Changes.

On the 18th ballot, Messrs Blair, Coolbaugh and Speering, voted for Mr Oles.

Mr Boon, for Mr Strickland.

Messrs Cutler, Galbraith, Lyman, Schoonover, and Thompson, for Mr Hubly.

Mr J C Dunlap voted for Mr Vansant.

Messrs Hastings and Plummer, for Mr Morrison.

On the sixth ballot, Messrs Abrams, W T Alexander, Mylert, Uber, Wilson, voted for Hubly.

Messrs Blattenberger, Coolbaugh, and Sperring, for Strickland.

On the seventh ballot, Messrs Cooper, Crawford, Johnson, and Rost voted for Strickland.

On the eighth ballot, Messrs Campbell, J S Fulmer, voted for Strickland.

Mr Rost voted for Morrison

On the ninth ballot, Messrs W T Alexander, J S Fulmer, and Maynard, voted for Morrison.

On the tenth ballot, Mr W. T Alexander voted for Hubley.

Messrs Campbell, and Wilson, for Creswell

Mr Maynard, for Strickland.

On the eleventh ballot, Mr. Wilson voted for Hubley.

Messrs Campbell, and D. W. Moore, for Strickland.

Mr Schoonover, for Hubley.

On the thirteenth ballot Mr Campbell voted for Creswell

Mr Crawford, for Morrison.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BALLOTS.	15th	16th	17th	18th.	19th	20th	21st
Hubley	54	56	57	56	57	57	56
Strickland,	43	44	44	43	41	32	32
Vansant,	22	23	24	21	26	34	33
Morrison,	9	6	7	9	9	9	11
Martin,	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Creswell,				2	1		8

Changes.

On the fourteenth ballot, Messrs Blair, D W Moore, and Plummer, voted for Vansant

Mr Campbell, for Strickland.

Mr. Carpenter, for Hubley.

On the fifteenth ballot, Mr J S Fullmer voted for Vansant.

Messrs Manyard, and J C Smith, for Hubley.

Mr Rost for Strickland.

On the sixteenth ballot, Mr D W Moore, voted for Morrison.

Mr Wilson, for Vansant.

On the seventeenth ballot, Messrs J S Fullmer, Hastings, and Dickerson, voted for Hubley.

Messrs Campbell, and Wilson, for Creswell

On the eighteenth ballot, Messrs J S Fullmer, W F Cooper, Green, Crawford, and Wilson voted for Vansant.

Mr D W Moore for Martin

On the nineteenth ballot, Mr. Wilson, voted for Hubley.

Messrs Dickerson, Lyman, Bullman, Donahue, Gere, Goodrich, Campbell, Laporte, and Rost, for Vansant.

On the twentieth ballot, Messrs. Blair, Campbell, and Wilson, voted for Creswell.

Messrs Lyman, and Dickerson, for Hubley.

Mr D W Moore, for Vansant.

On the 21st ballot, Messrs Shoemaker, and Campbell, voted for Strickland

Messrs Wilson, and Tippin, for Hubley.

Messrs Blair, Hastings, Johnson, Kaine, and Lynch, for Vansant.

After the 21st ballot the convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr Hickman, of Chester, made a statement to the Convention, in reference to the qualifications and claims of JUDGE STRICKLAND, for the office of Canal Commissioner, and thanked the delegates who had supported him, for their votes, but declined withdrawing his name as a candidate.

Mr Johnson of Lancaster, then rose and stated to the convention, that bribes had been offered to delegates to obtain their votes, and charged that corruption of the grossest kind could be proved against certain individuals whom he did not name.—Upon being pressed to do so, he referred to Mr. Donahue, of Philadelphia county, to substantiate his statement, whereupon the delegate alluded to appeared before the convention, and threw down upon the table in front of the President, eighty dollars, saying, "there the money is. I despise it."—Another delegate, Mr. Green, also from Philadelphia county, announced aloud that he had also received one hundred dollars from the same source. These statements threw the convention into the utmost confusion and excitement, and a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the whole matter was adopted without objection. The committee consists of Messrs. Coyle, Plumer, Stokes Frailey and Bailey. The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, May 31.

Upon the meeting of the Convention, this morning, it was found that the Committee appointed last evening to investigate the charges of corruption and bribery, preferred by Mr. Johnson, was not prepared to report. The order of business, that of balloting for Canal Commissioner, was therefore postponed, and the selection of a State Committee made, consisting of twenty-four, by the Delegates of the respective Congressional districts, and seven residing in or near Harrisburg, by the officers of the Convention. The committee is constituted as follows:

John Hickman,	Chester county.
Andrew Miller,	Philadelphia county.
James Goodman,	" "
L W Bickley,	" "
Charles Brady,	" city.
J B Sterigere,	Montgomery county.
Wm T Rodgers,	Bucks "
John Klop,	Lancaster "
A M Sallade,	Berks "
John A Innis,	Northampton "
E Maynard,	Tioga "
H C Eyrie,	Union "
D F Williams,	York "
Geo W Brewer,	Franklin "
A P Wilson,	Huntingdon "
H W Bresson,	Fayette "
Seth Clover,	Clarion "
John S Rhey,	Armstrong "
Thos W Grayson,	Washington "
M C Trout,	Mercer "
Charles Frailey,	Schuylkill "
Samuel H Tate,	Bedford "
Samuel P Collins,	Luzerne "
George P Hamilton,	Allegheney "
Charles Brown,	Philadelphia "
C E Wright,	Bucks "
James Donegan,	Berks "
Luther Reiley,	Dauphin "
Asa Dimock,	" "
William Deal,	Philadelphia "
Wm L Dewart,	Northumberland "
T J P Stokes,	Philadelphia city.
Daniel Barr,	" "

A Corresponding Committee of three, was also appointed by the delegates, for each county of the State. The convention then adjourned until 2 P M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee appointed last night to investigate the bribery and corruption charges, made report in writing, fully exonerating all the candidates from any improper conduct or interference with the delegates, but denouncing in the severest terms the persons, Messrs Rankin and Ovenshine, of Philadelphia, who, it was proved had attempted to corrupt delegates, by paying them money to influence their votes. The report, after a warm debate, was adopted unanimously. The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Canal Commissioners, as follows:

BALLOTS.	22d	23d	24th	25th	26th
Hubley,	55	54	50	35	
Strickland,	34	31	29	15	4
Vansant,	23	27	28	20	18
Morrison,	6	8	18	42	106
Martin,	10	9	10	15	1
Creswell,	1	1	1	1	

Changes.

On the 22d ballot, Messrs Blattenberger, Boon, Crawford, Dunlap, Frasur, Hastings, Hueston, Johnson, Seybert, voted for Martin.

Messrs Bullman, Donahue, J S Fulmer, Gere, Goodrich, Kain, Laporte, Lynch, Moore, for Strickland.

Mr Campbell for Creswell.

Mr Lyman for Vansant.

Messrs D W Moore, Rost, Shoemaker, J C Smith, Trippin, for Morrison.

On the 23d ballot, Messrs W T Alexander, Blattenberger, Donahue, and J Moore, voted for Vansant.

Messrs Bullman, and Hastings, for Morrison.

Mr Zimmerman, for Martin.

Mr Shoemaker, for Hubley.

On the 24th ballot, Messrs Carmony and M'Laughlin voted for Martin.

Messrs W Fulmer and Campbell, for Strickland.

Messrs J S Fullmer, Graham, Ward, Phelps, Meylert for Morrison.

Mr Seybert, for Vansant.

Mr Shoemaker, for Hubley.

On the 25th ballot, Messrs W T Alexander, Applebaugh, Blair, Blattenberger, Butler, Canfield, Carlton, Carmony, Coolbaugh, Crawford, Dickinson, J C Dunlap, Evans, W Fulmer, Gere, Goodrich, Laporte, Lyman, McCaslin, McCord, Maynard, Overfield, Plummer, Shoemaker, G Smith, Snodgrass, Weaver, Watson, Wilson, and Zimmerman, voted for Morrison.

Messrs Galbraith, Cutler, Hutter, Kaine, Porter, Stetor, and Thompson, voted for Martin

Mr Campbell, for Creswell.

On the 26th ballot, Messrs Abram, Anderson, Joseph Alexander, Amwake, Barnet, Boies, Boon, Brenner, Brewer, Buchanan, Carpenter, Cooper Cutler, Danner, Davis, Dewart, J M Dunlap, Durbin Fausold, Filler, Fraily, Fogle, Frasur, Frank, Frost, Garvin, Galbraith, Gemmell, Gillis, Harner, Hatfield, Hickman, Houston, Hogue, Hursh, Hutter, Jack, James, Keenan, Kaine, Koons, Lantz, Linton, Lynch, M'Laughlin, M'Veigh, Moore, Morris, M'Guffin, Pierce, Porter, Power, Ritter, Sallade, Seybert, Schoonover, Stetor, Spering, Stewart, Thompson, Tyson, Uber, Woodburn, and Worthington, voted for Wm. T Morrison.

The President announced that W T MORISON, of Montgomery county, was duly nominated the Democratic, candidate for Canal Commissioner, and on motion, his nomination was UNANIMOUSLY confirmed. After making nominations for Surveyor General, the convention took a recess of one hour, before proceeding to ballot for a candidate for that office.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, which resulted as follows:

First Ballot.

Messrs Abram, Burns, Butler, Carmony, Durbin, Filler, Garvin, Galbraith, Gillis, Graham, Green, Hogue, Johnson, Lambert, Lamont, Lentz, Linton, M'Ninney, M'Laughlin, M'Guffin, Porter, Plumer, Phelps, Ritter, Zimmerman—25 voted for J P BRAWLEY.

Messrs J Alexander, Boies, Bullman, Carlton, Coolbaugh, Evans, Fausold, Haviland, Jack, James, Keenan, Morris, Power, Seybert, Stetor, Spering, Snodgrass—17, voted for S L CARPENTER.

Messrs Blair, Boon, Brewer, Canfield, Coyle, Donahue, J M Dunlap, Fliteraft, Frasur, Houston, Hursh, Laporte, Mylert, D W Moore, Scott, Wilson—16 voted for H L DIEFFENBACH.

Messrs Black, Cooper, Crawford, Donaldson, Frost, Grayson, Hatfield, Kaine, Lynch, M'Caslin, Magraw, J Moore, Shull, Worthington, Wright—15, voted for DAVID WATSON.

Messrs W T Alexander, Applebaugh, Brenner, Cutler, Dickerson, Gere, Goodrich, Hastings, Lyman, Maynard, Overfield, Stokes, Thompson, Watson—14, voted for TIMOTHY IVES.

Messrs Frailey, Harner, M'Cord, Sallade, Shoemaker, Schoonover, J C Smith, Trippin, Weaver—9, voted for Mr. JACKSON.

Messrs Bailey, Blattenberger, J C Dunlap, Henwood, Hickman, M'Veigh, Pierce, Rost, Woodburn—9, voted for Mr. KELLY.

Messrs Fogle, Frank, Hutter, G Smith, Tyson—5, voted for Mr MARKS.

Messrs Anderson, Barnett, Buchanan, Gemmil, Jacoby—5, voted for Jos BARLEY.

Messrs Dewart, Fagan, W Fullmer, J S Fullmer—4, voted for JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Messrs Amwake and Ward—2, voted for Mr EBER.

Messrs Hursh, and M'Allister—2, voted for Mr. DALLEY.

Mr Davis voted for Mr MADDEN.

BALLOTS,	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Brawley,	45	56	56	66	71
Carpenter,	32	42	47	47	59
Diefenbach,	27	22	25	16	w'd'n
Watson,	11	withdrawn			
Ives,	15	"			

Changes.

On the second ballot, Messrs W T Alexander, Joe Alexander, Brenner, Brewer, Cooper, Crawford, Fagan, Frailey, Frank, Harner, Sallade, Shoemaker, Schoonover, J C Smith, Geo Smith, Tippin, Tyson, Uber, Weaver, Wilson, Woodburn—voted for J P Brawley.

Messrs Anderson, Buchanan, Donahue, Jacoby, M'Cord, and Zimmerman—voted for T Ives.

Messrs Amwake, Bailey, Barrett, Blattenberger, Danner, Davis, Dewart, W Fulmer, Goodrich, Hickman, Kaine, Koons, M'Nenny, Magraw, Pierce, for H L Dieffenbach.

Messrs Campbell, Carpenter, Calian, J C Dunlap, J S Fullmer, Gemmill, Gere, Haviland, Henwood, Hursh, Hutter, M'Allister, M'Veigh, Overfield, Rost, Stetor, Stewart, and Ward, voted for S L Carpenter.

On the 3d ballot, Messrs Anderson, Black, Blattenberger, Buchanan, Carlton, Hastings, Jacoby, M'Nenny, M'Cord, M'Caslin, Moylert, Maynard, Shull, Zimmerman, for Brawley.

Messrs Bailey, Danner, Dickerson, Donaldson, Fagan, Fogle, Frost, Hatfield, Koons, Lynch, J Moore, Stokes, Worthington, for Carpenter.

Messrs Applebaugh, Cutler, Donahue, Grayson, Green, Henwood, Lyman, Rost, Thompson, Watson, Wright,—voted for Diefenbach.

On the 4th ballot, Messrs, Donahue, Frost, Gemmill, Hatfield, D W Moore, Power,—voted for Brawley.

Messrs Amwake, Boon, Cutler, Davis, Dunlap, Henwood, Hickman, Houston, Jacoby, Pierce, and Rost,—voted for Carpenter.

Messrs Black, Brewer, Donaldson, D Lynch, Shull,—voted for Diffenbach.

On the 5th ballot, Messrs Bois, Brewer, Green, Henwood, Lynch,—voted for Brawley.

Messrs Barnett, Donaldson, Gemmill, Kaine, Magraw, Scott, Shull,—for Carpenter.

Messrs Hickman, Sallade,—for Diffenbach.

On the 6th ballot, Messrs Blair, Canfield, Cutler, Dewart, Fogle, Gemmill, Sallade, Stokes, Thompson, Watson, voted for Brawley.

Messrs Black, Carlton, Coyle, Fullmer, Goodrich, Grayson, Hickman, Laporte, Lyman, Wright,—voted for Carpenter.

Col J P BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co., having received a majority of all the votes given, was proclaimed by the President duly nominated for the office of Surveyor General.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor General. The balloting resulted as follows:

First Ballot.

Messrs Joseph Alexander, Blair Blattenberger, Bullman, Burns, Canfield, Campbell, Carlton, Coolbaugh, Cooper, Crawford, Donahue, J C Dunlap, Evans, Fogle, Gere, Jacoby, James, Johnson, Maynard, D W Moore, Power, Ritter, Shull, Shoemaker, Stetor, Uber, Ward, Wilson, Woodburn,—30, voted for Ephraim Banks.

Messrs Barnet, Black, Carmony, Coyle, Dickerson, Donaldson, Fagan, Fausold, Grayson, Hastings, Hickman, Jack, Koenas, Lambert, Lynch, M'Nenny, M'Laughlin, M'Veigh, Magraw, Moore, Morris, Pierce, Snodgrass, and Tippin—24, voted for J B Guthrie.

Messrs Abram, Alexander, Brenner, Cullan, Cutler, Galbraith, Gillis, Green, Hogue, Hutter, Lamont, Laporte, Lyman, Porter, Plumer, Phelps, and Thompson—17 voted for Mr Whalen.

Messrs Baily, J S Fullmer, Koons, Overfield, Rost, Seybert, Schoonover, Spering, Worthington, Wright,—10 voted for Andrew Beaumont.

Messrs Amwake, Boon, J M Dunlap, Fraser, Frost, Graham, Hatfield, Houston, M'Caslin, Scott, Stokes,—11, voted for D Kane.

Messrs Davis, Dewart, Frailey, W Fullmer, Harner, M'Cord, Weaver,—7, voted for Wm Forsyth.

Messrs Anderson, Buchanan, Gemmill, Hursh, Watson,—5, voted for Mr Jamieson.

Messrs Henwood, Haviland, M'Allister, 3, voted for A E Dougherty.

Messrs Danner and Stewart,—2, voted for Mr Shaffer.

Mr Brewer, voted for Mr Armstrong.

Messrs Bois, Butler, Durbin, Filler, Frank, Garvin, Lentz, Linton, M'Guffin, Sallade, J C Smith, G Smith, Tyson,—13, voted for T J Power.

2nd BALLOT.

Banks,	67
Guthrie,	40
Whalen,	12
Beaumont	9

Changes.

On the second ballot, Messrs Abram, Anderson, Amwake, Brenner, Buchanan, Butler, Carpenter, Danner, Davis, Dewart, J M Dunlap, Durbin, Filler, Fraily, W Fullmer, Gemmill, Goodrich, Harner, Haviland, Henwood, Hogue, Hursh, Lambert, Laporte, Lentz, Linton, Lyman, M'Nenny, Porter, Plumer, Sallade, Schoonover, J C Smith, G Smith, Stewart, Tippin, Tyson, Weaver, Watson,—voted for Banks.

Messrs Bois, Boon, Brewer, Callahan, Frank, Frost, Graham, Hatfield, Houston, Kaine, M'Allisten, M'Caslin, Moylert, M'Guffin, Scott, Stokes, Worthington, Wright, Zimmerman, voted for Guthrie.

Mr M'Cord voted for Mr Whalen.

Messrs Garvin and Hutter for Mr Beaumont.

A majority of all votes given being in favor of Hon EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county, he was declared by the President duly nominated for the office of Auditor General.

Col Bank Fraser, of Lancaster county, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following for the consideration of the convention, which after several ineffectual attempts to amend, and a full and animated discussion of their merits, were adopted:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania by her Delegates in State Convention assembled, do hereby resolve as follows:

That the doctrines and principles of Democracy contained by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in May in 1844, and May 1848, we still warmly recognize and support, and pledge ourselves, as representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, not to yield or give up any portion of their broad and constitutional platform, covering the entire extent of the Union, and which are as follows:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection, of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take indirect steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition law from our Statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That in the recent development of this grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the people and their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved upon, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

(End of the Baltimore Resolutions.)

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, our whole country is alike dear to us; we have no sectional feelings, we know no North, no South, no East nor West. And this great State, occupying her central position can countenance no disaffection to that Union, now expanding from Ocean to Ocean.

Resolved, That attempts to create prejudice against any section of the Union, or the institutions which they have established for themselves, in our opinion, Anti-American and fraught with the most dangerous tendencies, and, impressed with these sentiments, we shall cordially rejoice at, and approve of, such compromise of the existing controversy as will secure the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit of discord now so fearfully destroying the fraternal regard of the country; and with this view we approve of the admission of California as a State, with her present constitution and boundaries; and we believe it to be the duty of Congress, at the same time, to provide governments without delay for the new territories of Utah and New Mexico, upon the principles of non-intervention thus disposing forever, in a just and equitable manner, of the embarrassing subject of domestic servitude.

Resolved, That we will yield to none in our devotion to, and warm, zealous and cordial support of, the Union, and we will defend, preserve, and protect it at every risk, at every hazard, and at every sacrifice; and we believe that, as Americans, citizens of our great country, we cannot too warmly commend to the consideration of the country, the farewell injunctions of the Father of his Country, expressed in the following prophetic language: "To cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That the National Administration, notorious for its want of energy and ability, for its prodigality and squandering the public monies—the payment of illegal claims to its own officers and Congress; rewarding fraud—for against the outcry and oft-repeated pledges of its head, before election; by unusual and unheard-of prescription; by its inaction in regard to the necessary protection of the new Territories, denying them the benefit of all governmental whatever; by their repeated blunders in regard to our foreign intercourse; and but too truly realized what the Democracy predicted of them prior to election, and what the country began to realize since that event.

Resolved, That the State Administration, true to the abandonment of previous pledges, has been distinguished only by a heedless and illiberal policy, wavering and overbearing, as far as possible, the popular will, as expressed in the last overthrow of the Democratic Administration of the lamented Shunk, and during upon the Commonwealth an odious system of corporate and irresponsible monopolies, as well as ruining the Veto power for party purposes; indicating confidently that our great and glorious Commonwealth should return to its Democratic policy, the only true conservative principle of the Constitution and of the freedom of the people.

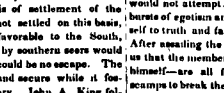
Resolved, That the Democratic voters unable to agree in favor of a permanent time and place for holding future Democratic State Conventions, respectfully suggest to the Convention that the next Convention be held at Harrisburg, Berks county, on the first Wednesday of June, 1851.

Resolved, That we recommend to this Convention hereafter to dispense with the Senatorial Delegates, and elect Representative Delegates only.

Resolved, That our candidates this day put in nomination, viz: Wm. T. Morison, for Canal Commissioner, Col. J. Porter Brawley, for Surveyor General, and Ephraim Banks, for Auditor General, are standard bearers that the Democracy can follow with confidence; that in them the great qualities for office is to be found, "honesty and capability," and worthy of the warm and hearty support of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power for the success of our candidates, and we can confidently say, to our respective constituencies, that never were auspices more favorable for success to our cause than the present, and we confidently expect by vigilance, to realize for them, an old-fashioned, Pennsylvania majority, of at least twenty thousand.

After the disposition of sundry questions of minor importance, the Convention, at one o'clock, p. m. adjourned *sine die*.



THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, June 13, 1850.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM T. MORISON,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Election Tuesday, October 8, 1850.

Gov. Johnston and Small Notes!

(EXTRACT from his ANNUAL Message of 6th Jan., '50.)

"It is, indeed to BE REGRETTED *that this circulation has not been prevented, as much evil has been experienced by the community from the reception of this* IRRESPONSIBLE PAPER. The amount in circulation within the state, supplied by institutions in the adjoining states, is estimated at not less than five millions of dollars, and is valueless, except in localities near the banks by which it is issued. To the extent of this circulation, the constitutional currency and the notes of specie paying banks of the Commonwealth are displaced. The solvency of the institutions issuing the paper can not be known to the citizens, and it passes from hand to hand the representative of a value it may not possess, over which our laws can have no control."

☞ Our readers will be pleased, we are sure, with the excellent drubbing a certain unnatural, unscrupulous leather-head, who occasionally brays through the columns of the federal organ of this county, gets in our paper this week. Knowing the shallow source of the articles alluded to, and the dishonesty that characterized them throughout; and making it a point not to notice anonymous, and consequently irresponsible scribblers, we passed them by as unworthy our attention. "A Pennsylvanian," however, has deemed his ebullitions of fancy and counterfeit indignation worthy of attention, and we think has answered them in a becoming and felicitous manner. We regret that his communication did not reach us in time for our last paper.

☞ The Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention may be found in this number of our paper. Of course they will be read by all who take any interest in such doings, without solicitation or invitation from us.

The infamous attempts of the Cameron clique to purchase success by their money, met with a just and righteous rebuff; and we hope not only that the lesson will be salutary, but that it will open the eyes of the entire Democracy of this State to the corruption and intrigues that class of politicians practice.

The resolutions, barring that relating to slavery, we find no fault with but quite earnestly sanction. That one we insist, is behind the spirit of the age, and does not express the actual sentiments of the masses of the Democratic party even in Pennsylvania. It was ably opposed by the President of the Convention, Mr. Magraw, in an eloquent speech, and we are assured from various sources, would have been stricken out, and the Pittsburg resolution on the same subject been substituted in its place, but for the lateness of the hour (past midnight) when the question was brought up and the vote taken. When the resolutions were adopted, a large number of the delegates, jaded down by their three days' excitement and toil, had left the Convention for some repose, and consequently were not present to vote; and even as it was, we are assured from all quarters that it received the sanction of but a bare majority of the votes cast.

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.—The "political metropolis" was thrown into the greatest excitement on Monday by the report that a dispatch had been received by the Government from Charleston, the purport of which was, that the American barque Rolla, with 123 California passengers, had been captured by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro—that the vessel was held as a prize, and the passengers had been imprisoned—that there had also been an engagement between the sloop-of-war Albany, and a Spanish frigate, in which the Albany was captured, and, with her crew, taken to Hanover—that our Consul at Havana, Mr. Campbell, who demanded the release of the prisoners and the restitution of the prize, had been himself seized by the Cuban authorities and incarcerated in the Morro. Towards evening, however, it was ascertained that no such intelligence had been received at the Department of State, and it was then quite generally believed to be a hoax.

Nevertheless, all accounts from Washington concur in the opinion that there is danger of war with Spain, growing out of the late attempts of Lopez and his followers to get up a revolution in Cuba. The Cabinet is seriously in "labor" about the matter, and meetings are almost daily held in consequence of it. It is very confidently asserted that the President will communicate the case to Congress for advice very shortly, unless the cloud blows over. Mr. Clayton has already stated that he believes war with Spain to be imminent. Perhaps he has reasons for thinking so, and then again perhaps he is short of stock just now for building up or completing a reputation for skilful diplomacy.

☞ Gov. Seabrook has appointed Hon. Robt. W. Barnwell U. S. Senator in the place of Col. Rhetts, deceased. Mr. B is now attending the Nashville Convention. He was formerly a member of Congress.

☞ A heavy thunder storm passed over Honesdale on Friday night, and in the morning the sidewalks and streets were covered with a yellowish substance, which, on being analyzed, proved to be sulphur.

☞ The Whig State Convention is to meet at the "Slaughter House," (Chinese Museum,) in Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., to nominate pilots for their Salt River expedition in October.

Doings in Congress.

Our last report closed with the doings of Monday, since which time little has been accomplished beyond the delivery of a few Buncombe speeches, as usual. The Bradley resolutions were called up in the Senate on Tuesday, and opposed in a speech by Mr. Webster. Mr. Bradley replied, saying he should press the resolution to a vote, and declaring that it was due to the reputation of thousands of officers who had been removed by the Executive and were now under the implied brand of incapacity, dishonesty or unfaithfulness. It was further discussed, Messrs. Douglas, Hale and Turney advocating, and Messrs. Bell and underwood opposing it.

In the House, Mr. Thompson of Miss. advocated the claims of Texas to a portion of New Mexico, and 36 30 as the basis of settlement of the slavery controversy. If not settled on this basis, or some other equally as favorable to the South, then the crisis, predicted by southern seers would arrive, from which there could be no escape. The union was only valuable and secure while it fostered and extended slavery. John A. King followed with a California and Wilmot Proviso speech of much ability.

On Wednesday the Senate had up a variety of matters, of little moment until late in the day, when the Compromise bill was again brought on the carpet. After some debate, the question was taken on Mr. Clay's amendment to the Jefferson Davis Proviso (which provides that nothing in Mr. Davis' amendment shall be construed to authorize the introduction of slavery in the Territories) and it was rejected—ayes 25, nays 30—Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Dodge and Jones, of Iowa, and Sturgeon, voting nay with the slave-party. Mr Davis' amendment, (which prohibits the people of the Territory from legislating against slavery,) was also rejected—ayes 21, nays 31—no northern Senator voting in favor of it. Mr. Seward then moved to amend the 36th section by attacking to it the Wilmot Proviso, which was also negatived by the following vote.

YEAS—Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Yulee.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend by preventing the territorial legislatures from passing any law in "respect to establishing or prohibiting slavery," which was adopted—ayes 36, nays 24—Messrs. Dickinson, Sturgeon and Webster being the dough-faces who voted with the southern members

Mr. Hale moved to change the word "prohibiting" to "allowing." His object was to prevent the Legislatures from assuming that slavery now exists in the territories, and legislating upon that assumption. Rejected—21 to 36—Messrs. Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dickinson, Dodge, of Ia., Sturgeon and Webster voting with the South. Mr. Walker moved to amend by adding a clause abolishing Peon servitude, which was violently opposed by the Propaganda, and finally rejected by the aid of their northern allies.

In the House the discussion of the California bill was continued through the day.

In the Senate on Thursday, the compromise bill was again taken up. Mr. Yulee moved to amend the slavery section by adding the clause from the Clayton compromise, which submits the question to the Judiciary for settlement. Adopted—30 to 24. Mr. Baldwin moved also to amend by declaring that the Mexican law abolishing slavery in the territories is, and shall continue to be in force until altered or superceded by Congress. Rejected—23 to 32; Messrs. CASS, DICKINSON, DODGE, of Ia., and STURGEON voting with the Propaganda, as usual. Even Mr. Clay, notwithstanding all his fustian in the early part of the session in support of the principles of this amendment, voted flat-footedly against it. Who says he is not still truckling for the Presidency!

The discussion of the California question was still further continued in the House.

On Friday, in the Senate the compromise bill occupied the entire session, but no progress was made with it.

In the House the California bill was still farther discussed by Messrs. Caldwell, Johnson and Jackson on the southern side, and Messrs. Root, Duncan and Durkee on the northern.

On Saturday, the Senate was engaged in considering the compromise scheme, but made no sort of headway. The title of Texas was also incidentally discussed.

In the House the consideration of the California bill engrossed the whole session. Messrs. Phelps and Thurman made northern speeches, and Messrs. McMullin and Hamilton southern ones.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—The Dorchester and Milton Bank, Mass., was entered on Saturday night and robbed of $35,000—$20,000 in the notes of the Bank, and the remainder in specie. It was a nice haul, although contrary to custom—the *Banks, generally* being *robbers of the People* instead of being themselves robbed. No clue to the perpetrators or the deed has yet been obtained.

The Boston Olive Branch.—We notice that W. S. CLARK Esq., for a long time assistant editor of this admirable family paper, has retired from the station he has so honorably filled, and is succeeded by Rev. C. W. Denison and wife—both of them brilliant writers of much celebrity. The Olive Branch is one of the best, most spicy, piquant and interesting family journals in the country, possessing a captivating appearance, and a highly moral tone. There is no paper that visits our table so generally sought after as the Olive Branch. Terms $2. Rev. Thos. F. Norris, Editor and Proprietor.

The Union-destroyers' Convention at Nashville is making but very little headway. No "platform" has yet been agreed upon. It will end in a grand "fizzle" finally.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

We are requested to announce to the friends of Dr. C. B. Barrett and to those who may require his services, that he will be at the Hotel of Wm. K. Hetsh in this village on Friday next; and as Dr. B. will remain but a short time with us, those who may need his professional aid will call at once and avail themselves of it.

June 13, 1850.

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION."—A contemporary, who is well posted up in such matters, states that since the commencement of the present administration, 8406 Democrats have been turned out of office in the various departments of the Government, and Whigs appointed in their stead! All this in fourteen months—whilst Gen. JACKSON, against whose "proscription" so much was said at the time, during his eight years Presidency, only made 491 removals, all told!

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—I much dislike to engage in a newspaper controversy; and a war of words generally, I believe, concludes leaving each party to claim the victory. But when some vaunting stupid politician—some arrogant, egotistical spirit, evidently yearning for notoriety, gives vent to the pent-up fancies of his brain thro' the medium of the public press, and that too by the grossest perversions, and the most stupid misrepresentations of the character and position of public men and measures; a brief rejoinder will, I trust, be excused.

Such, it would seem, in a qualitative sense, is the character of somebody, who, of late has poured forth a flood of indignation thro' the columns of the "Susquehanna Register," and who glories in the significant cognomen of "Bostonian." I would not attempt a reply to his extravagant outbursts of egotism and conceit, had he confined himself to truth and facts. This he is not guilty of! After reading the Legislature of Penn's—telling us that the members thereof—very much unlike himself—are all fools, or "scoundrels, aiding scamps to break their solemn marriage vows," &c., he concludes thus; "and now our own Senator moves an increase of pay."

Now Mr. "Bostonian," what purpose had you to serve by thus falsifying facts? Was there nothing in your b