FIRST DAY. CHARLESTON, April 23 .- In accordance with the call of the Democratic Committee, the Delegates to the National Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, M., in the Hall of the South Carolina Institute.

Hon. DAVID A. SMALLEY, (of Ver mout) Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called the Convention to order in the following words:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We are assembled on this occasion as the National Democratic Convention, called by the National Democratic Committee, pur suant to the authority confided in them by the Convention assembled at Cincinnatti. to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. and to transact such other business as the interest of the Democratic party may dietate. What is the pleasure of the Con-

Mr. H. R. Jackson (Georgia) nominated Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, as President of the Convention pro. tem. Carried unanimously

Messrs. H. R. Jackson (Ga.) and G. siding officer to the Chair.

Col. FLOURNOY, on taking the Chair,

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I ferred upon me, and I shall endeavor to without teading, was then agreed to. demean myself so as to bring about a speedy organization of this body, and, I the list of Delegates present were handed hone in a satisfactory manner.

The Rev. Charles Hanckel, D. D., of Charleston, delivered an impressive prayer, following the Delegates rising and standing during

its delivery.
Mr., Fisher (of Va.)—We are not organized, as I understand, nor has a Secre-

the Chair, and in connection with which I have a resolution to offer.

· Gov. J. A. Winstone (Ala.) objected to the reception of the communication until until 10 h.m. the Convention was permanently organiz-

Mr. Fisher-The letter relates to the organization. . The President-The Chair decides that if it relates to the organization it is in or-

Mr. Fisher took the Secretary's stand, and was about to read the communica-

Mr. John Cochrane (of New York) claimed to be heard before the letter was

The Chair-The gentleman from New York (Mr. Cochrane) has been awarded the floor.

Mr. John Cochrane—I move, Mr. President that the rules of the last National Convention be adopted as the rule to govern this body. [Cries "Question! question!" [and great confusion.] The Chair put the question on Mr. Cochrane's motion, and it was adopted by a large affirmative vote.

Mr. Fisher-I now ask to read the communication and the resolution which I rule: propose to offer therewith.

The Chair-It has already been decided that this subject is not in order. The decision of the Chair, in that respect, has been sustained by the voice of the Convention. The Chair is therefore compelled to rule the gentleman from Virginia again out of order.

Mr. George McCook (of Ohio) offered the following;

Resolved. That a committee of one from delegations, whose duty it shall be to sel mittee without the consent of a majority leet permanent officers of the Convention Mr. Barksdale (of Miss.) obtained the adoption, was brought before the Comfleor, and moved the following as a substitute for Mr. McCook's resolution;

mittee, and voted down on a call of the Resolved, That a Committee on Credentials be appointed by the several Delegations respectively, to be composed of one from each State, in which there is no displiked Delegation, whose duty it shall be report to the Convention the Delegates that are entitled to seats on this floor.

Mr. Richardson said: Mr. President—I hope my triend from Ohio will accept the to alter the rules of the former Convenamendment of the gentleman from Mis

Mr. Pugh (of Ohio) desired that the resolution should set forth the States from which there are supposed to be contested

Mr. McCook-Laccept the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi, with the understanding that it is to be confined to the Delegates whose seats are contested entirely. If it is so modified,

by striking out all after the enacting retaries not reported at the regular meet-claise in the original resolutions, and in-

serting as follows:
Resolved. That there now shall be appointed two committees; each to consist of one member from each State, to be selected by the respective Delegations thereof: one Committee on Permanent Organthat in determining the controversy in regard to the disputed seats in the Mr. Whitney—I call for a division of Illinois Delegation, the members of the question on the report of the Commit-Committee on Credentials of that State tee. shall not be permitted to vote thereon, and in determining the controversy from the Committee on Credentials from that

State shall not be permitted to vote. Mr. Cessna moved the previous question, which being ordered, the vote was taken on the above substitute by States, and the same was adopted. Yeas 244-

Mr. Fisher—We protest against the vote of the State of New York being received and counted here.

The Chair—The protest is not now in

Mr. Fisher-We desire to enter it on the journal. The original resolution, as amended,

was then adopted. Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Matthews (of Miss.) offered the following:
Resolved. That the Delegates from the States of New York and Illinois, whose seats are contested, be requested not to permanent officer to the Chair. Agreed participate in the proceedings of this body. until the Committee on Credentials shall have determined and reported to the Con-

vention which of said contestants are entifled to seats. Mr. Clark (Mo.) raised the point of order that a similar motion had been offered, and the Convention had virtually rejected

it. The Chair—The point of order is not well taken.

es interested.

The vote to lay the resolution on the table was then demanded by States, and resulted Yeas, 259; Nays, 44.

The roll was then called, and two com-

eats from New York and Illinois.

Mr. S. H. Buskirk (Ind.) moved the fol-Resolved, That the States be called in their order, and that the list of delegates from each State be furnished to the Secretary, and whenever there is a contest, papers relating to each be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Adopted, and the list of delegates

handed to the Secretary by the President of the different delegations.

Mr. Lawrence (La.) moved as an amend-ment, to fidd at the end of the resolution that the communication from the New York contesting delegation in the hands of the Chairman be read, and then referred to the Committee on Contested seats. Mr. Cochrane moved to amend, by re-W. McCook (of Ohio) were appointed a ferring the letter without reading, and Committee to conduct the temporary Pre- called the previous question, which was

Mr. Cochrane's amendment was ted, and the resolution of Mr. Buskirk amended so as to refer the New York letthank you most sincerly for the honor con- ter to the committee on Contested Seats, The roll of States was then called, and

Mr. W. L. Yancey, (Ala.) moved the

Resolved. That the Committee of ar arrangments be requested to obtain leave of the City Authorities to have the street in front of the building covered with saw-

ganized, as I understand, nor has a Secretary yet been appointed, I therefore propose the name of William F. Ritchie, of Virginia, as temporary Secretary of the Convention. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Fisher—I now ask the presiding of ficer to read a letter which I will send to on presentation without debate. on presentation without debate.

Pending the question on the resolution of Mr. Payne, the Convention, on motion of Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, adjourned

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 24.-The Conve ion re-assembled at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of the Institute. The galleries were filled, the north gallery being reserved exclusively for ladies.

The President announced that the bu siness in order was the report of commit-

Mr. John Cessna, (Pa.,) Chairman of the Committee, reported Hon. CALEB CUSHING for President of the Convention, together with a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, consisting of one from each State.

The announcement of the name of the ermanent President was received with ond applause. The Committee further recor

the rules and regulations adopted by the National Democratic Conventions of 1852 and 1856, be adopted by this Convention for its government, with the additional That in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention

how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each Delegate to east his individual vote. Mr. McCook (Ohio) moved that the re port of the Committee be accepted, and the Committee discharged. Agreed to.

Mr. McCook moved that the report of he Committee be adopted. Mr. Clark (Miss.) stated that the addi of the members. The question, on its

States. Mr. Cussidy (Pa) rose to a point of order. The report had been adopted, and there was no question before the Conven-

The Chair-The point of order is not well taken.

Mr. Clark-The report has been accepted not adopted. The committee had refused tions by the adoption of the rule now reported. He moved that the proposed adlitional rule be stricken from the report. Mr. Lubbock (Texas) made an explanation of the action of the Committee.

They had spent some three hours in session, at which this subject was fully, fairly and freely discussed. The resolution now proposed to be added had been voted wn. The Chairman of the Committee had called a meeting this morning, in order, as it was understood, to receive the Mr. Cessna (of Pa.), moved to amend names of the Vice Presidents and Secmany members of the Committee were

absent, the alteration had been made. Mr. Gessna explained that, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, he had labored hard to get the whole of the Committee together again to consider this ization, and the other on Credentials, and question of rules. If he had failed, it had

only been because of the limited time.

Mr. Whitney—I-call for a division of

After several points of order had been raised, Mr. Whitney resumed, as follows: the State of New York, the members of Do I understand the Chair to rule that the question on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization is di-

visible % The President-The Chair so decider the question is divisible. A delegate-The Chair has decided the question to be divisible. The question,

therefore is on that portion relating to permanent organization. The previous question was then ordered. The President-The question now is on the adoption of the report of the committee naming permanent officers of this Con-

The report was then adopted with one dissenting voice. Several delegates arose to address the

The President-No business is in order until the permanent officers now chosen have taken their places. Mr. Samuels (Pa.) moved the appointment of a committee of two to conduct the

Messrs.Clark (Mis.) and Richardson (III.)

were appointed such committee.

The President was then introduced to the Convention. Mr. Gusning was greeted with loud and

long continued applause. When the cheering had subsided he spoke as follows: [Deferred till next week.] Mr. Barry (Miss.) moved that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1856 be

Comittee of Organization, which was

Mr. Stewart (Mich.) rose to point of or When the temporary Presiding Of. ficer left the Chair; the report of the Committee on Organization was before mittees, each consisting of one delegate the Convention, and the previous question ed to include Monongahela whiskey in the from each State were selected on perma was called and ordered. A division of the neat organization, and on the contested question was called for. The question was put on the first portion of the report of the Committee on Organization, and it was adopted. The present Presiding Officer then took the Chair. The question now was upon the adoption of the latter portion of the report. As the pre-vious question had been ordered, the latter portion must be voted upon without

debate or amendment. The President announced the question to be on a motion made before the previous question was ordered, to strike from the report of the Committee on Organization the additional rule.

The vote by States was demanded, the roll was called. The vote was announced, and the motion to strike out the additional rule was lost, by a vote of 101 yeas to 198 nays At the request of Mr. Clark (Miss.) the the report of the Committee on Organiza tion was again read, and adopted by hin

that vote, and to lay the resolution on the Mr. Payne (Ohio) called for the consid eration of the resolution for the appintment of a committee of one from each State to report a Platform, and that fall resolutions relating to a Platform shall be eferred to that Committee without de bate. Upon that resolution he called the

Mr. Stuart (Mich.) moved to reconsider

previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution adopted. Mr. Payne moved to reconsider that ote, and to lay the resolution on the taole. Adopted.

Mr. Burrows (Ark.) offered the follow Resolved, That this Convention not proceed to ballot for a candidate

the Presidency until a Platform shall have been adopted.
The President—The first business order will be the call of the States, that he names of the Committee on Resolutions may be handed in. The question will then be taken on the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas.

The Committee, consisting of one from each State, was then reported. The question then recurring on the re-olution of Mr. Burrow, of Arkansas, Mr. Bishop called for the previous ques

Mr. Hamilton (Md.) moved to lay th resolution on the table. The vote was called by States, and the motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 321 year to 2701

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, the call for the previous question was seconded, and the previous uestion ordered. The resolution was then adopted by an

ilmost unanimous vote, only two or three voices being heard in the negative.

Mr. Fisher (Va.) moved the following: Resolved, That the presiding officer of the Convention be, and is hereby requested to invite the ministers of the dif-

Mr. Whiting (Del.) moved to adjourn until 10 oclock, to-morrow morning. The motion was temporarily waived

Mr. Ewing (Tenn.) suggested that the Committee on Platform be handed to the Chairman of that Committee. Agreed to. Judge Meck (Ala.) presented to the On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Convenion then adjourned until 10 a. m., tomorrow.

THIRD DAY. CHARLESTON, April 25.—The Conven-

ion met at 10 o'clock. The gallery was crowded with ladies, and, on motion, several hundred who wer crowding outside were admitted to the floor of the Convention, occasioning much

At 11 o'clock the resolution was adopted will apply, limiting each speaker to one

The committee on Credentials an make their report this afternoon. The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland (the latter T. M. Lanahan and Robert J. Brent)

are entitled to their seats. The report of the minority of the Committee was presented. It is signed by the members of the Committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georeach to cast seventeen votes.

The debate on the report of the Committee on 'Credentials was continued until 6 o'clock, when it was closed by the previous question being called. A vote was first taken on the Illinois

were awarded seats. A vote was then taken by States on

delegations. souri 1; Alabama 9; Mississippi 7; Texas represented one hundred and twenty-sev-1 : Tennessee 9 : California 31 ; Arkansas 3. Ayes 55, noes 210—so the Dean Richmond

delegates excluded. The death of Gov. Robinson of Vermont was announced to the Convention, and a resolution of condolence with his family company the remains from the Mills propositions in addition to the Cincinnati House to the boat immediately after the platform,) has just been circulated.

The Convention at 7 o'clock adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

with prayer.

describing a suitable platform, and declaring James Guthrie as the proper man to iominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the Tariff being pre Isaiah Rynders, of New York, propos

articles to be protected. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by these resolutions, and moved that they be re-

ferred without reading.

Mr. Rynders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them, and had succeeded. The Committee on the Platform not be-

ing ready to report, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn till 6 o'clock, The motion was withdrawn, to enable Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, an op-

portunity to present a resolution to instruct the special committee not to report a National Committee until the nominations are made. -The subject was referred to the Com-

At a quarter of 12, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at four The Chairman of the Committee on the Platform stated that the Committee were not yet ready to report. Several resolutions were offered

was repeatedly asserted that the Platform Committee would be unable to report at all. It is understood that three separate platforms will have to be presented if they nake a report.

A resolution was then offered instruct ing the Committee to report what progress they had made at 10 o'clock to-mor row morning.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIFTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 27.-The Convention met at 10 o'clock. ion met at 10 o'clock.
Mr. King of Missouri presented a series of resolutions favoring the admission of the delegates from Kansas, who claim seats on the ground that she will be admitted into the Union before the election. Referred to the Committee on National Committee.

An announcement was made at 103 o'clock that the Committee on Platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and a temporary recess or promenade was

The floor being crowded with ladies, as well as the western galleries, there is a clatter of tongues and peal after peal of merry laughter going on that is in strongantagonism to the suspended excitement of the Convention.

During the recess printed copies of the majority and minority platform reports were scattered over the Convention One of the minority reports is signed by B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, on behalf of a minority, which merely reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, declares the Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subjectmatter, and only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati platform, a resolution rent denominations in this city to open for the protection, by the Government, of

the daily proceedings with prayer. Adopt- all its citizens, whether native or naturalized. The points of this report are as follows: 1. They affirm the Cincinnati platform, 2. Resolved, That all the rights-of property are judicial in character, and the Deeveral resolutions, to be referred to the mocracy pledges itself to carry out all the decisions of the Supreme Court upon wha subject

> 3. Resolved, That ample protection sho'd 4. Revolved, That we pledge the govermental aid in building the Pacific Railroad. 5. Resolved, That we favor the acquisi-

> tion of Cuba, on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.
> 6. Resolved, That all State resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary and

subversive of the Constitution.

THE MAJORITY REPORT. The majority report is as follows:-Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following limiting speaking to fifteen minutes on all additional resolutions:-That the Nationsubjects except the Platform, and on that if Democracy of the United States hold the rule of the House of Representatives these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories:-1st. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. 2. That the Territorinounced that they would be ready to al Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power

to destroy by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necess | past five.

At half-past cleven o'clock the Convenion reassembled. and Bigler of Pennsylvania. The majority report was read by Mr. gia and Mississippi, and recommends that W. W. Avery, of North Carolina, who one-half of each of the New York consuld be was instructed to say that entire testants be admitted to the Convention, unaminity did not prevail on a portion of Congress or the Territorial Legislature are adopted by a large majority of the and abide by. committee. The second resolution, in requestion, and the Douglas delegates were lation to the fugitive slave law, and the admitted. The vote was next taken on the Mary- were adopted unanimously. And the and question, and Mr. Brent and Lanahan fifth, relative to the acquisition of Cuba,

was adopted without division. The two minority reports were then prethe minority report of the Committee to sented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, divide the votes between the New York and Mr. Payne, of Ohio; the latter stating that his report although a minority, The States that voted aye were: North represented one hundred and seventy-two Carolina 5; Georgia 10; Virginia 31; Mis- electoral votes, whilst the majority only

en electoral votes.

After a long debate, Mr. Cochrane of delegates were admitted and the Wood New York presented a substitute.

HON, JOHN COCHRANE'S SUBSTITUTE. The following resolution of Mr. John Cochrane, New York, (which he proposed was adopted. It was also resolved to ac. to offer as a substitute for all the other

Resolved. That the several States of the Union are, under the Constitution, equal, til 10 a. m. on Monday. and that the people thereof are entitled to the free and undisturbed possession CHARLESTON, April 26.—The National and enjoyment of their rights of person Territorial Legislature, to annul, abridge to be elevated to its position in three or A dozen or more resolutions, with re or discriminate against any such equality four weeks. gard to slaves in the Territories, were pre- or rights, would be unwise in policy and ed to the platform committee. it is the duty of the Federal Government,
A number of resolutions, relative to whenever such rights are violated, to aff-Mr. Cessna moved to lay the resolution adopted as the rules of this, and on this railroads to the Pacific were also present ord the necessary, proper and Constitu-

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention reassembled at four

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions, as follows: SENATOR BAYARD'S PLATFORM.

1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform. 2d. Resolved, That the Territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have equal rights to settle in the Territory, without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

3d. Resolved That it is the duty of the government to protect the rights of person or property on the high, seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

4th. Resolved, That when settlers in the Territories have an adequate population to form a State Constitution, right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States; and the State thus organized should be admitted

into the Union, slavery or no slavery. The afternoon was spent in debate, and at 8 o'clock, the Convention took a recess

of one hour. NIGHT SESSION The Convention reassembled at nin

o'clock. An attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate on platform, but it was unsuccessful. THE PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, moved the previous question on the platform. This motion caused a tremendous oar and excitement.

their voices. The Southern members demanded that the Convention should now adjourn and a Mr. Foster is known an attack so false vote be taken on the platform at noon to-

notion to adjourn. During the call of the roll the noise and onfusion was unprecedented. The motion to adjourn was carriedveas 1581, navs 143.

The Convention then, at midnight, ad-

A vote by States was demanded on the

journed. CHARLESTON, April 28.—The Convenion met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to address the Convention in favor of reconciling their differences, and producing union and harmony, and preserving the integrity of the Democratic party. Mr Bigler then introduced the Bayard

resolutions, hoping that they may be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a neans of testing the sense of the Convention, that they be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention Cries of the "previous question," and it

vas seconded at 11 o'clock. The vote was taken, resulting as ows:-Ayes, 303; nays, 1: (from Maryland). So the main question was ordered The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Blgler to recommit the whole subject to the Committee.

The Bayard resolutions are as follows: 1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform. 2d. That all citizens have a right to ettle in the Territories without their rights of person or property being impaird, either by Congressional or Territorial legislation. 3d. That the Democratic party stands

Convention the Platform of his State, be afforded to citizens, whether native or kind, in the Territories, and to enforce if only confined, as we trust it will be, the decision of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ses-

> The vote was announced as follows, amid great excitement :- Aves, 152; nays So the motion was carried. The President decided that the vote did not carry the instructions to report within an hour, and that the vote would

> now recur on this part of Mr. Bigler's mo-The vote was then announced as follows:-Ayes, 242; nays, 47. So the platforms are all referred back to the Comnitte without instruction. A motion to instruct the Committee to

> report at 4 o'clock, was adopted, and at a uarter of 2 the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock.

The Convention on Platform said they would not be ready to report until half

Mr Samuels of Iowa presented the minority report eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether the resolutions. The first and third, in have the power to intervene depends uprelation to slavery in the Territories, and on the decision of the Supreme Court of respected—and he has secured a confithe duties of the General Government to the United States, which decision they protect the rights of person and property, pledge the Democratic party to sustain this great Commonwealth, which false-

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, which he offered as a substi-

tute for both the majority and minority Mr. Jackson of Ga., moved an adjournment. Lost. The previous question was then ordered by acclamation.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and a vote by States demanded. Lost. Mr. Jackson of Georgia moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table. Lost.

Mr Stuart of Mich. said the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make a motion to reconsider and lay the motion to adjourn on the table, The motion was put and carried, and

at 10 p. m. the Convention adjourned un-

The evening was spent in exciting de-

o'clock. The proceedings were opened and that any attempt by Congress or a and costs about \$6,000. It will be ready

exchanges going into that Province.

GEN. FOSTER'S CHARACTER. We notice with much surprise and as-

onishment, says the York Gazette. the letter in the State Journal, which gave rise to the following truthful article in the Patriot & Union: "PEESONAL DETRACTION. -Mr. Curtin

has promised to conduct this campaign without personalities, in a manner becoming a Pennsylvania gentleman, and Mr. Foster has asserted his determination to confine the contest entirely to the political issues between the two parties. These declarations of the respective can didates for Governor have been received with pleasure by all decent men, as promising exemption during the campaign from that system of personal detraction and vituperation which has too often embittered id disgraced our political struggles. It s, however, worthy of remark that Mr. Curtin's political friends have been the first to violate this covenant of decency, and to throw dirt at our candidate for Governor. If there is a man in the State whose personal character should have been protected from calumny, that man is Henry D. Foster-but it appears that no character is so exalted as to afford a protection from the poisoned arrow of de-traction—and Mr. Foster must incur all the personal abuse that small minds can inflict upon a great one.

"A late number of a paper called the State Journal, published in Philadelphia, contained a letter from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, written by some itinerant vagabond which accused General Foster of being a "gambler," and having lost large sums of money at the gaming table. This correspondent found him "lounging lazily at a tayern door, unshaven, without cravat, and in dirty linen," and represents A dozen members sprang to the floor him generally as an indolent, good-for-on the moment, shouting at the top of nothing idler, tolly incapacitated for the position to which the Democrats of Pennsylvania intend to elevate him. Where and base as this needs no reply-we allude particularly to the charge of immoral habits. The author of the calmany is not a citizen of Westmoreland county, for no man in that region would dare to incur the odium of all parties at Mr. Foster's home by publishing such a wholesale libel. The fellow who did the business was employed for the purpose by his mas-ters in Philadelphia. As for the very grave charge against General Foster, that he was detected in "dirty linen," it may pass for what it is worth among those

who think the apparel makes the man. "Not only was this communication ad mitted into the State Journal, but the last number of this paper defends and justifies t thereby showing the deliberate intenion to violate the implied understanding that personalities shall not be dragged into this campaign, and to continue the same disgraceful kind of assaults. We have hoped that it would be otherwise. The campaign promises to be warm enough without this addition; but if the Republicans are determined that it must be so, we warn them in time of the consequences. The gauntlet must be taken up, and then we would see who is the most vulnerable.' A more base and shameless falsehood

personal attack should thus be made upon suring of domestic tranquility." 3d. 4 hat the Democratic party stands the Democratic candidate, recognized by pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all coulting the foreign of the Government to maintain all coulting the foreign of the foreign tleman." The approaching campaign will, doubtless, be an exceedingly animated one, to the discussion of principles: but if the Republican leaders insist upon assailing olutions are the third, fourth, fifth and sixth of those reported for the majority.

The vote was appropried for the majority. state of feeling will be engendered which should never be permitted to enter into the field of political warfare. We know how much Gen. Foster himself would deprecate the introduction of any personali ties into the present contest. High minded, honorable and courteous in all his bearings, he would scorn the attempt thus to secure strength for himself. To him defeat would be far more preferable, than victory purchased at such a price If he can not triumph in a fair, open, and manly fight, he would rather, a thousand times, fall in the struggle, for it would only be defeat, and not dishonor. Years of personal intimacy with him, have assured us of the fact, that while he would value as highly as any man the bright garland of victory, he would never wear it if stained with a single dishonorable or discourteous action. Brave, chivalrous, don, Sup.;) Little Meadows, N. B. Marcy; value as highly as any man the bright Skinner's Eddy, W. W. Welch; Mehoopthe high seas, in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Convengenerous partisan. He fears no assault upon his private character. He has lived with so much uprightness and integrity in every relation of life, that he well knows how harmlessly all the shafts of malicious slander will fall at his feet. In his own home he is loved, honored and dence and a name among the people of hood cannot shake, nor perfidy steal away. His nomination was hailed with the wild-

> second Tuesday of next October. THE "EQUALITY" DOCTRINE.

of Penusylvania; and his revilers know,

as well as we do, that his election is as

certain as the rising of the sun on the

The Detroit Free Press records the following case of practical Abolitionism: A case of practical amalgamation has just come to light in our neighboring county of Washtenaw, which is as usual, replete with the disgusting features which characterize these affairs. A young girl, seventeen years of age, a daughter of Mr. Hiram Stout of the town of Sharon, eloped a day or two since with a negro boy who was in the service of her father, and, it is thought, has gone with him to Canada. The sable seducer's name is Bill Strong, and he is about twenty-three yrs. old. The girl is an intelligent, well edu-

cated female, and no reason can be assigned for her conduct, except that her father is an Abolitionist of the unadulterated Lighthouse, is eighteen feet high and ten stripe, and taught, as the repentant Jud-Convention assembled this morning at 10 and property in the common Territories; feet in diameter, weights 18,000 pounds, son did, that a negro was a little better than anybody else. The parents are nearly distracted over the occurrence, and are A dozen or more resolutions, with regard to slaves in the Territories, were presented from various delegates and referrence or rights, would be unwise in policy and base abolished the postage on American on with esteem and respect, and the whole community were taken by surprise when dollars are in circulation. They can be was excited by the conduct of the couple,

to get married, but could find no one to perform the ceremony. From there they went to unknown localities, and are supposed, reasonably enough, to have made a straight wake for the Canadian territories. Mr. Stout has always preached the Abolition dogma. We imagine that he will eschew amalgamation doctrines hereafter, and join the experienced Judson in supporting a straight Democratic ticket, Practical teachings are severe, but effect-

Such is the result of the Republican doctrine of the conslity of all men, white or black. They only who teach it should be made to feel its curse.

THE KANSAS AND WALKER DIF-

FICULTIES. Two of the members of the Cabinet, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Thompson, who have been charged with having used their influence to induce the Lecompton Convention to withhold the Constitution from the people and submit the slavery question ne, will be able to refute the allegation. I learn from good authority that it is a gross error, and that the Covode Committee can be made certain that it is a misrepresentation of the fact, if they choose to make the inquiry. Mr. Cobb and Mr. Thompson both expressed themselves in opposition to Secretary Stanton's address, and to his plan of submitting the solitary question of slavery to the people, That proposition came from Mr. Stanton, and was repudiated by the Sceretary of the Interior in the most direct terms. He did not approve of the policy of giving so much prominence to that one point in the

Constitution. It turns out, too, that Judge Black titterly denies the correctness of Mr. Schnabel's testimony before the Covode Committee. The statement which Mr. Schna ble made, and which produced the difficulty between Mr. Walker and Judge Black, wholly erroneous. Judge Black made no remark upon the letter of July 12th. 1857, which Gen. Walker produced; but that is a very different epistle from such a one as Mr. Schnabel has described to Judge Black, and the existence of which the latter denied. The President and the Cabinet all say that there was no reason why Gen. Walker should not have published the letter of July 12th at any time. They stand upon and approve of it now, in reference to the state of facts existing at its date. So the whole of this row is about nothing. Journal of Commerce.

"CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS."

The Evening Journal says if it is true that "h man is known by his company," there must be many in the Republican party who are sadly misrepresented. The Tribune contains an advertisement of a new book, entitled "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," which is to comprise "the best nt-terances of leading minds in Europe, and America, called forth by John Brown's Invasion of Virginia.". Among the minds so designated, are those of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Victor Hugo, and others. To these "echocs" are added an apendix, which contains "a valuable article on the value of the Union to the North." This charming work was never uttered, than that which originated with the venal correspondent of Document. The next which is advertised as a "Presidential Campaign in the with the venal correspondent of Document." The next which is considered. Document." The party which permits such works to be circulated as exponents the State Journal, A purer man than Henry D. Foster does not live; and his revilers knew this, when they coined the infamous slander against his good indulges in a few threats in case it should the infamous slander against his good indulges in a few threats in case it should of its creed, can scarcely complain if the name and character. It is to be regret be successful. The acts of John Brown ted that in the very beginning of the cam- and the words of Mr Lovejoy are not of paign the programme marked out by the the kind to inspire fraternal feelings among Southerners, or to promote one of speech, should be abandoned, and a gross the objects of the Constitution—"the cn-

Holloway's Pills .- Coughs, colds, fluenza, and asthmatic affections are always more or less associated with irregularities of the secretions. The stomach, the bowels and the liver, cannot be in a healthy condition while the lungs and the air passages leading to them are obstructed, and in all diseases of the respiratory organs, the effect of the Pills is highly salutary. As an outward application for sore throat, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, Holloway's Cintment is invaluable. It soon relieves the irritation of the mucous membrane of the traces and the bronchial tubes, and removes that choking sensation

so alarming in croup and asthma. THE WYOMING CONFERENCE

APPOINTMENTS. WYALUSING DISTRICT.—G. H. BLAKES-LEE, P. E.—Montrose, J. K. Peck, (J. Mulkey, Sup.;) Brooklyn, J. A. Wood;—Gibson, D. Worrell, W. H. Garritt; Le-Raysville, E. F. Roberts; Auburn, J. V. Newell; Springville, E. W. Breckenridge, C. Pearce; Tunkhannock, B. B. Emory; Rome, R. Vanvalkenbaugh; Orwell, W. B. Thomas; Litchfield, J. W. Hewitt;—Windham, E. Sibley; C. W. Judd, Miss-

ionary to India. To the above we add :- Susquehanna, O. M. McDowell; Lanesboro, G.R. Hare; Great Bend and New Milford, H. Wheeler; Liberty, L. Stevens.

OBITUARY.

Another of our pioneer settlers has gone to the Spirit Land. Joseph Beebe, of Bridgewater, died at his residence on the 19th inst. He was born in New Lonest enthusiasm by the united Democracy don, Conn, on the 23d of Sept., 1790, and consequently at his death, was nearly seventy years of age. He came to Montrose in June, A. D., 1810; was married to Sally Tyler Sept., 2d, 1813, whose faithful-companionship and affectionate ministra-tion he enjoyed to the end of life. The funeral services were attended at his late residence. A large gathering of friends and neighbors were present, manifesting, sympathy with the family, and sincerere spect to the remains of the deceased. Eld. J. C. Boomer of Montrose preached a very appropriate sermon from Eccl. VII, 2, nd was followed in remarks by Eld. A. L. Post, some of whose earliest and kindest childhood recollections were connected with the deceased, and his now bereaved widow. The occasion was one of deep solemnity and interest, and the more so from the fact that seven sons, and two of the three living daughters (nearly all of them with their companions and children) were present and grouped in the morning circle, with their aged mother around the remains of their father. Those remains were buried on the farm

deared up and owned by the deceased. while living—Peace to them.

It may be truly and to the credit of Mr. Beebe said, that he liveda quiet, peaceable

and industrious life, respected as an honest man, kind neighbor, and good -christian; and died lamented by a large circle of family relatives and acquaintances. It is saddening to think the fathers are

on the table.

On the table.

On the table.

Mr. Clark (of Miss.) objected to the delegations from New York voting on the delegation on the resolution of th so rapidly passing away, and so nearly gone. Well, if their places can be filled