

The Pittsburgh Post.

THURSDAY MORNING—JUN 5

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
(Subject to the Decision of the National Convention)

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

MAIL COMMUNICATORS:
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REPRESENTATIVE:
TIMOTHY IVEY, Peters Creek.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
H. A. COOPER, 1
CINCINNATI, JUN 5.

Dear Post: The machinery of a National Convention is rather complicated, and will bear a brief description. The National Committee meets generally at Washington, at the call of the Chairman. That Committee issues the call for the Convention, fixing the time, the counties or districts of each State then elected, and the appointed State delegations; the State conventions select delegates to the National Convention. The several County and State Conventions pass resolutions supposed to be expressive of the popular will, and the National Convention is supposed to be thus "posted up" as to public sentiment. But just at that point the politicians step in and undertake to serve their own purposes. And sometimes they succeed. We trust they will not this time. The National Committee appoints a sub-committee of Arrangements, which provide a hall, set out the tickets, and make all other preparations. When the Convention assembles, the Chairman of the National Committee calls it to order, and nominates a temporary Chairman, who is generally elected by acclamation. He is of course expected to make a short speech on taking the chair, which is bound to be received with great applause. The first business then is to appoint two Committees, one on Credentials—that examines as to the right of delegates to seat; the other, a Committee of Permanent Organization, that is, a Committee of Selectees for the Convention. These Committees consist of thirty-one members, one from each State, named by the delegation from each State. This time the Convention appointed the two Committees—the two above named, and a Committee on Resolutions. That done, the Convention adjourns. By the next meeting some of the Committees are ready to report, and thus provide business for the Convention. If not, the Convention adjourns again, after discussing in vain what to do. Of course some always move to admit the ladies; and then some also declare that he is just as much devoted to the ladies as the master, but he must oppose the motion; and after debate it is uniformly voted down. Then the ladies all say the master of the resolution is a gentleman, and the one who posed it some crusty old bachelor. But when the Committees have reported, particularly the Platform Committee, the serious work commences. The reporters and spectators then come in with sets of copies of the Constitution, and their copies leave for the printer, and then comes the printing for small circulation.

The vote is taken by States, each State giving a speaker for all. Then when Pennsylvania is called, the Ex-Governor, David H. Porter, this time, answers, "Pennsylvania twenty-seven votes for James Buchanan." If a State is divided in its sentiment the spokesman says, and states how—thus, Ohio is called—the spokesman answers, "Ohio sixteen votes for James Buchanan, four for Franklin Pierce, and three for George W. Douglas." Then there is still probably a single vote left, and the last joint vote of his committee, his nomination is announced by the President, and then said "Amen."

The next meeting of the Convention is to be held Saturday at the state house, and the Convention adjourns; another, shorter but a few votes of Chapman; a few jokes; a resolution that the next President of the Convention appoint the National Committee for the next four years, and the Convention adjourns *pro die*. This is the outline of a National Convention.

Now, you may say, this is all very matter-of-fact over such a body. About six hundred men crowded into one hall, nearly all ready debaters, and ready to "pitch it" whenever there is a chance, are pretty hard to keep in order; and the President's hammer and lances are severely tried. The President of this Convention "knows how," and makes an excellent presiding officer.

What the Committee on Organization reports, a motion is made that the Convention adjourn.

The man who is selected to be the President is conducted to the Chair and makes a short speech. Mr. Ward, of Georgia was selected this time, and his speech was a good one, and received with rounds of applause.

It is the general rule here that this Convention is composed of a "good looking" and able body of men. There is considerable "tension" and confusion; but no ill-feeling or want of harmony; so that the platform will not be voted on until James Buchanan is selected for Vice-President, and the date for the presidential election is set.

At the conclusion, R. P. Neville offered the following very resolution which constituted a decided feature of the proceedings of this remarkable Convention:

RESOLVED, That the contributions of this Convention be solicited for the purchase of a gunna porch case of the size of a trunk, to be sent to the White House, and that a committee of be appointed to get it to him to the utmost capacity of his strength, and that the best possible end of gunna porch give it to him with pride and a will—on the seat of his honor as a garniture.

This resolution elicited unqualified and unanimous applause, but as the worthy gentleman who offered it felt some misgiving that in accordance with parliamentary courtesy, he, as mover of the resolution, might be appointed chairman of said committee of one, and as he doubted some misgivings as to his fitness to perform the arduous and somewhat pernicious duty imposed upon the committee, modestly expressed a doubt

whether the resolution would be seconded—the Convention took the hint and relieved him from further uneasiness on the subject, the valiant members being the most willing to absolve him in this matter, though a none felt inclined to undertake the duties suggested.

We are told that among other eloquent speakers on this occasion was Dr. M. Marshall, Esq., author of "The Anti-Slavery Speech," and "Anti-Slavery Banquet," which, for eloquence, far exceeded the famous "Beef-Beef" speech of Patrick Henry. Mr. Marshall has already gained some notoriety for the brilliant character of his appeals for Kansas, and the *Gazette* says the friends of that unfortunate territory want a General, Mr. M. should at once "bounce on his horn" and recruit his forces, and march to the succor of that "oppressed" people, and we are sure that a great many will have been made in the Convention and some recruits enlisted, had he pursued the old Revolutionary song thus:

"Come ye black Republicans,
We'll give ye a home,
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AS FOR THE ASSAULT ON THE FREE DOM OF SEATS.—PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN, AND PARLIAMENTARY—"PRIVILEGE" VIOLATED.—It is with the most intense feelings of indignation and horror that we announce to our readers that an assemblage has been made upon the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, the several County and State Conventions preservatives supposed to be expressive of the popular will, and the National Convention is supposed to be thus "posted up" as to public sentiment. But just at that point the politicians step in and undertake to serve their own purposes. And sometimes they succeed. We trust they will not this time. The National Committee appoints a sub-committee of Arrangements, which provide a hall, set out the tickets, and make all other preparations. When the Convention assembles, the Chairman of the National Committee calls it to order, and nominates a temporary Chairman, who is generally elected by acclamation. He is of course expected to make a short speech on taking the chair, which is bound to be received with great applause. The first business then is to appoint two Committees, one on Credentials—that examines as to the right of delegates to seat; the other, a Committee of Permanent Organization, that is, a Committee of Selectees for the Convention. These Committees consist of thirty-one members, one from each State, named by the delegation from each State. This time the Convention appointed the two Committees—the two above named, and a Committee on Resolutions. That done, the Convention adjourns again, after discussing in vain what to do. Of course some always move to admit the ladies; and then some also declare that he is just as much devoted to the ladies as the master, but he must oppose the motion; and after debate it is uniformly voted down. Then the ladies all say the master of the resolution is a gentleman, and the one who posed it some crusty old bachelor. But when the Committees have reported, particularly the Platform Committee, the serious work commences. The reporters and spectators then come in with sets of copies of the Constitution, and their copies leave for the printer, and then comes the printing for small circulation.

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