S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 2, 1856.

Nemmnees of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE. VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

This body, which met at Harrisburg on last Wednesday, to nominate a State ticket for the support of all opposed to Locofocoism, adjourned on the 27th, after having accomplished the purposes for which it was called. Nearly every district in the State was represented, delegates from all but two, we believe, being in attendance. The proceedings were characterised by the greatest harmony, and were of such a satisfactory nature as to create the live-Hest anticipations for the success of the ticket nominated, which is composed as follows :-

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, EARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co

The Philadelphia Daily News, a substantial American journal, speaks of the nominees in the following manner :-

"All of these nominees are gentlemen of high character, undoubted qualifications, and personal influence and popularity in the respective localities in which they reside. Mr-Cochran is an Old Line Whig, and formerly represented York in the State Senate. He is a lawyer by profession, and for many years edited the York Republican. His nomination is the best that has been made for Canal Commissioner for many years. He would do honor to the office, and is just the man to introduce the much needed reform in that Department of the Government.

"Mr. Phelps is an American, and now represents Armstrong county in the House of Representatives. He was formerly a Whig, is a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of high character, and, in every respect, admirably qualified to discharge the duties of the accounting Department of the Government.

"Mr. Laporte is an American Republican. and was formerly a Democrat. He was a member of the last House of Representatives, and is again a member of the present one. He is a strong man in Northern Pennsylvania, and well qualified for the duties of the Land De-

be presented in opposition to the Democratic State ticket, there will be no difficulty in individuals deciding which they shall support. The Democratic papers were predicting a flareup in the Convention, but have been sadly disappointed, and as a matter of course will be down on the nominees severely. But the candidates are so well known that their strictures will fall harmless upon them. Of Mr. Phelps we can speak from personal knowledge. He is a man of undoubted ability, and wherever he is known is decidedly popular. The district which he represents in the Legislature gave formerly a Democratic majority of from 1000 to 1200; Mr. Phelps was, however, elected by a handsome majority, running several hundred ahead of the rest of the ticket upon which he had been placed.

The proceedings of the Convention will be found elsewhere in this paper.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.

by the Democratic leaders that, in case their party was successful, numerous reforms would be effected and the strictest economy prac- bell, on Tuesday, asked to be excused, and ticed in our State affairs and finances. We observe they are busy at work; but it seems to in his place. Mr. Hickman, it is said, signius that their ideas of economy differ materi- fied his unwillingness to serve on the commitally from those of prudent men generally. The Berks County Press, in noticing the pasrage of a bill to regulate the State printing, says that it "learns from those who have examined its provisions carefully, that it not only increases the price to be paid for 'composition' and 'press work' seventy per cent., but will add upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND DOL-LARS per annum to the cost of doing the work : that it is understood that the special object in passing this bill is for the purpose of establishing at Harrisburg a new sham democratic central organ;" and adds that "a more unblushing attempt to rob the Treasury has not been made for many years, although the party has ever been good at performing operations of this kind." A few days since the General Appropriation Bill was up before the House, and among the items we observe one of \$2,500 for employing a State Engineer, which was carried by a vote of 56 to 32. It would seem that the duties which this officer is to perform, come strictly within the sphere of the Canal Commissioners' duties. If this is the case, the creation of this office is nothing more than another means of rewarding some favorite without encroaching upon the "flesh-pots" of others. This sort of retrenchment seems to be peculiar to the Democratic reformers in this State, and it might be well enough for the tax | 900 ! Add equal amounts for France, Russia payers to remember these operations, as they and Turkey, and we have a total of \$800,000,000 will give them a pretty correct idea of the man- It will take, perhaps, one thousand millions of ner in which a Democratic Legislature is dis- dollars to pay all the expenses of the war. posing of the money which is extorted from

SALTPETRE IN TENNESSEE .- A COMPANY in East Tennessee has been formed for the purpose of manufactoring saltpetre. Large quanthat section of the State.

them in the way of high taxes.

A "NEIGHBORLY" SALUTE. In last week's issue of the Democratic or-

gan in this place, we find an article, headed "Roorbacks Re-appearing," in which we are charged with "endorsing an unmitigated and wholesale falsehood," by publishing a set of resolves of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1847, which were said to have been written by Franklin Pierce, and which conflict with the present position of his party on the slavery question. We gained our information and copied the resolutions from one of the most respectable and reliable journals printed in Philadelphia; and we were not cognizant that any pretension was made to deny their authorship until we noticed the extremely polite and genteel article of the Republican. The mere dictum of "our neighbor" down street can't, however, be taken as proof positive that a barefaced lie," as he terms it, has been circulated. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to suppose that they have the credulity to believe so. As to the matter of using harsh epithets, we care not a whit. There is no inordinate amount of mental calibre required to call a man a liar; a street rowdy or brawling bully can do that to perfection, and never injure himself-he won't wink at the effort. There are individuals, we have often heard it remarked, who are constitutionally addicted to falsifying. They can't avoid it; and by some mode of ratiocination peculiar to themselves, they are led to believe that all others are possessed of a similar weakness, and soon they become habituated to impugning the veracity of their neighbors. We trust, for the sake of moral progress, if for nothing else, that the editor of the Republican is not of this class; though, judging from the manner in which he has delivered himself of late, it might readily be supposed that he would come within the category of those who

"Have lights where others eyes are blind, As pigs are said to see the wind."

THE LIQUOR LICENSE BILL .- The committee of conference settled upon a license bill which was submitted to the two Houses of our State Legislature on Friday last. The bill passed the Senate unanimously; the House by a twothirds vote. Hotels and taverns are to be classified according to the estimated yearly rental. Where the rental is \$10,000 or more, the license tax is to be \$1,000; where from \$8,000 to \$10,000, license \$800; from \$6,000 to \$8,-000, license \$600; from \$4,000 to \$6,000, license \$400; from \$2,000 to \$4,000, license \$300; from \$1,000 to \$2,000, license \$150: from \$500 to \$1,000, license \$100; from \$300 to \$500 rental, \$50 license; and where the rental is under \$300, a license of \$25 is to be paid: Provided, that in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh no license shall be granted for less than \$75, and in other cities, towns and boroughs containing over 200 taxables, for not less than \$50; one hotel in the cities to be licensed for every 100 taxables, and one for every 150 taxables elsewhere, and allows one eating-house to be licensed for every four hotels, the license As this is probably the only ticket that will not to be less than \$50 in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and elsewhere not less than \$20.

> DEATH OF J. BIDDLE GORDON, Esq.-It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of J. Biddle Gordon, Esq., of this borough. He died very suddenly yesterday at about 24 P. M. from what are technically termed "spinal spasms." He had returned home the evening before from a visit eastand though complaining of slight indisposition went to his office on the morning of his death, after which he stopped in at the house of John L. Cuttie, Esq., where he died as before stated. His remains, we understand, are to be taken to Reading, where his father's family reside. He was a young man of much promise with the brightest prospects before him, and was highly esteemed by all who

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE .- On Monday of last week, Mr. Speaker Banks appointed L. D. Campbell of Ohio, Mr. Howard of Michi-Last fall the people were frequently assured gan, and Mr. Oliver of Missouri, to proceed to Kansas for the purpose of fully investigating all the troubles of the Territory. Mr. Camp-Mr. Sherman of the same State, was appointed tee. The committee is authorized to employ Clerks and Sergeants-at-arms, to proceed to the Territory, to investigate fully all the frauds charged to have been committed in all the elections, and the President is requested to afford them military protection should it be

WHY MEXICO IS AN ANARCHY .- The immense wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico is often spoken of on account of its influence in political affairs. While the annual income of the republic does not exceed \$9,000-000, the revenues of the church will amount to \$28,000,000. The product of the tithes, on an average, is estimated at \$1,835,000 per annum, and, in addition to this, the clergy possess an immense capital in specie, the accumulation of three centuries, arising partly from bequests and partly from surplus income. The ecclesiast establishment consists of one archbishopric, that of Mexico, chiefly from that portion of the tithes intended for the subsistence of the clergy, and amounts to \$400,000-the archbishop receiving \$130,000.

WAR EXPENSES .- The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a statement made to Parliament, estimates the cost of the two years' war with Russia at £43,564,000 or about \$200,000,-

A DRY Spell.-Late advices from Isle au Sal, Cape de Verds, state that the Island was healthy, but water was exceedingly scarce, no rain having tallen for four years, which caused the cattle to die in great numbers. Breadtiffes of the nitrons carth are to be found in stuffs were held at very high prices-flour at \$18 per bbl., and bread at \$10 per bag.

Cornell BACON - A good lot of Hams and Shoulder at Jacob Smith, Clearfield, January 23, 1836.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A VIOLATOR OF THE PUBLIC FAITH. MR. EDITOR :- Some time since, I published n your valuable Journal a number of charges, preferred against the Chief Magistrate of our Republic, and as these charges have elsewhere been declared untrue, I now will, with your permission, proceed to make good every charge pecified in my communication.

The first charge, is that of "violating the public faith, by breaking up a solemn contract between the two great sections of our country, which will greatly endanger, if not entirely

dissolve our Union." The Missouri Compromise was a clear and specific contract, entered into by and between the people of the Free States, of the one part, and the people of the Slave States, of the other, and ratified by their representatives in Congress. In 1819, Missouri, formed out of Territory purchased from France, applied to Congress to be admitted into the Union, as a slaveholding State. This the people of the Free States everywhere strenuously resisted, as it involved consequences of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country. But the slaveholding interest demanded its admission into the confederacy, and denied the right of Congress to impose conditions upon new States applying for admission into the Union. The power, however, rested with the Free States, and Missouri was refused admission. In 1820, the subject was renewed in Congress, and the people of the Slave States agreed to settle the controversy by compromise; that if the people of the Free States would admit Missouri as a Slave State into the Union, that all that territory, ceded by France to the United States, north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, should be forever given to Freedom. To this the people of the Free States, in good faith, agreed. And by their representatives in Congress, both parties entered into an honorable compromise, or solemn contract, in the following binding agreement: "In all that territory, ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State of Missouri, slavery, and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited." In each house of Congress, a majority of the members from the Slave States, as well as from the Free States voted in favor of this compromise. In 1836. Arkansas, another Slave State, formed out of a portion of this territory, lying south of 36 deg. 30 min., was admitted into the Union. Thus, two slave states, by virtue of this compromise, came into the Confederacy, while Freedom as yet gained nothing, but the prohibition of slavery from a vast region reserved for free states. The powers of slavery now put forth their efforts in earnest, to rule the Republic. And under the administration of President Tyler, slavery was declared to be a political institution, and consequently, was taken under the special care and guardianship of the General Government, and no longer left as a state institution, to be controled by the individual states themselves. Then it was that

Congress began to act for slavery. The right of petition was taken away; the freedom of speech denied; the privilege of the press curtailed, and the three hundred thousand slaveholders began to rule fifteen millions of free Americans. None but a slaveholder, or one ings in favor of Gov. Bigler, and, I think, also in favor of slaveholding, was henceforth to fill the Presidential chair. Cabinet, and diplomatic officers, must all be slaveholders in fact, or in principle, and no office of profit, or trust was not, however, generally desired by the could be filled by any but slaveholders, or those politically identified with slavery. Laws were enacted, and rules adopted, by Congress, for the support and advancement of slavery;

majority of slaveholders, can make all laws terly refused to pass any resolutions on the constitutional. And although slavery had now got all the power and patronage of the government in her own hands, yet she was not satisfied, but asked that her limits be extended, and demanded that the Government pay ter millions of dollars, and take Texas into the Union, as a slave state, with a stipulation that our more states should become members of the confederacy, whenever they might be formed within her limits. Thus the General Government made provision for adding five more new slave states to the Union, and secured to the slave power ten additional members in the Senate of the United States, while the free states gained nothing but a war with Mexico,

lions of dollars. The slaveholding power, not yet content with her achievements over Freedom, demanded that slavery should have access to all the free territory acquired from Mexico, and threatened to overthrow the Union, unless her demands were granted. States formed out of that territory, with free constitutions, asked admission into the confederacy, and after one of the most serious struggles ever had in congress, California was finally admitted into the Union. But New Mexico, with her free Constitution, was thrown back to the condition of a territory, and contrary to the wish of her people, her whole region, with that of Deseret,

which cost the country over one hundred mil-

was thrown open by Congress to slavery. But the slaveholding power, after having obtained all these conquests over Freedom, only became more arrogant, and consequently demanded that the people of the free states everywhere become subject to the control of the slave power, and the General Government, now the willing instrument of the peculiar institution, enacted a law, that commands all good citizens of the free states to run at the word of the slaveholder, and aid him in his work of slavery, or be subject to imprisonment, and a thousand dollars fine-a law that, contrary to the Constitution, suspends habeas corpus, and destroys the right of trial by jury-a law that bribes its officers, by giving them ten dollars if they consign their victim to slavery, or only five if they let them go free. This act, which has become the by-word of Europe and the scorn of civilization, is now the pandect of

slavery, on the statute of True America. After this last great victory of the slave powers over freedom, and becoming satisfied with their success, they proclaimed through all their organs, and the General Government in particular, that the slavery question was now forever settled; and that it should rest as sacred as the Constitution itself, and President Pierce in his first message to Congress, pledged himself to use all his official power to prevent it from being disturbed. But all these promises, proved substantial as a dream. The powers of slavery, now seeing but one barrier in their way to the supreme control of the entire nation, at once resolved on its removal .-This barrier was the Missouri Compromise, that sacred contract, into which freedom and slavery, thirty-four years before had entered. mutually agreeing, that slavery should be for ever prohibited, north of 36 deg. 30 m., north latitude, in all that territory purchased from France, which gave to Freedom all north, and to slavery all south of that line. But the slave holding states, having got their portion of the territory formed into slave States, and admitted into the Union, now determined to wrest from the free States, their portion of the territory also, and appropriate the last acre of free territory, belonging to the United States. to the use and benefit of slavery forever. And although the free States, had not gained a single State in all this territory, which according to the compromise, was to be theirs forever;

pro-slavery Congress, that fraudulently swept from the free States, the last vestige of national right, by declaring the Missouri restric-tion, "inoperative and void." Thus, the President, by one single act, removed the last barrier, that had been mutually, and sacredly raised by our fathers, against the encroachments of slavery. By this single act, the President, Franklin Pierce, broke up a faithful, and solemn contract, between the two great sections of our country, which has already opened up a field for strife and civil war. By this one act, he destroyed a sacred compromise, that was made in good faith, between the north and the south, to exist forever, the destruction of which, has greatly endangered the Union. And by this act, he flung to the winds, all the binding obligations of the nations plighted faith, and forced her to abandon her solemn engagements, and sent slavery on its withering march, over all the virgin soil, that thirty-four years before, had been for a valid consideration, deeded to freedom, forever. Then is not the first charge in the indictment true: That the President has violated the public faith, by breaking up a solemn contract, between the two great sections of our country, which will greatly endanger, if not entirely dissolve our

And in reference to the editor of the Republican, I have only to say, that if he intends to write in the style of low and vulgar insult. he will not be noticed, for

"No candid, upright, honorable man, Will dare insult me, and no other can." Clearfield, March 28th 1856.

LETTER FROM JOS. B. McENALLY, Esq.

Mn. S. B. Row :- I perceive in the last num ber of the "Clearfield Republican" an editorial article in regard to myself, under the caption of "Good Bye, Mac." I wish to say a few words in reply. In speaking of myself and the political campaign of 1854, the editor in that article proceeds to say,

"There was nothing wrong then with the Nebraska bill. That measure he endorsed to the fullest extent and extolled the National Administration extravagantly on this very

Now, nothing could be farther from the truth than that statement. I never entertained such an opinion. On the other hand, I always believed that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Nebraska bill was in the highest degree unwise and improper. I have no recollection of ever extolling the present National Administration on any subject, and I am certain I never extolled it on account of the Kansas Nebraska bill.

It was not my design to take any part in the political campaign of 1854. But by the earnest request of some members of the Democratic party, I was induced to attend a few meetings just before the election. In my speeches at those meetings, there were at least two subjects on which I did not speak. I did not in any way discuss the Kansas Nebraska bill, and I did not say one word respecting Gov. Bigler. Much was said at those meetin tayor of the Kansas Nebraska bill; but it was by other speakers and not by myself. It of passing the Kansas Nebraska bill an issue in the State politics, and the very convention and the Supreme Court, being composed of a which nominated Gov. Bigler in that year ut-

> On the score of consistency, I would not like to make an even exchange with the editor of the Republican. There may, however, be some little difference in our ideas of consistency. The only consistency at which I aim is to support those men and those measures which will most promote the welfare of the country. The editor's consistency seems to consist in adhering, under all circumstances.

> But the real question of public interest is not, whether I or some other private citizen has been consistent in his political course, but whether the people ought to sustain the party that endorses the course of the present National Administration.

For my own part, I feel fully convinced that the highest interests of the country require that the present National Administration, and those who justify its course, should be removed from power. Whether right or wrong, the opinion has been deliberately formed and honestly entertained.

The editor of the Republican has a right to think otherwise, and to convince his neighbors if he can. But of one thing he may be assured, that to use his columns in needless personal assaults on private citizens is not the way to enlighten the community on public

Public measures and public men are fair subjects of comment. If the editor of the Republican will confine himself to them and to other matters of public interest, he will find enough to occupy his attention without assailing me. If, however, he cannot restrain himself, we would ask as a favor that he endeavor to acquire the habit of telling the truth.

March 31, 56. J. B. McENALLY.

A Horrible Tragery took place six miles east of Bridgeport, in Madison county, N. Y., on Sunday the 23d of March. The wife of a drunken, worthless fellow, named Mathew ted and faithful public servants. Ward, murdered four of her children in cold blood. Ward neglected his family and treated them cruelly. His wife threatened if he did not reform and help her, she would kill herself and children. He heeded not the threat and continued his old habits. On the day named he went fishing, when the wife took an axe and cut the throat of four children, the oldest, aged about 8 years, escaped by running, the mother vainly pursuing. Mrs. W. then returned and attempted to cut her own throat with a razor, but did not cut deep enough to prove

PROTECTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY .- By the law passed at the late session of the Virginia Legislature, to prevent, as far as possible, the abduction of slaves by means of the northern vessels navigating the streams tributary to the Chesapeake Bay, the pilots are required to search every vessel outward bound, to ascertain if any fugitive slaves are aboard. For making the inspection they are to exact a fee | Stitt, of \$5 from the captain. An Inspector Generyet on the 24th day of May, 1854, President al, to reside at Norfolk, is to be appointed by Pierce signed, and made lawful, the act of a the Governor.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1856. The Union State Convention composed of delegates from the American, Republican and Whig parties, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock, and was temporarily organized by the selection of John Covode as President, and Messrs. Beatty, Funk and Ingham as Secretaries. A committee was appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee reported the following gentiemen for permanent officers of the Convention. The report was unanimously adopted : President-GIDEON J. BALL.

Vice Presidents-H. Jones Brooke, Wm. Stewart, Dr. John Wright, Thos. E. Franklin, Josiah Copley, E. Beatty, C. Thompson Jones, Andrew Carus, J. F. Linderman, Jon. Knight, Henry Johnson, Sam'l Royer, L. L. M'Guffin, D. C. Boal, R. P. M'Dowell, Wm. Jessup, J. M. Oliphant, Thos. J. Power, J. B. M'Enally. Secretaries-Edward M'Pherson, J.M.Rein-

hart, Jas. W. T. M'Allister, John N. M'Donald, M. C. Mercur, Thos. C. Steel.

The following committee on resolutions was then selected :- Messrs. M'Calmont, Flanigen. Strong, Small, (Phil'a,) Cooper, Cornman, Shainline, Downing, Myers, Cowell, Franklin, Killinger, Fisher, Weaver, M'Lellan, Small, (York.) Smith, (Cumb.) Ingham, King, (Cambria,) Bower, Mercur, Olmstoad, Derrickson, Chamberlain, Howard, Gazzam, Lawrence, Scull, Moorhead, Morrison, Coulter and Palmer EVENING SESSION.

Mr. M'Calmont from the Committee on res olutions, reported the action of the Committoe. The report was read; and each resolution acted upon seperately.

As finally adopted, they are as follows :

WHEREAS, The freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the National Administration, are divided into political organizations, holding on some questions of governmental policy divers opinions: vet it is believed that a large majority of the freemen of this State are agreed upon the momentous issues forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise ; by the undisguised policy of the National Ad ministration to impose by violence and fraud Slavery upon Kansas, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants; and by its unjust, illiberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices, of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of its patronage; And Whereas, Agreement in principle is the only bond that can unite effectively honest men in political action : Therefore,

Resolved, That, animated by the spirit of concession, we will cordially unite in the support of the candidates to be nominated by this Convention, upon the basis of those princi-

ples upon which we are mutually agreed Resolved, That the present National Administration, by the exercise of an unwarrantable al politicians; by the removal of honest and went to sound the pumps, a heavy sea struc competent men from offices of honor and trust, in order that their places might be filled by inefficient and corrupt partizans; by refusing to ment of the rights designed to be secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States-thereby showing itself powerful for mischief, but feeble in the miantainance of laws for the protection of the people and the honor of the country-has justly forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to check the evils inflicted upon the country by the unjust and sectional measures adopted by the present National Administration, brought about by the exercise of its patronage; that we are utterly opposed to the admission into the Confederacy of Slave States formed out of Territory once consecrated to Freedom; and also to the extension of Slavery into any Territories of the United States now Free.

Resolved. That we cordially disapprove of the interference of foreign influence of every kind in our civil and political affairs; and are equally hostile to the interference of the government or people of the United States in the affairs of other nations, regarding any such interference as unwise and in conflict with the recommendation of Washington's Farewell Address, which inculcates with emphatic earnestness, the propriety of avoiding the adoption of any policy which might involve us in unprofitable and dangerous controversies with foreign nations.

Resolved, That we regard the pandering of any party to toreign influence as fraught with manifold evils to the country, threatening the stability of our institutions and endangering the morals of the people by a contact with the paupers and felons cast upon our shores from the hospitals and prisons of Europe.

Resolved, That as American liberty depends for its preservation on the intelligence of the people, universal education is the first duty of the State, and that all attempts, by whomsoever made, or from whatever quarter instigated, to destroy such a beneficent system by perverting it to sectarian purposes, or opposing its progress and extension, because it is not the instrument of inculcating any particular religious creed, ought to be resisted as fraught with incalculable mischief and evil.

Resolved, That the respect and confidence of this Convention and the people of this Commonwealth are due to the present Chief Magistrate of the State and to the members of his Administration, for the integrity, purity of purpose and sterling patriotism manifested in their official conduct, and we heartily commend them to the support of every citizen who values the honor and interests of the State, and can appreciate the virtues of devo-

THURSDAY, March 27, 1856. The Convention met at 9 o'clock and proceeded at once to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor General: Sankey, -- - 7 | Washburn Phelps, Evans, -M'Conkey, -Bradford. Waterhouse, DARWIN PRELPS, of Armstrong county, having received a majority of all the votes, was unanimously declared the nominee for Audi-

1	Laporte	,		-	-	88	Cobean, -	140		4
٠.	CHEGAR	er,	-			- 6	Brown			- 0
1	King,					3	Snivale		i.	 6
ı	Myers,				140	7	Currery,	adi		29

veyor General. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Cochran, 78 | Williamson,

20 Lloyd, THOMAS E. Goceran, of York county, hav- about in it had covered the seat; and sides with ing received a majority of all the votes cast, blood.

- 5 Power, -

was unanimously declared the nominee for Canal Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Howard a State Central Committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial district, was selected by the delegates from the several districts—as follows :

1. Joseph B. Flanegan, Jacob Dock, Phil's. 2. Henry L. Benner, Oliver P. Cornman,

Charles Thompson Jones, Phil'a. 3. William H. Slingleff, Montgomery.

4. H. Jones Brooke, Delaware. 5. Daniel R. Clymer, Berks. 6. Henry T. Darlington, Bucks.

7. Peter Martin, Lancaster; George Hifman Lebanon.

8. C. F. Muench, Dauphin. 9. B. J. Hagenbuch, Lehigh.

11. David Wills, Adams.

12. Abraham Forry, York. E. Beatty, Cumberland.
David C. Boal, Centre.

15. John Penn Jones, Blair.

16. Philip T. Maus, Montour. 17. William Jessup, Susquehanna. 18. Gen. Ashley M. Hills, Clearfield.

19. William Stewart, Mercer.

20. John W. Horne, Crawford. 21. Michael Woyand, Beaver.

22. A. H. Miller, Thos. L. Shields, Allegh'r.

23. Thomas Miller, Jr., Washington.

24. Gen. William H. Koontz, Somerset.

25. Philip Clover, Clarion. 26. Israel Gutelius, Snyder.

27. Robert Stitt, Westmoreland. 28. Robert M. Palmer, Schuylkill.

The Committee met after adjournment, and lected H. Jones Brooke of Delaware county. Chairman. After some remarks by Gen. Small, Hon

John Covode, Mr. Howard and Dr. Gazzam. the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers and members of the Legislature for their kindness in granting the use of the Hall; when the Convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for the ticket.

DISASTER AT SEA. One hundred and thirty-five Lives lost .- On

the 16th of January last, the packet-ship John Rutledge, Capt. Kelly, of New York, left Liverpoel for New York, having on board one hundred and twenty passengers, and a crew of officers and men numbering sixteen-making in all 136-all of whom perished excepting one, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford. During her passage she encountered severe weather. On the 18th of February, she passed several icebergs, and on the 19th she entered a field of ice, from which she could not release herself. At about 10 o'clock on the 20th, the John Rutledge struck an iceburg. and at about 6 o'clock she went down. There were five boats on board, in which one hundred and thirty four persons were to be saved, two having already perished. Four boats pushed off before the one in which Mr. Nvo was. The last boat contained only 13 persons, of which four were women, and one a little influence in the repeal of the Missouri Com- girl. Mr. Atkinson, the mate, put his wife inpromise, at the instance of selfish and section- to this boat and while he and the carpenter the boat, which broke her from her moorings and drifted her from the ship, which was rapprotect the freemen of Kansas in the enjoy- idly sinking, leaving the mate, carpenter and from 30 to 35 passengers on board. The distress and suffering of those in the boat is described as most heart-rending. Cast upon the open seas without a compass, among the fogs and mists of the banks of New Foundland, surrounded by drift and berg ice, their prospects were gloomy indeed. Day after day passed with springing hopes, which the dreary nights turned to bitterness and despair .-On the third day one man died-then a woman -both were dropped into the sea. The fourth day came and no ray of hope, but the same angry sea, the same leaden sky-ne water, but a small quantity of food, and the cold so intense that it almost froze the marrow. This day their despair was increased when a brigwhich have in sight, disappeared again with out having seen them. A burning thirst mon fell upon all, and heedless of young Nya a appeals, they fell to drinking sait water-wild delirium ensued. They grew mad and madder and besought each other to kill them; then they dreamed of sitting at sumptuous feasts

and spoke of the rare dainties which mocked

their grasp; of the delicious beverages which

At length worn out with the intensity of

they in vain essayed to quaff.

their physical and mental sufferings, they grew more subdued, their baggard faces became rigid: their wild eyes assumed a glassy look, and their shrunken forms seemed gradually to subside-the next lurch of the boat tumbled them off the seats, dead! Such were the sights which young Nye witnessed daily. As they died, he threw their bodies into the sea; as long as his strength lasted. On the sixth day there were only himself, a small woman wrapped up in two blankets, and the little girl alive in the boat. Before sunset the child died, and on the day following the woman breathed her last. He had strength enough to throw the body of the child overboard; but that of the woman, together with the bodies of three others, was so coiled up under the thwarts that he was unable to extricate them. Feeling a strong sense of drowsiness creeping over him. he fastened a red shirt and a white shirt to an oar, and hoisting it to attract any passing vessel, he coiled himself up in the stern of the boat and dozed away the hours, dreaming of being at home in New Bedford with his family. Fearing that he too might be delirious, he fought against these influences, and kept himself awake by various means. On the 28th of February a ship hove in sight of the lonely boy. He says that he saw her before those on board discovered him, and he was sure from the first that they would pick him up. That vessel was the packet ship Germania, Capt. Wood, from Havre, bound to New York. When Capt. Wood descried the solitary boat, he ordered one of his own quarter-boats to be lowered, and sent an officer to see what it contained. As they approached him poor Nye groaned "For Jesus Christ's sake, take me out of this boat." They did take him out, with womanly tenderness, and with the boat and its fearful load in tow, rowed back to the ship. The young sailor was quickly transferred to the comfortable cabin of the Germania, and his late companions, already far gone in decompesition, were threwn into the sea. The boat was half full of water, and the bodies washing