

# Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, JUNE 18, 1856.

VOL. 3. NO. 34.

### TERMS.

THE DEMOCRAT and SENTINEL, is published every Wednesday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., at \$1 50 per annum, in ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates, viz:

1 square 3 insertions,	\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
1 square 6 months,	5 00
1 " 1 year,	12 00
1 " 2 year,	20 00
1 " 3 year,	30 00
Business Cards,	5 00

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### THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.

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INSURES Each Building, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents.

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Ebensburg, April 9, 1856.

### The War Ended!!

### ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!!!

EDWARD ROBERTS has arrived home with a large stock of choice goods from the Eastern cities, which he will dispose of on terms to suit all customers old as well as new ones. His stock has been selected with great care, for quality and quantity cannot be beat on this side of Jordan. The stock consists of

Foreign and Amer. Tickings,  
Satin Cloths, Alpaca,  
Plain Cassimers, Dolans, New Styles,  
Fancy do, Change Cloths,  
Satinets, Black Silks,  
Kentucky Jeans, Fancy Silks,  
Tweed, Non Style of Prints,  
Vestings of all kinds, Gingham,  
Shirts and Drawers, Calicoes,  
Cravats, Woolen Plaids,  
Handkerchiefs, Shirting Muslins,  
Gloves and Hosiery, Sheetng do.  
Flannels.

A large supply of HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES.

Call at the store of E. L. Roberts if you wish to purchase goods and at low prices. We consider it no trouble to show our goods—so walk in and judge for yourselves. EDWARD ROBERTS.  
Ebensburg, April 23, 1856.

### New Firm.

### TAYLOR & JONES,

### TAILORS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that they have entered into partnership for the purpose of giving full satisfaction to all mankind and in the way of giving fits, they may be found at the old establishment formerly occupied by Baynon and Jones, immediately opposite the store of Geo. McCann. The public may rest assured, that all work entrusted to their care will be made in a workmanlike manner, and at the time promised. Garments will be cut according to the latest fashion.

A. H. TAYLOR,  
JOHN JONES.

Ebensburg, March 5th 1856.

### Farmer's Look to your Interests!!

I come with Goods to Clothe you!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg, and farmers of the surrounding country that he has arrived with a large STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, consisting of plain and fancy Cassinets—a large variety of Jeans, Linseys, Barred and Plain Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets and Batize. The above goods will be exchanged for wool on low terms, and if the goods are not desirable the market price will be paid in Cash.

April 23, 1856. JOS. GWINNER.

### GEORGE HUNTLEY,

### Wholesale and Retail.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufacturer.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally, that he has purchased the Tin Shop, formerly carried on by Messrs. Davis, Evans & Co., and will continue to carry on the business in all its various branches, wholesale and retail. His wares will be made of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice, for cash.

ALSO,—House Spouting made and put up to order on the lowest terms, for cash.

Also on hand and for sale, a large assortment of Cook and Parlor stoves, for coal or wood, Dining room stoves, Egg stoves, &c.

Also a large assortment of grates and fire brick, for Cooking stoves, Coal buckets, Shovels, pokers, smoothing irons, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash.

Tin-shop and warehouse in part of the building formerly occupied by Stephen Lloyd as a cabinet warehouse, and opposite Geo. McCann's store.

[All orders promptly attended to.]  
Ebensburg, May 7, 1856.—28ly

### NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscribers having entered into a new arrangement and system of business, respectfully, but earnestly request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment. A prompt attention to this notice will save costs.

SHOEMAKER & CLAIRK.  
April 7, 1856.

We do not, hereafter intend to do a credit business, but we will sell cheap for cash—or approved trade of all kinds.

### HO! LOOK HERE!!

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FAMILY PROVISIONS, at this new store in the room formerly occupied as a Foundry warehouse, and is prepared to furnish the same to customers at rates as low as the lowest. His stock is of the very best, and consists of every item in the provision line, viz:—

Superior Coco Flour, Corn Meal in barrel or in Sacks, Beans, Shoulders, and Sides of Bacon, Sugar Cured Hams, Fish of all kinds—Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Cod, &c., Cheese, Fried AppLES, Peaches, etc.

ALSO, Confections and varieties, such as Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Biscuits and Cakes, &c. &c. He also, attends to his business, and intends to keep on hand for sale IRON & NAILS of all sizes of the best quality; and will sell at a very low profit for cash or Country produce. Give him a call. Persons that wish to buy any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage.

ROBERT DAVIS.  
Ebensburg, April 2, 1856.

### A Human Life Saved.

HOWLAND, May 11, 1856.

J. A. RHODES, Esq.: Dear Sir—As I took your medicine to sell on consignment, "no cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. CONKLIN told me—"I had taken nine bottles of Christ's Ague Balsam, and continually run down while using it until my lungs and liver were congested to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so that all thought it impossible for me to live through another chill. The doctors to did all they could for me, but thought I must die. Nothing did me any good until I got Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a short time."

H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a doctor as we have in our county, and taken any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from 25th August to 15th December. But seeing how nice it was operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two thirds of a bottle."

S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M.'s. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and the cure was as speedy from the same quantity and I might so specify. Yours with respect,  
J. A. HUNTINGTON.

The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates I have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pouring in to me.

One thing more. Last year I had occasion to caution the Public in these words:—"Notice one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence edit their pamphlet with the exclamation, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares.'"

Now I take pleasure in saying that the Caution referred to the same firm, Christ's Ague Balsam that is mentioned in the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are applying to their poisonous trash all that I publish about my fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, except the Certificates of Cures, and the Certificate of the celebrated Chemist Dr. James H. Childs of N. Y. In favor of my perfectly HARMLESS CHARACTER, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor.  
April 23, 1856. 3m. Providence, R. I.  
For sale by Druggists generally.

### IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

FOR the last two or three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and comparatively a few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of \$200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the month of August next, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canada, who will remit me the sum of \$1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at it, to every person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost.

There is positively NO HONOR in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either LADIES or GENTLEMEN can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several ladies in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from \$3 to \$6 per day at it. It is a GENTLE BUSINESS, and but a FEW SHILLINGS are required to start it. Upon receipt of \$1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

Address, A. T. PARSONS, Office, No. 335 Broadway, New York.  
April 23, 1856.—2 m.

### NEW BLACK SMITH SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and the vicinity that he has rented the SMITH SHOP formerly occupied by Michael McCague, where he intends to carry on the BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Persons entrusting work to his care can rest assured that it will be promptly attended to and at moderate rates. He would also, inform the citizens that the business of HOISE SHOENING will be superintended by himself personally. Owners of valuable horses will not be under the necessity of sending their stock to a neighboring village, as his experience in this line is widely known.

ISAAC SINGER.  
Ebensburg, April 9, 1856.

### GROCERIES, Candies, Nuts and Crackers

J. M'Dermitt's.

### I. O. O. F.

Highland Lodge No. 428 meets every WEDNESDAY evening at their Hall on High st., in the upper story of Hoemaker & Clark's building.

### Ho! this Way for Bargains!!

### NEW GOODS, AND AT FAIR PRICES.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that he has just received from the East one of the most choice stocks of goods ever brought to this place. The stock is varied, and selected with an eye to the immediate wants of the public. His stock consists of the following:

A general assortment of New Styles of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found

Laws,	Cassimers,
Delains,	Fancy do.
Alpacas,	Tweeds,
Black Silks,	Kentucky Jeans,
Fancy do,	Fancy Vestings,
Bleached Muslins,	Shirts of all kinds
Unbleached do,	Cravats,
Calicoes,	Plain Gloves,
Ginghams,	Fancy do.

Cloths, Together with an innumerable assortment of articles not mentioned, usually kept in a country store. These goods will be sold at fair prices. Call and examine, even if you do not wish to purchase.

### MILLINERY GOODS.

CONNECTED with the store is a large stock of MILLINERY GOODS. Every article in this line have on hand, and will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles of BONNETS, for old and young. RIBBONS every pattern and color, LACES, EDGING, &c. &c.

A beautiful assortment of MORNING Goods now on hand, and at prices to suit the times.—Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock which is far ahead of any goods of a similar kind brought to this place.

GEORGE MCCANN.  
Ebensburg, April 23, 1856.

### LOUIS LUCKHARDT,

### WATCH MAKER, AND DEALER IN

### CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnstown and vicinity that he has just received and is now opening the largest stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, ever brought to Johnstown, without exception, which will be sold at a cheaper rate than the cheapest. His prices will always be uniform. One customer will not be charged more for the same quality of goods than another. A list of some of the articles comprised in the assortment, is annexed. Prices may be ascertained, and goods examined, at the Store on Main Street.

Gold Hunting English Levers,  
Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled,  
Gold Levers, 4 holes,  
Silver English Levers,  
Silver Detached Levers,  
Silver Levers, Gold Guard Chains,  
Gold Vest Chains, Gold Pencils, with Pens,  
Gold Pencils, Gold Medallions,  
Silver Extension Pens and Pens,  
Gold Bracelets, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Gold Earrops, Gold Earplugs,  
Gold Finger Rings, Gold Cut Pins,  
Gold and Silver Watch Keys, Portmonaies,  
Ladies' Fans, fancy and plain,  
Silver Tablespoons,  
Silver Teaspoons, Silver Thimbles,  
Plated Tablespoons, best,  
Plated Teaspoons,  
Silver Gland Chains,  
Hated and Britania Tea Sets,  
Violins and Bows, Violin Strings, &c.,  
Colts and Allen's Revolvers, 6 inches,  
Gold Bracelets, Accordions,  
Silver and Plated Spectacles, &c., &c., &c.

ALL sorts of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired with promptness and at low rates. Confidence that he cannot be undersold, the undersigned respectfully solicits the confidence and patronage of the public.

LOUIS LUCKHARDT.  
May 14, 1856. 29-4f.

### Democratic National Convention.

This body representing the thirty-one States of the Union, met at Cincinnati on the 2d inst. Hon JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, was elected President, with one Vice President and one Secretary from each State. The Committee on Credentials was also composed of one delegate from each State—so also the Committee on Resolutions. The following were reported by the latter named Committee, adopted by the Convention, and constitute the platform of the Democratic party:

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Stewart of Maryland, asked that the special order of the day be immediately taken up.

Mr. Hallett, of Mass., from the Committee on Resolutions, said:—We are ready to present the Resolutions. When will the Convention receive them?

Many voices—"Now, now."

Mr. Hallett—The Kansas Nebraska part of the platform has been adopted with perfect unanimity. The Committee did not have perfect unanimity upon the foreign policy suggested, but recommend it heartily.

The first part of the report endorses and affirms the general principles of the National Convention held at Baltimore in 1852. The report then proceeds as follows:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been severely organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States, having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and preeminence, example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American Principles, which base its exclusive organiza-

tion upon religious opinions and accidental birthplaces.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to enervate the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slaves in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through their fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and maintain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That the question connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestation to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of the Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the mered principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine. Their bearing and import, which admit of no misconstruction, should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately in its maintenance has marked for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people, and that this result should be secured by the timely and efficient exertion, the control which we have the right to control over it. No power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations that may suit our policy to establish with the governments of States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in our view of so commanding an interest to the people of the United States, that they cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Oceanic Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next administration every proper effort made to ensure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and the Union at large.

Having adopted the platform, and disposed of the contested seats by admitting the anti-Benton Delegates of Missouri, and an equal proportion of the Hards and Softs of New York, which occupied the time of the Convention till Thursday morning—a motion was made and carried to go into nomination of President and Vice President of the United

States, at 2 o'clock. At the appointed hour Mr. Meade, of Va., arose and nominated that able statesman and uncompromising Democrat James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency.

Mr. Harry Hibbard, of N. H. nominated Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Ingo, of Cal., nominated Lewis Cass.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., nominated Stephen A. Douglas.

Much applause succeeded the nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas, but Mr. Pierce's name was received less warmly.

The Chair requested that the Convention would be as orderly as possible while the balloting was going on.

The following is the result of the balloting:

Ballots	Buchanan	Pierce	Douglas	Cass
1	135	122	33	5
2	139	119	31	5
3	139	119	32	5
4	141	119	30	5
5	140	119	31	5
6	155	107	28	5
7	143	89	58	5
8	147	82	58	5
9 First vote	142	87	48	7
Second vote	146	87	56	7
10	150	80	59	5
11	147	80	63	5
12	148	79	63	5
13	150	77	63	5
14	152	79	63	5

The following is the vote in detail on the first ballot:—

States	Buchanan	Pierce	Douglas	Cass
Maine	5	3	0	0
New Hampshire	0	5	0	0
Vermont	0	5	0	0
Massachusetts	4	9	0	0
Rhode-Island	0	4	0	0
Connecticut	6	0	0	0
New York	17	18	0	0
New Jersey	7	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	27	0	0	0
Delaware	3	0	0	0
Maryland	6	0	0	0
Virginia	15	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	10	0	0
South Carolina	0	8	0	0
Georgia	0	10	0	0
Alabama	0	9	0	0
Mississippi	0	7	0	0
Louisiana	6	0	0	0
Ohio	13	4	4	1
Kentucky	4	5	3	0
Tennessee	0	12	0	0
Indiana	13	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	11	0
Missouri	0	0	9	0
Arkansas	0	4	0	0
Michigan	6	0	0	0
Florida	0	3	0	0
Texas	0	4	0	0
Iowa	0	0	4	0
Wisconsin	5	2	0	0
California	0	0	0	4

Some persons in the gallery hissed as vote after vote was cast for Mr. Buchanan.

The Chair upon this declared that unless the persons hissing were exposed, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

On the first ballot the New York Softs cast for Pierce 18 votes, and the Hards cast 17 for Buchanan.

On the second ballot Buchanan gained 33 votes, Pierce losing 3, Douglas 13, and Cass gaining 1.

On the third ballot Buchanan lost 1, Pierce 1, and Douglas gained 2. In Kentucky Buchanan gained 2 and Douglas lost 2. In Wisconsin Douglas gained 1, and Cass lost one in Ohio.

On the fourth ballot the only change, except the regular New York, was in Kentucky, where Buchanan and Pierce gained one each Douglas losing two.

On the fifth Ballot Buchanan gained one, and Pierce lost one. In Massachusetts Buchanan lost 13, and Douglas gained a half in Kentucky.

On the sixth ballot Tennessee changed 12 votes from Pierce to Buchanan. In Kentucky Buchanan gained two, Pierce one—Douglas losing three.

The announcement of the vote of Tennessee for Mr. Buchanan was received with loud cheering, which was checked by the President.

On the seventh ballot Tennessee turned her 12 from Buchanan to Douglas, and Arkansas changed her five votes from Pierce to Douglas. In Massachusetts Buchanan gained 1. Georgia changed from Pierce to 7 for Douglas and 3 for Buchanan.

Mr. Bates, of Tennessee, here moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, but being met by loud cries of "No," "No," the motion was withdrawn.

On the eighth ballot Buchanan gained 1 in Maine and 2 in Kentucky.

On the ninth ballot Buchanan gained one in Massachusetts and Missouri, and lost one in Kentucky.

A motion was here made to adjourn, and lost by an immense majority.

The Alabama delegation asked and obtained leave to adjourn for a few moments.

On the tenth ballot, Vermont changed from Pierce to Douglas five votes, and Douglas also gained two in Ohio.

On the eleventh ballot Maryland gave its entire vote for Buchanan.

Here another motion was made to adjourn, and lost by loud cries of "No."

On the twelfth ballot there was no material change.

On the thirteenth ballot Rhode Island broke from Pierce, casting two votes for Buchanan and two for Pierce.

Again a motion was made to adjourn, and the States called. Motion lost.

On the fourteenth ballot Rhode Island cast her whole vote for Buchanan.

The Convention then adjourned till nine o'clock on Friday morning.

The Convention met on Friday morning, and again proceeded to ballot, and the fifteenth ballot stood—

Buchanan	168
Pierce	81

Douglas 118 1/2  
Cass 4 1/2

The name of President Pierce was now withdrawn by New Hampshire, and the sixteenth ballot stood—

Buchanan	168
Douglas	121
Cass	5

The seventeenth ballot was then taken, when Mr. Buchanan received 296 votes, and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The announcement was received with loud and tremendous cheering inside and outside of the building—by delegates, and spectators, and by the immense multitudes who filled the streets in the neighborhood of the Convention.

Speeches endorsing the nomination were then made by Messrs. Preston, of Kentucky, Richardson of Illinois, Seymour, of N. York, Hibbard, of New Hampshire, Ludlow, of New York, Avery, of North Carolina, Medary, of Ohio, George, of California, Dawson and Black, of Pennsylvania, and others—when the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention being called to order, Mr. Shields, of Missouri, moved that it is the duty of the general government, so far as the Constitution will permit, to aid in the construction of a safe overland mail route between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was, lost, by ayes 75, nays 220.

A delegate from Missouri rose to demand a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Pettit and Mr. Gage, endeavored to speak on the propriety of an amendment declaring it the duty of the General Government to use all proper constitutional power for the object named, but were not heard.

A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose was carried, by ayes 208, nays 88.

The main question being ordered, the resolution was adopted—ayes 205, nays 87.

At Mr. Pettit's suggestion, the word "proper" was placed before "constitutional," in the resolution before its passage.

A motion was then made that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice President, and agreed to.

Mr. Meade, of Ala., proposed the Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., begged to propose a man who he thought was born on the banks of the Hudson, but now resided on the banks of the Mississippi. It had been his pride to serve under his command in the regiment from Illinois, that never turned their backs on friends or foes. He was the first to plant the American flag over the Halls of the Montezumas. He named Gen. John A. Quitman.

Col. Louis, of La., named the Hon. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

Mr. Breckinridge returned thanks to Louisiana for the favor conferred upon him, but was one of those who believed that promotion should follow seniority. Besides, he was already a candidate for another post, and in the canvass should advocate the candidate of this Convention and its noble State rights platform. He withdrew his name.

Mr. Riefman, of Ala., nominated the Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Ala.

Mr. Boon, of Tennessee, nominated Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee.

A delegate from North Carolina nominated James A. Sidden, of Virginia.

Mr. Sidden, returning thanks for the honor done him, withdrew his name.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, then presented the name of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Mr. Underwood, of Ga., nominated H. V. Johnson, of Ga.

The roll being called, Vermont cast a plumper for Breckinridge, of Ky. New York being called, 18 votes were announced by Mr. Ludlow for Quitman Judge Beardslee cast 17 Hard votes for Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Illinois voted for Quitman.

California announced her vote for A. V. Brown.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Breckinridge	55	Fitzpatrick	11
Quitman	59	Brown	29
Boyd	33	H. V. Johnson	31
Bayard	31	Rusk	3
Dobbin	13	Truett Polk of Mo.	5

After the ballot was commenced, Delaware withdrew the name of Senator Bayard.

A delegate from Connecticut begged to say that, if the delegation south of Mason and Dixon's line could agree on a candidate, Connecticut would go for her candidate, if not, he had the name of a distinguished son, Isaac Toucey, to propose.

Another delegate said that was not so. Connecticut reserved Toucey for higher game.

The name of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, was withdrawn, and Tennessee cast her vote for Breckinridge, and several other States then changed their votes to Breckinridge, and amidst great excitement, Mississippi withdrew the name of Quitman and recorded her vote for Breckinridge. Judge Beardsley, for the New York Hards, changed their votes from Butler to Breckinridge.

The vote was then announced, as follows:

John C. Breckinridge of Ky.	286
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The nomination was then declared unanimous, and was received with immense applause.

Mr. Breckinridge, being loudly called for, took the stand amid deafening cheers, and said the result was quite unexpected to him, and he had no words to express the profound gratitude he felt for this mark of honor and confidence from the Democrats of the United States. He did not intend from his heart, but only to return thanks from his heart for the honor done him.

With regard to the first nomination, he could only say that Mr. Buchanan had lived down detraction and calumny, and was now about to be crowned with the highest honor that could be conferred on an American citizen.

The next National Convention will meet in Charleston, South Carolina.

118 1/2  
4 1/2

The name of President Pierce was now withdrawn by New Hampshire, and the sixteenth ballot stood—

Buchanan	168
Douglas	121
Cass	5

The seventeenth ballot was then taken, when Mr. Buchanan received 296 votes, and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The announcement was received with loud and tremendous cheering inside and outside of the building—by delegates, and spectators, and by the immense multitudes who filled the streets in the neighborhood of the Convention.

Speeches endorsing the nomination were then made by Messrs. Preston, of Kentucky, Richardson of Illinois, Seymour, of N. York, Hibbard, of New Hampshire, Ludlow, of New York, Avery, of North Carolina, Medary, of Ohio, George, of California, Dawson and Black, of Pennsylvania, and others—when the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention being called to order, Mr. Shields, of Missouri, moved that it is the duty of the general government, so far as the Constitution will permit, to aid in the construction of a safe overland mail route between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was, lost, by ayes 75, nays 220.

A delegate from Missouri rose to demand a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Pettit and Mr. Gage, endeavored to speak on the propriety of an amendment declaring it the duty of the General Government to use all proper constitutional power for the object named, but were not heard.

A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose was carried, by ayes 208, nays 88.

The main question being ordered, the resolution was adopted—ayes 205, nays 87.

At Mr. Pettit's suggestion, the word "proper" was placed before "constitutional," in the resolution before its passage.

A motion was then made that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice President, and agreed to.

Mr. Meade, of Ala., proposed the Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., begged to propose a man who he thought was born on the banks of the Hudson, but now resided on the banks of the Mississippi. It had been his pride to serve under his command in the regiment from Illinois, that never turned their backs on friends or foes. He was the first to plant the American flag over the Halls of the Montezumas. He named Gen. John A. Quitman.

Col. Louis, of La., named the Hon. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

Mr. Breckinridge returned thanks to Louisiana for the favor conferred upon him, but was one of those who believed that promotion should follow seniority. Besides, he was already a candidate for another post, and in the canvass should advocate the candidate of this Convention and its noble State rights platform. He withdrew his name.

Mr. Riefman, of Ala., nominated the Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Ala.

Mr. Boon, of Tennessee, nominated Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee.

A delegate from North Carolina nominated James A. Sidden, of Virginia.

Mr. Sidden, returning thanks for the honor done him, withdrew his name.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, then presented the name of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Mr. Underwood, of Ga., nominated H. V. Johnson, of Ga.

The roll being called, Vermont cast a plumper for Breckinridge, of Ky. New York being called, 18 votes were announced by Mr. Ludlow for Quitman Judge Beardslee cast 17 Hard votes for Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Illinois voted for Quitman.

California announced her vote for A. V. Brown.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Breckinridge	55	Fitzpatrick	11
Quitman	59	Brown	29
Boyd	33	H. V. Johnson	31
Bayard	31	Rusk	3
Dobbin	13	Truett Polk of Mo.	5

After the ballot was commenced, Delaware withdrew the name of Senator Bayard.

A delegate from Connecticut begged to say that, if the delegation south of Mason and Dixon's line could