

"Have you known me?" cried he eagerly. "Where am I?—where did we freeze and starve?—where are we? Take me to her!"

The young officer began to think his comrade indeed insane. "Come," said he, taking McCrea's arm, "we will go to our log."

"They came to the spot—Dora hid gone for water."

"Do you feel better?" said Grey.

"Where is she?" replied the other fiercely. "I'll have her or your life."

Grey scarce knew whether to weep or laugh; he still thought it all pretence, so he laughed. John sprang at him, grasped him, they rolled together in the leaves. At that instant, a clear ringing voice came up the little hollow, charming the echoes into silence.

"It is she!" cried John, springing to his feet.

"It is you," said Grey, almost speechless.

Slowly the young man's eyes turned from the brother to the sister, from the sister to the brother. He was himself going crazy. Dora embraced her counterfeiter.

Why dwell on what is known. The secret was out—the maiden overpowered with shame—the soldier sick at heart with gratitude, admiration and love.

John redeemed his character under Wayne and for Dora. Are there not Greys in New Jersey until-to-day? Who was their ancestor?

FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Foreign News brought by the Steamship Canada.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on the 4th inst. We give the following detail of her news.

THE BRAVE ROMANS.

The London Times, June 23, through its correspondent, dated Civita Vecchia, 16th inst., has the latest news from Rome and the army, up to the evening of the previous day. On the 13th, negotiations were again attempted to be opened by Gen. Oudinot, but they failed, in the same manner and upon the same grounds as before.

General Oudinot having summoned the city to surrender, which was met by a peremptory refusal, he commenced a vigorous attack on the 14th.

The batteries played upon the bastions for twenty-four hours incessantly, and no practicable breach was effected, up to the latest period our intelligence from the camp came down. A reinforcement of troops and guns from Toulon was being landed at Civita Vecchia on the 14th.

The Asmodee steam frigate arrived at Toulon on the 11th, from Civita Vecchia, which she left on the 9th. She has brought to Toulon seventy-five wounded soldiers from Rome, & about fifteen attacked with fever. The letters from the French army at Rome by this vessel are of the 8th.

The *Tribune's* states, on the authority of its correspondents, that there were sharp engagements on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, and that some of the positions taken by the French, were retaken by the forces in the pay of the Roman republic; but that the valor of the French troops prevailed, and, finally they obtained secure possession of these important points, and were enabled to fortify them against new attacks. The loss on the side of the French is said to have been comparatively small, but that of the enemy was so great as to compel the Triumvirs to solicit a truce of forty-eight hours, to bury their dead. The *Tribune's* states that an entire battalion in the service of the Triumvirate is composed of three hundred Frenchmen, and of foreign soldiers, after enrolling themselves in the Sicilian army, have taken refuge in Rome. This journal attributes the delay in the taking of Rome entirely to the wish of Gen. Oudinot to avoid the necessity of a bombardment, which would be fatal to the monuments of the city, and the property of persons who are now under the yoke of a turbulent faction, and would welcome the French as deliverers. The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, states that the French army had brought all its artillery in line, and would be able, on the 9th, to commence operations on a grand scale.

A letter, in another Marseilles journal, states that, although General Oudinot was still resolved to spare the city, as much as possible, he was about to bombard the walls of one portion, so that an entire battalion might pass.

THE SIEGE OF ROME.

On the 11th of June a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the city. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over; but the fact appears to be that, on the 12th, Gen. Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, summoning them to surrender the city, to which appeal the guardians of the city—the Triumvirs of 1849—only reply in language which will furnish a brilliant page for a future Gibbon:

"General!—We have the honor to transmit to you the answer of the Assembly, extraordinarily convoked, to your communication, dated the 12th instant. We never betray our engagements. In the execution of the orders of the Assembly, and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honor of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. We will do so.

"Receive, General, the assurance of our consideration.

MARRINI, ARMELLINI, TRIUMVIRS.

This noble reply was to be answered by bombardment on the 16th, and every moment we look for the intelligence of the which, however it may be of view, cannot be very serious political.

Letters of the 12th inst., from a correspondent in the Papal States, written in fact from the French camp, close to the walls of Rome, describes the siege operations and the plans arranged for the final attack, which was to come off in the course of a few days. These letters contain ample details relative to the position and resources of General Oudinot's army, and of the probable means of resistance in the hands of the triumvirate. It appears quite certain that even when the breach has been made, it will only be the prelude to a second siege more terrible than the first, namely that of the barricades & streets of Rome, which must be undertaken unless the Romans yield.

A letter from Rome, dated the 9th June, states the measures of defence on the one hand, and those of attack on the other, are being carried on with unremitting zeal in and around that unfortunate city, and the destruction of property rendered necessary by them is absolutely frightful. Not only have hundreds of charming villas, and *casini* in the neighborhood of the city walls or gates been set on fire and blown up during the last few days, but the interior of the town now commences to suffer from the unsparring orders of the military engineers; and this morning the magnificent Theatre of Apollo, with the adjacent houses bordering the Tiber, from the bridge of St. Angelo to the Arcodi Parnio, are to be sacrificed and demolished as forming a dangerous point for attacking the fortress of St. Angelo, in case the enemy should succeed in effecting an entry within the city walls.

The villas of Quattro Venti and Panfilo Doria, near the Porto San Pancrazio, have taught the Romans, by sad experience, what a tremendous sacrifice of blood becomes necessary to drive a hostile force out of such suburban strongholds, when once they have gained admittance into them. The Roman prisoners are sent to Civita Vecchia, and are embarked for Corsica.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, June 17, 1849.—The arrival here of the Bavarian Minister, Van der Pforte, following upon the dissolution of the Chamber at Munich, has given rise to the report that the initiative has been taken by that power, with a view to a friendly alliance with Austria.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* announces, not without a degree of caution and reservation, that the Archduke John has made up his mind to remain at Frankfort for the next two months; his object being to counteract the too great influence of Prussia, by assuming the chief command of the armies of Western Germany in lieu of the Prince of Prussia.

The operations of the army in Upper Hungary, in their commencement confined to outpost skirmishing, have been attended with different results, though without affecting the issue of the campaign.—The latest official intelligence is the account of a little affair in the Schutte, which occurred on the 14th, and terminated favorably for the Austrian arms. It appears from this that a party of Honveds and a hussar division, posted at Guta, on the right Waag bank, attacked the Austrian outposts at Vasarut. Colonel Derschata maintained his position for above an hour, when he collected his troops and left Vasarut for the more advantageous point of Kurhl. Here he was joined by a part of the brigade Reichschach, sent to his assistance by General Prince Collaredo; and not only impeded the further progress of the rebels, from his strong position, but drove them back to Guta. Fifteen of the enemy were killed. We had three killed and fifteen wounded. Vasarut was then reoccupied. The gallant Col. Derschata had a horse killed under him. Another victorious engagement is described as having come off on the 12th inst., at the village of Ripping, beyond the Waag, when a thousand Honveds and a number of hussars were made prisoners. Some days before this, on the occasion of a reconnoitering party having advanced to Szerez, the Austrians sustained a reverse, & were obliged to retreat. This is said to have been brought about by the treachery of three priests, who served the enemy as spies. The culprits were put in chains, and sent to Presburg.

Fresh successes continue to attend the progress of the Ban. At Kacs, in the Tschailist district, the Magyars were routed, 600 prisoners made, and 22 guns taken, besides a number of killed, who lay on the field. The storming of Neusatz is said to have formed the sequel to this action; the Ottochan regiment taking the redoubts. Perzecz's corps, which fled in three columns, may be said to be broken up, in consequence of these disasters.—The ravages committed by his hands in the Tschailist territory, baffle description, and are an outrage to civilization. The towns & villages are all in ruins. Churches and convents suffered alike from the profane hand of the marauders. At Kovil, on the left Danube bank, which is levelled to the ground, three priests were thrown into a well, and a young nun was found hanging by the feet. The vaults were ransacked, and fragments of human bodies lay scattered about. On the burnt walls of a chapel, Perzecz had written his name, with the addition, "Moar, Dec. 30," as much as to say, "this is my revenge."

The Austrian correspondent reports from Czernowitz, that from 10,000 to 12,000 Russians had struck their tents and set out for Dorna. They intended to begin the attack on Transylvania from the side of Buckerwina on the 17th. The frontier is lined with the insurgent army, who always expected an irroad from that quarter. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Cracow on the 14th, accompanied by the crown prince and Marshal Paskievic.—The August party were met by the Austrian authorities. They then proceeded to Ducla, to watch the course of events.

The cholera, supposed to come with the Russians, has made many victims among the soldiers. It has also appeared here, though in a milder form than in Hungary.

Our northern guests are said to suffer much from the change of climate. The malaria fever, prevalent in Hungary, is playing great havoc among the troops in general. The hospitals in and about Vienna are crowded. I, last evening, met a long train of wagons, full of disabled soldiers, who had been put on the shelf; few were wounded. The poor fellows looked sadly.

A carrier pigeon lately dropped, in its flight, in the circle of Prudisch, in Moravia, a letter addressed to the Slavonians on the Waag, supplicating them to shake off the yoke of Kossuth, and rally round their king.

73d ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Celebration at Wolf Run.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the citizens of Wolf Run and vicinity assembled in the grove on the 4th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the 73d anniversary of American Independence. On motion, JAMES A. READ, Esq., was appointed President; James Irwin and Wm. Wallace, Vice Presidents, and Joseph Shaw, Secretary.

The company being organized, the Rev. M. T. Merwin addressed the Teachers and Scholars connected with the Wolf Run Sunday School. After this address the company partook of an excellent dinner—listened to the Declaration of Independence as read by Samuel Fulton, Esq.—and to an oration by Thomas Fulton.

The following toasts were then read:—**REGULAR TOASTS.**

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*—While we hail it with just exultation, may we catch the spirit of that pure patriotism that fired the souls of our fathers and led them on in the glorious cause of freedom.

2. *The Soldiers of the Revolution.*—In the words of Cornwallis to the British Ministry, "Not to be conquered by fire or sword, though our numbers be ever so great."

3. *Agricultural, Manufacturing, Scientific, and Educational Groups.*—May wisdom and moderation be their constant companions.

4. *The memories of the Patriots and Warriors of our Country.*—By their valor and bravery our liberties were achieved.

5. *The Fourth of July, 1776,* and the memory of the sages who made it a great day.

6. *The Militia.*—The best standing army; they will stand till liberty falls.

7. *The Press.*—The Tyrant's fear—the Freeman's hope.

8. *Washington and Adams.*—Long may their memories be cherished by the American people.

9. *The President of the United States.*

10. *The Governor of Pennsylvania.*

11. *Our Common School System.*—It is but in its infancy yet: may it be fostered and brought to maturity.

12. *The American Fair.*—When Beauty rears the standard, may valor, patriotism and gallantry never turn their backs.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Wm. Wallace. Where union prevails The goddess of liberty reign: So let us like brothers unite, Our freedom and rights to maintain.

By Peter Owens. May honor be to Gen. Shields, and the memory of his name brighten the glory of our freedom.

By Wm. W. Irwin. The memory of Washington.—When brass and marble shall have fallen to decay, the proud remembrance of his virtues will be handed down to the remotest ages.

By S. H. Shaffner. Hon Wm. Bigler.—In our long array of Democratic statesmen he stands pre-eminently conspicuous. Unexcelled for purity of character and genuine worth, the Democracy of the old Keystone are prepared to do him honor.

By Isaac S. Shirey. The way to gain fame and notoriety is to do little, and make a great noise about it—as some *lean* women try to make themselves appear *somebody* by the aid of a bustle.

By E. K. Shirey. Temperance.—May its course be onward until it shall not have a rival in all our happy land.

By J. A. Read. *Public Schools and the Fair Sex.*—May they always be protected.

By Joseph Owens. *The Common School System.*—An institution which has shed a benign influence over thousands of poor families—it has elevated Pennsylvania to the high standard of an enlightened State—it should never be suffered to fall into ruin. The education of the people is the best guarantee against monarchy.

By Thompson Road. *Gen. Taylor.*—The life of this distinguished man, who has led the armies of his country to a series of triumphs unparalleled in the annals of warfare, will occupy a place beside that of our immortal Washington.

By John Owens, jr. *The memory of James K. Polk.*—His life was glorious—his principles our rule—his example our heritage.

By John L. Reams. *Gen. Lewis Cass.*—Though defeated by the combined powers of Whigs, Natives and Abolitionists, the Democracy of the Keystone State have unabated confidence in his Republican principles.

By James Peoples. It is laughable to see how the Locofocos whine after the public tit—if they had been weaned sooner they would not have taken it so hard.

By Richard Shaw, jr. *The Whig Party.*—It is equally laughable to see how eager they are after the spoils of office after the lapse of 18 or 20 years. Four years only is allowed them to suck at the public tit.

By George Orr. *Col. Wm. Bigler.*—The defender of the people's interests in the Senate of Pennsylvania. May he be our next Governor.

By Dennis C. Moore. *Maj. General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.*—Long may he live and be an honor to himself, to his country, and to the

Whigs that elected him—having for his motto, Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

By E. K. Shirey. Success to Democracy.—Let the true republican rejoice in the prospect of the coming day, which is near at hand, when the blind shall receive their sight, and aristocratic principles throughout the world will fall to rise no more.

By Mary Jane Reams. *The Liberty of the United States.*—May its flag continue to wave—and palsied be the hand that would dare to sully its stripes.

By Matthew Read. *Gen. Zachary Taylor.*—His name will live in the hearts of Americans long after his remains have descended to their honored grave.

By George Shirey. Rotation in office is the spirit of Democracy. Some, by being in too long, they say, have become paupers; others, as appears by the list of public defaulters, have got too much.—Short terms might prevent both.

By Ellis B. Livergood. The Democrats who have got the horrors at Gen. Taylor and his appointments may look to a resolution passed by themselves at Harrisburg 4th March, A. D. 1848, and approved by them. It will be a balm to their bleeding wounds.

By John Nelson. *The Memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.*—They stand recorded on the roll of fame which only the end of time can efface.

By David B. Reams. Washington reaped fields of discord—Lafayette raked and bound after him—and Jackson shocked up and put on the cap-sheaf at the attack of the British at New Orleans.

By J. A. Read. May we always be supplied with a Washington and a Lafayette in time of need.

By Matthew Ogden, jr. A Bible and a Newspaper in every house, and a good School district—and all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty.

By Tabitha Wallace. *The Bible.*—The *Magna Charta* of the rights and privileges of man, and the revelation of his mortal destiny. Resting on its principles, and guided by its precepts, the stability and permanence of a free government are innegable.

By James B. Shaw. *Col. Wm. Bigler.*—A friend to benevolence, and a friend to his country. May he be our next Governor.

By James Irwin, jr. The memory of the officers and soldiers who fell in Mexico gloriously defending their country's rights.—Although their bones lie in a foreign land their countrymen will forever remember them with gratitude.

By Joseph Lansberry. May Aristocracy fall like the leaves of Autumn. May Democracy flourish like a green bay tree planted by the river side.

By Henry I. Mead. *Our Army and Navy.*—We have no right to fear, for they are always triumphant, and will continue to be so as long as they are composed of such officers and soldiers. We will support our glorious Union.

By David Ogden. Priestcraft and Royalty pass at a heavy discount in Europe now. May the time soon come when it will lose all its value, both real and nominal, and will not pass at all.

By T. W. Wallace. Hark ye sons of liberty, for this day we celebrate the birth of our independence.

By J. S. Stewart. *The Evil-See of Wolf Run.*—May they each have the justice done them that was this day done the dinner of their preparation.

By Joseph Miller. *Secretary Marcy.*—Properly denominated the upper-crust of political nastiness. He and the capital he thought to make out of the Gaine's letter are both past to oblivion.

By Morris Wallace. *Woman.*—The morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. Bless such stars. May we bask in their influence until we ascend the sky.

BURYING ALIVE!—The *St. Louis Union* of the 30th ult., relates an occurrence of a Mr. Schneider, living near the corner of Carondelet Avenue and Lafayette street, who came near being buried alive. It seems that Mr. Schneider was seized with the cholera, and his friends presuming at a certain stage of the disease that he was dead, his body was at once transferred to a coffin and hurried off to the grave yard. On reaching the cemetery last evening, and just as the coffin was on the eve of being lowered into the ground, a knocking was heard from the inside, which caused those around the grave to remove the lid. Upon this being accomplished, Mr. Schneider was discovered to be alive, and of course taken home. It is said he is in a fair way of recovering his health entirely.

A CHOLERA INCIDENT.—The *N. Y. Express* relates the following melancholy incident:—Two young ladies, beautiful and accomplished—Mary Louisa and Virginia Star, one 19 the other 21 years of age—were both engaged to be married on Monday last. On the Saturday night previous both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of ice creams, strawberries, and other fruits. The hour appointed for the wedding found both of them cold in death, with their bridal garments for a winding sheet.

Serious Disturbances in California.—Letters from California to the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, dated in April and May last, report a bloody affray between a large party of Oregonians and diggers, and a detachment of some 150 Indians. The latter were the aggressors, having robbed a squad of seven Oregon men in the diggings, and killed several. The diggers in the neighborhood made common cause, armed, went in pursuit of the savages, and succeeded in a desperate encounter in killing 25 of them, including a chief, and taking some 50 prisoners. These were confined over night in the fort, where several were butchered by the survivors of the original Oregon party with bowie-knives.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., July 16, 1849.

FAST DAY.
President TAYLOR has appointed the first Friday in August next, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of "fasting and thanksgiving and prayer."

—The Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday the 10th day of August next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

RECEIPTS.—We have received several letters remitting money for subscription to the *Dollar*, for which we have sent no receipts. As soon as we get leisure to prepare them, we will publish a list of those who have paid.

OUR HEAD.—We continue to be in a delightful state of disappointment with regard to the receipt of the balance of our new type, together with a head and other fixtures necessary for our convenience.—We are not certain as to the fact, but believe they left Philadelphia on the 5th inst. If so, we may expect to get them in about a week. O, for the good old days of Connecticut wagons.

—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, a synopsis of which will be found in this paper, that JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq., of Lycoming, has been nominated for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Gamble is well known to many citizens of this county—having represented them in the Reform Convention.—His selection appears to give general satisfaction to his party.

The Progress of the Cholera.
The cholera still rages with unabated violence in all the towns & cities noticed in our last. In Cincinnati on the 12th inst., it was thought to be at a stand—the cholera cases averaging about 80 per day.

At St. Louis, upwards of 100 per day.—At New York on the 13th, 116 cases—38 deaths.

At Philadelphia the highest number for any one day, was 83 on the 11th—with 37 deaths. On the 12th, there were 80 cases.

Volunteer Uniforms.
Adjutant General W. W. Irwin has published a statement showing the prices at which uniforms, suitable for the Volunteers under the late act of Assembly, can be purchased. The regulations of his office require all *new* Volunteer companies to adopt either the dress or the undress uniform of the U. S. Army. According to a table which accompanies the statement, it appears that the dress uniform can be bought for \$8 75, and the undress for \$5 50. This latter uniform, the Adj. General says, "is the best and cheapest ever worn." Whole companies can be supplied with either of the above uniforms, at the prices stated, by communicating with the Adjutant General, without any extra charges.

TOWN MEETING AT CURWENSVILLE.
Pursuant to notice previously given a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Curwensville, irrespective of party, was held at the school-house, in Curwensville, on Friday evening, July 6th, 1849, to express their sentiments in regard to the contemplated removal of the Post Office from the town to the River.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:—President, JOHN D. THOMPSON; Vice Presidents, WM. TEN EyCK, ISAAC CHAMBERS, JAS. M. TAYLOR, JACKSON ROBISON, S. B. TAYLOR; John C. Richards, Sec'y.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President appointed as the above committee the following gentlemen:—L. J. CRANS, ISAAC SMITH, JACKSON ROBISON, W. P. CHAMBERS, TALBERT DALE, S. B. TAYLOR, and JAMES M. TAYLOR.

During the absence of the committee a call to address the meeting was made upon Brig. Gen. John Patton, who responded at length.

The committee on resolutions made their appearance, and presented their report. On motion, it was Resolved, That the meeting proceed to the consideration of the resolutions contained in the report, separately.

On motion, the following preamble was adopted:—**WHEREAS,** The Post Master General has thought it proper to remove our late efficient and gentlemanly Postmaster, SAM'L WAY, Esq., and appointed in his stead Brig. Gen. JOHN PATTON.

Resolved, That the Post Office from the town to his store at the River.

Resolved, That whilst we do not object to the appointment made by the Postmaster General, we do object to the manner in which it was obtained.

On motion, the above resolution was adopted unanimously.

2d, Resolved, That Brig. Gen. John Patton, in signing a petition for the appointment of Capt. John Draucker as Postmaster, at the same time assuring Mr. Way that he would use his endeavors to have him retained, while he (Brig. Gen. John Patton) was using every exertion to secure

the office for himself, was guilty of duplicity.

This resolution elicited some remarks after the meeting had listened attentively to the remarks made by Brig. Gen. John Patton, and Messrs. L. J. Crans, Thomas Brown, Talbert Dale and S. B. Taylor, on motion, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

3d, Resolved, That had we known that such a change was to have been made, we would have urged upon the Postmaster General the propriety of retaining the late incumbent, or of appointing some one who would keep the office in town.

On motion of Wm. P. Chambers, adopted unanimously.

4th, Resolved, That the Post Office of Curwensville and its vicinity, should be in the town of Curwensville, and not where Brig. Gen. John Patton has determined to remove it to.

On motion of Brig. Gen. John Patton, adopted unanimously.

5th, Resolved, That we are opposed to the removal of the Post Office from town, believing that its removal will work to the disadvantage of the many, and benefit a few.

On motion of Thomas Brown, adopted unanimously.

6th, Resolved, That in the removal of the Post Office from town, we believe that a blow is struck at the prosperity of the town, and that the next step of those engaged in the removal of the Post Office will be to take the stage office from us.

On motion, adopted unanimously.

7th, Resolved, That it is our opinion, that the objects of those connected with the change, is to build up the "corner" at the expense of the town of Curwensville.

On motion of Brig. Gen. John Patton, adopted unanimously.

8th, Resolved, That we recommend the Postmaster General to prevent the removal of the Post Office from the town, and in case Brig. Gen. John Patton will not perform the duties in the town, that the Postmaster General be requested to appoint another in his stead.

On motion of Isaac Chambers, adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in our County paper, and a copy thereof sent to the Postmaster General of the United States.

On motion of Brig. Gen. John Patton, adopted unanimously.

[Signed] A true copy of the proceedings.

JOHN C. RICHARDS, Sec'y.

Synopsis of the Proceedings OF THE 4th JULY STATE CONVENTION.

Pittsburg, July 4, 1849.

Pursuant to call the Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled at the Athenaeum on Wednesday, July 4th, at 10 o'clock.

The Convention temporarily organized by appointing Col. Samuel Black, of Allegheny, Chairman.

The Senatorial and Representative districts were then called over, and some 120 out of 133 delegates answered to their names—J. L. Cottle representing our Senatorial, and Wm. J. Hemphill our Representative district.

The Convention proceeded to the settlement of the contested seats, and to the appointment of the various committees for permanent organization.

In the afternoon the Convention met at three o'clock, and permanently organized by appointing Hon. Thomas M. Pettit, of Philadelphia, President. After some preliminary business the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates, and to the first ballot, which resulted in no choice as follows:

John A. Gamble had	52
Asa Dimock had	17
F. L. Bowman had	10
Gordon F. Mason had	24
J. H. Broadhead had	6
Jacob Weidel had	2
E. Y. Bright had	1
J. P. Hoover had	3
Samuel Holman had	1
Stewart Pearce had	1
A. I. Wilcox had	2

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

On Thursday, morning the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

John A. Gamble had	71
F. L. Bowman had	33
J. H. Broadhead had	13

Mr. Gamble having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, was declared duly nominated as the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolutions as reported by the committee, which were adopted. On the Ten Hour resolution the yeas and nays were called,