



THE COMPILER.
"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."
GETTYSBURG, PENNA.
Monday Morning, March 9, 1857.

Democratic State Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming,
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester,
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

The State Ticket.
The Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Monday, nominated for Governor, Gen. WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming county; for Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester county; and for Judge of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice LEWIS, of Philadelphia. This ticket is a strong one—composed of "good men and true," each and all possessing the Jeffersonian qualifications of "honesty, ability and faithfulness," and affording the surest guarantee that if elected (which we will not permit ourselves to doubt,) the people of the State will never have cause to regret their choice. It will afford us pleasure to battle with all our energy for PACKER, STRICKLAND and LEWIS, and especially so when opposed by proscriptive dark lantern Know Nothingism and disunion Black Republicanism.

Good feeling prevailed in the Convention, and the nominations were cordially endorsed by unanimous votes—a most favorable indication to our view.

President Buchanan's Cabinet.
President Buchanan on Friday nominated to the Senate the names of the following persons to constitute his cabinet, and the nominations were immediately confirmed:
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Mich.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Va.
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toney, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn.
Attorney General—Judge J. S. Black, of Pa.
Mr. Buchanan's selection of advisers meets with unusually general approbation. Their long experience, sound judgment and business qualifications cannot fail to harmonize well with those of the great and good man who has thus called them from various parts of the Union to assist him during the coming four years.

Congress.
Both Houses adjourned sine die on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon. The more important bills were gotten through before the adjournment, and received the President's signature—among them the new Tariff bill, which reduces the duty on every description of imports.

Messrs. Gilbert, Matteson and Edwards, three members against whom resolutions of expulsion were pending in the House of Representatives, for corrupt practices, resigned their seats, before a vote could be taken, and thus probably avoided the solemn condemnation of their peers. In the case of Welch, of Connecticut, a resolution was adopted by 119 to 22, declaring that sufficient evidence had not been obtained to convict him of corruption, and that, therefore, all further proceedings should be dispensed with. Simonton, the correspondent of the New York Times, and Triplet, a lobby operator, were expelled from the floor of the House.

The Protest of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, against the admission of SIMON CAMERON to a seat in the U. S. Senate, was presented in the latter body, on Friday, by Senator BIEGLER; but action has not yet been had upon it.

President Pierce.
President Pierce having retired from public office, some of the newspapers which very rapidly abused his administration, now discover that there was considerable merit in it. Late Mr. Polk's administration, it has, in a sense of assault, left its mark distinctly impressed upon the history of the country. There is no question of foreign or domestic policy which has arisen during the last four years, which has not been frankly and boldly met, and nearly all of them have been settled upon principles advantageous to the nation and promotive of its peace and prosperity.

Mr. Buchanan was taken over the Northern Central Railroad, on his way to Washington, on Monday, in a train of new cars, with a new locomotive, gotten up for the occasion. At Baltimore he was received by the city authorities and military in an appropriate manner—and in the afternoon took his departure in a new car specially provided for him.

The Inauguration Ball at Washington, on Wednesday evening, came off in grand style. About 4,500 persons were present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Buchanan were there an hour or so.

A beautiful balloon ascension was made by Mr. George Elliot in the afternoon.

The Supreme Court has decided, in the Bradburn case, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and Scott therefore free as a citizen of the United States. Justices McLean and Curtis dissent.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session at Baltimore.

THE INAUGURATION.
IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE PEOPLE!
Grand Military Turn Out!

The inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN, Pennsylvania's long-tried and distinguished Statesman, into the exalted office of President of these United States, took place at the national capital, on Wednesday last, amidst assembled thousands upon thousands of his countrymen. The day dawned with exceeding splendor, and at an early hour "the note of preparation" for the interesting and impressive ceremonies of the occasion, was sounded in every quarter. At about 10 o'clock, the military formed, under the command of Gen. Quitman, after which the various civil bodies entered the line, the whole composing one of the most grand turns ever witnessed in this country. Twenty-five military companies were present, from the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; fire companies from New York and Baltimore; Democratic associations from San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, and the District; besides the foreign ministers, ex-members, judges, &c., &c., and at various points in the procession were stationed ten full bands of music, sending forth delightful strains, and creating an enthusiasm among the congregated thousands almost unbounded. The whole pageant far surpassed all similar demonstrations of the kind. The public and private buildings along the whole route presented a truly animating appearance. The scene from the various windows, from which the ladies, partaking of the excitement and enthusiasm of the day, were waving their handkerchiefs, was truly commanding, and added no little to the extraordinary view.

At about 12 o'clock, the President and the President elect entered the procession at Willard's, and were escorted to the capitol along Pennsylvania Avenue. Arrived there, they, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the Vice President's room, and on the new Senate being called to order, the President and President elect were introduced by the committee of arrangements to the seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table in the Senate chamber, with the judges on the right and diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the eastern portion, where the President took his seat in front of the platform, with the officials, &c., named in order in the rear. An immense concourse of citizens were in attendance, and the throng extended a considerable distance in every direction. So soon as order could be restored, Mr. Buchanan rose, and in a clear, strong voice, delivered his Inaugural Address. In style it is simple and happy, and the policy laid down for the future government of the administration is such as will meet the approbation and command the support of a vast majority of the American people. The old Keystone may well be proud of the confidence reposed in her eminent son—a confidence which he will never disappoint. We ask for the Inaugural an attentive perusal.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon a nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for reelection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire to live and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories? Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever that may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved, that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a

territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being then settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as the government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment: because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves, wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation of this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so dreaded by the Father of his Country, will be for the country when the public mind shall be directed from this question to other of more pressing and practical importance. Through-out the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evil to the master, to the slave and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union.

Not less the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, every citizen, however unwarlike in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate basis.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Frivolous estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The rare relic to a single consideration will be concluded on this point. We are not engaged in a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world never witnessed. The trade is conducted on railroads and canals—an idle river and arms of the sea—which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy.

Annullate this trade, invest its free progress by the geographical lines of judges and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and invite all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrible evils which would result from dissolution to every portion of the confederacy—the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers' wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government from the taint, or even the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the form of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and the persons of speculation and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightly or wrongly fully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The mutual mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast foreign commerce, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defence of our extended coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary to the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into a comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich an noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with the native-born citizen; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation has convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have not failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be added, if it were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, both in express terms and by the plainest implication.

While I desire continued of these truths, I yet decidedly it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the constitution Congress has power "to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; and to call forth the militia to 'rebel invasion.'" Thus endowed in "an ample manner with the war-making power," the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion! Now, how is it possible to defend this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the intruder? In the event of a war with a naval power, how can a longer than our own, we should have had no other available access to the Pacific coast; because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads.

It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I harbor, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our riches and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation.

In a full catalogue of alliances has been a member of our public eye since the days of Washington; and I wish no one will attempt to disguise. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and secure justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, with other nations which have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a happy, free and independent people to bleed their destinies with our own. Even our acquisition of the Mexican territory, our acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, and our purchase of the territory which we now possess under the treaty of 1803, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history, which we shall in the future regard with pride, unless this be rendered by the laws of justice and honor.

Acting on this principle, I believe that we will have a right to justice, or to complain if in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. History, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great republic.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Chief Justice Taney then administered the oath of office to Mr. Buchanan, which was one of the most impressive features of the occasion.

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies, Mr. Buchanan was escorted to the White House by the military, &c., where he "entered upon full possession," and where he took by the hand large numbers of his countrymen. Thus concluded another of those "peaceful revolutions," so peculiar to our favored land.

Mr. Buchanan, the Vice President, was sworn into office shortly before the arrival of the procession at the capitol, and upon taking his seat as President of the Senate, made a neat and happy speech.

The nominations of PACKER, STRICKLAND and LEWIS are received with great favor by the Democracy of the State.

The election in New Hampshire for Governor and Congressmen takes place to-morrow.

Rev. Mr. Marvin, on Tuesday last, testified before the Surrogate's Court, in New York, in relation to the marriage of Mr. Burdell with Mrs. Cunningham, as follows:—"In my own mind I knew that Mr. Eckel was not the man the moment I left the Tomb, after having visited him. I think I did tell (inquest in so many words) that Mr. Eckel was not the man I married. From the moment I saw Eckel was certain that I had married another man."

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Democratic State Convention.
HARRISBURG, March 2, 1857.
The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who made a happy speech.

On motion of Hon. Arnold Plummer, Murray Whallon, Esq., of Erie, was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. Whallon, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention in a neat and forcible manner. On motion, G. G. Wescott, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Alex. McKinney, Esq., of Westmoreland, were elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Cessna moved that the list of delegates be called over, and that those present answer to their names, which motion was agreed to, and the following delegates appeared and took their seats:

- SENATORIAL DELEGATES.**
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| 1. Philadelphia—G. G. Wescott, Wm. A. Porter, John H. Campbell, John F. Deal, Joseph Lippincott. | 2. Montgomery—Jacob Danahow. | 3. Chester and Delaware—Robert Irwin. | 4. Berks—Henry Flannery. | 5. Bucks—Gen. Jos. Morrison. | 6. Lancaster and Lebanon—William Patton, Daniel Browne. | 7. Dauphin and Northumberland—Hamilton Alicks. | 8. Northampton and Lehigh—Leslie Miller. | 9. Carbon, Monroe, &c.—Thomas Craig. | 10. Adams and Franklin—Joel B. Danner. | 11. York—Charles M. Snyser, (contested by J. M. Anderson.) | 12. Cumberland and Perry—John Hartzel. | 13. Centre, Lycoming, &c.—H. L. Dieffenbach. | 14. Blaine, Cambria, &c.—S. T. Brown. | 15. Luzerne, Mifflin, &c.—Jas. McCormick. | 16. Bedford, Susquehanna, &c.—John Blending. | 17. Tioga, Potter, &c.—K. L. Blood, (contested by H. A. Guernsey.) | 18. Mercer, Venango, &c.—Albert Price. | 19. Erie and Crawford—Murray Whallon. | 20. Butler, Beaver, &c.—Jonathan Ayres. | 21. Allegheny—P. C. Shannon, James A. Gibson. | 22. Washington and Green—Wm. Workman. | 23. Somerset, Bedford, &c.—John Cessna. | 24. Armstrong, &c.—Dr. Forney. | 25. Juniata, Mifflin, &c.—John Cummings. | 26. Westmoreland and Fayette—T. B. Scarborough. | 27. Schuylkill—Chas. E. Hipple. |
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- REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.**
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| Adams—Henry Kelly. | Allegheny—J. E. Hays, W. H. M. Gibson, James Herndon, O. H. Blackburn, John C. Dunn. | Armstrong, Jefferson, and Clinton—Seth Glover, A. R. Madan, G. T. Crawford. | Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—Hugh McKee, Lewis Taylor, J. Shriner. | Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—H. A. Boggess, J. B. Sanson. | Berks—Levi Wampler, George Smith, Daniel Katz, Charles H. H. later. | Blaine—James Lindsay. | Butler and Huntington—T. C. McDowell, J. M. Gemmill. | Bradford—Hiram L. Shaw, J. E. Piolet. | Butler—H. K. Sager, Ed. Thomas, Hiram Scarborough. | Carbon and Lehigh—Hiram Wolf, Jacob Dillinger. | Centre—James Gilliland. | Chester—Abel Evans, Samuel Ringwalt, E. W. Sharp. | Clarke—D. W. Moore. | Clinton, Luzerne and Potter—Ellis B. Schmale, F. W. Knox. | Columbia and Monroe—Chas. R. Buckelew, Crawford—Henry B. Brooks, J. W. Greier. | Cumberland—Abraham Killian, George H. Barber. | Dauphin—George Bowman, Wm. Lauaman, J. Wares, Dr. William Young. | Erie—P. S. Shaw, Isaac R. Taylor. | Franklin—J. B. Orr, Wm. D. McKinstry. | Fayette and Westmoreland—James Rutledge, Jas. C. Clarke, Alexander McKinney, Wesley Frost. | Holland—S. R. Jamison. | Lancaster—Thomas M'Vean, J. F. Kantz, G. S. Brasch, B. M. Standorf, Joel B. Lightner. | Lebanon—Wm. M. Breslin. | Luzerne—Geo. P. Steele, Wallace Seybert. | Mercer, Venango and Warren—Arnold Plummer, J. Y. James, Wm. S. Garvin. | Mifflin—Chas. Bower. | Monroe and Perry—Charles Burnett. | Montgomery—Henry W. Boushall, A. H. Tappin, W. L. Ayler. | Northampton—J. A. Shore, Philip Johnson. | Northumberland—James M. Cornick. | Perry—Henry D. Woodruff. | Philadelphia—D. W. Morris, Geo. W. Noble, William McMillin, John P. Murray, H. B. Yeager, Wm. A. Stevenson, Wm. A. Edwards, Francis P. Magee, Chas. W. Carrigan, J. G. Beemer, Robert Allen, Michael School, George Eschner, Wm. McViney, Peter Conway. | Schuylkill—John Horn, Isaac Ward. | Somerset—Daniel Weyand. | Susquehanna—E. A. Ward, C. C. Finch. | Tioga—Henry Sherwood. | Union, Snyder and Juniata—John M. Baum. | Washington—Ezra Patterson, Wm. Swan, Waver—Wm. H. Wood. | York—Dr. John Ahl, Jer. Carl, Alexander C. M. Cady. |
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- On motion, a Committee of one delegate from each Senatorial District was appointed, to report officers for a permanent organization.
- The contested seats from the Tenth and Seventeenth Senatorial Districts were considered, and settled in favor of Charles M. Snyser from the Tenth District, and L. K. Blood from the Seventeenth district.
- The Committee to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, returned and reported as follows:
- PRESIDENT.**
PHILIP JOHNSON, of Northampton.
- VICE PRESIDENTS.**
George W. Nelinger, H. L. Dieffenbach, Charles Warrell, J. M. Greenmill, M. A. Edwards, Wallace Geynert, Peter Rambo, John Blending, John G. Beemer, F. W. Knox, A. H. Tappin, W. P. Garvin, Samuel Ringwald, Jonathan Ayres, Edward Thomas, W. H. McKee, W. B. Pifton, S. H. Blackburn, Wm. M. Breslin, Emory Patterson, H. Alicks, David Weyand, John A. Slater, J. H. Crawford, Charles Barnett, John Cummings, J. B. Danner, J. B. Searight, John Ahl, Isaac Ward, Edward Flannery.
- SECRETARIES.**
J. H. Huey, J. C. Lindsay, Jno. Campbell, L. L. Shaw, E. L. Ayler, H. A. Boggess, A. McKinney, Dr. Bragg.
- The report of the Committee was adopted, and the President, on taking his seat, made a brief address, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and evincing harmony of action, predicting another great triumph, next Fall.
- Mr. Shannon of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, consisting of one from each Senatorial district.

On motion of Mr. Cessna, the resolution was amended reducing the number of the Committee to seven.

Adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention re-assembled at half-past two o'clock, when the Committee on resolutions was announced, consisting of Messrs. Shannon, Buckelew, Workman, Wescott, Carrigan, Shriner, and Boushall.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for candidates for Governor: Mr. Boushall nominated W. H. Witte, Mr. McKee " Samuel W. Black, " Horne " F. W. Hughes, " Gilliland " Wm. F. Packler, " Patterson " Wm. Hopkins, " Bower " E. Banks, " Furney " Seth Glover, " Lindsey " J. L. Dawson, " Geier " J. P. Brawley, " Closer " Geo. R. Barrett, " Young " Thomas S. Bell, " Baum " Isaac Sklenker.

The first ballot for a candidate was then taken and resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Wm. F. Packler, 31	Wm. H. Witte, 27
Sam. W. Black, 25	Wm. Hopkins, 15
J. Porter Bradley, 13	Ephraim Banks, 8
G. R. Barrett, 6	F. W. Hughes, 4
Isaac Sklenker, 1	Thomas S. Bell, 1

Whole number of votes cast 131—necessary to a choice 66.

There being no choice the names of Messrs. Hughes, Bradley and Sklenker were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Wm. F. Packler, 38	Samuel W. Black, 36
Wm. H. Witte, 23	Wm. Hopkins, 18
Ephraim Banks, 5	G. R. Barrett, 2

THIRD BALLOT.

Wm. F. Packler, 42	Samuel W. Black, 36
Wm. H. Witte, 26	Wm. Hopkins, 18
Ephraim Banks, 3	

FOURTH BALLOT.

Wm. F. Packler, 46	Wm. H. Witte, 36
Samuel W. Black, 33	Wm. Hopkins, 12
	5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
	47 49 50 49
Samuel W. Black, 36	38 41 45 44 41
Wm. H. Witte, 34	38 38 29 39 39
Wm. Hopkins, 12	5 1 1 1 1

FIFTH BALLOT.

Wm. F. Packler, 48	48 47 47 44
Samuel W. Black, 45	29 26 33 39
Wm. H. Witte, 39	28 39 39 40
Wm. Hopkins, 1	8 11 15 10

The Convention then adjourned till half past eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.
The President called the Convention to order at half-past eight o'clock, and proceeded to the fifth ballot, with the following result:

Packler, 51	Witte, 41	Black, 34	Hopkins, 14
	10th 11th 12th 13th 14th		
	44 49 54 57 59 61		
Witte, 43	46 47 51 51 51 47		
Black, 24	22 22 22 22 22 25		
Hopkins, 18	16 10 4 2 —		

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Packler, 61	Witte, 51
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TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Packler, 68	Witte, 51
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WILLIAM F. PACKER having received a majority of all the votes, was declared to be nominated and elected.

On motion of T. C. McDowell the nomination was declared to be unanimous by the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge, as follows: Mr. Wescott nominated Hon. Ellis Lewis.

Flannery " Wm. Strong, Cunningham " Sam'l Hopkins, Herndon " Wm. A. Stokes, Price " Jas. Thompson, M'Mullin " Edw. Lowe Esq., Blood " Augustus Draun, Dunn " P. C. Shannon, Shaw " Wm. Elwell, James " Gaylord Church, Searight " Gen. J. B. Howell, McComick " Joshua Esq., Gemmill " John Scott, Esq.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Supreme Judge, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Wm. Strong, 37	Ellis Lewis, 43
Samuel Hopkins, 20	Joshua B. Howell, 9
John Scott, 2	Wm. Elwell, 5
Augustus Draun, 7	M. Lowe, 1
Gaylord Church, 2	Mr. Jordan, 2
	James Thompson, 3.

The names of Messrs. Jordan, Thompson, Draun, Church, Scott, Howell, Shannon, Lowe and Stokes were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Ellis Lewis, 73	Wm. Strong, 47
Samuel Hopkins, 12.	

The nomination of Judge Lewis was unanimously confirmed.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, as follows: Mr. Danner nominated Nimrod Strickland.

Edwards " David Laury, Sager " Mr. Nicholson, Shannon " Mr. Gibbons, Shuman " Mr. Clarke, Workman " Mr. Hatfield.

FIRST BALLOT.

Nimrod Strickland, 48	David Laury,
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