B. F. SLOAN, Editor

TRRMS: 91 50 PRE YEAR IN ADVANCE

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND CO.

The Buchanan-Walker Letter. The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Union says the much vaunted. and long talked of letter, addressed by the President to the Hon. Robert J. Walker. of the 12th July, 1857, during the time the latter gentleman was acting as Governor of "have not practical acquaintance with the Kanssa, has at last seen the light, through the indefatigable exertions of the Covode Smelling Committee. From the manner in which this famous letter was darkly hinted at in private circles, and through the columns of the public press opposed to the Administration, the community were. no doubt, led to conjecture that when this letter should be published, it would shake the Republic from its centre to its circumference—that nothing short of a special having changed his ground upon the quesinterposition of Providence could avert the dire calamities that would follow in the train of this terrible missive. Well, "the mountain has labored, and brought forth of running counter to the sentiments exa mouse," and a very insignificant mouse at that. Notwithstanding the publication of the letter, it appears that the world is going on just as smoothly as before its appearance. The calamities, which even the astute and able Mr. Walker thought would result from the publication, are found to had expressed an opinion, both before be but mere chimeras of that gentleman's fevered imagination; and, after all, the letter, so far from being as destructive in its consequences as one of Jove's thunderbolts, is one of the most courteous, harmless and dignified epistles that was ever penned by any great man in this or any ry to their base or selfish purposes, in orother country

characteristics of this letter, now made fa- seek to find the proofs to substantiate that mous by Covode, it may not prove amiss charge against the President, they must to enquire what a committee raised to investigate alleged corruption on the part of can be found either in the Walker letter or the President and Cabinet, had to do with | in his message just quoted, and until they this letter which plainly does not squint at | do so, they must stand before the country bribery or corruption, and which Walker in the unenviable light of political trickhimself treats as purely a private affair? sters, destitute of that manly fairness which Certainly it does not come within the should ever characterise discussions among range of their scope of investigation .-The committee was not raised to asccertain whether the President had changed his Kanssa policy or not. And if it had been, the Committee has not proved it by this letter. Here is the letter, which we are willing to let speak for itself:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857. Mr Dan Sin :- I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last. read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to seems us of your success, though we did not despond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received the acpoint of the processings of the Penedical Democratic Convention, held at Lecompten on the 3d inst. The point on which your and our success depends is the subission of the Constitution to the people; Territory to identify themselves with its think proper to adopt the same period to the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of abmitting the Constitution to the bona tide resident settlers of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. In sustaining such a principle we cannot fall. It is the principle of The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kan-Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible mission. The strictures of the Georgis and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, to be speedily forgotten. In reis becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mis-Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kanses conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and ist upon this the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the ation of the Kansas-Nebraska law .be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build posed of pro-slavery and free State Democrats; and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional pro-visions as will secure the right of slave olders in Missouri and other States and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South.

In immediate juxtaposition with the above letter dated the 12th of July, 1857, let us place an extract from the message of the President, dated the 6th day of December following, five months afterwards, which is in these woods:

"With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the Constitution; as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human course objected to the Wisconsin instruauthority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the Convention, and declare the Constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebrasha act, which less the people of the Terri-tory perfidly free to form and regulate their distriction in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the ed States. It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institume them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of

"It is to be innented that a question so insignificant, when viewed in its practical decis on the people of Kansas, whether

warning for our future guidance. Pracin accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the passification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress."

It is worthy of remark here, that the language of the letter and that of the above extract, which was written five months afferwards, is strikingly similar; yea, almost identical, both in phraseology condition of Kansas, should undertake to "belwiser than those on the spot." And in the message of the 6th December, 1858, he says-"It is to be lamented that a ques-"tion so insignificant, when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, "whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of ex-"citement throughout the country." Thus showing that so far from the President tion of the submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people of the Territory, who were bonu fide residents of that Territory, or pressed in his private letter to Governor Walker in July, 1857, that the same sentiments are present with him and expressed by him in his message, in language almost precisely similar. The President also says that "It is true that, as an individual, I "and during the session of Convention, in "favor of submitting the remaining clauses "of the Constitution, as well as that con-"cerning slavery, to the people." If there is inconsistency here, we cannot see it. If those who seek to distort the facts of histoder to convict the Chief Magistrate of Before stopping to examing the peculiar | double-dealing on the Kansas question, produce other and better evidence than high-minded, honorable gentlemen. For our own part, we rejoice, as a friend of the President, that the Walker letter has been dragged to light, for which favor both the

President and his friends should feel alike

grateful to Governor Walker and the Covode Comittee. POTTER AND PRYOR.—The Republican press, which is virtuously opposed to dueling, and is supported by all the Sharpsrifle clergymen in the country, has had a rich placer to work for ten days past of Virginia, and Porrus, of Wisconsin. both members of Congress. One of these fire eating representatives of the fanaticism and by the people I mean, and I have no of the North, and the South, is a Republicant you mean the actual bona fide resican, and the other a Democrat. Each is a can, and the other a Democrat. Each is a ents who have been long enough in the type of his class and neither, if good sense and and a regard for the interests of the country controlled elections instead mionths as the period of residence to enti-tle individuals to vote for members of the of gross, and hurtful sectionalism, would Convention; and if the Convention should ever have been sent to Congress. The matter over which these two Honorables quarreled is equally as absurd as the attempt of the peace-loving, religiously inclined Republicans to make a hero out of Potter. If two school boys had fought about such a trivial affair, their parents she Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of would have spanked them and sent them popular sovereignty, and the principle at to bed without their suppers, and the ver-the foundation of all popular government. diet of their playmates would have been diet of their playmates would have been, served them right! Potter and Pryor ass adopt this principle, all will be settled should be served in much the same way harmoniously; and, with the blessing of They ought to be kicked out of Congress should be served in much the same way The cause of difficulty was as follows: A ranting fanatic from Illinois, named Love-Joy, made a speech, and as he proceeded, worked himself into such a towering rage gard to Georgia, our news, from that State that he left his seat and advanced into the aisle, where he began addressing the Southern and Democratic members personally, sissippi. Should you answer the resolution ern and Democratic members personally, of the latter, I would advise you to make shaking his fist at them and using language the great principle of the submission of the such as is not heard except from blackguards. Washburne, from Maine, was temporarily in the chair, and did not exert himself at all in restraining the frantic Sucker. Pryor and others rose from their seats and said the member should be confined to parliamentary rules. His seat was It is strange that people at a distance, who the proper place for him to speak from. have no practical acquaintance with the and it would sid to preserve the dignity condition of Kansas, should undertake to and order of the House if he shook his fists from that distant quarter. The valiant fair hearing.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution exup a great Democratic party there to sus-tain the Constitution and the laws, com- The Globe reported the speeches and the scene, but not to Potter's mind. He caused to be inserted, by the reporters, words which they did not hear, placing himself in a very defiant and heroic attitude, and especially as insulting to Pryor, who, in looking over the manuscript of the report, new the interpolation, and erased it. The tee of credentials. Globe, however, appeared with the objectionable interpolation in; and then Pryor called the attention of the House to it, and asked explanations. Potter asserted he had used the language, and that it might be construed as persons liked, and that he would stand up to it. A challenge from Pryor was the speedy result. Potter accepted it; but named Bowie-knives as the weapons to be used. The Virginian, who thought of to the seats of the delegates is settled. nothing but "coffee and pistols for two." of

President at Chicago. In all seriousness, is'nt this lamentable. First, it is lamentable that a couple of such it the roundation of our institu-tions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of conditing to delegates elected by themselves the trust of triuming a Constitution, without agog by making braggarts and fools of agog by making braggarts and fools of themselves; and secondly, is nt it lamentable that the press of a party that makes a second election. It would have been in able that the press of a party that makes opposition to make present in our his-such high claims to morality should all at tory, commenced in the very best age of the Bepublic of the admission of Territories as Better litto the Union, without a previous spote of the people approving their consideration. sible to defend or appland either the one or the other of these men, and not appleed and defend the system by which they proseided due way or the other, should have posed to settle this difficulty. If Potter

but "vulgar and brutal." This no doubt

had all been calculated upon by Potter;

hence the fight did not come off, and now

enthusiasm they would nominate him for

out the country. This reflection may field, and proposing the murderous knile, prove to be a lession of wisdom and of then dueling itself is right whether the warning to our future guidance. treat teally considered, the fuestion is simply whether the people of that Territory should. When a man says he abhors the system, first come into the Union and the change and at the same time accepts an invitation any provision in their Constitution not weapons be pistols, rifles, or small swords. agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining cast of the Union and framing another Constitution words, will conclude that he lies. When editors use up columns in denouncing the code, and then use up as many more in writing praises of one who proclaims himself ready to stand by the code, plain sort of people will conclude again that their virtue is put on and taken off, like an overcost, to suit the weather '

At the best, then this Porres and Paros affair is a wretched one : and would have been dismissed with a slight parapraph had we not seen an evident determination to make a hero out of Potter by those who and import. In the letter he says—"It is are continually denouncing dueling, and 'strange that people at a distance, whe pointing to it as evidence of a want of civ-**Bization** in the South.

> A MOVE THAT DON'T PAY. - The effort of the republicans to create political capital for them selves by the passage of the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah does not bear the you have this day done me in appointing me to abundant crop that was anticipated of it. It preside over your deliberations. It is, however, has now gone to the Senate and been referred er, a responsible duty imposed much more than to the appropriate committee, and will, in the course of time, it is to be hoped, be effectually killed. The republicans know that the whole sentiment of all sections of the country is a unit against polygamy, and that probably not side of Utah, can be found to speak a word in its favor. But the democrats believe that Congress has no power to meddle with it in the Territories, and, even if it had, the bill which was presented would not be of the slightest avail in accomplishing its purpose. They therefore opposed it, and forthwith the republicans raise a cry that the democrats are in favor of polygamy, just as they are in favor of slavery because they do not vote to abolish and suppress it in the Territories, where Congress really has no power over it !- a process of reasoning just about as lucid as that which makes all men in favor of murder who oppose the hanging and quartering of murderers

Some of those wonderfully wise editors who, in discussing the Pryor and Potter affair. assert that the refusal of the former to fight the latter with any weapons he might choose, is an unheard of principle of the code duello, are not half as wise as they imagine.

We remember that Gov. Wise several years ago refused to fight Gholson of Mississippi because the latter chose knives as the weaponsand both Wise and Cost Johnson, of Maryland, refused to challenge Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, after the latter had denounced them both on the floor of Congress as "liars, scoundrels and cowards," because he announced that he would fight only with broad-swoards. Potter's dodge then, only shows that it was intended as such, and not as an actual proposition to fight | In this connection allow us to say that, after reading the correspondence of those beligerent Congressmen, we have come to the conclusion that the only one that really wanted to fight, among the four mixed up in the affair, was Potter's second, Col. Lander. As the saying is, he'd as soon fight as eat; but Pryor and Potter had rather eat, decidedly.

Democratic National Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28. The Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee Francis B. Flourney, of Ark., was chosen temorary Chairman, and returned thanks for the honor. William F. Ritchie was appointed tempora-

ry Secretary.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, offered a letter from the Wood delegation of New York. The reading of it was objected to by Mr. Cochrane, of N. Y., as not in order. Considerable excitement ensued. Mr Fisher denied the right of the delegate from New York to speak on the subject, and said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer— Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution. The question was put to the Con-

vention whether the letter should be read It was decided in the negative

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted.

Mr. Fisher claimed that he had the right to

order.)
The President decided that Mr Cochrane was entitled to the floor. Mr. Fisher would not be trampled upon lie had his rights and would maintain them Mr. Clark, of Ala., protested against the de-

the foor. (Immense confusion and cries of

cision of the chair.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., called, came forward, mounted the Cleak's table and demanded that he should be heard, appealing from the decision of the Chair. The question was put on the appeal and the

Chair sustained. (Immenense cheering.) Mr. Fisher again rose and offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation. The President decided the reception of the letter out of order. Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution to

appoint a committee on permanent organiza-Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered at amendment, that the Committee shall consist only of members of States from which there is

Mr. Richardson, of Illinous, spoke in favor

of harmony, and urged gentlemen to be calm Mr. Cochrane did not desire anything but a

cluding only New York and Illinois from participating in the organisation, the entire delegations being contested. Mr. Clark, of Mo., protested that the reso-

lution was out of order—that no states should be excluded whose delegates have been admitted to the floor. (Cheering and excitement)

Mr. Cook considered that those who were admitted to the floor had a right to participate in the acts of organisation, except the commit-

A long debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Richardson, Judge Meek of Als., and Barksdale of Miss. Mr. Cesma offered an amendment, that two

committees, one on organization and one on credentials, be appointed; Illinois and New York to be excluded from the latter. The previous question was called, and the resolution adopted by ayes, 254; nays, 44. A motion to lay the resolution on the table

was carried—ayes, 259; nays, 44.

The States were called, and the na... < of the committee on organization and credent is appointed by the delegations. A resolution was offered requesting the credentials to be handed to the Secretary. Fisher, of Virginia, demanded that Fernando Wood's

the Republican press proclaim Potter a letter be now read and referred to the Comhero, and we should'nt wonder if in their mittee on Credentials. Mr. Cochrane moved that it be received and referred to the committee without a reading. After much excitement it was adopted. The vote on excluding the New York and Illinois delegations from Committee on Creden-tials, was abopted with the following negative

votes: Maryland, 1; Virginia, 16; Georgia 10; Illinoia, 9; Louisiana, 6; Missississippi, 7; Texas, 5; California, 2; balance all in the affirmative. Ayes, 244; nays, 54.
On the motion to request them not to partic-

ipsie in the organization, the vote was nearly the same, except that Virginia voted in the ar-formative and Arkansas in the negative. The credentials having been handed to the committee, on motion the Convention adjourn-ed at 8 e'clock until to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, April 24. The National Convention reassembled at 10

of Pennsylvania are Thomas Cunningham and

F. Van Zant. The Committee on Periodent Arganization also reported and little sale, to wit. That in any State in which the been provided or directed by a state Desiration how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of such delegate to can delegate in the latest vote.

Mr Wright, of Pa., made a strong appeal for

harmony If harmony did not prevail here, the nomination to be made would not be worth the paper on which they were recorded, when brought before the people. He was in favor of the rule. Every delegate should be permitted to cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and those of his constituents. Pennsylvania had never voted as a unit, except when their sentiment was unanimous. He closed by demanding the previous question, and the vote was then taken on that part of the report relating to presiding offices, and it was idopted unanimously
Mr. Flourney then returned thanks, coun-

seling moderation and harmony. We are all marching under one flag-the Democratic par ty has but one flag—the flag of our country He denounced sectionalism, and hoped no mor allusions would be made to such divisious.

The Hon Caleb Cushing was then introdu ed to the Convention, and spoke as follows GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION -I respect fully tender to you my most carnest expres ion of profound gratitude for the honor which

high honor conferred. In the discharge of that duty, in the di rection of business and of debate, and on the preservation of order, it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to official here as your minister, and not humbly to re-flect your will. In a great deliberative assema dozen individuals in the United States, out- bly like this, it is not the presiding officer whom the strength resides. It is not his strength, but yours your intelligence—your sense of order—your instinct of self-respect. I rely, gentlemen, confidently upon you, up upon myself, for the prompt and parliamenta ry dispatch of the basiness of this Consention Gentlemen, you have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States-from the rich states of the imperial centre-from the sun lighted plains of the South-from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi - from the golden shores of the dista t Oregon and California (Loud theers.)

You have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people, to participate, to aid in the election of the future rulerof the Republic. You do uns as the repre sentatives of the Democratic party-of that great party of the Union, whose proud mission is to maintain the public liberties, to recon cile popular freedom with constitutional or der, to maintain the sacred reserved rights o the sovereign States. (Loud and long continued applause. 1 To stand, in a word, the per petual sentinels of the outposts of the Constitution (Cries of "That a the talk, and loud and enthusiastic cheering ). Ours, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina, "Truth, Justice and the Constitution." (Loud cheers) ()p-posed to us are those who labor to overthrow the Constitution under the false and insiduous pretense of supporting it, those who are siming to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy - a traitorous sectional conspiracy of one half of the States of the Union against the other half those who, impelled by the stupid and half insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would harry our land on to revolution and to civil war. These, the banded enemies of the Constitution at is the part the high and noble part of the Deutocracy of the Union to withstand, to strike down, and to conquor. Ave. that is our part, and we will o it in the name of dear country - with the help of God we will do it. (Loud and enthu siastic cheers.) Aye, we will do it for, gen tlemen, we will not distrust ourselves - we not despair of the gemius of our country we will continue to repose in undoubting futh in the good Providence of Almighty God applause +

rule reported by the Committee on Organ ization, in which Messis Richardson. McCook, Cessna of Pennsylvania, Barry of Mississippi, Josiah Randall and many others took part.

Mr. Randall also opposed it, declaring that certain refractory members in the Pennsylvania delegation proposed to violate and misrepresent their constituents in voting for Douglas, whose nomination, in his opinion, would lead to certain defeat. He then went into a review of the action of preceeding Democratic Conventions on the

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, and asked Mr. Randall who made him an expounder of Democratic principle and precedent \*= How long had the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks ?

Several persons rose to points of order. The Chairman decided that Mr. Richardson was entitled to the floor, and then changed his decision denying his right. Mr. Richardson standing on a chair in the centre of the ball with his sleeves roller up, and determined to be mard, was finally allowed to go on, and again attacked Mr. Randall as having recently come into the fold, alluding to his political anteced ents as entitling his opinions on Democra cy to but little consideration. He did not desire after a life's service in the cause to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday, -

[Applause.] The question was then called on the motion to strike out the rule relative to the right of members of each delegation to vote as they think proper unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them .-During the call of the roll the greatest ex-

citement existed. The Tennessee, Virginia and Indiana ment of the Chairman giving the votes of the several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule.

The vote was finally announced as followyer in Toledo, Ohio, being struck with lows: Yeas, 101, nays, 198; so the rule was adopted, and the majority of a delega- from home and went to Detroit. Apply tion cannot compel the minority to vote ing to as many theatrical managers as she with them as a unit unless instructed by could find, she received the same answer the Convention that appointed them.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on Resoluions and a Platform was then called up. and an amendment offered that no ballot-

A vote was first taken on the resolution for the appointment of the Committee, which was adopted. The Committee was then appointed.

proposition that no balloting shall take proposition that no balloting shall take product until the report of the Committee on latform be adopted. A motion to lay the resolution on the ta-

ble was rejected—yeas 321, nays 2701. The vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted by acclamation. A long débate then ensued on a proposiion to limit members from speaking more than once on the same subject, and it was finally laid over till to-morrow.

Judge Meek presented the Alabama

platform and it was referred to the Comnittee on Platform. The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock The Convenience to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, April 25.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 clock this morning.
The resolution restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and but once on a subject. was taken up, debated and rejected—ayes 120, nays 121. Ex-Gov. Robinson, chairman of the Vermont delegation, died of appoplexy this

ing speake. - to fifteen minutes on all subjects except on platforms, was then introduced and ado { ' and on that the rule of the House of Representatives would apply, limiting each speaker to one hour. A resolution to appoint a national committee to act for the next four years, was decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement through was right in accepting a challenge to the for President, and one Vice President and Sec. and Maryland,—the latter T. M. Lanahan, be jabers ye did it well!"

morning.

retary from each State in the Union. Those and Robert J Brant-are entitled to their

onvention;—each to cast 17 votes.

The debate on the report of the committed to the former, informing to be about the report of the committed to the debate on the report of the committed to the debate on the report of the committed to the debate on the report of the committed to the debate on the report of the committed to the debate on the report of the committed to the former. Informing the property of the former, informing the property of the former, informing the property of the former. ee on credentials, was continued till six clock, when it was closed by the previous question being called A vote was first taken on the Illinois question, and Messrs Brant and Lanahan were awarded seats .-A vote was then taken by States, on the minority report of the Committee, to diride the votes between the two New York lelegations. The States that voted were Capt. Fayssoux was Walkers Inch ! orth Carolina, 7. Georgia, 10; Virginia, . Missouri, I. Alabama, 9; Mississippi

Texas, 1 Tennessee, 9; California, 24 Arkansas, 3.—Ayes, 55, Nays, 248; so the Dean Richmond delegates were admitted the Wood delegates excluded. The announcement of the result was re erved with cheers and great excitement. A resolution to admit the Wood dele gates to honorary seats on the floor added o the excitement, but the resolution was finally laid over under the rule until to

M) Montgomery moved that the rese ution for appointing a National Committee be laid over till after the nomination of candidates for Presidency.
The death of Gov. Robinson, of Vermont,

as announced, and a resolution of condolonce with his family was adopted. It was also resolved to accompany the quams from the Mills House to the boat inmediately after the adjournment. The Convention then, at 7 o'clock, ad

CHARLESTON, April 26 The Convention assembled at 10 o clock. Mr Fuzhugh, of Virginia, presented a series colutions on the fugitive slave law Reited to the committee on platforms. Mr Hughs, of Pennsylvania, recognizing as a act that while the overnment has no power to

totect slave property in the territories, it ould provide for enforcing existing laws and ofecting existing rights. Referred to the minitiee on platforms. The committee on platforms is still out, and

it is understood they are wholly unable to agree and that three separate platforms will Mr Brown, of Pennsytvania, presented a res-

olution declaring that emigrants to the terri-for es carrying with them slave property are ental I to protection to such property.

Mr Walker of Miss offered an amendment declaring it the duty of the government to af-ford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the territories of The amendment was accepted, and the reso

ution is amended reterred to the committee or platform.
The Tenn Platform was then read and referred. A dozen or more resolutions with regurd to slavery in the Territories were cresent ed from various delegates and referred to the

Platform Committee

A number of resolutions relative to Railroads to the Pacific were also presented and referred Mr Seward of Georgia presented a resolu-tion on the rights of slaveholders, describing a sumple plattum, and declaring James Guth rie, or Ky., 1- the proper man to nominate for the Presidency. A resolution on the tariff being presented,

Capt. Isniah Rynders proposed to include Mo nonghels whiskey in the articles to be protect Mr Bayard of Del hoped that the Conven-

tion would not be made to appear ridiculoubefore the country by these resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading Capt Ryndors said no desired by his amend nent to part a stop to them and he had and

The committee on a platterm not being ready o report, the Convention advorrined till for

A young man of the name of O'Hara vas treated to a ride upon a rail, at Knoxville, fenn., on the 9th, for alleged slander ous expressions towards the ladies of Cennessee

Er Mrs. Meiwell Granger, the venerable mother of the Hon Prancis Granger and of General John A Granger, died at Canandaigus on Tuesday last of the age of

Mrs. Jane Gamble, a widow lady. Eatonton, Ga., under the influence of eligious monomania, starved herself to death She died on the 8th inst., having lived twenty days without a particle of

Ber The trial of the Rev. Jacob S. Harten, the alleged wife poisoner, is in progress at Belyidere New Jersey. Prof. 'hilton has analyzed the contents of Mrs. Harden's stomach, and tound arsenic in considerable quantity. The evidence looks rather hard for the reverend gentle

Henry Vail, of Miltord, Hunterdon Co., N. J., was, robbed last Saturday of a sum of money, his clothing, and his wife, by an employee of his, named Nelson. Two ovely guls, of one and three years of age, were left behind. Has clothing was taken from his room while he was asleep.

A Chicago correspondent says the report that proceedings had been discontinued in the Burch case, or that the affair has been compromised, is wholly untrue, as the counsel for detence is at present preparing-his answer to the complaint, and delegations protested against the announce—the case will be tried probably at the next session of the Circuit Court.

> A young girl, the daughter of a a longing to become an actress, ran away from all-a negative. She then disappeared, and had not been found at latest ac counts.

ing be allowed for President or Vice President Lexington, Michigan, was playing upon a A few evenings since, a lady in ident until the Committee have made their melodeon, when a mouse emerged from the corner of the room, ran up tremblingly to the instrument, then ascended the dress of the performer into her lap, and finally nestled under her basque. The little ani-After the Committee on Platform was in the such a night state of ecology that the perannounced, the motion was renowed on the former continued longer it would have ex-

> A metalic coffin, containing the body of a young lady who had been buried more than four years, was lately opened in Memphis, Tenn. The body was in an excellent state of preservation—the hair, particularly was very life-like, and, what is more astonishing, a full-blown camelia japonica, which some affectionate hand had japonica, which some affectionate hand had twined in the treeses of the girl, was re-markably fresh looking, the leaves retaining their soft, greenish hue to perfection.

An Alabams paper contains a long story about a negro, a pilot on one of the Chattahoochee river steamboats, whose skin, it is stated, is chargin om a jet black to the fairest whit eck and arms, as far as the finger, are soft, delicate whiteness, that would rival that of the tenderest, purest Circussian: while "his lips are of a soft, ruddy hue, and his face and body are beginning to show the same radical change." Barnum should A resolu on relative to debate, restrict- get him.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, tells a curious story about the money raised to carry Pennsy vania for LUCHANAN. He says a Fillmore merchant in New York received a spiritual communication from some departed discussed, and finally referred to a select worthies, telling him that it was his duty committee, to inquire into the propriety of to prevent the coalition between the Amergiving the national committee power to leans and Republicans in Pennsylvania, by name both the time and place of holding which Fremont could have secured the e'clock this moraing.

The committee on creThe committee on Permanent Organization dentials reported that the sitting delegates ally expended \$10,000 of his own money to

The report a the minority of the com-

A correspondence of "an affair" which mare mittee was presented. It was signed by tween Col. S. A. Lockridge in Properties the members of the Committee from Alabama, Texas. Georgia, and Massissippi, and recommends that one half of each of the Nicasignus stotally false. "When you please, Sit then sent a note by his to call !! dom, which note, it appears was it the least

for explanation. In answer to the note. Gen Walker replied that a it bo he "did not intend to impugn to honor or courage of Col. Lockridge." and so the affair ended without an appeal to petal

To-Day's Advertisements.

New Leather Store! H. KETTELBERGER & CO. NO 2 PERRY BLOCK STATES. WOULD respectfully inform the producting energy to the have opened a new LEATHER AND FINDING STORE

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Cash will be paid for Sking, Raw Sides and Sking,

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A sened on as favorable trees as a equal responsibility, and all the sene and paid by the undersigned the distance of Ap 25-47. 1860

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Is now receiving a set to be a Fashionable Goods,

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To will those no went of care say give me a call, as leave bour leave cheapness or quality of global. T JOHNTON & CO cospection is GROCERTES,

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At their spacious sales worms, continue to the Streets, Erie, Pa. Our increment facilities of compete with any JOBBER wort. Note a significant EXAMINATION OF OUR SERVE respectfully solitited from stars to resert to practice purpose of buying spoofs. He was a like or entering the

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR direct from the head of the Flour (1971) to dent that the Variety of Brande with offer cannot fail to meet the wints of the offer county. n country, OSENNE JOHNSON, ORVILLE SCHOOL V Erie, April 28, 1880.

WRIGHT'S BLOCK. STATE STREET, - I.L. P. Where a full asso tment if he co GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Domestic and Fragge 1
Willow, Wood and Stone Ware, New York New Yo TRY BANYARD'S MOCHAE OF BOOK Java, Lagnira, Rio, roastel and country Banyard's crushed, granulated, polyanated and Coffee E., New Orlonast Musecy and control of the Coffee E., New Orlonast Musecy and Coffee E., New Orlonast Musecy

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Where the Ladies arrivatived to call and examine quality and prices.

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