cumstances, would have pained me. Harry only said he was not a marrying man, as long as he could not have Nelly, and I averred that nunt that I should lead it too.

Hale's alone. My cousin entered and drew a letter from his pocket from Aunt Party.-After handing it to me he left the room. the purse which I had knit him. He had undoubtedly drawn it out with the letter. I picked it up and examined it. Alas! the forget-me-nots had all faded, and the tears came as I remembered the afternoon and night on which I had finished it. My letter was unopened, and I dreamed on of what might have been, still stroking out the folds of the purse in an absent way.

"What does Aunt Patty say, Isabel ?" asked Henry at my elbow. I started up covered purse tighter.

"I think I dropped something," proceeded my cousin, looking on the floor. With a woman's quick instinct I dropped for some minutes, and did not leave the par-Well, no matter what. But there was to

be a sleighing party that night, and I never enjoyed a ride as much as I did that. Three months ago, the large drawing-room of the good aunts was thrown open, and the Holland covers were taken off the old-fashioned damask furniture. There was a vast amount of cake and wine consumed, and any quantity of white satin, and wreaths, and veils, displayed; and Harry, with his old

sauciness came back, vowed that I was never

happy till he gave me a chance to write my-

self Mrs. Harry Anstruther.



THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PERN'A

E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, EDITORS ALVIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, July 19, 1855. Democratic Standing Committee.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at Hatch's Hotel, Saturday the 21st day of July, inst., at one o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen compose the Commmit-

C. M. Gere, Daniel Ross, Daniel Brewster, E. B. Chase, Ezra Beele, Mahlon Griffis, and Latham Gardner, B. Glidden. Isaac Reckhow.

C. M. GERE, Chairman. July 11, 1855.

Wanted A trusty Irish girl who can do all kinds of it proffers consolution to the afflicted, promishouse work. Such an one, will find good es a better world to the oppressed and is reat this office.

A friend has handed us some California papers from which we shall make some interesting extracts next week.

Native American Religion. "Brothers, let us have American liberty

and American religion." The above choice sentiment was produced by Hon. Kenneth Rayner in the course of an elaborate native American harangue to the Know-Nothing convention assembled at Phil-

adelphia in June last. The enthusiastic champions of the doctrine that "Americans must rule America" are getting very extravagant and zealous in their opposition to every thing "foreign"! Indeed, this idea of having a religion adapted to the spiritual wants of Americans only, is one of the most original and remarkable productions of the age. Probably Mr. Rayner and his "brothers" are partial to Mormonism that being of purely native extraction. Seriously, they who talk so fluently of an American religion, as a creed distinct from all others, to be nourished and sustained by government, have the Democratic State Convention at Harisa very poor conception of true christianity, burg, July 4th. and evince an open disregard for the teachings of our Savior. "Universality" says D'-Aubigne in his History of the Reformation. "is one of the essential characteristics of christianity is the only religion of mankind. Its starting point in man is sin; and this is a tion of the slavery question, which the Decharacteristic, not peculiar to any one race, but is the heritage of every human being. It ly, by the election of FRANKLIN PIRROE. does not, like the religions of antiquity, deify national peculiarities;" but sheds its propitious | Wright of Luzerne, who gave the Convention influence impartially upon prince and peas- notice in advance that what he called radical ant, and is free to all. National religions are human inventions; they are in conflict repeal of the Missouri Compromise should be with the doctrines promulgated by Christ, endorsed, together with every other monstrous be introduced into the Platform of the Amerand history shows them to be nurseries of evil. The dusky and unlettered children of disgrace the democratic party and defeat its Africa, and the superstitious and barbarous ticket. tribes that inhabit the isles of the Pacific, deify the productions of their own rude skill, Mr. Wright offered his "radical resolutions." but the christian world contemplates such They received but one vote besides his own. idolatrous exhibitions with a shudder. While we regard these practices of the heathen as imitate them; it should be our aim, rather, not particularly objectionable, as far as they to embody in our religious code that spirit of universal benevolence—of love to all men, which is "the essential characteristic of christianity." The establishment of a religion on this continent for the native-born denizen only, would be equivalent to a disavowal of the principles our Saviour taught, and result in the overthrow of our political, as well as religious liberties. The deification of wooden images. is just as proper as the worship of "national peculiarities," and an attempt to prevent suffrage, were appended, from all of which we a man from sharing the consolations of the christian religion, for causes beyond his control, out-does them both in point of absurdity and superstitious barbarism. But this proposition to establish an American religion shows that an union of church and state is contemplated by those who are foremost in the war that is being waged against Catholics. If tration about which we should feel disposed

inseperably connected with that of a re-

r evival of that intolerant spirit which pro- to take up the battle for him,

the gay repartees, which, under ordinary cir- Latimer, Ridley, Philpot and a multitude of and organization of the territories by armed its cowardly action; you are sworn to actheir faithful adherents, at the stake, and invaders from other States, we say it is an in- quiesce in a decision of the mojority, and sacrificed in the single Kingdom of France sult to the American people, but if it would dure not if you would, find fault with such I was so enamored of the single life of my above 100,000 human beings upon its bloody take the whole territorial question out of Condecision. You published last week a series essential liar, who deserves the scorn and does it know or acknowledge any "higher that it deserves, therefore, the confidence, realtar. When church is united with state it is gress and allow the actual residents of the of resolutions of a free-soil character; but contempt of every decent man and woman in law" or better rules of political action, than One day I was sitting in the parlor at Judge impossible to affect a reformation in the for territories, in good faith to organize their those resolutions were repudiated by the mer, without revolutionizing the latter; so government, and elect all their officers, thus Council and the National Platform of the that opposition to the doctrines and decrees divorcing the national government from any Philadelphia Convention adopted, with the I watched his retreating figure, and then of the established church is in effect disobe- responsibility about it, so that its powers and insertion of a resolution ignoring slavery in glancing on the floor at my feet, I saw dience to the government. Every man should influence should not be used to extend or place of the 12th section of said Platform .have the right to worsh God as his consci- build up the institution of slavery in any. The Council endeavored to resolve, but could ence dictates; and, the State that prescribes manner therein;—if such be the construction, that, "slavery existing only in, and by particular form of worship and compels its tion, then it puts an entire new phase upon law in the Southern States, is necessarily a subjects to comply' under penalty of being the doctrine of popular sovereignty, making local thing." What a patriotic and deterdisabled from holding office, is possessed of it less objectionable to a fair and manly nor- mined free-soil gathering it must have been! a spirit as despotic, unjust and absurd as that thern sentiment. which impelled a magistrate of England, in

doms of Europe-two and a half centuries ago,

We remember well the causes that forced

er. We reverence the spirit that prompted

them to form a constitution from which every

thing like illiberality was carefully excluded.

and with God's help we will labor to perpet-

were inspired. The truths of the christian

ishment; christianity has its own weapons;

ardless of race, or condition. When men

talk of having an 'American religion" they

principles taught by Christ and his follow-

ers, as well as a disposition to make this con-

voter in this country to define his position-

the issue is made and must be decided .--

Where will the intelligent citizens of this dis-

trict be found? With the Know-Nothings,

whose policy it is to unite church and state

and proscribe men for their religious opinions;

or with the Democracyi pledged by its past

history, by its unanimous resolves, and by

The State Convention.

The Committee on resolutions met and

went were adopted and reported to the Con-

vention. Here Mr. Wright again offered his

sovereignty" in its widest sense in the terri-

the right "we stand or fall!

onism to peace and liberty.

the year 1559, to decree that infants of prot- lous, and would not have been thought of as last week affirmed that the Know Nothing estant birth, should be burned for heresy. It is an issue by any one else but Mr. Wright, who State Council had "adopted a Free Soil with confusion, and mechanically grasped the true, that the intelligent people of America are for some reason seems to have but one politi- platform, and severed all connection with the not prepared for such exhibitions of cruelty cal idea, and that is black as wool. We ven- pro-slavery Know Nothings." How can this ley, Lancaster; Thomas Adams, Perry; J. R. as were made by the superstitious religious ture that ten men cannot be found in the be made to appear, when the National prosects of Europe in the 16th and 17th centu- State who are in favor of any such change in slavery Phitform of the Philadelphia Conventhe purse, and let him find it. But my ruse ries, but they may easily become so by nurs- the Constitution, and we have never heard tion was adopted by the State Council with Ritner Boyer, Chester; Charles Carter, Beaver; was of no avail, he had been watching me ing a spirit of bigotry and intolerance; and the proposition broached, save by a Know- one alteration, and that declaring slavery not Timothy Ives, Potters, Joseph Lippincott, accustoming themselves to regard "freedom Nothing member of the Legislature last win- an issue in the organization of the party; Phil'a; A. Lathrop, Susq'a; R. W. Weaver, of conscience" as incompatible with republice, named "Smith of Alleghany," who, poor This Reading Council is a disgrace to the Columbia. licanism. Commence the work of proscript fool, introduced a Bill to confer the right of country—it could not declare slavery local, suffrage on negroes, not knowing enough of nor dare it admit the question to be ap issue. tion and persecution, and where shall it end? We have about as much right to employ "fire the Constitution of his State, to know that it | Shame on such cowardice! and fagot" for the purpose of exterminating was prohibited by that instrument and conthe Catholics on this continent as we have to equently could not be changed by statute!

burden them with disabilities in consequence What construction the Convention places of their religious faith, with a view to diminapon its own acts, we are unable to discover. ish their number and drive them from our First it votes down an endors ement of Neshores. The difference is found, not so, much braska, popular sovereignty, the national adin the character of the wrong, as in the ministration and all, by an overwhelming means chosen to perpetrate it. "Let us have vote, and then engrafts upon its resolutions American religion," says Mr. Rayner, and his two indirections which strictly construed proposition is in perfect flarmony with other mean nothing particularly objectionable, and acts and declarations of the "dark-lantern yet which may be construed to mean much. gentry"-all of which show that their design We place our own meaning upon them,is to unite church and state. We can tell others may place theirs. Mr. R. that people of this country are un-On one issue—and the one which will pro-

frindly to this project of the disreputable or | bably in the State absorb the principal attenganization to which he belongs-that the re- tion of the canvass-we mean Know-Nothligious persecutions which desolated the King lingism—the Convention spoke out squarely and strongly. And under the circumstances will not be solicited to visit this republic with if the Convention had left the slavery questheir instruments of torture and their antag- tion entirely alone, instead of seeming to try to make itself unintelligable upon that point, reserving the platform on that question for a our ancestors to leave the land of their birth; national Convention, it being entirely a natheir unwillingness to submit; in matters of tional question, and contented itself with takconscience to the dictation of any earthly pow- ing the one issue of Know-Nothingism, we could have went into the contest with heart and zeal. We dislike bush fighting,-we want square issues,-we will have no other. All the Conventions in Christendom will not uate the generous motives by which they force us to endorse doctrines which have proved themselves dangerous to the peace of religion ask for no governmental aid and nour-the Union, and abhorant to all manly nation-

justice, humility and meroy are its attributes; stand or fall by it. In the person of Mr. PLUMER, for Canal in the State. He held a seat in Congress, we manifest a very imperfect knowledge of the believe six years, has been Treasurer of the State, and has discharged his duties in a pub- ever, were by old members. lie position with honor to himself and continent the theater of a religious war, with all stituents. He has been intimately associated, its attendant horrors. It is time for every for a number of years with important rail road companies, is a man of large business experience, and would bring to the board of public works efficiency and skilfulness in management.

This we believe is a fair statement of the position of the Democracy for this canvass -a position which in some respects we heartily endorse, and in others which we never will. Opposed is the Know-Nothing platform of

its very nature' to resist every species of oppression, to maintain the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his linguess to make six million white slaves in own conscience and to protect the interests of place of three million of black ones. That acted in the forenoon was that of the Epsiall classes? Our position is understood. We hateful and intolerant Order we shall ever opshall remain firm in our opposition to the pose. It has nothing good or decent, or redangerous projects of these bigots, for with We this week publish the proceedings of never passed. If they are free soil, why did Doct Dimock, A. Chamberlin, and Isaac P. ment with instruction. Baker, the delegates from this county, rote One peculiar feature of the convention was against them? Did they vote against free the large number of substituted delegates, and soil resolutions? That platform simply the peculiar stripe of those delegates. With dedges the slavery issue, -ignores it, -as Know Nothings would say, really leaving few exceptions they were those who have been christianity. There has been an Egyptian, a in some way nearly allied to the passage of the that party in a worse position than the Dem-Grecian, a Latin, and even a Jewish religion; Bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, and ocrats in reference to that question, while bringing upon the country the terrible agita- the principle on which their organization rests is hateful to the judgment of all liberal mocracy settled, as they supposed permanentelements, many voters will make their own This class of men were headed by H. B.

The State Council and its Resolves. was trouble in the camp, that another Collo-The State Know Nothing Council met in resolutions should be adopted,—that is—the Reading on the 3d inst and resolved:

"That the question of Slavery should not proposition which could be thought of to ican party being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its

principles and objects." This almost unanimous resolve of the Convention shows plainly that it was not very strongly tinctured with Free Soilism; that it His endorsment of Nebraska, Henry A. Wise lacked the courage and frankness to declare dec, were almost unanimously voted down, its opinions in relation to slavery. The aim opposed to christianity, it behooves us not to and a set of resolutions few in number, and of the C cuncil was to make a platform on which free-soil and popular sovereignty men could unite; hence it refrained from the ex- F. Tewksbury, the audience was dismissed by pression of any opinion on the question the venerable President and separated on resolutions as a substitute for the majority whether congress has the constitutional right their routes for home well pleased with the report, and here they were again voted down to prohibit slavery in the territories. We by about four to one. Previous to the adopregard this evasion of the question as more tion of the majority report, however, an prejudicial to Free-Soilism, than open denunamendment coldly expressing confidence in ciation of, and opposition to its doctrines. President Pierce; one embracing "popular The Republican claims that Slavery is the paramount political issue of the present day, tories, and one in reference to allowing negro and vet it advocates the cause of a party that resolves " no such issue was intended to dissent for the following reasons. We would be embraced within its principles and objects." temporary Chairman, and Win. B. McGrath not endorse President Pierce because we be-Is there any thing like consistency and fairlieve he inflicted a grievous wrong upon the ness in such a course. The Republican procountry in lending his Administration to the fesses to be the champion of free-soil princirepeal of the Missouri Compromise. Aside ples and the foe of all parties that repudiate from this,-from matters connected with the them; why does it sustain the platform of Kansas Bill, there is nothing in his Administhe Reading Council? Come Mr. Republican why don't you give battle to the party that over the fate of this government shall become to cavil. And inasmuch as he has never, in ignores your favorite issue. You complainhis messages or otherwise endeavored to deed that the Democratic County Convention. fend that act for himself, we see no reason ligious sect, then may we expect to see a why he should expect the democratic party last Fall, did not resolve against slavery, and lowing: was terribly indignant at what you politely Convention, any man who belongs to the se-

Too cowardly to declare "freedom National As for negro suffrage, it is simply ridicu- and slavery sectional." The Republican of

> On our first page will be found one of the eleverest and most rendable and Maine Law speeches ever made. It is himmorous and eloquent, and is marred by none of that lutions, as follows: ill-natured vehemence and passion, so characteristic of most efforts in opposition to progood nature, wit and eloquence of the orator, we cannot pronounce, his argument sound, the pith of which is, that "great and good men have used wine as a beverage in past drank. We point Mr. Howe to Rev. E. H. J. Keeman; 28, B. Reilly. Chapin of New York, as one advocate of prohibition whose eloquence is unequalled :-Wine may give the speaker a kind of spasmodic passion, which we sometimes mistake men were placed in nomination, for inspiration, but one who has within him, an earnest conviction that the cause he advocates is just will, always be impressive.

For the Damocrat. Harford University.

I had the pleasure among many others of being present at the Annual Exhibition of this Institution on the 3d inst.

The day was fine, and quite a large audience were in attendance, somewhat less, however, than that of last year, owing probably to the hurry of the season among the farmality. This is our position and we shall ring community. The exercises were quite creditable, doing full justice to the long established reputation of the students of "Old Commissioner, the Convention undoubtedly Franklin." Of the excellent Orations delive Worrell, Murray Whalon, H. P. Packer, John were from the members of the "Alpha Epsilon Fraternity," near one half of them, how-

On the part of the Amphictrons, but six Orations appeared on the scheme, and of those actually delivered, only one or two were written by those who had been at the institution during the past season. Instead of the usual music on the occasion the audience were entirely dependent on the Epsilons who had engaged the "Jackson Glee Club," who in addition to the excellent original songs prepared by the society, also sung and played several fine pieces of their own music.-They added very materially to the variety of Reading, significant for nothing but its wil- the day, and were listened to with much pleasure by the assemblage. The Collogny lon's, entitled "Something for all of you" by S. W. Towksbury. It consisted in part of publican about it. It is claimed here that able arguments pro and con upon some its platform is free soil, and attempted to be of the leading topics of the day. It was an sustained by publishing resolutions which excellent literary production, well spiced with comic acting, thus happily blending amuse-

Next came a Colloquy by the Ladies, but as it did not appear on the scheme I am unable to-give its name. It was well acted and tended to expose in a prominent point of view the evils of intemperance. "Every Ism birth-place was not his own selection, and has its day" was the cognomen (applied to the Amphictyon's Colloquy acted in the af- religion is between himself and his God, and ter part of the day. It was a very good political burlesque intended to show off some of men. We apprehend from this confusion of the various corrupt doings of modern politicians. The author's name did not appear, organization dangerous to the prosperity and 14. That the inordinate increase of Bankbut for what reason is best known to those concerned. Dame rumor asserted that there quy had been written and for some reason rejected. If such was the fact, and it was foo near so to make a joke of-it shows a pitiable state of affairs, and reminds me of the saying that there is, "something rotten ter is not as bad as represented. Near the close of the exercises the Club played a beautiful farewell piece called "Going Home" which seemed to "affect even unto tears" some of the students who were about to leave those much loved "Classic Halls" to meet fidence in the ability and integrity of Frankprobably no more on earth. After listening to an eloquent Valedictory address from B. day's entertainment. Yours Briefly,

1 of 2.

July 13, 1855. Democratic State Convention.

This body met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and was organized by the appointment of Hon. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, of Allegh any, as and Thos. Maguire. Secretaries. The roll of delegates was called when it

present from Dauphin county. After kenring both sides the sett elected two weeks igo-Alricks, Heck and Bownan-were additted, on a vote of yeas 91; navs 28. A committee of one from each Senatorial

distret was appointed to report permanent Col. S. Black, of Pittsburg, ofered the fol-

duced the Spanish Inquisition, drenched the By "popular sovereignty in its widest denominated dodging. Did the Reading cret Order, commonly called Kndy-Nothings, streets of Paris with the blood of innocent sense," we do not understand what is meant. Council "dedge" the slavery question to conduct with success the administration of the general government, in peace and territories to regulate their own domestic afThe Democracy of the State of Pennsylvation of the general government, in peace and territories to regulate their own domestic af-

If any such man ventured, or will venhim as a base, black hearted deceiver, and the country.

Mr. Alricks opposed the resolution, because expressions of the kind used, would detract construction—the rights of the people equally 18. That we approve and endorse the from the dignity of the body. Without com- protected, and its language which cannot be ing to a vote on it, the Convention adjourn-

AFTERNOON SESSION, The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock,

Mr. Guthrie in the chair. Mr. Ludlow, from the committee appointed to report officers for a permanent organization, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: President.—Hon. J. GLANCEY JONES, of

Berks county. · Vice Presidents.-Joel B. Danner, Adams: Cam. Lockhard, Carbon; Jesse Lazear, Greene; John M'Carté, Phil'a county; Nathan Wor-Jones, Sullivan; Thomas Grove, York; John Piatt Lycoming; D. R. Miller, Allegheny:

Secretarics, -A. M'Kinney, Westmoreland; A. Innis, Northampton; Thomas A. Magurie, Cambria; W. B. M'Grath, Philadelphia; John Orr, Franklin. Mr. Jones on being conducted to the chair,

On motion a committee of one from each senatorial district was appointed to draft reso-

addressed the Convention.

1, Peter Logan, Daniel Barr; 2, Jesse ohnson, J. Hamech, P. Rambo; 3, A. B. Longaker; 4, George Palmer; 5, P. K. Miller; hibitory liquor laws. While we admire the 6, Isaiah James; 7, H. B. Swarr, Hammond; 8. Alrick; 9, Hutter; 10, Brodhead; 11, Reilley; 12, Beck; 13, James Anderson; 14, E. A. Crawford; 15, John Scott; 16, Wright; 17, E. B. Chase; 18, W. A. Wallace; 20, J. P. Brawley; 21, Meylert; 22, S. W. Black, ages, and were inspired by its influence, con- R. D. Roberts; 23, J. Lazear; 24, J. Hugus; sequently, wine is good and ought to be 25, J. B. Loomis; 26, John S. Miller; 27 E.

Mr. Black withdrew the resolution offered the morning. Nominations were then made for Canal ommissioner. Quite a number of gentle-

A motion was made and adopted that the successful nominee of the Convention should give to the State Central Committee a pledge which they should prescribe, in relation to the subject of Know-Nothingism, and that if he declined to take such pledge, that then the State Central Committee be authorized to make a nomination in his stend. The Clerk read a pledge from W. S. Camp-

bell, and a letter from Arnold Plumer. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with

the following result: 1st Ballot-Arnold Plumer, 50; Wm. S ampbell, 37; John Rorr, 9; George Scott, Robert Irwin, 4; Alexander Small, 4; ohn P. Hoover, 4; Murray Whalon, 3; II. Packer, 2; Barnard Reilly, 4 .- 124 votes, necessary to a choice 63 votes. The friends of Messrs, Robert Irwin, James

2d Ballot-Arnold Plummer, 60; W. S Campbell, 43; John Rorr, 10; George Scott,

5: Alexander Small, 4-122. The friends of Messrs. Ross, Scott and Small, here withdrew their names. 3d Ballot-Arnold Plumer, 77; Wm. S

Campbell, 46; Bernard Rielly, 1-124 votes, necessary to a choice 63.

The President declared Arnold Plummer duly not insted the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. The Convention here took a recess until

half past 7 o'clock. The Convention re-assembled at 7 olclock,

and was called to order by the President. Hon. J. Glancey Jones. Mr. Black from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which were

read amid loud aplause: Resolved, That the Democratic party need the constitutional rights of every State with

Resolved. That every one who makes our country his home, and loves the constitution. the laws and the liberty of the Union, is in its largest sense, a True American. His should do him heither good nor harm-his should be left to his own judgment, concience and responsibility.

commonly called "Know-Nothings," as an not the name. peace of the country. We consider its de- ing capital at the late Session, and the weak sign as unconstitutional and void of patriot- and inconsistent course of the present Execuism; being at once opposed to the spirit of tive in relation thereto, are calculated to true Christianity and a just and manly Ameri- awaken anxiety and alarm for the future, and can sentiment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party reiterate and re-assert their confidence in, and adby Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural ad- ings of the people. dress, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, in Denmark." I hope however that the mat- Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Pierce, in their administrations—that these princijoint resolution proposing amendments to the
ter Jones, U. J. Jones, D. W. C. James, Herr, ples require no concealment, and that experience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American

> Resolved. That we have undiminished conlin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country, Resolved. That the views and principles of

the present State Administration, as embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which ed, contrast strongly with the wise and judicious management of the Government by Gov- tions. ernor Bigler, and tend to show the dauger of entrusting the control of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and governed by prejudice."

Resolved. That we pledge our party and united efforts to the election of Arnold Plummer, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, whom we have this day nominated without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Wright-I will now read the minority eport, and will state in advance that the tion of overruling necessity, general public and considered by the Convention. principal bone of contention was upon the sentiment or certain and thorough reform of Temperance and Abolition questions. They are the points I wish to subscribe to the resolutions which the majority of the committee tioned by public opinion and in conformity to nave reported, but my objection to them is the principles of republican government, and that they do not go far enough. As chair- that the said law should be repealed. man of the committee, I drafted a set of resolutions which I will now read to the Convention as the minority report.

MINORITY REPORT.

hold a seat here or in any Democratic assem- risburg, on the 4th of July, 1855, do resolve- rest and welfare of the whole people, while ture to claim a sent in this body, we denounce sylvania stands to-day where it ever has on failed in their great objects, or been temporawithin itself-it requires no implication or

misunderstood.

1. That obedience should be given to the olemn injunction of Washington, in his Farewell Address, by frowning down indighantly everything calculated to sever he Union or weaken the bonds which holds the great family of States together-and this can only be done by confining the na- and manly course of Henry A. Wise, Gov.

of the Constitution.

3. That the peace, harmony and prosperty of the country depend on the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to the er, whose work was done in secret, and whose States and Territories - and that among these stand prominently and in bold reliet, State political power, in the overthrow of the Conrights, State sovereignty, and the freedom of the people to make their own laws and govern and direct their own local institutions in their own way. 🛫

4. That intervention by the Federal Govcrament to alter, change or direct the rights vested and reserved in the States and people hereof, is an act of usurpation, and of no nower or force whatever. Nor have the peo ple of one State the right to interfere in the domestic and social relations of another; because it is in violation of the federal Compact. and fraught with imminent peril to the best tion. interests of the whole country.

5. That the Constitution gives no power the General Government in regard to Negro lavery, but on the contrary, commits all egislation on the subject to the States in Any direct interference with it by the people of the non-slaveholding States, or by their representatives, is a violation of the Constitution, and every attempt to evade the Constitution by indirect interference, is a fraud upon it, which no honest and fair minded citizen should countenance.

6. That when a portion of our fellow citizens choose to settle upon Territory of the United States, beyond the jurisdiction of any | was not adopted. State, that they have the same right that we enjoy, to regulate their domestic affairs, and establish their own institutions, and every which introduces the Kansas and Nebraska refusal by Congress to concede this right, is a | bill, as part of the majority report. [See resoviolation of the cardinal principles on which all republican governments exist.
7. That if the pople of the whole Union,

by their representatives in Congress assem- 60. bled have no legitimate power to force slavery or anti-slavery on the people of a territory: t follows by much stronger reason, that no any self-constituted body within the States, and composed of a part only of the people.

8. That every new State ought to be admitted into the Union with such a Constitution as a majority of the citizens thereof shall adopt, provided that there is nothing therein sovereignity of such State.

That under these view believe to be correct, the bill erecting Nebraska and Kangas Territories, leaving the question of slaver with the people was not only constitutional, but expedient and proper, and that we do hereby endorse and approve the same. 10. That we are opposed to any change in our State Constitution, conferring upon

negroes the right of suffrage. We are not willing that this class of "Americans" shall rule this part of America-conceding to other States the right to gratify their ownmay differ with them in opinion. 11. That the secret political oath bound

Order, commonly called "Know-Nothings" -proscribing men on the ground of their religious belief, and the place of their birth, extend the institution. is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, unkind, uncharitable and un-Christian, and justly deserves the scorn and contempt of every the Territory of Kansas by large bodies of bonest man in the land:

12. The Government of this Union was the result of religious persecution, and relig- was a gross infraction of the laws, and an not, on old and settled issues, to declare its ious toleration is its life-blood. That the principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to Constitution of all the confederated States ac- of the American people, and we therefore say that we belong to the Democracy of the knowledge this as a prevailing principle—and most heartily endorse the course pursued by Union, and recognize no geographical lines that class of men in our country who would between the North and South. The interests call into life a system of religious bigotry to enforce the law, and protect the rights if all parts of the country are the same to us, and inteleration, are not worthy to hold powand so far as in our power we will maintain er, and the man who acknowledges the efficaev of an oath obligatory on him to tell a alsehood in place of the truth, cannot be regarded as a patriot, and that is the last of the qualifications of a statesman.

13. The doctrine that "Amercans should rule America," is true in every letter, and such has ever been the case, but he who in secret swears to proscribe his fellow and devrive him of his civil and religious rights, is no American, he is the slave of an imperial master; his conscience is his hypocrisy, he Resolved. That we regard the secret Order, has no attribute of a freeman, and deserves

prove the fully of confiding the powers of Government to hands incompetent to their exercise, and controlled by the speculating herence to the political creed promulgated and greedy interests that prey upon the earn-

> resentatives at the late Session to pass the Constitution against State and Muncipal in- Ludlow, Lippencott, Longaker, Loomis, debtedness, was in contempt of the popular Lockbart, Meylert, Mayer, M'Grath, M'Knight, will, and the interest and security of the pee- Orr, Rambo, Rutter, Wilson, Reilly, Ranken, ple. It will be the imperative duty of the Schell, C. M. D. Smith, John M. Sherrey, next Legislature, freed from the elements of mon, Swarr, Shirk, Wolf, Weiser, and Wor-

confusion, rapacity and fanaticism which infested the last, to re-commence the work of reform, which, when consummated, will protect labor, property and morals by pre Guthrie, Hartzell, Hugus, Hipple, Hays. venting the creation of public debts, and Hager, J. Glancy Jones, Kester, F. J. Keenan, will restore and preserve the character, the Luird, Lingenfelter, Maguire, Maxwell, John credit and purity of our State Government, S. Miller, D. R. Miller, P. K. Miller, MKInthe interests of the State have been or are and of our City, County, and other Muncipal proposed to be seriously and injuriously affect- organizations, by limiting them to the per! Selfbridge, Searight, Whithington, Wearen formance of their just and rightful func- and Wright-34. 16. That the acts of the last Session, for

the extirpation of licensed hotels, while allowing other establishments for the sale of spirit ous liquors, was an unwise exercise of the Legislative power, and without the sanction of public opinion; imperfect in construction, and incapable of accomplishing its intended objects. Disputed in the principle on which t proceeds, impotent for good, and striking at property and persons without the justificaexisting evils. It should give place to enact- lows: ments, prompted in a different spirit, sanc-

17. That the Democratic party has heretofore signally exhibited its ability to hold the doctrine of popular sovereignty but intenin check the elements of discord in the Un- ded only to affirm the great princ ion; to conduct with success the administra- right of the actual dona fide settlers of the

making another," and I listened in vain for babes and helpless females, burnt Bradford If it means the controlling of the elections tainly, but you utter not one word against and cannot be a Democrat—he is not fit to nia, assembled by their Delegates, at Har- in war; and to secure and promote the inte-1. That the Democratic party in Penn- all other political orgaizations have totally the broad platform of the Constitution-nor ry in existence and limited in usefulness-and spect and support of the people, and is essenare embraced within its provisions. Perfect tial to the probation of their rights-and to their advancement and prosperity.

measures of Franklin Pierce, and believe that he has on all occasions adopted that line of policy conductive to the welfare and honor of the country, and particular in the exercise of the veto power, he has but carried out the principles of the constitution and reaffirmed the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson.

19. That we admire the open, talented tional government strictly within the limits elect of Virginia, in the recent campaign of that State, by the bold and fearless manner in which he exposed the intrigues and conconspiracies of a class of men banded togethobjects and designs were the attainment of stitution, and the proscription of the best men in the Republic. The Keystone on this day, hallowed by the most patriotic associations, sends to the "Old Dominion" greeting, and gives assurance of the redemption of Pennsylvania, and a general clearance of the incubus which has, though temporarily, imnaired her honor and prosperity.

20. That we heartily recommend the nomination of Arnold Plummer, this day made for Canal Commissioner, and urge upon the Democracy of the State his triumphat elec-

Mr. Hutter-Mr. President, I move that the resolutions reported by the gentleman from Allegheny county, (Mr. Black,) be adopt-

Mr. Haffworth-I move to amend, by saying which it does now, or may hereafter exist. that the resolutions contained in the majority report be taken up and considered sepa-

Mr. Wright-I move to amend by substituting the Iminority report."

The question was put on the amendments and it was decided in the negative. The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment to the amendment, and being taken, resulted-yeas 19, nays 89. So it

Mr. Wright-I now move to amend by offering that portion of the minority report, lution 8, of the minority report.]

On this resolution the yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows: Yeas 46, navs Mr. Wright offered as an amendment that

esolution in the minority report which provides any change in the constitution authorsuch power can be rightfully exercised by izing negroes to vote. [See resolution 10, of minority-report.]

The yeas and nays were ordered, and be ing taken resulted as follows: Yeas 61. navs

Mr. Ludlow moved to amend the first resolution of the majority report, so as to insert conflicting with the Constitution of the United | after the word "State" the words "and re-States, and whether such State shall have cognize in its widest extent the principles adopted or rejected slavery is not a matter of of popular sovereignity in the territories;" so inquiry by the General Covernment. The that the sentence will read-"The interests adoption of any measure which would defeat of all parts of the country are the same to us, this is a direct encroachment on the popular and so far as in our power, we will maintain the constitutional right of every State, and recognize in its widest extent the popular sovereignty in the territories."

On this amendment the year and navs were called for, and being ordered, resulted yeas 91, navs 5.

Mr. Chase called for the previous question. which was ordered, and the majority resolutions were adopted. Mr. Chase offered the following:

Resolved, That the National Constitution wisely commits the institution of slavery to the control of the States where it has existastes in this particular, however much we tence, and we will resist all attempts by the non-slaveholding States to interfere with the rights guaranteed to the institution; so also we will resist any attempt to use the powers of the General Government to perpetuate or

Resolved. That the taking possession of the polls at the election for the organization of men from Missouri, for the purpose of overawing the bona fide residents of the Territory, outrage that calls for the severest reprobation the Hon. A. H. Reeder, in his patriotic efforts

usurpation. A motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table, and being put, was agreed to. Mr. McKinney-I have the following reso-

of the people of Kansas from violence and

Jution to offer: Resolved, That the temperance question is one of morality solely, and morality must be educated not legislated into the mind. That the last Know-Nothing Legislature in passing what is properly denominated the "jug law did legislate upon a moral question, which. deserves no place in our statute books and we therefore call for its unconditional repeal. Mr. Johnson moved to lay the resolution

Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, James Anderson, Alricks, Butler, Barnitz, Bare, Baker, Brodhead, Bellis, Bower, Bowman, Biter, Boyer, Blair, Brawly, Brooks, Bonsal, Burkholder, Clark, Chase, Duffield, Danner, Evans, Flannrey, Graham, Guernsey, Hancock, Hutter, 15. That the failure of the House of Rep-Hoover, Hallowell, Hostetter, Haldeman,

> NAYS-Messrs. James M. Andersou, Bracken. M. P. Boyer, Coffroth, Carter, Ennis, ney, Palmer, Piatt, Porter, Bernard, Reilly,

So the resolution was luid on the table. Mr. Ludlow-Mr. President, I offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this Conven-

tion be presented to the officers for the able manner in which they have discharged their

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Blair-I have a resolution here, Mr. President, which I should like to have read The Secretary read the resolution as fol-

Resolved. That endorsing the Nebraska Kunsas bill the Democracy of Pennsylvania did not commit themselves to accept the lawless acts of armed and organized bands from adjoining States as an illustration of