Thursday, March 11, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER.

> PHILADELPHIA. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESLEY FROST.

> > FAYETTE.

We are indebted to friend Anderson of the Pennsylvanian, for a neatly printed copy of the constitution of Kansas.

In the list of Representative delegates Susquehanna does not appear as being represented. This is probably owing to an error in the reporters, as the name of Mr. Stephens, our delegate, who attended as a substitute for Thos. Johnson, Esq., appears in the proceedings afterwards.

## Personal.

The card of Jao. Bourne & Co., Lecompton, Kansas, will be found in our advertising columns. In our paper of February 4th, we noticed this Co., and stated that as they sent neither money or references, we did not think | confidence of those friends who lifted him from them entitled to credit. Since that time we have looked for their card in the papers we receive from the States and from Kansas, in- gratitude. cluding the "Kansas National Democrat." but find nothing in relation to them.

. A few days since, we received a letter from them, enclosing a reminance to pay for advertising, we therefore insert their card. They refer us to Gov. Deaver; Ex. Gov. Gen. Win. Brindle, (of Penn.) Register of Land Office at Lecompton; and to the Editor of the "Kinsas National Democrat," published at Lecompton.

If Ino. Bourne & Co., have the authority of these gentleman for thus referring to them, those who send a dollar to the "Agency," may rely upon receiving the profosed intelligence. If they were to send us a copy of a Lecompton paper, containing their card,

### Great Political Paper.

The issue of the Philadelphia Dollar Weekly Pennsulvanian of the present week will contain a full and accurate report of all the speeches in the Democratic State Convention at Harri-burg, all the latest foreign and domestic news, the doings at Washington and in the State Legislature, market reports, commercial intelligence, &c., making it a paper of special value. Terms-\$1 per an-

Our Democratic friends cannot invest a dollar to better advantage than to subscribe

Convention would endorse Buchanan and Lecompton! All right, the prediction has been verified as a matter of course. Now we prosome future time, and repudiate Buchanan and Lecompton, and is October get badly beaten, Mark that, will you!

It is with pleasure we call the atten-Stephens E-q., our Representative delegate. tional Administration. In so doing they ber. United we conquer.

# . Abolition of the District.

The political adherents of David Wilmot Judicial District is a personal matter. They complain that it would degrade him as a man people of their Constitutional right to elect take his office from him. His term expires next fall, at which time it is proposed to effect the change. He has no claim to the office any longer, more than has any other man living in or out of the District. But they tell lenge each other as jurymen, and to manifest us he intended to be a candidate! What of its various ways their distrust, even to employyers who intend to be candidates! then it is opinions. The other aspirants ought to be sulight of them while on the bench! No! their recthe office. Such a plea is sheer nonsense.

How does it deprive the people of the right litical purposes! prejudices of those who do not understand the Newton's name from the list of Attorneys, Dunn. But let us grant for a moment that it would a livelihood. This act was clearly wrong: they had no part in choosing ! When he be- alleged offence was not punishable in the way L. Gillie.

came a candidate for Governor last fall, just attempted, as the law plainly shows.

Since they persist in making it a personal issue, let us suppose that it is. They defy us universal respect and confidence of all, both integrity as a man, a politician or a judge .---We wonder that they thus dare to contradict deeply-seated public opinion; to deny matvid Wilmet an office. Before gaining the ments for the change, possible to make."position, he made a solemn pledge that while on the bench he would abstain from political affairs. In making that pledge did be not stake his honor, his integrity as a man? Yet the oledge has been habitually broken, his word falsified, and the generous but mistaken obscurity and gave him influence, has been violated, and their kindness repaid with in-

The tiger will snap at the hand that urnishes sustenance; the adder will fasten its renomous fange in the bosom that warms it into life; but acts of charity between man and man are entitled at least to grateful remembrance; even the blood-thirsty assassin will Walker; Ex. Sec. Stanton; Gen. Calhoun; not strike his dagger into the heart of a friend; and the savage Indian will never suffer so much as the garment of one who has been a

friend to him, to be touched with violence. If he in breaking his faith with his friends by resorting to stump speaking during the terms of his courts, and thereby convincing them that his pledge of honor as a man could not restrain him, what more natural consequence could follow, than that they should be forced to-doubt the integrity of the man's we should be better satisfied of their responsi- whole nature? His political adherents may claim that he possesses the entire and unlimited confidence of our whole people, but every man, woman and child knows better. It is too well known that there is a deep seated and growing conviction that no judge should take an active part in partisan affairs. No judge but Wilmot has done it, and our people complain that it is wrong, that if he wishes to take an active part in politics he should leave the bench and permit a successor to be chosen who would be their judge, and not a dictator. of their political opinions.

much as the taint of suspicion; and who does ours in October by 75,000 majority over a which was read: not know that in these times of bitter conten- Black "Republican" ticket. Prespections -The Bradford Reporter of tion, judges who are known as politicians are last week wished to place on record a predictionarged with being biased, whether justly or tion, which was that the Democratic State not! Our political foes make the charge boldly on all occasions, that the judges of our Sunreme Courts are influenced in their decisions by political preferences. Let us grant pose to make a prediction. The fag-ends of that it is possible for men of high legal atour opponents will meet at Harrisburg at tainments, with the sacred oath of office recorded against them, to so far forget their obligations to God and Man, as to permit their views to be bent by either personal, religious, or political preferences; who is most likely to be the judge to stultify his honor, tion of the Democracy to the fact that R. T. the one who takes no part in politics, who 10 o'clock but almost immediately adjourned, never publicly refers to the subject, and whose and Ahira Gay, Esq, of Wyoming Co., opinions are almost unknown, or the one who Buckalew, Chairman of the Democratic State our Senatorial delegate, were found voting on is ever taking a prominent part in party affairs. each occasion in the State Convention, in who spends his vacations in laying out the support of the able and just policy of the Na- next campaign, and even during Court week, when his mind should be free from all topics that Col. Victor E. Piolett, of Bradford, be B. Grant, faithfully represented the Democrats of Sus- foreign to his business, spends not only his chosen as temporary Chairman, which was quehanna County, both as a party and as in- leisure hours in council with politicians, but dividuals. There will be no faltering among even devotes a portion of the time during the Democrats of this County. They will which he should be seated upon the bench, take their position shoulder to shoulder with siding to redress the wrongs of the injured, their brethren throughout the Keystone State, and promoting the public welfare, in making and aid in winning the victory of next Octo- violent and denunciatory harangues of such a nature as is culculated to engender a feeling of personal joslousy among the members of his audience? If the audiences on such oc- roll, the following Delegates answered to their casions were such as are usually found at po- names, and presented their credentials : insist that the proposition to abolish the 13th litical meetings, the evil would be comparatively trifling. But it is of necessity composed in the main of the members of the Bar, and a judge, and that it would deprive the jurors, litigants, witnesses and other court attendants, who should enter the sacged hall of their own judge. How personal! It does not justice free from prejudice of all kinds. By thus mingling court and political matters to- Shartz. gether a mutual distrust is created; it leads Whigs and Tories, Democrats and Republicans, Foreigners and Know Nothings, to chal-

that! Suppose there are a dozen of our law- ing counsel with reference to their political a personal insult to them all! yet they, poor | They charge (though falsely) our Supreme ignorant fellows are not aware of it! none but Judges with being partisans, but can they the far seeing David feel indignant about it! point to a political meeting ever held by one ened on this point, that they may unite in ord is unstained by such an act. It is charghowling piteously at the "infamous outrage" ed that Cato and Lecompte are black hearted which is to be perpetrated upon their "pri- villains, monsters the most hideous known to vate rights!" It degrade Wilmot! Then history, yet they cannot charge them with would it degrade every other man who wants stooping to so gross an outrage as transforming the Sacred Beuch into a rostrum for po-

to elect their own judge? The law does not They tell us that Wilmot never did an act propose that the voters of any other state or wrong in itself, for political reasons. Mr. Newcounty shall elect them for us, or that they ton was a member of the Bar of Susquehanna shall be chosen by the Legislature, or appoint- County. He displeased Wilmot in some bued by the Governor. The voters of each dis- siness affairs, not connected with his (Wiltrict will still have the right to tote for such mot's) position as a judge, for which this candidates as they please. This objection is spotless specimen of judicial purity went into a false one, and is made use of to excite the Court, and in his capacity as judge struck Mr. matter, or who may not inquire into the facts. thus stripping him of his means of obtaining have such an effect. Is David Wilmot the first, if Newton had done a wrong to Mr. Wilman to whine, about it? Has he not by his mot, it gave him no more right to destroy his own acts forced the people of the District to business than had the offence been committed land. endure for two years at least, judges whom toward any other citizen. And second, the 28. Clariot, Jefferson, Forest and Elk; Jas. o'clock. The minutes of the previous day 21 were:

tice and common decency, as well as univer- mot and Newton differed in politics, and masal custom, demanded that he should resign, ny believed that this was the secret of the af-It was then our right to elect a judge for the fair. The case was carried to the Supreme right" if you please, and in clinging to the that he attempted no defence, but suffered office until it was to late for us to do so, he the outrage to be set aside, by the unanimous committed an outrage upon the acknowledged opinion of the Court. We were present when rights, and ruthlessly trampled upon the con- the case was argued, and there was but one stitutional prerogative of a sovereign people. opinion expressed among the many distin-So gross an act of the kind was never before guished lawyers present, and that was that it was an unparalled outrage. Now Wilmot was very ignorant, when he did the act, else he must have acted from a wrong motive.to point to an act in his judicial career that The public remember the case very well, and is liable to censure. They assert that while no one will justify the act. We believe he on the bench he has ever commanded the should have been punished for the offence, or removed from the beach forthwith. The more political friends and foes, and that none have we think of the matter the stronger becomes ever breathed a word of suspicion against his the conviction that David Wilmot should no

longer be a judge. The Honesdate Herald says: "The change is opposed by Judge Wilmot's friends on the ters of history connected with our courts in ground that it is a thrust at him personally, years past, which are familiar to all in the Dis- a reflection upon his Judicial course, and a trict, and elsewhere. The District was formed movement to get him out of office. These not because it was necessary, but to give Da. objections to the change are the best argu-

### Our Ticket.

We place at the head our paper to day the Democratic State ticket nominated at the Harrisburg Convention, the proceedings of which will be found in another column. Our enemies had looked to a disagreement of the Convention on the Kansas question, hoping that by the aid of a faction, which they expected would leave when the Forney-ites were so utterly used up, they might instill new life into the remains of the party which Wilmot was entombed with last fall, and enter the canvass to compete with the Democracy. But their hopes have been blighted, the passage of our resolutions with but ONE dissenting voice leaves them no hope of creating a division in the party. We now enter the field with a prospect of certain success. This cannot but be admitted by all. They need not tell us that the endorsement of the Lecompton Constitution will tend to defeat us. They need not refer to the disastrous campaign of 1854. Then the Democratic Convention failed to take a decided stand, and in consequence of such a display of timidity, the ticket was defeated, by the help of the midnight conspirators. "Then our party was divided, undetermined, now we are a unit, the number that will fall off on the Forney-Douglas-Walker fizzle, will not be felt in the many thousands of a majority which we shall poll over any ticket which can be brought out against us. It need not be asserted that there will be another defection in the northern part of the State. No one here will believe it, not even the most sanguine of our opponents. In behalf of the Democracy of this section, and es pecially of Susquehanna County, we assure our friends in other portions of the State that the "Wilmot District" can and will do bet- of the Convention. No matter whether his being an active ter. We are certain of a very large comparpolitician defeats, directly, the ends of justice ative gain over the vote in '56. If the other for this able advocate of true National prin- or not, the bench should be kept free from so counties will do equally well, the State is

> Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Convention to nom-

inate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, (in place of Hon. John C. Knox, resigned,) and also a candidate for Canal Com- N. B. Eldred. missioner, assembled at Harrisburg, March 4, Henry Stark, 1858, in the Uall of the House of Representatives, in pursuance of the call of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Hall was early crowded with members of the House, Delegates to the Convention and strangers. The House organized at and at 10 minutes after ten, Hon. Charles R. Central Committee, called the Convention to

Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango, moved C. J. Rhodes, unanimously agreed to.

On taking the chair, Col. P. made a few appropriate remarks, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him. Messrs, J. C. Rhodes, of Lancaster, and

Benj. Grant, of Erie, were then appointed temporary Secretaries. The Secretaries then proceeded to call the

SENATORIAL DELEGATES. 1. Philadelphia; Alfred Day, L. C. Cassidy, Wm. Lamb, George Williams.

2. Chester and Delaware; J. B. Rhoads. 3. Montgomery; Dr. J. A. Martin. Bucks; Edward T. Hess.

5. Lehigh and Northampton; Hiram S

6. Berks : Michael K. Bover. 7. Schuylkili; Michael Cochran. 8. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne; N

9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; Ahira Gay. 10. Le zerne ; H. B. Wright. 11. Clin on, Lycoming, Centre and Union;

D. K. Jackman, 12. Spyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia; Charle R. Buckslew. 13. Tioga, Potter, Wayne and Warren; I T. Parmice.

14. Cumberland, Perry Juniata and Mifflin Henry Zollinger. 15. Dauphin and Lebanon; E. Hertzler. 16. Lancaster; J. Buchanan, George M. 17. York : Chas. M. Smyser.

18. Adams, Franklin and Fulton: J. W 19. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon 20. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield; Theo

21. Judiana and Armstrong: S. S. Jami 22. Westmoreland and Fayette; W. A

Stokes. 23. Washington and Green; William Kin-24. Allegheny: A. B. M'Calmount John C

25. Beaver and Butler; Thomas Cunning-26. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango: Lewi

27. Erie and Crawford; James C. M'Far-

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. Philadelphia; Henry S. Schellinger, Ste-

hen Benton, George McGinnis, Edward Riy, Engene Abern, James O'Hara, Alexander Crawford, Georgo W. Wunder, Michael coming term. It was our "Constitutional Court, and so slim a case had Wilmot, Cahill, Joseph Farrell, Hugh Clark, William O. Kline, Andrew Noble, Andrew J. Holman, John K. Gamble, Jonathan K. Hassenger, William Laughlin. Delaware; J. Edward Clyde

Chester; Samuel Holman, E. C. Evans, W. Wheeler. Montgomery; George Amey, J. S. Yost, S. Feathers

Bucks; Franklin Vansant, Silas H. Beans. Northampton; John Davis, Leslie Miller. Lehigh and Carbon; C. Lockhart, N. Wei Monroe and Pike; J. H. Walton.

Wayne; F. M. Crane. Luzerne; A. B. Dunning, J. W. Campbell, Henry Stark. Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Mon-

Lycoming and Clinton; T. T. Abrama, George White. Centre; John A. Morrison. Mifflin; Isaiah Coplin,

our ; J. R. Jones, Levi L. Tate.

Union, Snyder and Juniata; Geo. Schnure, Northumberland; Incob Youngman. Schuylkill; F. W. Hughes, H. L. Cake, P. Dauphin; R. J. Haldeman, Samuel Mat-

Berks; H. H. Manderbach, M. T. Lingcod, Lancaster; Adam Z. Ringwalt, H. H.

Brenneman, C. J. Rhodes, Jacob E. Cross. York; D. Wilson Grove, William A. Sta-

Cumberland and Perry; Chas. J. T. McIntire, Hon. Samuel Hepburn. Adams; Dr. E. F. Shorb. Franklin and Fulton; George W. Brewer, of Franklin, and James Kelly, of Fulton.

Bedford and Somerset; J. C. Everhart, A.

W. Coffroth Huntingdon; Mr. Orlady. Blair; Edmund Patterson. Cambria; Jas. C. Noop. Jediana; Adam Lowrey. Armstrong and Westmoreland: Alex. Mc Kinney, J. Člarke, J. K. Calhoun,

Fayette; John L. Dawson.

Greene; Geo. W. Miller. Washington; Wm. Hopkins, Wm. Work-Allegheny; Henry M'Cullough, M. L. Stew rt. R. Morrow, L. B. Patterson, Wm. M.

Beaver and Lawrence; James A. Shoals, J Butler; J. G. Campbell, L. J. Mitchell.

Mercer and Venango; W. S. Garvin, A. Clarion and Forest; John Keatley. Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk and M'Kean; pyker, T. J. Boyer. Crawford and Warren; V. Phelps, J. Y.

Erie; B. F. Sloan. Potter and Tioga; Timothy Ives. Bradford; H. J. Madill, V. E. Piolett. The rules of the House of Representatives

rere on motion adopted, so far as they are applicable, for the government of the body. A Committee of thirty one was chosen to report officers for the permanent organization

The Chairman of the Committee announced that they had agreed to the following report, PRESIDENT.-JOHN L. DAWSON, of Fay-

VICE. PRESIDENTS, Silas H. Beans, E. C. Evans. Hiram J. Schwartz Sclomon Feather Henry II. Manderbach, Peter Aurand, R. T. Stephens, T. T. Abratus, Jacob Youngman, C. J. T. McIntere, John Weidman, John Keighly, H. F. Schellenger. John K. Gamble. George McGinness, Andrew Noble, Jacob E. Gross, A. Z. Ringwalt, Charles M. Smyser, Theo. Snyder. Henry Orlady

J. C. Everhard.

Wm. Workman, Henry McCullough, Thomas Conningham, Robert Morrow. Arnold Plumer. Vincent Phelps, SECRETARIES. Stephen Benton.

James C. Clarke,

L. L. Tate, A. H. Coffroth, F. M. Crane. L. B. Patterson, Joseph Campbell, I. B. Rhoads. The report was adopted, and on taking the

Chair the President addressed the Convention at length with much ability. His concluding remarks were as follows:

"We must be satisfied that the Administration has met this question with the right views, and in the true spirit, and with a breadth of statesmanship which merits the mature approbation of the whole country.-Pennsylvania at least cannot hesitate. True to those antecedents which have made her name a terror to fanaticism, and fixed her po sition as the strong hold of the Constitution, she will not falter in this danger with her chosen son at the helm.

"Relying upon your kindness, and with but little experience in presiding over deliberative bodies, I shall endesvor to discharge the duties of the Chair to the utmost of my ability and the greatest impartiality.

Mr. H. B. Wright moved that a Committee of Thirteen be appointed to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration of the The committee was selected as follows:

H.-B. Wright, C. R. Buckalew, F. W. Hughes, A. Day, Arnold Plumer, William Hopkins, J. C. Dunn, George W. Steinman, George W. Brewer, B. F. Sloan, R. J. Halde-

man, Thomas Cuuningham, and N.B. El-

dr.ed. A motion was made to add four members to the Committee, which was lost by a vote of 47 to 82. Another motion was made, to increase the number to thirty-three; lost .--Yeas 20, nays 102.

The Convention then resumed the matter of the contested seats, but before taking action adjourned till 8 o'clock. EVENING SPESSON.

The Convention met again at 8 o'clock. The contested seats were finally disposed

It was announced that the Committee on Resolutions was not prepared to submit their. Adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Convention re-assembled at 9 1 were read.

Hon, H. B. Wright, Chairman of the Comnittee on Resolutions, then rose to submit the report from that Committee. He came forward to the Clerk's desk, and said that before reading the resolutions, he would say to the Chair and the Convention that they had no division of opinion,-that what they had embodied in the report was the unanimous expression of the Committee, without a dissentng voice. They therefore came to the Con-

vention with the force of unanimity, in addition to what he regarded as their merits. Mr. Wright then read the report of the Committee, as follows:

1. Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions. is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institu-

tions of particular States and Territories. 2. Resolved, That by the uniform applica tion of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpertuity the union of the American States insured.

3. Resolved. That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen representatives, and through them enact, a nstitution and government; or they may elegate to such representatives the more imited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions, is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of

this Union. 4. Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized Government of Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of Delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

5. Resolved, That the people of Kansas under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may "at all tlines alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper," that the provision contained therein, as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of Constitutional

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kanaas should cease, and to determine whether if the scheme of bad men are still to agitate that Territory: that the question should be local, not nation al; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her

7. Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the unjointy of the Free State men of that Territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause

8. Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call "the slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the

9. Resolved, therefore, That we unbesitatingly do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other meas ures of his administration thus far disclosed : and we entertain the belief, that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed. 10. Resolved. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation, the able and timely support which the Hon. Wm. Bigler has given, in the U.S. Senate, to the policy of the National and integrity, constitute him a representative, ticket nominated, and battle manfully for the is barren of funds, and the creditors of the to whom the interests of his constituents may

by safely confined 11. Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of this State, the Demoaffairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, be combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his cure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen, as much as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of Banking, as may prevent, in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Wm. A. Stokes, of Westmoreland, submitted as a substitute a series of resolutions endorsing in general terms the administration of President Buchanan and Governor, of the twenty-sixth Judicial District, and the Packer, but differing comewhat from the foregoing in other respects. They were debated at considerable length. Among others who advocated the resolutions as reported by burn, and Mitchell.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

niesars. Cassidy, Hughes, Conningham, Day. Brewer and others spoke in favor of the resolutions; Mr. Stokes in favor of the substitute. dicial District on the second Monday of upon the only case remaining undisposed of, At 5 o'clock, Hon. H. B. Wright arose to March, first Monday of June, third Monday make the closing speech upon the resolutions, of September, and second Monday of De-He commenced by reciting seriatim the several objections raised to the resolutions by Messrs. Stokes and Hugus, argued that they Sullivan County shall commence two weeks were wholly unfounded. Mr. Wright spoke until half past 5 o'clock, and in concluding, called the previous question upon the Reso-

The question was first taken upon the subwhich was lost by a vote of 21 to 109. The

Messrs. Abrams, Clark, (Westmoreland,) and unloading the cotton boats."

Clyde, Cake, Coffroth, Calhoun, Gamble. Garvin, Hugus, James, Jackman, McKinney, White and Workman-21.

Mr. Calhoun, of Armstrong, (the previous question being withdrawn to enable him so to do,) moved a substitute for the first of the esolutions reported by the Committee and called the year and nays upon it, when it was ejected-yeas 18, pays 109.

The question then recuring on the resolu utions reported by the Committee,

Mr. Stokes called for a division of the question, and asked for the submission of the two first resolutions, saving to them there was no objections. Mr. Piolett and Judge Gillis called for the

eas and nays. Mr. Piolett-We want every man on the

Judge Gillis called the previous question.

Mr. Stokes-I withdraw the call for a divi-

Judge Gillis-I don't withdraw the call for the previous question.

The previous question was sustained, and the question recuring on the resolutions re- cal pilots. The reaction is already felt through-

YEAS-Messrs. Ahera, Amey, Aurand, Ben-

ton, Beans, Brenneman, Brewer, Bover (Clearfield.) Bover (Berks.) Buchanan, Buckalew. Crawford, Cahill, Clark (Phitadelphia,) Craip, Campbell, (Luzerne,) Campbell (Butler.) Coplin, Cake, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Cunningham, Davis, Douglass, Dunning, Day, Dunn, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, GAY, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman, (Philadelphia,) Hassinger, Holman (Chester,) lughes, Hepbarn, Hopkins, Hess, Ives, Jones ameson, Kincaid, Keatley, Laughlin, Kline, ockhart, Livingood, Lamb, Lowry, McGinis, McIntire, Matters, Miller, (Northampton) Masser, Miller (Juniata), Miller, (Green) Mitchell, Manderbach, Martin, Morrison, Mor row, McCollough, McGoffin, McCalmont McFarland, Madill, Noble, O'Hara, Parmlee Patterson, (Alleglieny), Patterson, (Blair) Piolett, Plumer, Phelpe, Reily, Ringwalt Rhodes, (Lancaster), Rhodes, (Delaware) Schellinger, Stark, STEPHENS, Schnure Sellers, Stable, Shorb, M. J. Stewart, Wm. M Stewart, Spyker, Sloan, Sheals, Shantz Snyder, Speel, Smyrer, Steinman, Tate, Tay or. Vansant, Walton, Wheeler, Weiser, Weidman, Williams, Wright, Wunder, Yost ind Dawson, President-111

NATS-Mr. Workman-i. In the above vote Mr. Oliver Evans of hiladelphia, voted in place of Mr. Holman, and Mr. Boileau for Mr. Lamb. The result was announced amid dealening

EVENING SESSION.

The convention assembled at 8 o'clock. On motion the Convention proceeded to pect of the success of his policy and the conballot for candidate for Supreme Court, and William A. Porter was nominated on the first

W. A. Porter, of Philadelphia George Sharswood, Philadelphia 13 Wm. Elwell, Bradford . . . . . Thomas S. Bell, Chester . . . G. P. Hamilton, Allegheny

The announcement of the result was hailed | triot and Union, 3d. with much enthus asm, and the nomination was made unanimous

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Three ious looking men, says the Patriot and Union, ballots were taken, when Wesley Frost, of assembled at Harrisburg on the 22d ult., in

1st. 2d. 8d. Wesley Frost, of Favette 17 41 94 David Laury, Lehigh . 24 17 Thos. Osterhout, Wyoming 21 31 33 Wm, F. Murray, Duaphin 21 17 Adolphus Palluson, Blair - 10 Robi. P. Linton, Cambria - 11 Thos. Brooks, Crawford . 8 David Riddle, Washington . 5 George A. Irvin . . . . . . . Thos. Adams, Indiana . .

Charles R. Foster . . . William Elliot . . . . On motion, the nomination of Mr. Fros

vas made unanimous. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Presi dent and other officers of the Convention. The President returned his thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to him during in a room from which light is carefully exthe sitting of the Convention. He hoped the claded. Administration; his wisdom in council; his delegates would return to their homes willing. local skill and talent in debate; his industry and determined to elect, triumphantly, the

principles re-asserted. Mr. Cassidy replied to a call, thanking the are at 5 per cent discount. Convention for the compliment paid to Philacratic party has secured the service of one in delpula, by the nomination of Mr. Porter, and every way well qualified to administer all the pledging that Philadelphia will give a hearty response to the nomination, and give a good trade, was destroyed by fire last night. The account of herself.

Messrs. McCalmont, Hugus, Hughes, Bucka advocacy of the true Democratic policy, sellew, and Haldeman were severally called and made short speeches which were received with applause.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. The following bill is now pending be re the Legislature :

AN ACT. relative to the Courts in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the first Monday of December next, the County of Bradford shall be annexed to and constitute a part County of Susquehanna shall be annexed to

District of this Commonwealth. SEC. 2. The terms of the several Courts of Bradford County shall be held by the p resithe committee, were Messis. Hopkins, Hep- ding Judge of said twenty-sixth Judicial District, on the third Mondays of February. May. September, and December, for such time

and constitute a part of the eleventh Judicia!

is now required by law. SEC. 3. That the terms of the several Courts of Susquehanna County, shall be held by the presiding Judge of said eleventh Jucember, and continue as now required by

law. Sec. 4. The terms of the several Courts of later than the time now fixed by law.

s responsible for the following: "We have often gone to hear Abolition "stars" lecture -masculine, feminine and neuter, but never stitute of Mr. Stokes, (having been modified) caw so much spontaneous gladness in the face of the whole of them, as may be witnes-Orleans, among the negroes who are loading a remody we say, try the Oxygenated Bit

THE NEW York MERCURY .- Qur readers will observe, in our advertising columns, the Madill, Noon, Orlady, Schnure, Speel, Stokes, prospectus of this popular weekly, which for the past ten years has held a leading position in the Metropolis of the Union. It will be seen that its corps of writers embrace the most celebrated and popular romancists, and it is got up in the very best style for a respectable family newspaper. The proprietors of the Mencuny are men of stability and character, and the public can rely implicitly upon their making good their munificent promises, Read' the announcement.

## The Reaction.

Within the last few weeks there has been a

powerful reaction in the public mind in faror of the President's Kansas policy. Hundreds of Democrats who were led astray by misrepresentations and the constantly reiterated cry that the majority of the people of Kansas were deprived of the right to determine their own.domestic institutions, have discovered the utter falsity of these assertions. They now see the destructive shoals into which faction at the helm would steer the good Democratic ship, and they have lost confidence in and abandoned the maddened and reckless politiported by the committee, they were adopted—out the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. Public opinion in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lacompton Constitution is daily gaining in volume and strength. The special message of Mr. Buchanan, the report of Senator Green, and the powerful and eloquent report of Mr. Buckalew, have opposed solid, incontrovertible arguments to the fervent rhetorical floorishes about the will of the majority, which have been held out as false lights to allure Democrats from the straight path of duty.-And they tell upon the public mind with powerful effect; the fruits of which are visible on all hands. The lead of the few Democratic counties, which, under the influence of temporary excitement, passed resolutions inimical to the President, has not been followed up or endorsed by the sober intelligence of the counties that make Pennsylvania what it -Democratic. Philadelphia, Montgomery, hester, Delaware, Dauphin, and Lancaster. the old Tenth Legion, and other counties, have nobly turned the tide which at one time threatened to set in against Mr. Buchanan and his wise and just Kansas policy. The position these counties have taken renders it no longer doubtful what the position the fourth of March Convention will take. The demand from the people is general, that the Convention shall endorse the President fully and unreservedly, so as to strengthen his hands against malcontents, and aid him in inducing the immediate admission and consequent pacification of Kansas. The cause of the Presideat's enemies is daily becoming more desperate and hopeless; the factious stimulants, lately so powerful, are losing their effect, although the doses are increased and the potations made stronger and stronger. The prosviction of its absolute legality and justice, is day by day gaining ground, in proportion as his enemies are obliged to recede. The teaction is making rapid progress. The fourth of March Convention will declare the position of Pennsylvania, and she will stand where she niways has stood, on the side of the President of her choice, and supporting the regular Democratic organization .- Harrisburg Pa

Republican Convention. A small company of very serious and anxto complain, and their mouths should be for. Fayette, received a majority, and was declared Convention. The delegates were entirely self bedience to the nall for a Republican State constituted, embracing the Republican members of the Legislature, and sundry old politicans, who have, as Whigs, Americans, and latterly Republicans, led and shipwreked, the opposition. These old political doctors, with Thaddeus Stevens at their head, assembled in solemn counsel over the dead body of their last victim, and put their heads together for the purpose of erecting a new party, or giving the late Republican organization some appearance of life. After much tribulation, we hear that they determined not to call a Convention at this time, but to continue the old committee, with Lemuel Todd as chairman, and to meet in convention at his call.

> ILLNESS OF SENATOR DAVIS .- The Honlefferson Dayis, Senator from Mississippi, will not, it is said, be able to occupy his sent in the Senate for about two months. His physiicans have placed him under a severe regimen

Abjourned.-The Legislature of Texas ad-Journed on the 17th ult. The State Treasury State are compelled to take warrants, which

STEAMER BURNED .- The new steamer R. J. Lockwood, just completed at New Albaty. Lockwood was on a trial trip to a wood yard and caught fire as she was leaving the what Captain L. had her run immediately to the Kentucky shore, where she burned to the water's edge. Some 50 or 60 gentleman and ladies were on board. All were saved. The loss is a severe one to Captain Lamothe, who owned her. She cost from \$40,000 to \$45, 000, and was not insured. The Lockwood's the ninth or tenth steamboat that has been destroyed by fire in the last four weeks. The first was the Fanny Fern, below Cincinnal, then the four boats at New Orleans, the Pelcian, in Arkansas river, the Eliza Battle, in the Alabama river, the H. A. Jones, above Cincinnati, and now the Lockwood-Louisville Journal, 5th.

MONUMENT TO ETHAN ALLEN. The State of Vermont has appropriated two thousand dollars for a monument to Ethan Allen, to be erected over his remains lying in Green Mount Cemetry, Burlington, Vermont, the corner-stone of which it is proposed to lay on the 10th of May next, being the 63d and versary of the surprise and capture of Ticonderoga.

An annular eclipse of the sun vill take place on the 15th inst. In the United States this will be partial, and visible east of Wisconsin, Illinois and Mississippi. The sun will rise about 6 o'clock 12 minutes, partially eclipsed on the southern limb. The eclipse will end about half past seven.

Accounts from Asia Minor describ snow storms in one of which a Greek monar tery was buried, and the five monks had to be excavated by the Turks. At Malia the snow, which had not fallen since the Russian cam-ABOLITIONISM.—Hall's Journal of Health paign of 1812, was some feet high, and it companied with hail and tempests.

Only those who have suffered all miseries of Dyspepsia in its various form can appreciate the value of a medicine this will are this desease. To at who would fit