Daily Morning Post.

LECKY HARPER .... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:::::::::::::::MARCH 5.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the Common Bond, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

☞ FINE JOB PRINTING. ☜

Having recently made large additions of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE to our News and Job Offices, we are now prepared to do PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in the neatest style, and upon the lowest terms. Every size and variety of Type, from fifty line Pica down to Diamond, will now be found in our extensive Job Office. Give us a call.

OUR WEEKLY

Of to-day is full of interesting matter. It is for sale in the Counting Room.

THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE and the proceedings of the Democratic Convention have excluded almost everything else from our columns this morning.

PREPARATION FOR THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

It has been snowing here all morning, and the military, fire companies and civic bodies have been moving about in every direction. There has been an immense crowd of visitors since day-break, to the Jackson Statue, and their admiration is unbounded. Both Houses of Congress are still in session, and the Capitol is swarming to overflowing with ladies and strangers. Hundreds slept in the rotunda and the warm passages of the Capitol, lying down on cloaks, while thousands were walking the streets all night. The first train from Baltimore arrived at day-light; the second train at 9 o'clock, bringing about 2000 persons. Pedestrians and horsemen from the surrounding country are arriving in immense numbers, and Alexandria boats are arriving every half hour loaded. Capt. Rynders, with a delegation of the New York Empire Club and with the Baltimore Empires, are marching through the streets. Hundreds of marshals, finely mounted on chargers, with badges and sashes, with the militaries and firemen, are moving to and fro, like an invading army, preparatory to forming a line. The militaries and firemen make a grand display. President Fillmore and Gen. Pierce were serenaded during the night, by the New York Continental Band.

Half-past 11 o'clock.—The snow has ceased and the weather is clearing up, the sun occasionally peeping out from behind the clouds. President Fillmore will vacate the Executive Mansion while the Inauguration is progressing, and Gen. Pierce will be escorted back to the Mansion.

The procession is now moving from the City Hall, and will march around past Willard's and take up the President elect. The open space on the east front of the Capitol is filling up. Thousands of ladies are present.

Both Houses are still in session. The windows of the houses along the Avenue are filled with ladies, and flags are extended across the Avenue. The flag pole in front of the Union office is decorated with the names of the Democratic States, eagles, and the American flag.

The Manhattan Co. have their splendid banner flag across the Avenue near Willard's Hotel.

Twelve o'clock.—Congress has adjourned. The flag of the Senate was run down, but immediately run up again on the assembling of the new Senate. The procession is now countermarching on the Avenue in front of Willard's.—Gen. Pierce is taking his seat in the carriage. The bells are ringing, the cannons are firing and the excitement is most intense.

Inaugural Address

MY COUNTRYMEN—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own, can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstance that I have been called for a limited period to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fills me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers.

I ought to be and, am truly grateful, for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence, but this so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of the duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparralled progression in territory, population and wealth has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago the Father of his Country made the then recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution, of the United States, one of the subjects of his especial congratulations. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had partly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers.

It was not a presumptuous assurance but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that although comparatively weak the new-born nation was intrinsically strong.

Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and inteligent comprehension of rights, and an all pervading purpose to maintain them stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day, were as practical, as their sentiments were patriotic.—They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard, where it has stood against the dangers which have threatened from abroad, and the internal agitation which has at times, fearfully menaced at home.

They have proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all History affirms to be so much more unusual—the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world from that day to the present have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find their lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope to those who earnestly listen to the tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom, will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs.

Preeminently the power of our advocacy reposes in our example: but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good,—whatever apparent advantages may be gained—which is not based upon the eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of their circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance, with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession, which characterised all the councils of the early fathers. One of the most impressive coincidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded.—The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number. Your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of two great Oceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the State and the Federal Government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any trivial forebodings of evil from expansion.

Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection in the future, and essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be detained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.

We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no foul blot upon our fair record, and I trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control, will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world.—An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

It is not your privilege as a nation to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history are replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively short; but if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit as a people are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interest of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations on our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations,—we can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness.

If in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties we have been happily almost entirely exempt. Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement.

But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people. With these views firmly, and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect and shall under all circumstances require prompt reciprocity.

The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity at home and abroad must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him a place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed, even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot in legitimate pursuit wander so far from home, that the agent whom he should leave behind, in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every water and on every soil, where our enterprize may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights, and in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental.

The rights, security and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond the present jurisdiction, as utterly unadvisable.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind, the opinion entertained in and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary; they also illustrated the importance, I might well say, the absolute necessity of the military science, and the practical skill furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers, not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry and devotion to the public service, than to an unobtrusive bearing, and high moral tone.

The army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence. A national militia, may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization; and the skill and self-devotion of the navy, assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor.

But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time before the co-ordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect and with trustful confidence that they accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure.

Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects, and as occupancy can confer no perogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws, and the benign influence of good government, but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor but cordial co-operation.

Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult, no selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty, and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone.

Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the federal government of a confederacy as ours are too obvious to be disregarded.

You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has shown us that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government; and herein, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord, in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the constitution; it can hardly happen that its action upon a question should endanger the institutions of the states, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with the most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future.

The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. *My* own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest hopes are entwined; without it what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion; in government; in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind. From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, but let a single star be lost and if there be not utter darkness the lustre of the whole is dimmed.

Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them?—While I possess the power to stay it, it is with me an earnest and vital belief that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is a pledge of continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good, in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacraficing patriotism, and as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult, every measure tending to strengthen the fraturnal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation.—To every theory of society, of government whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection, which unite us,—I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance.

I believe that voluntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and ought to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right; and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decision of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations.

It will not be sufficent that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected, it must be felt that there is no national security but in the Nation's humble acknowledgement of God and His overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis; wise councils, like those which gave us the constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments, where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments.

Standing as I do, almost in view of the green slopes of Monticello, and as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me—like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

The Procession moved from City Hall at noon, composed of a large military escort and various civic bodies, diplomatic corps, judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House, ex-members, various political clubs, Empire clubs from New York and Baltimore, Democratic Association, Washington Fire Association, &c. At Willard's Hotel, Gen. Pierce was received into the Procession, and entered the carriage alongside of President Fillmore, amid loud acclamations, the ringing of bells, and firing of cannons. An immense multitude assembled along the route and at the Capitol. Gen. Pierce stood erect, bowing gracefully to repeated cheers.

Previous to reaching the Capitol, both Houses had adjourned. The flag on the Senate Chamber was lowered, to indicate that the old Senate had adjourned *sine die*, and again raised, to indicate the organization of the new Senate.

The procession entered the Senate Chamber, and after various civil bodies had taken the stands assigned them, and the arrangements were completed outside, the Procession again formed, headed by the Chief Justice, and proceeded to an immense staging on the east front of the Capitol. Here, after a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Butler, the oath was administered by the Chief Justice.

President Pierce then stepped forward in front of the stage, when he was greeted by the plaudits of the vast multitude, and delivered his inaugural address. He commenced speaking at half past one o'clock. When he had concluded, the procession escorted the President to the White House and left the ex-President at Willard's Hotel. Judge Campbell and others, understood to be in the Cabinet, were in the procession, following the President.

The Senate met immediately after the ceremony, and adjourned until Monday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1853.

Rt. Rev. Sir:—The Lecture Committee of the "Young Men's Library Association," of 1852, stated that you had promised to Lecture for our Association this spring.

We desire to avail ourselves of that kind promise, at such time as will suit your convenience, in the months of March or April: and you will please state the subject of your Lecture.

With very great respect, your obedient servants.

HENRY WOODS,
JOHN K. HOLMES,
W. H. KINCAID,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
} *Lecture Committee.*

To Rt. Rev. M. O'CONNOR, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Henry Woods, Jno. K. Holmes, W. H. Kincaid, and Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Lecture Committee of the "Young Men's Library Association."

Gentlemen:—It will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request to deliver a Lecture before the Association on Tuesday, the 5th of April, or any other day of the week within which that falls. The subject which I have selected, is *Beauty and Truth.*

Yours respectfully.
†M. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1853.

The Lecture Committee have also the pleasure of announcing that they have obtained the consent of Bishop Potter to lecture on Monday evening, the 11th of April. Subject:—"Esthetic Culture."

CORRECTION.—In our notice yesterday of the Horticultural Exhibition, we committed an error, in stating that the premium for the second best boquet was awarded to James Murdoch. It should have been John Murdoch, Jr.

☞ **Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.,** have just received *five hundred dozen* of F. S. CLEAVER'S *highly perfumed* HONEY SOAPS, comprising the ordinary Honey Soaps, Extra Scented Windsor, Musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all, that CLEAVER'S Soaps are the finest in the world. mch1:2w

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane has attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the most tender infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits!

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,
feb26:d&w 60 Wood street.

☞ **Low Spirits, Hypochondriac,** want of energy and capacity for business or disposition to enjoy life and happiness, are wretched complaints which silently prey upon the constitution of the unhappy object. They are usually brought on through troubles and afflictions of the mind, sedentary habits, confined air and close application to study. They are sometimes attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, frightful dreams, and a pallid, unhealthy, downcast countenance. Now, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its wonted lustre—the mind is penetration and vivacity—the body its manly courage and vigor, and the noblest feelings of our nature gradually dwindle away to a fretful peevish temper, until life becomes a burthen, and other diseases arise to shorten the existence of the wretched victim.

A balm for these horrible disorders will be found in that excellent article, HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

☞ See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, by JAMES T. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. dec28:1md&w

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, } *Tuesday, March* 1, 1853. }

Pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, the members of the Democratic Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 11 o'clock to-day, when—

A vote being taken by yeas and nays, Messrs. Lynch and Fetter, acting as tellers, it appeared that Arnold Plumer, of Venango, had 65 votes for temporary President, and John Cessna, 64 votes. ARNOLD PLUMER, therefore, assumed the duties of the Chair.

On motion, Messrs. Lynch, Fetter and Ringwalt officiated as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Hirst, it was ordered that the hours of the sittings of the Convention be from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M., from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M., and from 7½ to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Porter submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, equal to the number of Senators of the State, be selected by the delegates from said districts, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The delegates from the Senatorial districts then reported the following as the committee to select officers:

1st dist.		Geo. R. Berrill, Thos. H. Breen.
2	"	John O'Bryen, Wm. Curtis, and S. G. King.
3	"	Washington Richards.
4	"	Levi Reynolds.
5	"	Levi Wunder.
6	"	Geo. B. Harvey.
7	"	H. B. Swarr, L. R. Walker.
8	"	———
9	"	James M. Porter.
10	"	H. B. Beardslee.
11	"	———
12	"	Alex. C. McCurdy.
13	"	John H. Abl.
14	"	James Burnside.
15	"	Richard White.
16	"	Peter Ent.
17	"	John Brisbin.
18	"	W. W. Wise.
19	"	M. C. Trout.
20	"	Wilson Laird.
21	"	Thomas J. Power.
22	"	Chas. Kent, Thos. Blackmore.
23	"	O. B. McFadden.
24	"	J. B. Sansom.
25	"	Augustus Drum.
26	"	John Wyke.
27	"	Israel Painter.
28	"	Isaac Ward.

The Convention then adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, when—

On motion of Mr. Cessna, the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as practicable, were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Judge Porter, from the committee to appoint officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following named persons, and the Convention unanimously confirmed their appointment:

President—W. L. HIRST.

Vice Presidents:

1st Dist. J. McFadden; 2. John Oakford; 3. Jacob Stadleman; 4. J. F. Smith; 5. Benjamin Tyson; 6. W. Christman; 7. Geo. Hull; 8 R. C. Bates; 9. A. H. Reeder; 10. E. B. Eldred; 11. Wilson Reilly; 12. Dr. H. G. Bussy; 13. William Gracey; 14. Oliver Watson; 15. David Watson; 16. John Reichard; 17. H. C. Baird; 18. Chas. Lyman; 19. Morris Leech; 20. Alex. Power; 21. David Boies; 22. J. K. Morehead; 23. David Riddle; 24. Isaac Hugus; 25. John S. McCalmont; 26. M. M. Coulter; 27. Israel Painter; 28. Thomas J. McCamant.

Secretaries:

J. B. Sansom, R. J. Nevin, William Curtis, J. S. Hamilton, W. W. Wise, and J. L. Ringwalt.

The officers then took their seats, when—

Mr. HIRST addressed the Convention in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge with profound respect and gratitude the distinguished compliment you have paid me.

I am too little skilled in legislative practice to be able to promise more than a faithful and impartial attempt to perform the duties of the chair.

Gentlemen: Allow me to congratulate you upon the propitious circumstances under which we assemble.

The late campaign—the most brilliant in democratic story—has opened the Executive Mansion of the Union to the eminent patriot and statesman for whom we have labored, and who possesses the respect, the esteem, and I may add, the *affections* of our constituents.

Let us remember, gentlemen, that this great result is the fruit of union and harmony, and that all who contributed to it are entitled to participate in the triumph.

Gentlemen: I will not longer detain you from the interesting and important duties you have gathered together to discharge.

On motion of Judge Porter, the Convention then adopted a resolution that the Convention now proceed to the consideration of the contested seats, fifteen minutes being allowed each of the contestants to submit their case.

COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR DISTRICT.

Valentine Best and John Dean both claimed the seat from Columbia and Montour.

The credentials of Mr. Best were then read, when the credentials of Mr. Dean were read.

Mr. Wright moved that John Dean be admitted to the seat for this district.

Mr. Lowry moved to strike out John Dean, and insert Valentine Best.

Mr. Lynch moved that both claimants be admitted. Lost.

The motion to admit Valentine Best was disagreed to—yeas 31, nays 94.

The motion to admit Mr. Dean was then disagreed to—42 to 82.

The following is a corrected list of the names of the delegates:

1. Philadelphia city—Thomas H. Breen, Geo. R. Berrell.
2. Philadelphia county—John O'Brien, Chas. R. Able, Wm. Curtis.
3. Montgomery—Jacob Stadleman.
4. Chester and Delaware—P. Frazier Smith.
5. Berks—Levi Wunder.
6. Bucks—Griffith Miles.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—Wm. M. Breslin, and S. C. Stambaugh.
8. Northumberland and Dauphin—Dr. Lewis Heck.
9. Northampton and Lehigh—Robert McDowell.
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Edwin B. Eldred.
11. Adam and Franklin—Edward B. Buehler.
12—York Thomas Jameson.
13. Cumberland and Perry—William R. Fetter.
14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—James Burnside.
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—Richard White.
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—Peter Ent.
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—H. C. Taler.
18. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson—J. P. Magill.
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—M. C. Trout.
20. Erie and Crawford—Morrow B. Lowry.
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—Thos. J. Power.
22. Allegheny—Chas. Kent, John C. Dunn.
23. Washington and Greene—Fletcher Brock.
24. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—J. B. Sansom.
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Jonathan Grinder.
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—John Wyke.
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—Mr. Turney.
28. Schuylkill—Thomas J. M'Camant.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—W. F. Walter.
Allegheny—J. K. Morehead, M. I. Stewart, David Lynch, James Blackmore, John S. Hamilton.
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—Mr. Donelly, W. W. Wise, Jno. S. M'Calmont.
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—David Boies, J. A. Alcorn and Jas. Bredin.
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—John Kean, John Cessna.
Berks—Wm. Shaffner, Benj. Tyson, George Stitzel and Jacob Coleman.
Blair and Huntingdon—David Watson, and John B. Given.
Bradford—H. C. Baird, E. O. Goodrich.
Bucks—Geo. T. Harvey, Caleb Wright, and Wm. Christman.
Carbon and Lehigh—A. G. Brodhead and Enos Eardman.
Centre—Wm. H. Blair.
Chester—John D. Philips, R. E. Monaghan, and John Gilfillan.
Clearfield, M'Kean and Elk—Daniel Moore.
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—O. Watson and Allison White.
Columbia and Montour—
Crawford—Alexander Power and Jas. E. M'Farland.
Cumberland—John A. Ahl and William Gracey.
Dauphin—R. C. Bates and G. R. Long.
Delaware—Levi J. Reynolds.
Erie—Murray Whallon and Wilson Laird.
Fayette and Westmoreland—Thomas B. Searight, S. A. Fuller, Isreal Painter and Dr. Cantwell.
Franklin—Wilson Reilly and Henry Ruby.
Greene—W. G. Boyer.
Indiana—Augustus Drum.
Lancaster—H. B. Swar, W. S. Amweg, Levi Hull, J. Martin and F. K. Curran.
Lebanon—L. R. Walker.
Luzerne—Thos. Irwin and John Reichard.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—Arnold Plumer, Morris Leech and J. Y. James.
Mifflin—James Coulter.
Monroe and Pike—J. L. Ringwalt.
Montgomery—J. S. Weiler, Washington Richards, Charles Palmer.
Northampton—James M. Porter, and A. H. Reeder.
Northumberland—Jacob Leisenring.
Perry—D. Stewart.
Philadelphia city—William. L. Hirst, R. R. Young, Thomas Schreiner, John M'Fadden.
Philadelphia county—John Oakford, Jno. Gallagher, R. Simpson, Samuel G. King, John F. Schell, H. C. Sickle, George Esher, William Clothier, S. C. Slemmer, Jas. F. Nichols, Levi Foulkrod.
Schuylkill—Chas. Fraily and Isaac Ward.
Somerset—Isaac Hugus.
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—John Brisbin and John Nevin.
Tioga—Judge Lyman.
Union and Juniata—Calvin B. North.
Washington—David Riddle, O. B M'Fadden.
Wayne—H. B. Beardslee.
York—Alexander C. M'Curdy, Jacob K. Sidle, H. S. Bussey.

Mr. Wright then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of Canal Commissioner; when,

Mr. Clotheir nominated Thos. H. Forsyth.

Lynch	do	J. A. Morrison.
Leech	do	Jacob Erdman.
Leisenring	do	Capt. W Forsythe.
Eldred	do	H. S. Mott.
Bates	do	A. B. Warford.
Burnside	do	J. S. Hoover.
Jameson	do	James Gerry.
Blackmore	do	L. B. Patterson.
Reilly	do	John Armstrong.
W. H Fetter	do	Joel B. Danner.
Shaffner	do	Alex. S. Feather.
Havey	do	Ed. Nicholson.
Lyman	do	Edwin Dyer.
Rich. White	do	John Kean.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, Murry Whallon was admitted as a delegate from Erie.

FIRST VOTE.

The first vote being taken resulted as follows:—

Messrs. Able, Baird, Berrill, Boyer, Breen, Brock, Clotheir, Coulter, Drum, Esher, Foulkrod, Frailey, Gallagher, Goodrich, Hirst, Hugus, King, M. B. Lowry, O. B. M'Fadden, J. M'Fadden, Nichols, Oakford, O'Bryan, Riddle, Schreiner, Schell, Simpson, Sickle, Slemmer, Whallon and Young—31 voted for THOMAS H. FORSYTH.

Messrs. Amwig, Beardslee, Bredin Brisbin, Brodhead, Donelly, Eldred, Grinder, Hull, Jas. Kean, M'Dowell, M'Farland, Nevin Porter, Reeder, Ringwalt, Stambaugh, Swarr, Tyler, and Wyke—22 voted for HENRY S. MOTT.

Messrs. Alcorn, Bois, Curran, Dunn, Ent, Fuller, Gilfillan, Irwin, Laird, Lynch, Martin, Monaghan, North, Phillips, Alex. Power, Reichard, Reynolds, Searight, P. F. Smith, M. I. Stewart, O. Watson, Weiler—22 voted for J. A. MORRISON.

Messrs. Coleman, Given, Painter, Palmer, Thos. J. Power, Shaffner, Stadleman, Stitzler, Tyson, and Wunder—11 voted for ALEX. S. FEATHER.

Messrs. Abl, Buehler, Cessna, Fetter, Gracey, D. Stewart, Turney, and Walter—8 voted for JOEL B. DANNER.

Messrs. Bussey, Jameson, M'Curdy, Richards, and Sidle—5 voted for JAMES GERRY.

Messrs. Christman, Harvey, Miles, Plumer, and Wright—5 voted for ED. NICHOLSON.

Messrs. Eardman, Leech, Trout, and Walker—4 voted for JACOB ERDMAN.

Messrs. Lyman, J. S. M'Calmont, M'Gill and Wise—4 voted for EDWIN DYER.

Messrs. Blackmore, Hamilton, Kent, and Morehead—4 voted for L. B. PATTERSON.

Messrs. Cantwell, Sansom, David Watson and R. White—4 voted for JOHN KEAN.

Messrs. Bates, Heck and Long—3 voted for A. B. WARFORD.

Messrs. Leisenring, T. J. M'Camant and Ward—3 voted for WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Messrs. Blair, Burnside, and A. White—3 voted for J. S. HOOVER.

Messrs. Reilly and Ruby—2 voted for JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Forsyth	received	31	votes.
Mott	do	22	do
Morrison	do	22	do
Feather	do	11	do
Danner	do	8	do
Gerry	do	5	do
Nicholson	do	5	do
Patterson	do	4	do
Dyer	do	4	do
Kean	do	4	do
W. Forsythe	do	3	do
Warford	do	3	do
Erdman	do	4	do
Hoover	do	3	do
Armstrong	do	2	do

SECOND BALLOT.

Neither of the candidates having a majority of all the votes the Convention proceeded to a second vote, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Forsyth	received	38	votes.
Mott	do	33	do
Morrison	do	25	do
Danner	do	11	do
Feather	do	8	do
Nicholson	do	5	do
Gerry	do	4	do
Hoover	do	3	do
Erdman	do	3	do
Dyer	do	2	do

The names of W. Forsythe, A. B. Warford, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Kean, were then withdrawn from the list of candidates.

THIRD BALLOT.

The Convention then preceeded to a third vote, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Forsyth	received	41	votes.
Mott	do	33	do
Morrison	do	30	do
Danner	do	10	do
Feather	do	6	do
Nicholson	do	5	do
Gerry	do	4	do
Erdman	do	2	do

The names of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Dyer were then withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Mr. Forsyth	received	50	votes.
Mott	"	36	"
Morrison	"	31	"
Feather	"	8	"
Nicholson	"	5	"

The names of Mr. Danner, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Erdman, were then withdrawn.

FIFTH BALLOT.

The Convention then proceed to a fifth vote, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Forsyth	received	55	votes.
Mott	"	40	"
Morrison	"	22	"
Feather	"	9	"
Nicholson	"	4	"

The hour of six having arrived the Convention adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7½ o'clock, P. M. pursuant to adjournment.

The name of John S. Morison, was withdrawn.

The Convention then proceeded to a sixth vote, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Forsyth received		81 votes.
Mr. Mott	"	46 "
Mr. Nicholson	"	3 "

Messrs. Able, Ahl, Alcorn, Baird, Bates, Berrill, Buehler, Blackmore, Blair, Boyer, Brant, Breen, Burnside, Bussey, Boies, Brock, Cessna, Clothier, Coulter, Curtis, Drum, Esher, Fetter, Foulkrod, Frailey, Fuller, Gallagher, Given, Goodrich, Gracey, Grinder, Hamilton, Harvey, Hirst, Hugus, Kean, King, Laird, Leisenring, Leech, Long, M. B. Lowry, Miles, Morehead, J. S. M'Calmont, O. B. M'Fadden, J. M'Fadden, M'Farland, Nichols, Oakford, O'Bryan, Painter, Palmer, Philips, Thos. J. Power, Alex. Power, Reilly, Reynolds, Richards, Biddle, Schreiner, Schell, Simpson, Sickle, Sidle, Slemmer, Stadleman, Stitzel, Trout, Turney, Tyson, Walter, David Watson, O. Watson, Ward, Weiler, Whallon, A. White, Wise, Wunder, and Young—81, voted for Thomas H. Forsyth.

Messrs. Amwig, Beardslee, Breden, Brisbin, Brodhead, Breslin, Cantwell, Coleman, Curran, Donnelly, Dunn, Eardman, Eldred, Ent, Gilfillan, Heck, Hull, Irwin, J. Y. James, Jameson, Kent, Lyman, Lynch, Martin, Monaghan, T. J. McCalmont, M'Curdy, M'Dowell, M'Gill, Nevin, North, Plumer, Porter, Reeder, Reichard, Ringwalt, Ruby, Sansom, Shaffner, P. F. Smith, Stambaugh, M. I. Stewart, Swar, Tyler, Walker, R. White, and Wyke—47, voted for Henry S. Mott.

Messrs. Christman, R. James, and Searight—3, voted for Edward Nicholson.

Mr. Forsyth having a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Reeder moved a resolution that a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed by the chair, to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, which was adopted, and subsequently the following committee was appointed:

13th Dist. A. H. Reeder, Chairman; 1. John Oakford; 2. R. R. Young; 3. Samuel G. King, 4. Levi Foulkrod; 5. Washington Richards; 6. P. Frazer Smith; 7. C. Wright, 8. William Shaffner; 9. Col. S. C. Stambaugh; 10. R. C. Bates; 11. Jacob Leisenring; 12 J. Brisbin; 14. M. C. Tyler; 15. Charles Lyman; 16. Thomas Jamison; 17. John Cessna; 18. Isaac Hugus; 19. Israel Painter; 20. O. B. M'Fadden; 21. Charles Kent; 22. James Breden; 23. David Boies; 24. W. W. Wise; 25. Murray Whallon.

Mr. Lowry moved that we now proceed to the nomination of Auditor General.

Mr Hugus moved to strike out the words, "Auditor General" and insert "Surveyor General."

Mr. Drum, moved to strike out the original resolution and amendment, and insert that EPHRAIM BANKS, be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the Commonwealth; which was agreed to.

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

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Surveyor General, when,

Mr. Lowry nominated Gordon P. Mason.

Power	"	W. S. Garven.
Searight	"	I. S. Waterbury.
Hugus	"	J. P. Brawley,
Reynolds	"	C. D. Manly.
Brodhead	"	R. Klotz.
White	"	G. Potts.
Painter	"	J. Patrick.
Turney	"	S. L. Carpenter,
Reilly	"	H. L. Fisher.
Richards	"	A. Slemmer.
Lyman	"	J. Cessna.

The Convention then proceeded to a first vote which resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Mr. Brawley	received	59	votes.
Garven	do	17	do
Klotz	do	10	do
Mason	do	13	do
Manly	do	5	do
Cessna	do	5	do
Slemmer	do	3	do
Waterbury	do	2	do
Potts	do	2	do
Patrick	do	2	do
Carpenter	do	2	do
Fisher	do	2	do
Danner	do	1	do

Neither of the candidates having a majority of all the votes the Convention proceeded to a second vote, which resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. Brawley	received	66	votes.
Garvin	do	23	do
Mason	do	13	do
Klotz	do	12	do
Cessna	do	6	do
Manly	do	4	do
Carpenter	do	4	do

Mr. BRAWLEY having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly nominated the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General.

Mr. Young moved that the nominations be unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Cessna moved that the nomination of Thos. Forsyth be unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Reeder moved to amend by adding the names of Ephraim Banks as Auditor General, and J. Porter Brawley as Surveyor General.

After a brief discussion in which Messrs. Lowry, Moorhead, Reeder, Whallon, and Porter participated,

Mr. Porter moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject before the Convention, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. James moved that the President of the Convention appoint the usual State Central Committee.

Mr. Burnsides moved to amend that the delegates from the Senatorial districts be requested to appoint a member of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend the amendment that the President and Vice President appoint a State Central Committee of fifteen members.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1853.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock, and took a recess of half an hour to allow the committee on resolutions time to prepare their report.

In half an hour the convention again met, when the first business in order was the consideration of the resolution and amendments relative to the appointment of a State Central Committee offered last night.

Mr. Burnside withdrew his amendment offered last night.

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

Resolved, That the general State committee shall be composed of one member from each Congressional district, to be selected by the delegates from the counties composing such districts respectively, that the said committee shall choose their own officers, and that a majority of them assembled, after reasonable notice to all the members, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

After a discussion in which, Messrs. Porter, Lowry, Mcorehead and Burnside participated, Mr. Porter withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Burnside moved an amendment appointing Wm. L. Hirst, Chairman of the State Central Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Monaghan moved that a majority of the committee be located in Dauphin county; disagreed to.

The original resolution authorizing the chairman of the Convention to appoint a Central Committee of fifteen members, was then agreed to.

The minutes of yesterday were then read, at the request of a number of delegates.

Mr. Lowry moved that the thanks of this convention be tendered to W. L. Hirst, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over our deliberations; which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Farlane moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to all officers of the convention, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Calmont moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the members of the House of Representatives for granting the use of the Hall, to this body, which was unanimously adopted.

James L. Reynolds and Jacob F. Kautz, were substituted as delegates from Lancaster, in place of Dr. Hall and Dr. Martin.

Mr. Porter moved that the State Central Committee shall have authority to fix the time of holding the next State Convention at Harrisburg which was adopted.

Messrs. M'Calmont and Drum were appointed a committee to wait on the Committee on Resolutions, and after a few minutes, reported that the committee would report in fifteen minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Reeder, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved, That the great and wonderful progress of our Republic in wealth, in power, in political and civil enlightenment, in population, in territory, and all that can develop the energies and promote the happiness of man—exceeding as it does all parallel in the history of the world—establishing, by mountains of evidence, man's ability to govern himself—alarming the absolutists of the old world and menacing to overthrow and destroy, by the mere moral power of this grand display, institutions which have withstood all the vicissitudes of centuries, and shadowing forth a national destiny, which the wildest imagination can scarcely conceive, is calculated, in its grand sublimity, to fill us with pride and confidence in the permanency of our institutions, and the Democratic principles which have given them all their value and their power.

Resolved, That the late victories achieved by the Democratic party of the State and the Union; resulting as they did, not only in the defeat but also in the annihilation of the political organization opposed to us, have given the most cheering and encouraging conviction of the fundamental truth and purity of the principles which form at once the basis and the strength of our creed; and fill us with glad assurance that the nominations here made, will be received and treated with the same fidelity and support as those which were made the rallying point in the contest which produced so glorious a result.

Resolved, That the power and position of our Government in relation to the nations of Europe, and the exercise of a becoming vigilance and care over our own safety, require at our hands a prohibition of all future European colonization upon the American continent.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in expressing the gratification we feel in the high abilities and qualifications of our President elect, and congratulate ourselves that his whole deportment and bearing, from the time of his nomination to this day, has so nobly fulfilled, and even exceeded our sanguine expectations, proving him to be a man peculiarly qualified for the high post to which an almost unanimous nation has called him, evoking the approbation of friend and foe, and holding out the brightest promise of an energetic, a patriotic, and a brilliant administration.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the purity of character, sound democracy, and signal ability, of Col. WM. R. KING, our Vice President elect, and deeply regret his state of bodily health.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the popular verdict which has been passed in the late elections upon fanatical attempts to transgress and violate the compacts of the Federal Constitution, by officious intermeddling with domestic State institutions, calculated to array one section of the Union against another in a conflict of bitter feeling and dire hostility, and thus give cause for dissolution. And we regard the popular condemnation of this political creed at the polls, and the adjustment of it in Congress by the enactment of the compromise measure, as cause of joyful congratulation, vindicating the true principles of our Federal Government and Constitution.

Resolved, That this convention heartily, cheerfully, and unreservedly approve, endorse, and cherish the principles of government promulgated in the Baltimore resolutions of 1852, and will sustain them in their party action with all the more affection and respect that they have been the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, which have conducted us through the late political contest, and ensured us so brilliant a victory.

Resolved, That under the Democratic tariff of 1846, our entire country has prospered, the industrial interests of all classes, and more especially the iron interests of Pennsylvania, have been promoted in a degree which has equalled the expectations of its friends, and secured to the people a prosperity unequalled in the history of our State.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Bigler commands, and deserves the admiration and approval of the party and the people. His strict and conscientious devotion to the duties of his office, his financial ability, his vigilant care of popular rights, and his bold discharge of duty in regard to improvident legislation, show him to be an able clear headed and faithful public servant, and entitle him to our warm commendation.

Resolved, That the redemption and cancellation of the relief notes of the Commonwealth is a measure loudly called for by every consideration of State pride and public convenience.

Resolved, That the Democratic principle of an elective judiciary has been fully tested, and vindicated by experience, and that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has merited and received the confidence and respect of the people; and that it is sound and wise economy to provide for such just and liberal compensation to the Judges, as shall retain and secure the highest talent of the State to fill that responsible and important trust.

Resolved, That upon the assembling of any Democratic State Convention, the chairman of the State Committee, or in his absence any member of said committee, whom he shall designate for that purpose, shall call said convention to order, and shall provide for the purpose of enabling such convention to elect a chairman.

After the reading the resolution, *Mr.* Burnside moved an additional resolution, "that this Convention has the fullest confidence in the integrity, ability and sound Democratic principles of the Hon. Richard Brodhead; that his career as a Senator, representing the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the National Legislature, has reflected credit upon himself and honor upon the Commonwealth."

Mr. Lynch moved to add to the resolution the words, "and all the Democratic members of Congress, from Pennsylvania," which was agreed to.

Mr. Drum moved a division of the question so as to take the vote on all the resolutions except the two last.

Mr. Lowry called for a division of the question, to end with the resolution offered by Mr. Burnside, and called the yeas and nays upon the resolution.

Mr. Reeder moved to add to the end of the resolution, "the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Messrs. Burnsides, Porter, Donnelly, and Reeder addressed the House upon the subject, when *Mr.* Drum moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question ordered, when *Mr.* Reeder's amendment was disagreed to yeas 30, nays 50.

The question was then taken on the resolution approbatory of the course of *Mr.* Brodhead, and unanimously adopted—yeas 71, nays 0.

The question on the second branch, in regard to the members of Congress, was then unanimously adopted.

The resolutions reported by the Committee were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cessna submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present basis of representation in our State Convention, founded as it is not upon Democratic votes, but upon the entire population of all parties, is inconsistent with the nature and character of what is intended to be, and as such convention is a mere party organization for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the majority of our own party, consistency and justice require that such representation should be of the Democracy alone;

Resolved, That the State Central Committee shall, within three months after each gubernatorial election, make out and publish an apportionment of delegates, upon the Democratic vote of the State, at such gubernatorial election; ascertaining the ratio by fixing the whole number of delegates at one hundred and thirty-three, and allotting to each county as many delegates as its Democratic vote shall entitle it to under the said ratio, and allowing delegates for the fractions over the ratio, by giving one delegate to each district having such fraction, beginning with the lowest fraction, and so descending until the whole number of one hundred and thirty-three is exhausted: *Provided*, however, that each county shall have at least one delegate.

A motion was made to refer this resolution to the State Central Committee to report thereon to the next State Convention.

Mr. Monaghan then moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely; and the question being taken, there was no quorum voting.

A motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, when *Mr.* Hirst rose and addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Before a final adjournment, let me return you my thanks for your cordial assistance in preserving the order of the Convention. It is truly said, in all quarters at the seat of Government, that few conventions of more talent and character than this have ever assembled in the State; and I feel certain that its doings will be received by the Democracy of the State with respect and favor.

It is now our duty to go forth as missionaries among the people to preach the doctrines of our political faith. Be it remembered that our organization is purely voluntary. Although this legislature of the party, yet there is no provision [illegible] its authority. Therefore, it is, that in proportion as the voluntary nature of the party discipline, is the honorable obligation to submit to it.

Upon the members of the Convention peculiarly, does it rest to support, with spirit and zeal, the nominations we have made; and that they will do so, no one can doubt. It is in the nature of human temper, when regulated by intellect and a spirit of honor, to cool after transient excitement, and accommodate itself to the superior impulse of honorable minds.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

☞ **To Business Men.**—THE GERMAN "COURIER," published Daily and Weekly, at Pittsburgh, has the largest circulation of any other German paper in Western Pennsylvania. The fact is well known and cannot be contradicted. It is, therefore, the most desirable medium for our Merchants, Manufacturers, and business men generally, who wish to advertise in the German language, as it circulates largely in the State of Ohio. Advertisements will be translated gratis, and inserted on liberal terms. Office of the German "Courier," No. 53 Liberty street, near Smithfield. fe1:25:6t

Notice to Contractors.

SAUT STE. MARIE CANAL.—Sealed proposals for the construction of the Canal around the Falls of St. Mary, in the State of Michigan, will be received until noon of the 2nd day of April next, and will be opened on that day.

The Canal will be constructed agreeably to the Act of Congress and the Act of the Legislature of Michigan, providing for the construction of the same. The plans and specifications are on file, at the office of Capt. Canfield, Engineer, at Detroit, to which reference is made for more accurate information.

Proposals to be addressed to S. Conant, Esq., and must be accompanied by the names of sureties. Contractors' names to be written out in full.

JOHN S. BARRY,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALFRED WILLIAMS,
CHAUNCY JOSLIN,
} *Canal Commissioners.*

Detroit, February 15th, 1853. feb23:3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON—120,000 lbs. assorted, in Smokehouse, (bought at the reduced rates,) and for sale on favorable terms, by LEECH, M'ALPIN & CO.,
mar5 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street.

WANTED,

BY a young man who writes a fair hand, and has some knowledge of Book Keeping, a SITUATION, to do any kind of Writing, in the evenings. Unquestionable reference can be given, if required.
Address this Office.—"E. B." mar5:1w

Pittsburgh City Glass Works.

W. CUNNINGHAM & CO., *Manufacturers of* WINDOW GLASS, No. 26 Market street, between First and Second, Pittsburgh, Pa. Particular attention paid to odd sizes. Also, dealers in FLINT GLASS, VIALS, BOTTLES, &c. Two of the firm being practical men, will give their entire attention to the business, and they feel confident they can produce an article of Window Glass equal to any either of foreign or domestic manufacture.
mar5:3mo

Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER MANUFACTURES and has always on hand a large stock of Looking Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames, of every description and variety; and imports French and German Looking Glass Plates, of all sizes. Also, Plated Ware, of all kinds; Japanned Ware, Table Cutlery, Engraving, Paintings, &c., &c. And would be pleased to receive a call, either in person or by letter, for any article, in his line, with a promise on his part to do the best he can to please in every respect. SAMSON CERISS,
mar5:ly 140 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

WATCHES—WATCHES—WATCHES!
At the London Watch and Jewelry Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AFTER 20 YEARS experience in the first cities of Europe, would inform citizens and strangers, who are in want of a good WATCH, that for quality of workmanship his Watches defy all competition. Call and see at 10 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore. J. ALEXANDER,
mar5:ly Late of J. M. French's, Royal Exchange, London.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of John D. McCORD & Co., at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, until noon of the 25th day of March, (instant,) for the erection of a new CHURCH edifice, on the site of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at said office, on and after Monday, the 14th instant.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
WILLIAM DILWORTH,
JOHN D. McCORD,
mar5:td Committee.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny: The petition of Francis Morrison, of the Township of M'Candless, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in Township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. FRANCIS MORRISON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation, and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
John Rey, S. Drilsh, Wm. Kerr, P. Mosser, J. Cramer, H. Lood, H. Mark Good, John Sandley, D. Rosenstell, John Pierce, J. Greths, J. Miller. mar5:3t*

PAPER HANGINGS.—WALTER P. MARSHALL, 85 Wood street, is now receiving by Railroad, a large collection of Wall Paper, Borders, &c., of French and American manufacture, excelling in beauty, quality and cheapness, any heretofore brought to this market.
Housekeepers and Landlords, whether wanting to purchase or not, are invited to an examination. mar3

FLOUR—100 bbls. Spears' Mills Extra Family Flour;
100 do choice Grand Superfine Flour;
75 do Scratched Flour;
In store and for sale by
mar4 STUART & MULLIN.

IMPERIAL THREE PLY CARPETS—of new and elegant designs and colors, received this day at W. M'Clintock's Carpet Warehouse, No. 85 Fourth street. We invite the attention of those wishing to furnish Steamboats or Houses, to call. [mar4] W. M'CLINTOCK.

PROPOSALS are invited for supplying the Monongahela Cemetery Company with ONE THOUSAND LOCUST POSTS, ten feet in length, and stout in proportion—straight enough when hewed or sawed, to nail boards on them for several feet without waste. Also, for making fence, per pannell. Particulars furnished on application to the Treasurer, No. 144 Fourth street. JAMES S. CRAFT.
mar2:1wd&1tw

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND LOCATED.—The undersigned, in connection with Alex. M'Gregor, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa, will attend to the locating of Lands, searching titles, payment of taxes, or any other business in the State of Iowa, relative to public lands. Terms moderate; and the strictest attention paid to instructions received, or to any business entrusted to them.
feb3 JAMES BLAKELY,
No. 186, corner of Wood and Liberty sts.