



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

Bloomshurg.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860. John C. Beckinridge, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: Charles R. Buckalew OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks County. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

- List of names for District Electors: 1. FRED. A. BERGER, 2. W. C. PATTERSON, 3. JOSEPH CRICKETT, JR., 4. JOHN G. BRUNER, 5. G. W. JACOBY, 6. CHARLES RUSSELL, 7. OLIVER P. JAMES, 8. DAVID RICHARDS, 9. JOHN L. LINDSEY, 10. S. H. BARBER, 11. THOMAS H. WALKER, 12. S. S. WINSTON, 13. JOSEPH LAUBACH, 14. ISAAC RICHARDSON, 15. GEORGE D. JACKSON, 16. JOHN A. ARL, 17. JOHN R. DANNEB, 18. JOHN R. CLAWSON, 19. H. N. LAKE, 20. J. B. HOFFMAN, 21. N. F. FORTMAN, 22. RICHARD M. MARSHALL, 23. WILLIAM BOON, 24. BYRON D. HANLON, 25. GAYLORD CHURCH.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—The Democratic National Committee has been called to meet in Washington, on the 5th of April, with a view to changing the place of holding the Democratic National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church met on Wednesday last. Bishop Baker in the chair. In the proceedings we notice that a motion to appoint a committee on Slavery was laid on the table.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Philadelphia Academy of Music has been tendered to the Democratic National Committee, free of charge, for the purposes of the Democratic National Convention, should a change from Charleston be deemed advisable.

HARRISBURG A CITY.—A law has been passed by the Legislature, changing the Borough of Harrisburg into a City. The first election under the City Charter will be held on the 13th of April, when the Mayor and other municipal officers will be chosen.—The Mayor, we believe, to hold his office for three years. It will, doubtless, be a warmly contested election.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—At the recent municipal election in Carlisle, the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess was elected by a majority of 18—the vote being 341 for BLAIR, (Dem.) and 323 for NOBLE, (Rep.) The Democrats also elected five of the nine Councilmen. This is the first time in the last seven years, we believe, that the old Borough has been carried by the Democrats, and argues well for our success at the approaching State election.

ABOLITION PRACTICE vs. ABOLITION PRECEPT.—The Chicago Times says that a large wholesale house in Chicago lately sent an agent into Missouri to look into the circumstances of one of their debtors in that State. The agent went, and shortly reported that the debtor had nothing of value except a couple of negro children.—His employers were Republicans—yet they wrote back to levy on the negro children, and hold them for the debt. This was done, but without effect, for the distressed debtor could not raise the funds. The Republican firm then wrote to the children sold topay a debt of \$600.

AN OVERSIGHT.—Some of Mr. Seward's friends appear to be excessively annoyed because his opponents will not take his recent speech in the Senate as his platform, but persist in quoting from his Rochester speech, concerning the irrepressible conflict, &c. This difficulty, says the Daily News, has arisen in consequence of an oversight on the part of Mr. Seward himself. He should have added another clause to his Senatorial speech to this effect: "And all other speeches and declarations of opinions and principles heretofore made, which are inconsistent with the sentiments contained in this speech, are hereby unconditionally repealed."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—There was much excitement about the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, consequent upon the hearing in the case of Moses Honner, the alleged fugitive slave, claimed by Mr. Charles K. Butler of Virginia. After a full hearing, Honner was remanded to the custody of Mr. Butler; when a writ of habeas corpus was at once served upon Marshal Yost, requiring him to produce the prisoner before Judge Allison, in the court of Common Pleas, at 10 o'clock this morning. Upon the officers leaving the Court room with the slave, a rescue was attempted by a number of colored persons, but was prevented by the police. Marshal Yost will consult his legal advisers before making a return to Judge Allison's writ. The question of the right to interfere with the U. S. authorities has been determined adversely by

Books from Rev. Cyrus Stone.

We acknowledge the receipt by Express of seven volumes of the "HAPPY HOME," from the publisher, Rev. Cyrus Stone, of Boston. This work comes in monthly numbers, at \$2 00 per annum, or three volumes bound in cloth and gilt backs stamped and lettered, price \$5 00. The work is of a high moral and literary cast, especially adapted to the home circle, and is an ornament to the Christian Library.

"The Happy Home," has now assumed the name of the HOME MONTHLY, and is conducted by the Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, and published by Mr. Stone. They are invaluable publications. We commend the HOME MONTHLY, to general patronage.

Other handsomely bound books accompanied our package, which we can only briefly notice, among which are—

Young Maiden's Mirror, a neat volume in prose and poetry, of some 275 pages. Wesley's Primitive Physic, a standard work of near 100 pages.

Happy New Year, and Merry Christmas, The Gem and Casket, The Child's Keepsake, and another little book, entitled "Saw up and Saw Down."

N. B. Please send us the February Number of the "Home Monthly."

Curtin's Hopes.

Mr. A. G. Curtin's hopes of an election to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania are certainly none of the brightest. We learn from Washington that efforts are making there to raise funds for him to canvass the State with; that unless some extra exertion is made, the State will be lost to him. This idea, said to have been started by Mr. Curtin himself, has created no little sensation in the Abolition ranks. The fact that Mr. Curtin has openly asserted at Washington that the nomination of Mr. Seward at Chicago would seriously endanger his success, has created some feeling among the friends of the "irrepressible conflict" candidate, who seem to think that Curtin is, on the other hand, rather a heavy load for Mr. Seward to carry.

New Columbus Academy.

The Winter Session of the Male and Female Academy and Normal Institute, at New Columbus, Luzerne county, will terminate on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th days of April, with an examination and Exhibition of all the Pupils and Classes. It is expected that this Examination, will be one of interest and importance, alike to Preceptors, Parents and Pupils, as we learn the Scholars have made unusual proficiency in all branches of studies. Professor WALKER, under whose auspices the New Columbus Academy and Normal Institute has been brought to a high state of moral culture, is one of the best preceptors and most experienced teachers in Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The Charleston Convention will vote by States, each State casting as many votes as in the electoral college; but by a resolution adopted at Cincinnati, the Convention will be composed of twice as many delegates as voters. Classified into free and slave States, the former will send 366 against 240 from the latter. Besides these, the members of the National Democratic Executive Committee have seats on the floor of the Convention, but no votes. They are thirty-three in number. Moreover, it is customary to admit distinguished members of the party to the floor of the house as a courtesy; so that the Convention will be composed of about 620 members.

NEW COUNTY.—The Legislature has carved a new county, to be called Cameron, out of parts of McKean, Potter, Clinton and Elk counties, against the earnest protest of Mr. Blood who represents one of the dismembered counties in the Senate. The new county is just large enough to come within the provisions of the Constitution, and contains a very sparse population, which will be subjected to unnecessary taxation for the erection of county buildings and the accommodation of speculators, who wish to plant a town in the wilderness.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, published by Storms & Poe, at Cincinnati Ohio, is on our table for April. This great western Methodist Magazine, is edited by Rev. D. W. Clark, and illustrated with two fine engravings, portrait of Rev. John Sumnerfield, and Plymouth Harbor and Breakwater. It is one of the most valuable monthly publications of the age—at only \$200 per annum—and should be patronized by every Christian family in the land. N. B.—Please send us the January and February numbers.

CONSISTENT.—Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in New York, preaches Abolitionism; yet this same Dr. Potts recently held a mortgage of fifty-six slaves in Mississippi as security for a debt, and caused them to be sold to pay it! Such is Abolition consistency; such the honesty and sincerity of Abolition professors. So says the New Hampshire Patriot.

The "American Agriculturist" for April, published by Orange Judd, New York, is one of the very best we have examined. Every farmer should take it. Wendell Phillips delivered a Republican campaign speech in Brooklyn a few days since. It was full of treason to the Con-

THE LACKAWANA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD.

It is said, will be finished to Northumberland by June, and thus form a connection with the different roads leading from that place. From the Report of the company we learn that the extension of the road to Danville, and its completion to Sunbury or Northumberland, though contemplated by the supplements to the Act of incorporation, attracted but little attention until the fall of 1858.

The length of the road from Scranton to Northumberland will be 80 miles. The two great trunk lines which will be opened by its completion, will be—a connection between Oswego and the Northern Lakes, and Baltimore, via great Bend, Scranton and the Susquehanna Valley, and a line from New York via Scranton, Bloomsburg, Northumberland and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to Erie.

There are in operation upon the line, four rolling mills and fifteen blast furnaces, requiring annually 300,000 tons of coal, 100,000 limestone, and 200,000 tons iron ore, producing together 160,000 tons big iron and rails.

The whole amount expended up to November, 1859, was \$1,961,734 58. Bill unsettled 30,750 53.

The total cost of the road when completed to Northumberland will be \$2,225,985.11 being equal to \$27,824 per mile.

GOVERNOR PACKER has vetoed the Philadelphia Police bill, passed by the Legislature. It was passed by the Opposition majority for the purpose of perpetuating their power in Philadelphia through the police. It practically gives the Commissioners, one of whom is the present Mayor, power to retain the present police force for a term of five years, and strips the Mayor to be elected in May, who is sure to be a Democrat, of all patronage. This desperate attempt to control the next election, we are happy to say, has been so far frustrated by the interposition of the Executive veto. The Opposition in the House have passed the bill over the head of the Governor. It cannot pass the Senate if the Democrats watchfully guard against a surprise.

DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.—The Pennsylvania Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and their friends have chartered the steamer Keystone State, for the purpose of getting to that city. The party will take their meals and lodgings on board of the steamer during the continuance of the Convention, each one having agreed to pay \$80 for his passage and board. This course was deemed necessary in consequence of information received by one of the delegates, that \$50 per day would be required for a double-bedded room in the hotels, and only to be secured at this price upon the engagement of them five days before the meeting of the Convention.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead Bill which passed the House was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Public Lands. That Committee recommend the substitution of the bill drafted by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, which excludes from among those who shall have the benefit of the public lands, single men over twenty-one years of age, widows, without children, and foreigners who may declare their intentions after the passage of the bill, and only allows those who are recipients of land under the bill to receive alternate sections.

Curious Scruples.—Mr Thaddeus Hyatt, the controversial witness, has gone to jail, and doubtless now considers himself a martyr of conscience. But we agree heartily with Senator Davis, and see no warrant for a conscience too tender to tell the truth which appears to be Mr. Hyatt's difficulty. That same conscience, however, seems not to have been too soft to buy Sharps rifles for the murderers and traitors to whom murder was much the same thing in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry.

Philadelphia Municipal Nominations.

For Mayor—JOHN ROBBINS, JR. City Solicitor—HENRY M. DEBERT. City Controller—JOHN R. DOWNING. Receiver of Taxes—JOHN C. KELLER. City Commissioner—C. M. D. SMITH.

The scarlet fever has been raging fearfully in Illinois and Ohio. At Bloomington, during the past winter, some four hundred children have fallen victims to the disease. In Stubeinvill, Ohio, the deaths number from two to five daily, and already some two hundred children have succumbed to its deadly influence.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The managers of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society held a meeting in Harrisburg, on the 20th inst., and concluded to hold the next State Fair at Wyoming, Luzerne county, on the 24th, 25th 26th 27th of September. The grounds of the Luzerne County Society are to be used on the occasion.

The New York papers expect to profit by the coming prize fight in England. The Clipper will issue an edition of some 250,000, Wilkes's Spirit of the Times 100,000 copies, and Porter's Spirit 50,000 copies. The Clipper made \$10,000 by reporting the late Morrissey and Heenan

The Legislature.

The Legislature having determined to adjourn finally on the third of April, says the Patriot & Union of the 23d of March, is now laboring to atone for time wasted in the early part of the session, by crowding all the important business into the few days yet remaining. Bills are rushed through the forms of Legislation with hot haste and little reflection, as if the safety of the Commonwealth depended upon an early adjournment. This forced industry would be highly commendable if it was safe and necessary but it is both dangerous and unnecessary. There is no good reason why the Legislature should not take time to transact the business before it decently and in order. Little or nothing is saved to the Treasury by short sessions, now that members are paid a fixed salary, and inculcable harm may be done by stimulating legislation to such a degree that objectionable measures escape scrutiny and detection.

But the majority are of a different opinion. They think it will be quite a point to show the people how very expeditious and economical this Republican Legislature has been. They mean to refer to it as an evidence of the administrative capacity of the Republican party, while they leave a mass of untouched business as a legacy to the next Democratic Legislature. Let us see how the account stands at this time.—Less than ten working days of the session remain. The Appropriation Bill, involving several millions of dollars, was not touched by the House until yesterday morning, although the rules require it to be reported from the Committee by the first of March. The most important act of the session is postponed to the last feverish hours, while the time which should have been devoted to its considerations was wasted in discussing and passing an act to flood the State with small notes, and create another commercial revolution by expanding and inflating the currency—for such would be the appropriate title of the Free Banking Bill adopted by the house. It seems to have been more important to earn the lasting gratitude of every association of individuals in the State ambitious of banking and issuing a paper currency, than to consider the Appropriation Bill before the final days of the session, when every member is urgent for the consideration of bills specially committed to his charge. The consequence is that the Senate will be forced to dispose of the Appropriation Bill as hastily as the House, and also to determine with little more consideration the fate of the great paper money scheme.

The Sunbury and Erie bill, too, must be disposed of in the general scramble and confusion. Here again party policy steps in to determine a question purely financial. The Republican majority are disposed to grant the company what they demand, but are fearful of the consequences. If reports are to be credited, the fate of this measure is sealed, by the counsel of the Republican candidate for Governor adverse to its passage, while up to this time its friends have been deluded with the pleasing idea that no obstruction would be placed in the way of its impartial consideration.

Time and space would fail us to make mention of the great number of important measures which have been unnecessarily deferred to the closing week of the session and all for no practical good. The great evil of a precipitate adjournment is not so much that a large number of bills will remain untouched, as that hundreds will be passed or deferred without proper and merited consideration. And what is the compensating good for all this hasty and inconsiderate action? Why nothing more than that Republican members may claim credit for a short session, and earn their seven hundred dollars in the shortest possible time. They are welcome to all the party capital that can be made out of this kind of economy.

The Execution at Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 16.—The town was thronged with visitors to-day anxious to witness the execution of Stevens and Hazlett. The sentence of the law was put into effect at noon. Both the condemned appeared resigned to their fate, and exhibited great firmness and resignation. Stevens died very hard, but Hazlett expired without a struggle. The condemned declined all the proffered attentions from the ministry, and there were no religious ceremonies on the gallows or during their confinement. They were both Spiritualists and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Their bodies have been forwarded to the care of Marcus Spring, South Amboy, N. J.

White Slaves in Massachusetts.

At a recent meeting of female binders and stitchers, at Lynn, it was stated that one girl had been employed to run a sewing machine for six cents an hour. Prince-wally wages indeed! and yet this is an advance, in consequence of the strike. What negro south of Mason and Dixons' line, would work a tread-mill seven-tecn hours a day for a dollar!

FOR WISE.

The Virginia Democratic Convention has passed strong resolutions in favor of Hon. Henry A. Wise, for President, and opposing southern sovereignty.

The Republicans as a Tariff Party.

That many Republicans in the State of Pennsylvania [are imbued with strong tariff principles, we have no reason to doubt. If it is claimed, as many Republican papers in Pennsylvania do claim, that it is the tariff party of the country; the assertion must be received with caution, and a strict scrutiny be made into the facts of the case. As we regard the question, Pennsylvania is a tariff State, that is, the great majority of the individual members of both the great political parties of the State, are in favor of specific duties on the great staples of the country. It is equally certain that members of both parties, in other sections, are opposed to the principles of a tariff. As it is ascertained, however, that the tariff is a great leading principle of the Republican party, and free trade, on the contrary, is a Democratic principle, we shall present the facts of the case, so that the truth or falsity of the assertion may be judged by all. We insert an article, entire, from the New York Evening Post, one of the most able and influential organs of the Republican party in the country:

THE REPUBLICANS NOT PROTECTIONISTS.—The members of Congress who represent Republican constituencies ought to look carefully into the question of the tariff before they act upon it. Some changes for the better may be made, doubtless; some articles may be taken out of one schedule and placed in another, to the advantage of the country; but no change ought to be made recognizing distinctly the principle of protection, or committing the Republican party to it in any form.

It is well known that our organization was called into being by the abominations of the Kansas Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In Ohio, and most of the other States, conventions were called by the signatures of influential persons of all grades of political opinion, and entirely without reference to any pre-existing party or organization, inviting the people, as such, to meet and choose delegates to conventions for making the necessary nominations solely on the ground of resistance to those iniquities. To come in at this late day and tell us that we are pledged to the policy of the defunct whig party on the question of a tariff is, at least, wholly unjust to those honest and patriotic Democrats who have responded to this broad call, and have left a long-cherished party, in the midst of its triumphs for the sake of resisting the encroachments of slavery.

The policy of this attempt would be as unwise as it is unjust. The people of the United States have settled the question.—After thirty years' struggle, in which the utmost was done that wealth and talent and eminent influence and political management could do to establish the protective system as the permanent policy of the country, the whole scheme was exploded, and the party which upheld it was blotted out, and the political leaders who have bounded their fortunes to that idea were consigned to private life or to the grave. The American people have evinced their settled determination that, whatever changes may hereafter be made in the tariff, shall be in the direction of free trade, and not its opposite. Any political organization or accidental combination in Congress, which shall footh-hastily contravene this determination, may rely upon it that their work will never endure longer than until the following Presidential election shall afford the body of the people an opportunity to give legal efficiency to their will.

The question of slavery is altogether too great and momentous to be thus prostituted to the selfish schemes of speculating capitalists and venal politicians and narrow-minded economical bigots. If those who now manage the affairs of the Republican party contemplate any such manoeuvre, we warn them in time that they had better let it alone. They have not so great a surplus of votes that they can afford to drive off the friends of free trade from their ranks. And if they do commit this blunder, we tell them that the year 1860 is the last in which the present political party will figure in a Presidential election."

In the above, two great leading principles are asserted. 1st. That free trade is a fundamental doctrine of the Republican party. 2d. That the nigger question is entirely "too great and momentous" to allow any affiliation with the tariff.

That such is the doctrine of the Republicans, as a party, we have repeatedly asserted. That the politicians of the People's party of Pennsylvania are disposed to yield to the outside pressure of the Republicans, a glance at the proceedings of the Convention of the People's party, held at Harrisburg, makes so evident that he who runs may read. What are the resolutions of the People's party, adopted at Harrisburg? We find resolution after resolution on the subject of slavery. The "great and momentous question" of the nigger, in connection with the political aspirations of SIMON CAMERON, overrides everything, and impregnates all the proceedings of the Convention. What does the tariff party assert as its platform in relation to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania? Amid the plethora of words in relation to slavery, we find the following:—

Resolved, That in the enactment of Revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. The question is with the people for their decision. Does it not appear that the Republican party, even in the tariff State of Pennsylvania, have sacrificed to the nigger, the principle of protection? Does not the sickly resolution passed, indicate plainly that the question of slavery is entirely "too great and momentous," to be encumbered even in the State of Pennsylvania, with a good, strong and hearty endorsement of the tariff.

On the other hand, compare the resolution passed with such unanimity at the Democratic Convention at Reading. Observe the heartiness displayed in the endorsement of the principle. It shows that the Democratic party is never a new idea party, and that it permits no question to so override all others, as to make it recreant to the duty that it owes to the people themselves. The endorsement is unmistakable, it proclaims that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are tariff men, and will support principles:—

Resolved, The convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of the adequate protection of iron, wool and the other great staples of our country, based upon the necessities of a reasonable revenue system of the General Government; and approving of the views of President Buchanan upon the subject of specific duties, we earnestly desire our Representatives in Congress to procure such modifications of the existing laws as the unwise legislation of the Republican party in 1857, renders absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the great industrial interests of the State of Pennsylvania.

A guarantee of sincerity is offered to the people of Pennsylvania in the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER as a candidate for Governor. His has been a life-long service in the cause of a Protective tariff.—He was a strong advocate of the tariff of 1842, an opponent of the tariff of 1846.—On all occasions he has expressed devotion to its interests.

To the People of Pennsylvania the question is asked, which is the free trade party? They will answer the question by a large Democratic majority on the second Tuesday of October next.

This conclusion is inevitable, that while the people of Pennsylvania, as a body, are in favor of protection, and the Democrats of Pennsylvania are strongly committed to that principle, Republican politicians are not disposed in any manner to jeopardize the nigger question here or elsewhere.

Norristown Register.

We (Norristown Courier) are indebted to a literary friend for the following, which may be fully relied upon: "There are stories going the round, to the effect that Lord Macaulay's MSS of the next two volumes of his History are illegible. The fact is, that the fifth volume is quite finished and right. It abounds in interest, chiefly of the Queen Anne period, and of the contests respecting the privileges of the Lords and Commons; with descriptions of the inner life of the country, never before published, or indeed discovered. Volume six is so far advanced as only to need a little arrangement from Lord Macaulay's great friend, Mr. Ellis, who is left his literary executor. Lady Trevelyan is chief executor, almost everything being left to her; and in her hurry preparing to go out to Sir Charles, at Madras, the precious MSS and other valuables are for the present deposited in Drummond's Bank safe—not to be kept there long, I hope. Lady Trevelyan had left Holly Lodge that morning to return in the evening, but her brother had died an hour before she got back. On Monday, in the Abbey, she and her daughter—the latter Lord Macaulay's great favorite—were in the gallery high above the grave, and their passionate grief as the body was lowered was really terrible."

"FREE SPEECH" AND "FREE LABOR."

—These are the catch words of the Black Republicans, which they repeat on all occasions with parrot-like sense and consistency. But they mean only free speech in favor of "niggers" and free labor for them. Free speech in behalf of free white labor and laborers is a crime with them. Tere is an example cited by another paper:—New Hampshire Patriot.

"Rev. W. G. Babcock, of Natick (one of the towns in which the shoemakers are on a strike for decent wages), has been dismissed from his pastoral charge of the Unitarian Church, for upholding the cause of the poor laborers. He announced that he would preach his valedictory discourse on Sunday last—but was told he should not occupy the pulpit; and constables were sent to the church to enforce the order—but the shoemakers were there in such strength that it was not deemed a safe operation to interfere with the clergyman, and he proceeded with the services. "Free Labor" and "Free Speech," are great words in the mouths of the Black Republicans—but when a clergyman dares to speak a word for the oppressed mechanic, he is turned out of his pulpit and threatened with violence."

FILIAL DUTY.

The Cleveland Herald gives an account of an attempt recently discovered there, on the part of a man and his wife, to starve his own mother to death. For nearly six weeks she had been confined to a small room, the only furniture of which was a bed, a chair and a table. The bed had no clothing upon it at all, and the woman too weak to raise herself, had laid on the straw until her back was one mass of sores, her only food being a small piece of toast each day.—When found, she was wasted almost to a skeleton. The son, when remonstrated with on his unnatural conduct, sneeringly asked, "What is the use of taking bread from the living and giving it to one three-quarters dead!"

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election returns from New Hampshire is by no means so promising to the Republicans as their organs wish to believe. The majority will not exceed 3,000 instead of 15,000, as they would fain make out.

The Democratic Convention.

The following excellent speech was delivered by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the late Democratic State Convention at Reading:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I tender to you my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have conferred in inviting me to address you—the representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled. Permit me to say, I am not a politician, I am a Democrat; one of the rank and file [applause]; one who is willing that offices and honors should be bestowed on others; one who cares nothing for Administrations; who came here as the partisan of no particular candidate, but as one who is ardently devoted to the principles of the Democratic party [great applause], who has never severed from its organization, and who believes that the prosperity of our beloved Pennsylvania, the integrity of our Federal Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Republic, are indissolubly linked with its success. [Tremendous cheering.] I am for conciliation, for burying the tomahawk, and smoking the pipe of peace.— I am for the nomination which has just been made, and, as a humble Democrat, will fight in the ranks from now until success crowns our efforts with a glorious triumph. [Cheers.] Four years ago, the grandest of political struggles took place. On it was staked the government of an empire. Against us were arrayed the combined factions of every creed and color.— The Democracy stood forth boldly and defiantly, united, and therefore, invincible. Here, in Pennsylvania, the fight was thickest; here the battle raged wildest and most fiercely; there the enemy brought their boldest warriors and most experienced generals; here, Democrats! we met them face to face and front to front. We conquered them, and placed the candidate of our choice in the chair of Washington.

Two years since dissensions crept into our camp. Our ranks were broken—our legions scattered. Our banner, which had so often waved in the winds of victory, trailed in the dust of ignoble defeat.— Heaps of the wounded were lying all around, and some of our gallant chieftains fell, pierced with a thousand wounds. The foe, which, after the decisive struggle of '57, could not summon a squad to mount guard, re-armed, and in power and might, moved on from victory to victory, like Napoleon in his recent campaign in Italy. They have invaded States which had disowned them; they have conquered Commonwealth after Commonwealth; and now, with exultant shouts, they are marching on to seize, in November, the Capitol of our common country.

One more chance is left to gain or give up all. At such a time as this discussion must dissipate. Differences are to be forgotten. [Protracted and enthusiastic cheering.] Every soldier who believes in our principles must volunteer for the fight, leap into the ranks. The raw recruits and deserters from the foe must be driven to the rear; the old guard, they whose presence must be placed in the van; the command given to the pure, the able and good—like him, who, by the spontaneous voice of every delegate, has just been chosen; then, fiery ardor glowing every cheek, and making quick the beating of every heart—advance our standard, draw our willing swords, charge on the foe; lift our bleeding party from the dust and make her a gain victorious!

What if you and I differ on one question, shall we tamely stand by and see the Government surrendered to the grip of those with whom we differ on all? What if you believe that Kansas should have been admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, (and I from my soul believe that she should not,) is this sufficient for breaking up forever our glorious organization? Ah, no, no; the organization of the Democratic party is too precious to our country [Cheers.] When a giant corporation sought to grapple with the government to the prejudice of the people, the Democratic organization, in the person of the heroic Jackson, slew the monster and saved the State.

When, in 1844, the fires of religious persecution were ignited, and citizens who had fled to the woods looked back to see their homes in flames; when altars erected to the worship of the living God were desecrated and destroyed by miscreant misnamed Americans; when, in 1854, midnight conspirators met in secret council, some of whom, to our shame be it spoken, have been too soon forgiven and placed in power. [Great applause.] Aye, as it seems to start a shout, I will repeat it.—Some of these same conspirators who sought to crush the adopted citizens, have been elevated to distinction, while men ever true have been thrown to the dust.— [Tremendous enthusiasm.] Yet the Democratic organization stood by the oppressed and saved them from their jeopardy.

When the storm of fanaticism burst over these Northern States, endangering the constitutional rights of our brothers of the South—when even the pillars of the Republic trembled—the Democratic organization stood like a tower unshaken, until the fury was spent and the skies again serene. These are the trophies of the organization.

"Gentlemen of might dynamo! My country, shall thou live as now when weak? Thou needst thy worshippers!" No! never, never! gentlemen of the Convention; I implore you to reaffirm the faith of '56, and here, as on an altar, sacrificing every personal feeling, we will vow our determination to sweep the Republicans from the State. [Cheers.]

O! Democrats of Pennsylvania, when leaving glorious old Berks for our respective homes, let us at once raise the battle cry and prepare for the struggle. If, then the gallant champion of the Opposition lifts, as he boasts he will, his standard on the shores of Lake Erie, there will be those who will strike it to his side. If it again is raised on the shores of the Delaware, the Democracy of Philadelphia will wrest it from his grasp and trample it beneath their feet; while our ensign, borne aloft in triumph, will speed from county to county and planted on the highest peaks of the Alleghenies, fanned by the winds of heaven, float the symbol of a united Democracy victorious in the cause of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Dougherty retired amid perfect thunders of applause, and it was many minutes before the enthusiasm subsided which his eloquence had engendered.