay delegates to the annual and general conferences.

Township Laws.-We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the above work. Its. value will be obvious to all, and we hope it may receive, as it deserves, a hearty support from our citizens