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MANUFACTORY, No. 525 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Boot uthern and Western buyers

THE EMOH BOOTMAKER. AUGUST BIOER, So. 166 North POURTH Street, respectfully informs the public, and SOUTHARM and WESTERM MEMOHAUTS perfoliately, that he continues to manufacture. Fashionable Beste and Shoes to order; assuring those who patronies him, that he will granatee that his work will give astisfaction, both as regarde superior disaids and excellence of material. Friend representation and the fall-king supported faids and excellence of material.

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VOL. 2-NO. 220.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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1859.

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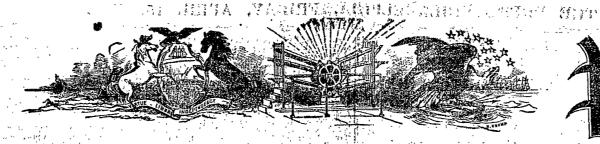
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SITER, PRICE, & CO.,

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RIBBONS.

EMBROIDERIES,



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859.

TWO CENTS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859.

Democratic State Convention. Popular Sovereignty Fully Endorsed The Proscription and Tyranny of the Federal Administration Denounced.

The Office-Holders' Convention Repudiated. Speeches of Messrs. Lehman. Forney, Knox, Campbell, Cantwell, and Wingard. CONOLUSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M. esterday, the President, Alexander McKinney, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Lehman remarked that he had been in formed that the committee appointed by the Convention to prepare an address and resolutions Convention to prepare an address and resolutions to be submitted for their consideration, were not yet ready to report, and would not be for half an States, keenly alive to the necessities of the exi-

agreed to, because he thought that the time which would elapse before the committee came in might e profitably employed in listening to address The question was taken, and the motion was no

Loud calls were then made for "Lehman " Mr. Lehman, of Philadelphia, said that it had een very far from his intention to address the extent, an active politician on the side of the De corney, yet it had never before been his good ortune to attend a Democratic Convention, ontside f his native city, as a delegate. He would have preferred, therefore, to have passed some term of probation in order to profit by the wisdom of those

preserved, therefore, to have passed some term of probation in order to profit by the wisdom of those who had more experience than himself; but if a few words from one who had always been a Democrat, who had always adhered to party organization as essential to the success of Democratio principles, and who had ever regarded the advancement of truly republican principles as essential to the preservation of our great and glorious Union, would satisfy the Convention, he would, in his humble way, make a few remarks, however trite they might be.

In his adherence to party organization he had cometimes been compelled to cast his vote for mon whose character he had not altogether approved, but he had never faisfied his instincts or his education by supporting principles that he deemed to be incorrect, [cheers,] and never would, [renewed applaue;] and it was in pursuance of this resolution that he attended this Convention, hoping that out of its deliberations some good might follow, in order that the great Democratic party, now struggling and torn by dissension and faction, might at some future day be rallied in all the strength which belonged to it, and again triumph in elections of the people. [Chears.] He approved and cordially endorsed the sentiments of the entiems from Chester county, [Mr. Hickman,] who had addressed them in the morning.

In his opinion, there was no question which could ing.: In his opinion, there was no question which could

an als opision, more was no question which could divide the American people says that of slavery, and it was necessary for every man who took an interest in the welfare of the Union and the people to consider this question in all its bearings, and make up his mind fully and decidedly upon it. He trusted that the members of the Convention He trusted that the members of the Convention would appreciate the necessity of doing so, and would be prepared to act. [Cheers | The question of slavery was not one of our making. It was one that had its existence before this Government was formed. Our forefathers had found it a stumbling block in their way when they framed the Constitution, and had settled it by a compact which was binding upon us, and which we all ought to carry out in good faith.

He trusted that there was an instinctive aversion in the breast of every Northern man against He trusted that there was an instinctive aver-sion in the breast of every Northern man against

the repudiation of any contract; no matter what it might be. [Cheers] That this Convention would no nothing by which the stigma or stein of repu-diation could be fixed upon the brey of any delespirit and letter of the contract, taking care, at the same time, that they stood by their rights ready, in the language of the gentleman from Chester, to defend their privileges and hearth Chester, to defend their privileges and hearthstoned with the same energy, seal, and chivalry
which their Southean beathern extinified in standting up for their peculiar instinction. [Cheers -]
To do this, it was not necessary to violate a single
right of the Borth, or to yield a single privilege that
belonged to the Morth; it was only necessary to do
what James Bucharans should have done—stand by
the Constitution and its compacts, and sarry out
the pledges he made when he accepted the nomination of the Cincinnsti Convention. [Great applause.] He recollected well when as an humble
supporter of this man, whom he worshipped as an
idel regarding him as a pure, sagacious, and consistent statesman, he had stood before the people
of his own locality and advocated his election,
assuring them that he would carry out, in good
faith, the principles to which he had pledged himself; and he little thought then that he would live
to see the day when he [Mr Buchanan] would
violate the selemn and seared pledges which he
gave the records. to see the day when no jarr bactanan; wond violate the salam and sacred pledges which he gave the people in his letter of acceptance.

Because he had violated his pledges, because he had desorted his own State and the North, he was here to act with the delegates of the Convention, and to rebuke him before the people of the United States: Inheers.

here to act with the delegates of the Convention, and to robuke him before the people of the United States: [Oheers.]

Upon what ground do we stand? Upon plain constitutional ground. The venal press who derive their livelihood firm the corrupt benefits which this Administration lavishes upon them—these mere hirelings of office, and minions of despotic Federal pawer, will tell you that we are striving for our own advangement; that we are set of disappointed office-scakers, and men who have private grudges to gratify. But they may clamor on, and we will show the world that our gympathies are neither with the party North, called the Black Republican party, nor the party South composed of the fire-eaters and disunionists of the South. [Oheers] We are Democrates in principle, not in name slone; we are neither for sectionalism Morth or scotionalism South; we are for Democracy, for State-rights, and last, but not lesst, we are for the Union. We stand between the interventionists of the North and the interventionists of the South; we stand upon the platform of popular sovereignty, which says that it is contrary to the enactments of the Constitution te please the Northern Abolitionists by passing a law which would prohibit the rights of the South in the Territories, or to please the Southorn extremiles who would prohibit the rights of the South in the Ter-ritories, or to please the Southorn extremists who ask the passage of a law to protect slavery in the Territories. He held this to be the true doctrine.

the doctrine of non-intervention, the dectrine of popular severeignty—that to the people of the Territories properly and essentially belongs the right to make their own local and domestic institutes to the people of the people

yet ready to report, and would not be for half an hour; and he moved, therefore, that a recess be taken for thirty minutes.

A delegate hoped that the motion would not be agreed to, because he thought that the time which would elapse before the committee came in might ifirst after his nomination.

"In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept, in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erocted by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic parts. by any major platforms faries.

moratic party, by unsweing interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people."

* * * * *

"The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and allowated their affactions from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commancement, but it new people or this Union, and a control people or this Union, and a control people or the control people of the co

THE NEBRASKA-KANSAS ACT DORS NO HORE than give the force of haw to the Klebentar's PRINCIPLE OF SELF GOVERNMENT, declaring it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act, not to RINCIPLE WILL SURELY NOT BE CONTROYERTED

the valid and successions. Besides.

States, locald never have been elected but for his stay of the President of the President of the United States, locald never have been elected but for his serly acceptance and eloquent championship of the great principles we are here to-day to rescue from represent from the fact admitted by all, that after a come a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

No destrine ever more directly appealed to the popular heart. It was indued the only question at the stake in 1856. The people made everything subordinate to it. They saw in it a deliverance from these unhappy excitements which had for years the entition of the Union from the other. They saw in it the notion of business, and alienated ope por gard to slavery in the Territorics. They did not sak that, in applying the principle, it should be applied for the benefit of one section alone. Progress of the Southern States—connected by revolutionary associations and party attachments to the men and the measures of the South—the Demograty of the North and South at the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the platform laid down by the North and South at Clindinati the true pathway to an outquiring nature of the plat recognised in the logical and feir construction of the platform laid down by the North and South at Cincinnait the true pathway to an enduring national brotherhood, and the true secret of a perpetual bond of peace and prosparity between all the members of our family of feptivities. They did not seek that Kansas should be made a free State, save by due course of law. Mr. Buchanan, wisely appreciating this state of facts, and far from rotusing to meet it, went beyond the expensions of the friends, and during the campaign, publicly and privately committed himself to the great principle of popular sovereignty and non-interventien. He saw that the South had no choice but to accept him and he addressed himself with in-

Under his lead, inspired by his example, and controlled by his counsel, the campaign of 1856, in the State of Pennsylvania, was made upon the disthe State of Fennsylvania, was made upon the dis-tinct issue in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as follows:

"That the Constitution, and all laws of the Uni-

That the constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nobraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act 'preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union,' approved March 6, 1820, which being INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTER-VENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY in the States

President adhered to his declarations till after his election, and inaugurated his Administration by another pledge even more explicit and emphatic.

At this moment James Buchanan occupied a position which challenged the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. No voice was raised in opposition to him. His Gabinet, chosen by himself, and manimonally confirmed by the Sanate, was accounted by the country without a magnant.

the Democratic party from a willing compilety with the guiltiest of inaladministrations.

When James Buchanan was nominated for the office of President of the United States, his nomination was regarded as the most significant concession to a conservative sentiment. After a long struggle, at the close of which the theory of Congressional intervention in the Territories of the United States, had been successfully exchanged for the enduring principle of popular sovereignty, the Democratio party North and South found itself compelled to make this latter principle the leading, if not the only issue in the Presidential campaign. The opposition, by craftily arraying the prejudices of section against scotton, had instilled into the popular mind the suspicion that it never had been the purpose of the Democratio party out the covenant implied and written by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the subsequent enaction to adhere in good faith to the principle itself; and to the law upon which that principle was founded. And in order "to make assurance doubly suro." a candidate was selected who was believed to be available only because of his supposed and known identity with the feelings and expectations of the people. The alternative of non intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories, in the person of James Buchanan, and a President committed to the adverse idea of intervention against the Southern, we desired the second of the second of the second of the second of the people of the House of Representation of the principle was founded. And in order "to make assurance doubly suro." a candidate was selected who was believed to be available only because of his supposed and known identity with the feelings and expectations of the people of the House of Representation of the people of the House of Representation of the people of the

mentality of the Speaker, to obtain the mastery of the Ammittee.

Resignate to those wrongs became a duty as well as a necessity. We had to choose between absorption in the ranks of our political adversaries, or a sold organisation against the vices of treacherous public servants. We feel that our whole action, though denounced by the General Adulaistration, has been vindicated by the course of event and the ballot-box. Every accusation brought against the policy of converting Kansas, by unjust means, into a slave State, has been established, every point in the indictment of the General Administration has been made good. We have failed in no one particle of our testimony. The frauds which disgraced the rule of the minority in Kansas have not only been proved, but confessed by the instruments hired to fabricate them; and the justice of our position has at last reached the Scuthern hegat. The voice of one of the inlegs sond of South Carolina has been raised in detestation of the course of the minority and denounced by the Northern people. In the face of this record, has the Administration of James Buchanaa been manly enough to admit its errors, and to arrest its proscription? Not with the argumplated evidence of the injustice of its orrors, and to arrest its proscription? Not with the argumplated evidence of the injustice of its orrors, and to arrest its proscription? Not with the men who have antagonized it, it refuses to perform the bigh duty of yielding to the force of facts. To punish those who have carright from the beginning, and to reward those whose only, merit is in the fact that they have approved of its inconsistencies and wongs is still the sublime mission to which it is dedicated.

We meet here to day however, not alone to pretest against the past and prosent course of the We meet here to day however, not alone to pro-est figurest the past and present course of the celeral Administration, but to vindicate the semontatic party of Pennsylvania as against the

and crimes of the rederal Administration, the Convention announced doottines which, if not selemnly
repudiated by the Democratic party, would deservedly sipk it into infamous obscurity. Governor
Packer, chosen in October of 185%, (and chosen as
the personal friend of the President of the United
States, could never have been elected but for his
early acceptance and elequent championship of the
great principles we are here to day to reconstruct

iftends were traduced and proscribed, and all accumpnication severed between his Administration and that at Washington. Pensioned presses and paid officials united in the orusade; and at last a packed Convention formsily repeated the orders of a perjared Administration, by joining in the most shameless attacks upon the private character of our Ohief Magistrate. We are not here to applogise for or to defend Governor Packer; he must stand or fall by his works. Liut, regarding him, as we do, as a faithful and conscientious public servant, and as having well fulfilled the expectations of his constituents, we should be wanting in manhood if we did not express our admiration of the man and our confidence in the Chief Magistrats.

There is, in truth, but one course for us to pursue, and that is to reject all connection with men capable of such subserviency and tyranny. The great leader of the Northwestern Democracy, tied to the policy of the Administration, would have been lost in an ocean of popular odium. Sectionalism would rule, not in the North alone, but in the whole [inion, if we do not move against it. Let us, then, continue to preserve the principles of our creed, and patiently wait for time and the ballet box to vindicate us. There is no permanent success for any party that does not stand where we stand to-day. It, from a handful of men, struggling against an Administration armed with almost imperial power, we have grown into a compact and commanding organization, unencumbered by, and disdained of, patronage, relying only on the justice of our cause, so in the future must we conquer

From the days of the American Revolution, and the Articles of Confederation, and the constitutional coarention; down to the present hour, the patriot has always regarded with jealous eye the and interfere with the sovereignty of the States.
Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison in 1703-99, both
foreshadowed the ovils that must flow from any
such example, if not sternly checked upon the
threshold. These great men took up arms against
cortain unconstitutional laws of Congress, and denonnoed them, after they had been signed by the
President, as soiving the rights of the States and
consolidating them in the hands of the Graces of
Government. They all declared that this would be
to surrender the form of government we have
chosen, and to live under one deriving its powers
from its own will and not from gur authority,
And Mr Madison in the address prepared by him
against the same unconstitutional laws, declared
as follows:

"Measures have already been adopted which

necessity be a sectional theory. Endorsed by the Republican Convention of 1856, it must be abandoned by the Republicans in 1860. Repudlated by the Southern' delegates at Cincinnati, in 1856, it is vain for the same men to attempt its endorsement in 1860. Whether he conventions are requally against it. We propose to adjudicate and settle this question for severe by referring its three allowers by the convention forever by the convention forever by the convention forever by the convention of the hibit slavery; we are equatty against its epropose to adjudicate and settle this quee in forever by referring it to the people of the rritories, subject only to the Constitution of United States. It is in vain to argue that this process of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution.

ment. It is a fact to which we triumphantly refer, that, with one or two exceptions, nearly a the present Southern leaders of the Democrati ne present Southern leaders of the Democrati-larly have subscribed to this principle, pre-erring the ultimatum of a submission to the popular will in the Territories to that of Congress; and me of the most distinguistics theorem. Mr. Coumbs, of Georgis, stated in the great debate with Manage Nalesgata hill in 1864 that which is ittered by a Northern man, would have been re-garded as a contemptuous defiance of the authority

Popular sovereignty and non-intervention as hus not only canotioned by their inherent ju-usites, by their colucidence with the past profes-tions of the Democratic party, by their entire tarmony with the doctrines of the Cincinna Popular sovereignty and non-intervention are thus not only sanctioned by their interrent justice, by their colonicalence with the past professions of the Democratic party, by their entire harmony, with the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, but also by the declarations of nearly every leading advocate of the Kansas-Nebraskabill; by the interpretation-placed upon it by its author, as well at the time it was originally introduced as in all subsequent discussions of its meaning; by James Buchanan, when he declared that the "people of a Torritory, life, those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slayery shall or shall not exist within their limits;" by John C Breekinridge, when he announced that the Democratic organization was pledged to prevent the interposition of Congress on the subject of slavery in the Torritories, and that the people of each Territory should determine the question for themselves; by General Cass; by Howell Cobb, when he declared at West Chester, in 1856, that he "would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people; the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon peeple either of the Territories or of the States, against the will of the people," and when he announced in the same speech that "rapatically a mojority of the people, as contended for by the other purty, is immaterial. The majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature' would decide the slavery question. "Whether they decide it by prohibiting it, according to the one doctrine, or by refusing to pass laws to protect it, as contended for by the other purty; as immaterial. The majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial legislature, will decide the question; and all must abide the decision when made;"—by Hon. James L. Orr, speaker of the late House of Representatives, when he decident the fustion; and all must abide the decision when made; by Hon. A steel for its protection and then it is as well excluded

other prominent members of the Democratic party whose declarations in support of the principles w have met this day to reassert would, fill volumes There is no woll-settled Democratic principl which we are not willing to adopt and enger to defend. We yield unfaltering obedience to the lefend. We yield unfaitering obedience to the creat principle of self-government which under ies our institutions, and forms the corner-stone of Democracy. No man who is faithles to this—n Democracy. No man who is faithless to this—no matter by what name he may be called—oan justily be considered a Domocrat; and we will be as unyiciding and oxacting in our endorsements of this vital doctrine as its importance requires. We agree with Jefferson in appreciating the importance of an economical administration of the Government, and for that reason do not hesitate to denounce the foarful extravagance which has been asnotioned by unfaithful public servants. We also believe with him that one of the surest preventives against the establishment of despotism is the preservation of the strength of local Governments from the engreachments of Federal power; and, therefore, we protest against the converted that was a sure of the surest power; and, therefore, we protest against the converted that was a sure of the National Administration on account of his manifines in

diministration, on account of his manifess in bulking its dependants, and denounce the per-stent efforts which have been made to control to politicg of the country by the skilful use of the patronage and money of the Federal Governlayery within them by Congressional action, and for an enforced similarity in the institutions of all the States through the exercise of Federal influ-pances. While we have no antipathy against the

as to inspire us with a hope that, if its movements are characterized by proper wisdom and forbear-ance, it may again commend itself to the confidence of the nation. But this can never be done, if it is to be committed to Southern ultraists; if it is to be a mere sectional erganization for the advancement and protection of the interests of slavery in defiance of the vital principles of free Government, and if the Democracy of the North are to be forced into a position revolting to the judgment and patriotism of the people of the free States.

Every observer of the events of the last two

Every observer of the events of the last two momentous years cannot fail to perceive that the disunion sentiment has been greatly strengthened in the Southern States by the policy of the Rederal ne practical question: whether ale according to that which was r

hem only as they come up to the new stand, note the new stand, noterention for the benefit, of slavery? officiple of popular sovereinty and non-rention is cardinal and first with us. We doept no candidate for any office who decept that without reservation; and we in the second of t The address was signed by the committee,

. Brown.... RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That regarding this Convention as, to all intents and purposes, a Convention representing the patriotic sentiment of the Democratic party, and avowing ourselves members of that party, upon those well-known principles which have constituted its creed since the beginning of the Covernment, we are here to day to resist avery attempt to weaken or to overthrow that outsel, and to unite for the purpose of reatoring, in all their vigor and parity, the great truths which have herelofore made the Democracy a conquering organization, and contributed to the enduring welfare of the States of this Union.

Resolved, That this Convention most solemnly declares its warm attanhment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers, and that for this end it is our duty, and the duty of the Democratic party every where, to watch over

cause a faithful observance of them can only spoul its existence and the public happiness:

Resolved, That holding the General Administration responsible for certain grave, departures from public cuty and Democratic principles, we are bound to regard that Administration as haying forfeited the confidence of the people, and to democratic as a property of the support of the property of the support of the people. nounce it as unworthy of the support of the Demo gratic party.

nonnee it as anworthy or the support of the Demoratic party.

Resolved. That when the Democratic party in 18if was selemnly committed in National, State, and County Conventious to the fundamental principle that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, were to be left perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should-or, should not exist within their limits, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, we entered into a selemn covenant, which, notwithstanding the conduct of faithless public servants, we hold ourselves bound to maintain at all hazards, and to carry, out in letter and spirit.

Resalved. That the attempt of the General Admiristration to diaregard this covenant, and in its stead to erect a despotic text to compol obedience to doctrines subversive of Republican liberty, was not the work of the representatives of the Democratic party, but of men who had resolved upon the destruction of that organization for their own ambitious purpores; and that this renadiation of right and endersement of wrong was filly followed by a remorseless war of Federal power upon State severeignty, and by an arrogant proscription of all Democratic organizations and Democratic champians who would not follow the shameless example.

the approving shouts of the Convention, all the

feat in the second.

Resolved, That this principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, lying, as it does, at the basis of our free institutions, enunciated and accepted, North and South, by Legislatures and courts by Congresses and candidates, substituted in 1850 for an obsolete Congressional rule, and re asserted in 1854, after the repeat of the Missouri Compromise, is the only principle that will forever remove the question of slavery from the halls of the National Legislature, and prevent the triumph of the enemies of the American

Inion.

Resolved, That we regard with undissembled in Resolved, That we regard with undissembled indignation and alarm the attempt of the Federal
Administration, backed by its dependants in the
North, and the disunionist of the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous
doctrine, that, in definence of the pledges of the
Democratio party in 1855, and in disregard of the
legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Territories shall have no control over the question of
slavery, but that slavery must be protected against
the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by
Congress, and, per consequence, by the army and
the navy; and that, regarding the resolutions of
the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on
the 16th of March as having accepted this monstrous heresy, we hereby repudiate the platform
and candidates of that Convention.

Resolved, That long and consistently as we have
advocated the rights of the South in the North,
and solicitous as we are to preserve amicable re-

advocated the rights of the South in the North, and solicitous as we are to preserve amicable relations with the people of that portion of the Union, candor compels us to say that we can never co-operate upen the declaration of a purpose to ignore and insult the popular voice in the Territories after all the obligations of the past; and that we appeal to our fellow-countrymen, in that quarter of the Union, not to lend their countenance to a policy, the effect of which is to consolidate fanatioism here, and to place them inextricably in the wrong.

date randicism here, and to pisce them inextricably in the wrong.

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to any and every attempt to disturb that adjust ment, or to re-open the slave agitation—either by re-opening the African slave trade, or by the adoption of a slave code for the Territories by the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Jorrespondents for (THE PRESS' will please beer

ation must be accompanied by the

inia, and other States, for contributions giving the cent news of the day in their particular loca population, or any informati

F. Packer, Governor of Pernsylvania, meets with our entire and condial approval, characterised, as it has been, by an honest and careful gnardianship of the interests of the people of our Common wealth; and that we commend him, not only for is opposition to corrupt legislation, but also be-ause he was amongst the first to enderse the great rinciple of popular sovereignty, which lies at the ery heart of our free institutions, and because he alghest admiration for the Mon. Scopess III.
Douglas, the heroic statesman and Senator of IIII.
nois; that his great ability, his bold, manly, and decided character, his steadfast adherence to the principles and pledges of the party, particularly, in reference to the government of the Territories; all demand for him the thanks and continued confidence of the whole Democracy, and of all

ration of Democrais of all the States of the Union in the great organized movement inaugurated at the State capital of Pennsylvania this day, in Resolved, That we recommend the appointment by the President of this Convention of a Democratic State Committee, to consist of fifty-six members; and that the question of nominating a Democratic State ticket, and the call of another. Democratic State ticket, and the call of another ble day, be referred to that Committee; and that a meeting of said Central Committee may be called by the chairman, or any five members thereof.

The reading of the address and the resolutions vas interrupted frequently by rapturous ap-

Colonel Forney said : Mr. President, permi Colonel Forney said. Mr. President, permit me to express my hearty concurrence in the resolutions and the address which I have just read. They speak for themselves. They speak out fully and boldly, as it becomes us to speak. I Applaate J And—passing away from the subjects they discuss—it gives me eincere gratification to be enabled for a moment, to congratulate not only the people of. Pennsylvania, but the people of the entire country, upon this striking and migestic demonstration, which will be felt, I au sure, in every extremity of the Union where the electric artery carries the intelligence that we have met this day and declared our independence of the domestic despots m which arrogates to control us. if Great?

despotism which arrogates to control us. [Great applause.]

It is passing strange that the orimes committed at the Federal capital have been permitted so long to go unpunished. Had like events transpired in England, if they had not produced overlived the Engoughiest of any Ministry that had mended; them. Had they happened in France, the Gevernment responsible for them could retain power only by armed force and bloodshed. Yet, sir, her, in a land of liberty, in a land of the ballot-box and the school house—here, when we are being united to other continents by steam and by telegraph, in this age of sublime progress, of wonderful improvements in the arts and sciences—here, gentlemen, until this demonstration. Pennsylvania was silent under gitevous and persistent wrungs: And little men, men born of the hour—who, if the Demonstate party had been but true to livelf and its traditions, would have been sunk into infemy and becarity—have purchased temporary prominence by doming forward and orawing at the feet of a power we are here to rebuke and reject. [Appinger]

If there were no offices for the Federal Adminical

power we are here to rebuke and reject. Applane. If there were no offices for the Federal Administration to bestow, these things would not have been. [Applane.] If there were no patronage after which these politicians hungered, few men would have come here on the 16th of March last to sell their, manhood and debase their reputations by endorsing the morstrosities they did. On the other hand, the whole mass of the people would have come together, and they would have so rebuked the power at Washington, that, if it had not been arrested in its mad career, probably in the then existing condition of the public mind, another resort would have been defined because that this thing has not been done before. We are here to make no apologies; we are here to make no explanations; we are kere to'do our duty. Tell me, because we speak in manly tones and boldly proclaim our adhesion to immortal principles, that we will therefore contribute to the victory of the opposition! Sir, when men are in earnest, they never stop to count the cost. [Long-continued applane.] And I trust that we shall hold that opposition! Sir, when men are in earnest, they never stop to count the cost. [Long-continued applane.] And I trust that we shall hold that opposition to as rigid and so vigorous a fulfilment of their pledges to the people as we hold the besotted Administration we are to day to denounce. For, it is time for us to speak out; it is time for us to show that there are some things which may become unendurable. Therefore it is, Mr. President, I have felt proud in being the homble organ in communicating to this assemblage, to this significant Convention, the address and resolutions in communicating to this assemblage, to this a nificant Convention, the address and resolution now before you. I move that they be adopted The motion was seconded, and then the address

nembers rising from their seats and participa-AMr. Cur, from Pittsburg, present as a newspaper reporter, but who was not a delegate, gave the only negative vote. His object clearly was to create a disturbance, but in attempting it he was in-

id resolutions were adopted unanimously amid.

stantly extinguished. Judge Knox was the next speaker. He approved most heartily of the address and resolutions, and especially he approved the resolution denomating the Convention of the 16th of March last and repudiating its candidates. [Applause.] He had no objection to the men nominated—he respected them, and believed that they were good men. With one he concurred, and with the other he disagreed relative to certain great current public questions; yet none of those opposed to the Administration at Washington can consistently support them. [Applause.] Every vote given for them in October will be one counted for Mr Buchanau. As they had made their bed so let them lie. [Applause.] Is the charge of baseness and treachery against the Federal Administration true? Who can doubt it? It is for this reasoo, and because the man he acted with were true to Democratic principle, that they could claim proudly the deep affection of the Democratio masses [Applause.] When organizations cease to do justice to all sections, and are faithless to the maintenance of great principles for which they were oreated, they no longer deserve allegiance. [Applause.] Judge Koex then made a lucid exposition of the principle of popular sovereignty; showed how the Democratic party was committed to its support, and hew necessary its maintenance was to the harmony and progress of the Union. especially he approved the resolution denouncing

of the Union.

He then proceeded to refer to another question which he said perhaps more immediately interested the Convention, because it was a question in regard to our own public policy and home acts. Every member of the Convention was aware that the Governor of Pennsylvania had been traduced and villed upon the versual of his conduct in the

the Governor of Pennsylvania had been traduced and vilided upon the ground of his conduct in the sale of the State carais.

In 1857, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing the rate of the main line of our public improvements. The sale was made to the Pennsylvania Ruilroad Company. Afterwarzs, a portion of the bill passed was declared unconstitutional When the Legislature of 1858 assembled at Harrisburg, it was discovered that there was almost a unanimous sentiment in favor of the sale of the balance of the canals, the two branches, but there was a difference ef opinion as to the | Column | C