The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER, JR.,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is extremely unpleasant, nay painful, for me to engage in a personal controversy at any time, or introduce before the readers of the Post, matters of a private character, in relation to which my patrons and the public can take no interest; but self-respect, and a duty I owe to my family as well as myself, impels me to make a brief public statement, here, in regard to a difficulty in Cadiz, Ohio, during the Presidential campaign of 1844; and to put to silence forever, as I hope, the wanton and malicious falsehoods which have been published and circulated by certain newspapers concerning me.

The gross and wicked falsehood to which I have reference, first appeared in the columns of the Commercial Journal, of this city, about a year ago, and was to the effect, that I had been "assailed and castigated with a cowhide"—had "submitted to the disgrace of a cowhide," &c. while residing in Cadiz. I did not see proper, at that time, to repel this malignant lie, because I was fully satisfied that there was not a respectable person in Pittsburgh, Whig or Democrat, who believed it was true. The story was fabricated by my adversary, after being foiled and driven to the wall, in a controversy with the Post; and when he was unable to find any substantial data upon which to base an argument or a reply.

At the time when the falsehood alluded to was published in the Journal, it so happened that there were three gentlemen in this city, on business, who resided in Cadiz, at the same time I resided there, none of whom belong to the Democratic party. Two of these gentlemen, upon seeing the article in the Journal, voluntarily, without any solicitation on my part, drew up statements, which I shall now take the liberty of publishing, for the first time; not for the purpose of whitening a reputation, which, if I know my own heart, is unsullied by a stain of reproach, or a dishonorable act; but to set the indelible brand of falsehood upon a wanton calumny.

The first statement I shall introduce, was written by Dr. A. G. Osbun, who is well known to most of our citizens, as he formerly resided in this city, and was the senior partner in the Drug Warehouse of Osbun & Hogan, at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Dr. O. is a decided Whig, but is an estimable, high minded and honorable man:

PITTSBURGH, March 5th, 1847.

L. Harper, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I see in the Commercial Journal, published this morning, an article, stating, that while you resided in Cadiz, you was "assailed and castigated with a cowhide." It is but an act of justice to you, for me to state, that nothing of the kind occurred during your residence in that place. This statement you may use if you think best, in order to remove an impression that might be injurious to you. Yours, respectfully,
A. G. OSBUN.

The following statement in reference to the same matter, was handed to me by M. H. Urquhart, Esq., formerly editor of the Liberty Advocate, at Cadiz, a very intelligent and highly respectable man. He is also known to a large number of our citizens:

PITTSBURGH, March 5, 1847.

L. Harper, Esq.—Sir: Having my attention called to the Commercial Journal of this city of the 3d and this inst., in which I find it stated that you had, while residing in Cadiz, Ohio, been subjected to a disgraceful castigation with a "cowhide," and having been myself a resident during the whole time of your stay in that place, I take pleasure in saying that the statement in the *Journal* is wholly without foundation in truth. You are at liberty to use this for the purpose of satisfying any of your friends who might be led to give credence to the calumnious statement alluded to above.
Yours, respectfully, M. H. URQUHART.

I shall now introduce the statement of W. R. Allison, Esq., formerly Editor of the Cadiz Republican, and now Editor and proprietor of the Steubenville Daily Herald and Gazette. Mr. Allison and myself have had many "warm engagements" with the pen, but in our private relations there always existed the best feelings—we met as men professing to be gentlemen should meet, with a polite salutation or the cordial grasp of the hand:

PITTSBURGH, March 5th, 1847.

I see it stated in the Commercial-Journal, that my political opponent in Cadiz, Ohio, L. Harper, Esq., "submitted to the disgrace of the cowhide," while residing in that town. It gives me pleasure to state, in justice to an old political antagonist, that the charge is wholly destitute of truth. While Mr. Harper was editor of the Democratic paper in Cadiz, I was publisher and editor of the Whig organ.

I give this for Mr. H's benefit, and to satisfy any of his political friends that may be disposed to give credit to the publication in the Journal, with the understanding that it is not to be used in a way as to create any difficulty between myself and the editor of the Journal. W. R. ALLISON,
late of the Cadiz (O.) Republican, and now editor of the Herald, Steubenville, Ohio.

So much in relation to the mendacious slander about the "cowhide."

It is true that I had a difficulty while I resided in Cadiz, but that it was one of my own begetting, or that I was in fault, I utterly deny, and am prepared to prove, by testimony still stronger than that given above—by affidavits of unimpeachable witnesses, if necessary. It is well known that the Presidential campaign of 1844, was one of extraordinary excitement in Ohio. As the Editor of the Democratic paper in Cadiz, I found it necessary, as I thought at the time, to write and publish articles very warm and decided in their character, in order to expose the doings of my political opponents, as well as to defend the Democratic party, who were assailed, in the person of myself. That many articles, which appeared in the Sentinel, did not please my opponents, is altogether likely—*I did not write to please them!* I deem it unnecessary to go into a lengthened narration of the unpleasant occurrences at that time, but shall simply state that I was twice assailed on the streets by daring Knights, who boasted that they would "spill Harper's blood." In both instances, my assailants concluded, like Sir John Falstaff, that "discretion was the better part of valor," and backed out from their chivalrous undertaking. Some days afterwards, a person with whom I had always been on the best of terms, approached me in a friendly manner, engaged in a friendly conversation, and when I was entirely unguarded, and not anticipating an attack any more than I should a stroke of lightning from an unclouded sky, he gave me a blow on the head, as I then verily believed, and will believe, with some deadly weapon.—I fell; and it was supposed by many, for some time, that my life was gone. But a kind Providence, who watches over the destinies of man, ruled that it should be otherwise. My assailant was indicted in the Criminal Court of Harrison Co., although the grand jury were nearly all whigs; but confessed the act, threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and was let off with a fine, without imprisonment. In consideration of his services to the Whig party, my assailant was nominated for the Assembly, after I left Cadiz, when the acts of his life came up for review, before the forum of Public Opinion. In an extra to the Sentinel, dated October 13, 1846, my successors, Messrs. Stuart & Williams, made the following statement in regard to the attack upon myself:

"It is unnecessary to contradict the version of Russell, relative to his murderous and dastardly attack upon Mr Harper, formerly editor of this paper. But we will do so in as short and concise a manner as possible. As to the act being in self defence, it is a LIE. Mr. Harper was a peaceable and unoffending man, and never attacked a man in his life. The attack was made on him by Russell in the most treacherous and assassin like manner, when he was unconcious of danger. *This is so well known here, that it is deemed unnecessary to verify it by oath,* BUT IT CAN BE DONE AT ANY TIME."

I shall now dismiss this unpleasant theme, as I earnestly hope, forever. It was with extreme reluctance, that I consented to take any notice of it, whatever; but in consequence of articles which have appeared in one or two of the papers of this city, within a few days, my friends (in whose judgments I always confide,) have advised me to make this statement. I owe an apology to the patrons of the Post, for occupying so much of the paper with a subject in which the most of them can take no manner of interest. "I have done."

Respectfully,
L. HARPER.

The State Convention.

We conclude, to-day, the publication of the proceedings of our Democratic State Convention, which are in an eminent degree entitled to the attentive consideration of our readers. The resolutions are plain, pointed, manly and highly patriotic; and in all particulars embody (so far as we feel competent to judge,) the sentiments of the undaunted Democracy of the State. The Address presents to the People, in an able manner, though briefly, the sterling merits of "Pennsylvania's favorite son," and the determination of the "Keystone State" to abide by the wishes of sister States in the choice of a candidate for the Presidency. We are pleased to learn that, (though there was considerable warmth of feeling manifested during a part of the session of the Convention,) the greatest degree of harmony and good feeling prevailed at the time of the adjournment. This was right; and is no more than we have a right to expect when our Democratic brethren convene to consult upon the great measures affecting the interests of our country. Our Convention has proved that its members were actuated by that sterling sentiment—"Union, concession, harmony,—Every thing for the cause,—nothing for men." Under the influence of this sentiment we can never be defeated. The Electoral Ticket named for the State is an able one; and will do justice to our cause. Put down Pennsylvania as certain for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Local News.—Owing to a press of other matter, our "local" have been crowded out to-day. A notice of the Presentation of an Illustrated copy of Shakspeare to Manager Porter on Saturday night, will appear to-morrow.

Arrest of a Swindler.—On Saturday last a young man was arrested by officer Bougher, on the steamer Caleb Cope, on a warrant from the Mayor, before whom an information had been made by Mr. Hershfield, a merchant of this city, who charged him with the larceny of a web of handkerchiefs. He gave his name as Morris, when first taken; but he afterwards ascertained that his name is E. G. Wilson. He obstinately refused to answer questions during his examination, but subsequently made a full confession. He has been in the city since Saturday, and stopped at one of the best hotels. His baggage was taken. A trunk was found belonging to him, which was opened, and a large quantity of valuable dry goods was picked out. A lot valued at about $100 was identified by Mr. Hershfield. The balance, worth perhaps $200, can be seen at the Mayor's office by any person who has missed dry goods within the past few days. The operations were conducted in a quiet and very adroit manner.

Before the examination for larceny was finished, another serious charge was preferred against Mr. E. G. Wilson: "Watch Stuffing," so called. It appears that on Friday, he succeeded with the aid of a gang, in victimizing an *innocent* merchant from Ohio. Wilson met him, discovered that he had money, and forthwith began an operation. He stated that a friend of his, at a certain house, had a splendid gold watch worth $100, but being in a "straight" he would take $40 for it. Wilson told the innocent referred to that he (W.) wanted it, but his money was at a certain place, and the holder of the watch had not time to go. The Ohio man suspecting nothing, went and bought the watch for the required sum. This was the last he heard of Wilson or his friend on that day. Of course the watch was worthless.

While Wilson was in the Mayor's office on Saturday, a suspicion was entertained by some that he was the dealer in gold watches, and enquiry being set on foot at once, he was identified.

We are told that he stated to the officer on his way to prison that he was from the city of New York, where his wife now lives. She is the daughter of Judge —— of that city. He appeared to be in great distress on account of the disgrace he had brought upon his family. From his general conduct it is thought that he is an experienced adventurer; but this is probably his first imprisonment.

Chloroform.—A few days ago we were invited by Dr. T. J. Gallaher, to witness an operation upon a young man, of this city, while under the influence of Chloroform. The patient, a few weeks ago, received a splinter under a finger nail, which soon produced pain and swelling, and finally ended in inflammation in the veins of the arm. This was followed by Erysipelas Phlegmonedes, or violent inflammation of the entire arm apparently of the Erysipelaious character, which was rapidly extending towards the body. After consultation, it was decided that in order to arrest the disease, the arm should be laid open. Chloroform was administered to the sufferer in the usual way: A few drops were put upon a handkerchief which was put into his mouth. Thus prepared, an incision, with a scalpel, was made through the skin and cellular tissue, down to the muscles, commencing about two inches above the elbow and terminating at the wrist. During this operation no symptoms of pain were manifested.

This is the most remarkable, and, perhaps, the most successful operation with the use of Chloroform that has come to our notice; and will do much in establishing a reputation for Dr. G. The patient, we understand, is fast recovering, and in a few days will be able to be about.

☞ Mr. McClurg called upon us on Saturday, and requested us to state that he had no connection, *as a partner*, with Wm. M. Foster, in the management of the Athenæum, and that he is sorry that he ever had anything to do with that person in any way whatever.

☞ We notice that there is to be an excitement on the subject of the opening of Clark street.—Well, now we must first find out where Clark street is, and then join in the *melee*. Ain't we a great people?

Sudden Death.—An old man, somewhat eccentric in his character, fell dead on the street on Friday evening. His name was Hubble. He has been for many years a resident of this city, and previous to his death lived on Wylie street.

☞ Prof. Risley and Sons left New Orleans for Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. He might take some lessons in posturing from distinguished Mexicans.

☞ We hear no more on the subject of "Funeral Obsequies" of John Quincy Adams. Have the Committees neglected to attend to the matter.

Proceedings of the Democratic STATE CONVENTION.

From the Democratic Union, March 8.

Monday, March 6, 1848.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock.

The President then announced the following, as the committee to prepare an address and resolutions:

16. George W. Brewer, Franklin.
1. Wm. J. Crans, Philadelphia city.
2. James M'Annall, "
3. John Kline, "
4. Anthony Fulton, "
5. John A. Martin, Montgomery.
6. Joshua Wright, Bucks.
7. John Ralston, Chester.
8. Samuel C. Stambaugh, Lancaster.
9. John C. Evans, Berks.
10. M. M. Dimmick, Monroe.
11. C. R. Buckalow, Columbia.
12. Samuel Taggart, Susquehanna.
13. H. L. Diffenbach, Clinton.
14. E. A. Lesley, Dauphin.
15. Joel B. Danner, Adams.
17. John Daugherty, Blair.
18. Joshua F. Cox, Somerset.
19. Alexander M'Kinney, Westmoreland.
20. James M'Farren, Washington.
21. James S. Craft, Allegheny.
22. Morrow B. Lowry, Crawford.
23. Alonzo I. Wilcox, Elk.
24. Alfred Gilmore, Butler.

Robert Starrett was admitted a delegate, as a substitute in the place of Jacob Boughman.

Levi Holl, a delegate from Lancaster, leaving Harrisburg, sent in a letter substituting George A. Miller in his place; which substitute was accepted.

David F. Williams was substituted in place of W. S. Picking, of York.

John R. Manderfield was admitted a substitute in place of S. L. Custer.

Mr. Penniman moved a resolution that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to whom the proceedings of the Convention be referred, to prepare the same for publication; agreed to.

Mr. Craft submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That be appointed by the President of this Convention, as a committee to whom shall be referred the nomination of those delegates to the Baltimore Convention whose names shall be objected, to, or their choice disputed, with power to report if deemed advisable, other names for the consideration of this Convention.

Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the above and substitute the following:

"That no one who is a member of this Convention shall be a delegate to the National Convention."

Mr. Lowry moved to strike out the amendment and the original resolution, and insert "that the Convention now proceed to the election of Senatorial Electors."

Mr. Craft moved the previous question, which was seconded by Messrs. Lesley, Lamberton, Schell, M'Kinney, Ramey, Reid, Lowry, Lynch, Morrison, Jacoby, Snyder, Martin, Hutter and Marx, and the main question ordered.

Mr. Lowry's amendment was then adopted, the amendment as amended agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTORS.

Mr. Clover	nominated	Wm. Bigler.	
" Snodgrass	"	Jas. X. M'Lanahan.	
" Bryan	"	D. D. Wagner.	
" Lowry	"	Reah Frazer.	
" R. H. Kerr	"	Andrew Wylie, jr.	
" Evans	"	John Ritter.	
" Jackson	"	Timothy Ives.	
" M'Calmont	"	Christian Myers.	
" Roddy	"	Jeremiah S. Black.	
" Ard	"	Jos. Henderson.	
" Taggart	"	John Blanding.	
" Scott	"	John Porter.	

The Convention then proceeded to a first vote for Senatorial Elector, which resulted as follows:

Wm. Bigler.....had	99 votes.
David D. Wagner....."	34 "
Reah Frazer....."	50 "
John Ritter....."	12 "
Jas. X. M'Lanahan....."	12 "
Jos. Henderson....."	6 "
John Blanding....."	2 "
John Porter....."	1 "
Christian Myers....."	4 "
Andrew Wylie, jr....."	1 "
Timothy Ives....."	35 "

William Bigler having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly chosen a Senatorial Elector for the State of Pennsylvania.

The names of Messrs. Wylie, Porter, Blanding, Ritter, Henderson, and M'Lanahan were withdrawn by their respective friends.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a second Senatorial Elector, and the vote being taken, resulted as follows:

David D. Wagner.....had	68 votes.
Reah Frazer..... "	59 "

David D. Wagner having received a majority of all the votes given, was duly chosen a Senatorial Elector for the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Craft then moved the following:

Resolved, That be appointed by the President of this Convention, as a committee to whom shall be referred the nomination of those delegates to the Baltimore Convention whose names shall be objected to, or their choice disputed, with power to report, if deemed advisable, other names for the consideration of this Convention.

Mr. Penniman moved to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following:

"That the Convention now proceed to receive the names of the delegates and electors selected by the delegates from the several Congressional districts, in accordance with a resolution heretofore adopted."

Mr. Lowry moved to strike out the amendment and resolution, and insert the following:

"That we now proceed to place before the convention the names of the delegates and electors from the several congressional districts, upon which a majority of the delegates from the respective districts have agreed; and all about which there are disputes, shall be reserved for the future consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Craft moved to postpone for the purpose of receiving the reports of the delegates of the several Congressional districts, for delegates to the National Convention."

After a discussion in which Messrs. Craft, Penniman, M'Calmont, Lowry, Hickman and Gilmore participated, Messrs. Clover and Lamberton called the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone, which were yeas 62, nays 64.

So the motion to postpone was disagreed to.

Mr. Lowry's amendment to the amendment was then agreed to, the amendment as amended was adopted, and the resolution agreed to.

The Congressional districts were then called over, when the following reports were made by the delegates from the several districts:

Dist.	Delegates.	Electors.
1.	Wm. J. Reed.	H. L. Benner.
2.	John C. Sharp.	Horn R. Kneass.
3.	John Miller.	Isaac Shunk.
4.	Wm. Deal.	A. L. Roumfort.
5.	John B. Sterigere.	Jacob S. Yost.
6.	Wm. T. Rogers.	Robert E. Wright.
7.	Nimrod Strickland.	W. W. Downing.
8.*	Christian Bachman.	Henry Haldeman.
9.	J. Glancy Jones.	Peter Kline.
10.	A. H. Reeder.	B. S. Schoonover.
11.	Edward H. Baldy.	William Swetland.
12.*	George Sanderson.	Jonah Brewster.
13.	Stephen Wilson.	John C. King.
14.	David Pool.	John Weidman.
15.	Daniel Sheaffer.	Robert J. Fisher.
16.	James Graham.	Frederick Smith.
17.	James Burns.	John Cresswell.
18.*	William Searight.	Charles A. Black.
19.	Alexander M'Kinney.	George W. Bowman.
20.	E. G. Crescraft.	John R. Shannon.
21.	David Lynch.	Geo. P. Hamilton.
22.*	Wm. S. Garvin.	W. H. Davis.
23.*	James Thompson.	Timothy Ives.
24.	Augustus Drum.	James G. Campbell.

Those marked thus (*) were disputed.

After considerable discussion the above reports were agreed to.

Mr. Penniman moved that the report of the delegates from the Congressional districts, reported unanimously, and those reported by a majority of the delegates in each district, be adopted as delegates and electors.

Mr. Lesley moved to strike out the foregoing and insert the following, "that the reports of the delegates and electors be considered separately by Congressional districts, commencing with the first and continuing in numerical order."

Mr. Lowry moved to strike out the amendment, and insert, "that the reports of the majority of each delegation be adopted, and their choice of delegate and elector be confirmed."

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Lowry, Wilmot and M'Calmont participated, the Convention adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention again met at 2½ o'clock.

After discussion, in which Messrs. Lesley, Lowry, Galloway and M'Calmont participated,

The amendment to the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 62, nays 66.

Mr. Wilmot moved to strike out Mr. Lesley's amendment, and insert that those delegates and electors who are presented unanimously by the delegates from the respective Congressional districts, be confirmed by the Convention.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. Wilmot, McCalmont, Riley, Brewer, Lesley, Penniman and Hickman participated, the amendment of Mr. Wilmot was agreed to—yeas 70, nays 58.

The amendment as amended was adopted, and the resolution as amended, agreed to.

Mr. Lowry moved that all the delegates reported by majorities of delegates, be accepted as the delegates to the Baltimore Convention—which was agreed to.

The following letter from the Hon. George M. Dallas was read, and on motion of Mr. Lowry, it was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1848.

My Dear Sir: The 4th of March is close upon us. I have, therefore, taken no part in preparations made for the Convention to be held on that day at Harrisburg. It has, however, been impossible for me to avoid perceiving that much excitement prevails; and I have supposed that, under existing circumstances, it would not be deemed intrusive, if I ventured to address you a few frank words on the subject.

The arrangements for party combination can only be justified by the patriotic public objects at which they aim. They should sternly be kept subservient to those objects. We design the good of our country in our efforts to secure for it a government administered upon Democratic principles. It is this design which ennobles every exertion; and we cannot lose sight of it, withut incurring more or less of danger and dishonor; because Democracy is patriotism:—the Convention is created to unite, invigorate, and forward Democracy.

Now, it will not do, on light reasons, to permit this great purpose to be defeated. It is true, Pennsylvania is but one of thirty States, and the Harrisburg Convention can do no more than provide for our suitable representation at the Baltimore Convention. But we know that the force of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, on that occasion at least, is indispensable to the Democracy of the Union.

That a national overthrow is inevitable, if the State be disorganized, and that we virtually surrender what we esteem to be the cause of the people and the country, to its adversaries, when we fail to keep in full vigor our energies and efficiency, our local ranks.—We must stand guard upon ourselves to prevent the whole from being lost. The fall of the Keystone, could never be more ruinous to the arch.

It is not my wish—neither is it in my power—to influence, in the slightest degree, the actual condition of political preferences in our Commonwealth. My name was brought before the people of the Union, in a manner that places it entirely beyond my control; and it must accept, without the smallest interposition from me, whatever fate the whole, whatever fate this wide-spread tri nal shall assign to it. But those of my fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania, who, like yourselves, honor it with countenance, will, I trust, look indulgently upon expressions of sentiment, that nothing—at least nothing that can reasonably be anticipated, should for a moment, be entertained, as a justifying cause for any action by a part of the Convention, which might weaken, in the estimat on of the general Democracy, the weight of its proceedings and recommendations. It is easy to find flaws in the regularity of party action; and every day's experience proves how difficult, if not impracticable, a thing it is, to conform strictly to precedents and usages in mat ers of this kind.

Certainly, it is most wise, most just, and most safe at times of animated competition, to follow, without deviation, a recognized beaten track; but if this be not done—were there even obvious and ungenerous departures from modes of proceeding heretofore deemed safe-guards to pure and equal representation—departures which it is almost ungenerous to imagine;—still, I am unwilling that redress should be sought in separation and conflict. Such a remedy, however legitimate and promising it may seem, is worse than the disease. A majority may do wrong, but it does not follow that the minority would therefore be right in exposing to imminent peril, for their own immediate vindication, the great cause of the country. Let that cause never be forgotten; let its vast importance override minor considerations; and let it triumph, whoever may be, ultimately, its standard bearer. Let not your brethren throughout the confederacy have grounds to reproach you with ill-timed and fatal pride of opinion.

I speak under lessons of experience. The evils of antagonist organization are always most serious, and its heart-burnings seldom, if ever, cured. None of us should forget that the State has scarcely yet recovered from the last of these Democratic fractures, which led directly to the re charter of the Bank of the United States, a fierce Legislative inquisition, and an attempt to nullify the result of a general election, even at the risk of a civil war. For my own part, I can see nothing more than this; and while I shall calmly aside the course of action you may think it proper to pursue, yet do I feel it to be a duty imposed upon me by my relations to the National, as well as to the State Democracy, most respectfully to inculcate the suggestion, that whatever may prove to be the tone of the Convention, its majority, once distinctly ascertained, shall, without discord or disjunction of any sort, or from any quarter, be frankly allowed to conduct its proceedings, in accordance with their own sense of right and expediency.

Of course, on a topic of public concern, like this, I can have no desire to conceal what I think or feel, and you are entirely at liberty to use this letter as you please.

I am, dear sir, very sincerely,
And most respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
G. M. DALLAS.

E. A. Penniman, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, Timothy Ives was appointed an elector for the 23d district.

The Chair then appointed the following committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings of this Convention:

Messrs. Penniman, Lesley, Jack, Whallon, and Gilmore.

Mr. Curran, on the part of one portion of the delegation from Lancaster—that delegation being equally divided—presented the names of Saml. C. Stambaugh, for delegate, and Henry Halderman, for elector for the Eighth district.

Mr. Johnston, from the other division of the delegation, presented the name of Christian Bachman, for delegate, and Dr. F. A. Thomas, for elector for the same district.

After a discussion in which Messrs. Johnson, Stambaugh, and Frazier participated.

Mr. Stambaugh withdrew his name, and nominated Christian Bachman, as the delegate for the 8th district.

Mr. Lowry moved that Mr. Bachman be accepted; which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson withdrew the name of Mr. Thomas, and substituted Henry Haldeman in his place.

Mr. Haldeman was then unanimously elected Elector for the 8th district.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Lesley, a committee of finance was appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of the Convention.

Mr Hutter submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inform Israel Painter, that he has been nominated by this Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner: Whereupon Wm. H. Hutter, Samuel C. Stambaugh, C. Carmony, A. Smith M'Kinney and John L. Dawson, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Walters moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to this Convention a suitable system of nominating State and county officers.

Mr. Lowry moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

ADDRESS.

Mr. Brewer, from the committee on address and resolutions, presented the following address and resolutions, which he stated had been unanimously adopted by the committee:

ADDRESS.

The representatives of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, felicitate their political friends upon the prosperous condition of the country and the brilliant triumph of her arms. Since the delegates of the Democracy of the State last met within this Hall, to make known their choice for President of the United States, vast and important events have illuminated the pages of our history, and effected the destinies of our political union. We look abroad, and meet none of the evidences of "ruin" prophecied by Federalism with its thousand tongues. We see our commerce expanding to the most distant ports and whitening the most distant seas. Manufactures have flourished beyond all example. Mechanics and corporate and individual industry, are producing to honest enterprise a sufficient competency. Our credit at home and abroad is unsuspected and firm; exchanges are equal in the midst of a foreign war; and the great measure which separated the government from the Banks, intended only for a time of peace, has preserved our moneyed circles and great cities from the disasters consequent upon all those expansions which occur during periods of National speculation.

Since 1844, a new and flourishing State has been added to our Confederacy: and a war, long deferred by ourselves, and long provoked by Mexico, although it has been prosecuted, (after having been commenced by the latter,) into the heart of the enemy's country, and has made those who intended only to prevent aggression, the avengers of accumulated wrongs—has serve to elevate our character before the nations of the earth; to display new elements of national strength, and to present new reasons for the perpetuity of our political institutions. The present general administration, which came into power on the 4th of March, 1845, has lived to see its policy and its principles fully vindicated by the test of time; and the firm and fearless Executive, who did not hesitate to avow his great reforms, and to pursue them unflinchingly to completion, is greeted by the tributes of the reluctant witnesses, who daily confess to the wisdom and foresight of his measures. Pennsylvania, which was the first to be prostrated under the iron hand of free trade—according to the horoscope cast for her by our political seers—still stands before her sisters, with her fair fields unblighted, her iron hills alive with the hum of industry, and her teeming valleys jocund with the voice of well rewarded toil.

It is under auspicious circumstances like these, that the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, have assembled once more to express their unalterable attachment to Democratic principles, and to re-assert their satisfaction at the experience of the past, and their confidence in the prospects for the future.

The grave duty of expressing a preference between the several distinguished names presented to the country, in connexion with the high office of President of the United States, has been committed to this Convention by the Democrats of Pennsylvania. We fulfil that duty with a deep sense of its importance and its responsibility. We do not conceal, what indeed it would be in vain to conceal, that the country will require of the Executive, who shall take his seat on the 4th of March, 1849, peculiar abilities. Never before had it been more essential, that a vigilant guardianship of our blessed political Union, should be exercised. Never before has that unequalled political compact, been so insidiously threatened. Never before have the theories of the enemies of our country, assumed a more fascinating or a more dangerous aspect. He that shall govern the helm of the ship of State, for the next four years, must be a man equal to this pressing and formidable emergency. He must bring to the performance of its duties, not only great experience, wise discretion, and a well-poised intellect, but he must show to the country that his fealty to her institutions is not bounded by the horizon of local doctrines, but is broad and general as the spirit of freedom itself. He must respect the sacred and inviolable compromises of the Constitution. He must keep before him always the sacrifices which all portions of the Union made, when that Constitution was fashioned into being, under circumstances full of peril. He must remember that as our territory expands and our civilization progresses—as the genius of Republicanism forces its way down to the shores of the Pacific, and crushes beneath the wheels of irresistible progress the feeble and bloody despotisms of another age—the experiment of free government itself may depend upon the fact, that our Chief Magistrate should be mindful of the experience of the past. However the timid may hesitate and doubt, the mission of this Republic is one which, under providence, cannot be hemmed in by geographical divisions. However the cautious statesmen may shrink from and deny the probability of our example civilizing and controlling this continent, even while he dreams of calamity, the sublime experiment is vindicating itself, and making still stronger the fabric of religious and political liberty in this hemisphere. To the Democratic party the question is full of interest, for to that party the grave duties arising under it, will be hereafter committed. Surely we have seen nothing in the triumph of Democratic principles, since the organization of our government, to make us fearful for our country in time to come.

These principles, and the measures which have been originated under and by them, have ever been assailed and doubted by the Federalists, with equal ability and malignity. From the moment when the illustrious Jefferson proclaimed the great creed upon which our organization has since been founded, to the time when his example was imitated by Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, a busy and relentless antagonism has constantly been on the alert, denying the practicability, misrepresenting the benefits, and jeoparding the civil consequences of the Democratic policy. How often have we seen whole communities swayed and misled by the ominous predictions of Federalism, while deploring and deprecating the tendencies of Democratic principles! How often have we seen these predictions alienate those who should have been first to denounce and deny them! The eloquent and impressive commentary upon this long and consistent hostility to the Democratic creed, is to be found in the fact, that at this day hardly a relic remains of the Federal policy, while thousands who have been among its leaders now bear unwilling testimony to the complete and sweeping success of Democratic principles. We have lived to see Webster bearing witness against a Bank of the United States, as an "obsolete idea"—Gallatin, admitting the wise provisions of the Independent Treasury,—Johnson, confessing to the virtue and justice of a liberal tariff—Pickenden, vindicating the cause of his country—and Clay himself, longing for the opportunity of drawing his sword, "in some nook or corner," that he might "slay a Mexican!" The favorite measures of Federalism are buried deeper than "plummet ever sounded;" and when the entombed cities of other days, now covered with the waters of the earth and the accumulated deposits of centuries, shall be again restored to life and light—then, and not till then, will the triumph of political resurrection recall to being the condemned theories of the Federal opposition. They will be reconducted in the fact, that they were being pushed under the wheels of Democratic progress, only to be crushed by its irresistible revolutions! If, then, this be of the past, why may not our future destinies be confided to the hands of that great party, which has so well deserved the title to the confidence of the country?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, with these truths before them, proudly submit the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to the National Convention, as their favorite candidate for the Presidency. For a long series of years this distinguished statesman has been connected with the councils of his country; and we are free to refer to his public career, with the assurance that he is singularly well qualified to discharge the duties of that exalted position, for the next four years. He comes from a State, to use his own beautiful language, the Democracy of which, "holds the balance with steady judgment and enlightened patriotism, between the opposite extremes of consolidation and disunion." Ever since he has been in our Legislative halls, this has been the motto which he has regulated his conduct. He has been indeed, on all occasions, the vigilant and consistent representative of the Keystone State. In regard to Pennsylvania, to use the language of the address, adopted by the great Democratic State Convention, which assembled in this place in 1843, herself one of the first to abolish slavery, and occupying a position, as it were, between this institution and its misguided enemies, she has ever thrown her weight of character, and counsel, and position, with signal success on the side of the country. This position has been admirably represented in the national councils by Mr. Buchanan. His profound disquisitions on the doctrines of State rights, and his consistent opposition to the maddened excitement of fanatical zeal, while pursuing an imaginary evil, regardless of the very existence of our country and our constitution, have become memorable in our political history, and has given his name a warm place, (not only among his countrymen in that region which he has befriended, but every where else,) in the affections of all friends of the country. Pennsylvania thus stands as a barrier between the North and the South, and her gigantic interposition has always been felt with effect, to the disgrace and confusion of those who plotted our common downfall in the name of philanthropy!

Pennsylvania presents this distinguished citizen to the Union, at the very moment when such qualities and such experience as his, are most to be desired in our candidate for the Presidency. By withdrawing his name from the list of Presidential candidates in 1844, Mr. Buchanan increased his title to the respect and consideration of the country, and showed how far above all motives of self he esteemed the union and the ascendancy of the Democratic party. If subsequent circumstances changed the aspect of things, the patriotic spirit in which the act was resolved upon, did not fail any the less to commend it to the approval of the Democracy of the Union. That it was appreciated by the distinguished Statesman who came into the Executive chair three years ago, is shown by the fact, that one of the first acts of the Administration was to offer to Mr. Buchanan the first place in his Cabinet,—a position formerly filled by Jefferson, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Webster, Calhoun, and other of the master intellects of the age. It is unnecessary to allude to the manner in which he has met the expectations of the President and the country, in this responsible and arduous position, filled during one of the most eventful administrations in our history, and bearing intimately upon our relations with foreign governments. The admiration which greeted his masterly argument on the Oregon question, and which has since applauded the ability with which he has asserted our country's cause, in his correspondence with the Mexican Ministers, is a proof that James K. Polk knew where to find a wise, a profound, and an experienced statesman, when he appointed James Buchanan Secretary of State.

We deem it unnecessary to allude, at any length, to the political history of James Buchanan. Every true Pennsylvanian knows it by heart. The ardent young American, who volunteered to defend his country, during the late war,—the friend of Monroe who offered him a foreign mission during his first session of Congress,—the friend of Jackson, who appointed him Minister to one of the most polished courts of Europe,—the able, intrepid, and vigilant Senator in Congress, to which his native State three times elected him, and the skilful diplomatist;—these are the titles which he has successively earned, during a long and honorable career. If he cannot boast of the recollection of a wealthy and aristocratic ancestry, he will at least leave behind him a name, that will live in the hearts of his countrymen while genius has an admirer, liberty a friend, or America a patriot.

The fame of James Buchanan is national. It is not confined to our good old Pennsylvania. Among the hardy and daring settlers of the West, he is spoken of in terms of familiar gratitude, as the early and eloquent advocate of pre-emption rights, against the power of Federal prosecution. On the New York frontier he is regarded as the manly and fearless enemy of the humiliating tergiversation of those who with all the right on their side, permitted the blood of outraged innocence to go unavenged, and would have been rejoiced to instruct our courts to pronounce a verdict in favor of British marauders. In Maine he is applauded as the unflinching statesman who, even for peace, would not see his country dishonored by a tame surrender of our territory and inherent rights, to a government whose towering ambition and love of dominion had just been rebuked by the opportune interposition of our representative at the French court. In Michigan the noble effort of Mr. Buchanan, in 1837, in favor of the admission of that State into the confederacy, an effort distinguished by the advocacy of the right of popular government in its broadest, most universal sense—will long be remembered to his honor.—In Rhode Island the friends of free suffrage regard him as one of their most eloquent advocates, at a time too, when the tempest of prosecution would have swept them from existence, and when the dungeons of the landholders and Royal charterists were used to frighten them into submission. In the South, the clear and perspicuous, and profound expositions of State rights, by James Buchanan, are recorded among the productions of their ablest expounders.—Each of these separate acts is well known to every section of the country, and each, in rapid succession, has won the applause of the democracy of the country.

The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is indissolubly connected with that of Pennsylvania. He is her favorite and cherished son. He represents her peculiarly, in standing by the Union and the compromises of the constitution. The vote of Pennsylvania is important to our success at the polls, in November. She presents a candidate worthy of the nation, and worthy of herself. She has cla