



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

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

The Baltimore Convention.

The Democratic National Convention will assemble in Baltimore on next Monday. We will not attempt to predict what will be the result of its deliberations. The sky is lowering, but still we are not without hope that we have already seen the worst, that is to befall the party. The darkest moment of night is that which just precedes the dawn, and it is highly probable that in a few days, the Democratic Army now broken and disorganized, will, united under the command of a patriotic statesman, be marching forward to certain victory; 'carrying the flag, and keeping step to the music of the Union.' This will be the case, if the Convention is not overawed and controlled in its councils by the horde of Northern office-seekers, the 'outside pressure men' with whom Baltimore will be thronged during the session of the Convention. A tremendous effort will be made to nominate Douglas at all hazards. But this cannot be accomplished, if the delegates do their duty like men of nerve, like democrats and like patriots. The almost unanimous protest of the Southern Democracy against the nomination of Douglas must not be disregarded. Can he or any other man be elected without the vote of the Southern States? If the Southern delegates persist in their opposition to Douglas, he should be abandoned at once, and a Statesman who will be equally popular North and South nominated. The Democratic Party must not be allowed to degenerate into a sectional party. The delegates at Baltimore will have it in their power to save it from this calamity, and they should do so without hesitation. When the hour of excitement has passed away they may rely on their course being ratified by all sincere democrats.

We firmly believe that the good old Commonwealth of Kentucky contains a statesman whose nomination would unite the party. That man is John C. Breckenridge. The people love him because he is the soul of honor, and the embodiment of statesmanship, democracy and patriotism. Even the lightning would leap joyously over the telegraphic wires as it carried the news of his nomination to every city, town, village, hamlet and democratic home in the country. In six hours after his nomination the Democratic Party from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be a unit. But there are many other Democratic Statesmen whose nomination would secure success. Seymour, or Dickenson of New York or Lane of Oregon would be unanimously acceptable to the party.

We deem it unnecessary to multiply words on the subject. We hope that patriotism, conservatism and common sense will control the Convention, and that the delegates will regard the 'outside pressure' with contempt. If they do so we entertain no fears for the result. A nomination will be made which will not only save the party from dissolution, but also secure for it a brilliant victory next November.

We learn from our Republican exchanges, that when Lincoln received the intelligence of his nomination for the Presidency, he remained silent for some time and then said: 'there's a little woman down at our house who will be glad to hear this. I'll go down and tell her.' Old Abe was perfectly right in carrying the news to 'his soul's far dearer part,' and the 'little woman' doubtless felt very big when she heard it. Abe won't be so anxious to carry to her the news which will stun his ears on the night of the first Friday of next November.

These violent delights have violent ends And in their triumph die.

Hon. Edward Everett, has accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the Union National Convention.

The Mountaineer very kindly informs us, that the opposition editors of this county are filing the Democrat & Sentinel, for future reference. As our neighbor has been one of their allies for some years, he ought to know. We are glad to hear it, as it shows they are rapidly acquiring a taste for sound democratic literature. As we have always fearlessly defended the true principles of the democratic party and its nominees, we are not afraid that anything we have written, will or can be used against us hereafter. We have never in the past refused to support the candidates of the party, and we do not intend to alter our course in the future. Our motto is—'We go where democratic principles point the way.—When they cease to lead we cease to follow.' If the editor of the Mountaineer and his confidential friends, the opposition editors of the county, regard it as treason to oppose the nomination of Douglas, they can make the most of it. They are welcome to attack our files as soon after the 18th inst., as they are at leisure to commence the work. They would do well to remember, however, before they begin, that a viper, according to an ancient writer, once undertook to gnaw at a file, but soon found it too hard for his teeth. Of course, we do not by any means wish to insinuate that they are vipers. We know them all, including the editor of the Mountaineer, to be very kind hearted and courteous gentlemen, and we are certain, that nothing which may hereafter occur, will disturb the amicable relations which now exist between us.

We last week conversed with prominent democrats, from every section of the county, that business incident to court had brought to town, and were surprised to find how bitterly hostile, as a general thing, they were to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. One of them remarked to us 'I have voted the democratic ticket during the last thirty years, and if Douglas is nominated I suppose I will have to support him. But I will do so with reluctance. I hope the Baltimore Convention will not force him on us.' We hope so too. We do not know how it may be elsewhere, but we do know that in this county, it would be now a difficult matter to rally a corporal's guard of Douglas men composed of reliable democrats.

The success which attended the efforts of the outside pressure men at Chicago in securing the nomination of Lincoln, has induced the active, that is the office-seeking portion of the friends of Douglas, to make arrangements for playing a similar game at Baltimore. An immense crowd of Douglas men will be imported to Baltimore, whose business will be to endeavor to overawe the Convention, by tremendous cheers when Douglas is named, and by hissing when any thing is done calculated to weaken his chances of success. The nomination of Douglas, by such a bullying process, will by no means increase his popularity with the democratic masses either North or South.

The Black Republican Newspapers, are now weekly filled with glowing accounts of the wonderful feats of old Abe Lincoln, as they call him, at splitting rails. Their object certainly is, to raise an excitement in his favor among the laboring classes. They evidently think that because Gen. Harrison rode into the Presidency in 1840, on a hard cider barrel, old Abe can ride into the same exalted station, on a Rail in 1860. But the people understand the game thoroughly now, and it won't win this time.

Brutal Outrage.—Mrs. Mills, wife of James Mills, of Cambria Township, while returning home on last Wednesday, on horseback from a visit to her parents, in Jackson township, was met by a man named Welch, also mounted on horseback, just as she was turning into the road leading to her residence, a short distance west of the farm of Capt. M'Vicker, on the Pittsburg Road. He immediately rode up to her, caught hold of the bridle of her horse, and jumping from his horse, compelled her to dismount. He then in spite of her resistance, violated her person. She states that when he pulled her from her horse, she supposed he was a horse thief, and that his object was to steal her horse. He was arrested next day in Johnstown, and is now safely lodged in Jail. His residence is, we learn in Alleghany City, and he is said to be wealthy. He came to this place on Tuesday for the purpose of obtaining a Pedler's licence from the County Treasurer. He was on his way to Johnstown when the outrage was perpetrated. It occurred about three miles west of this place.

A correspondent of the Cambria Tribune last week, strongly urges the claims of William R. Hughes, Esq., of this County to be the Republican candidate for Congress next fall. We know Mr. Hughes well, and can truly say that his nomination would be highly gratifying to the Democracy of this County.

A letter from Hon. Wm. Bigler, vindicating his course in the Charleston Convention will be found in another column. It is an able, calm and dignified document, and its tone shows that its author is proudly conscious of having performed his duty, his whole duty in the Convention. Read it carefully.

James Morris, convicted last week, of a rape, was on Monday, sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for period of twelve years—the extreme penalty of the law.

A few weeks ago, a communication appeared in the Hollidaysburg Standard, signed by a number of the Democratic citizens of Blair county, endorsing the course of Messrs. Smith & Coffroth in the Charleston Convention in voting for Douglas. The following card which appeared in the Standard last week, shows conclusively that many of the signers to the 'Communication' were grossly imposed upon by false representations. It also shows the desperate means to which the friends of Douglas are disposed to resort, in order to prop up their cause. Doubtless, many more of the signers of the 'communication' would have signed the following, if they had had an opportunity to do so, Mr. Henschey, a prominent democrat of Blair, informed us last week, that Douglas is very unpopular in that County.

ALTOONA, JUNE 4, 1860. Ed. Dem. Standard.—The undersigned, whose names are attached to a document published in your paper of the 30th of May, addressed to George N. Smith and A. H. Coffroth, Esqrs., do hereby represent that we were induced to sign our names thereto without due consideration, or examination of the statements made in the same, and under a misapprehension of the facts.

We do not desire to censure or approve, at present, the course of any portion of the delegates representing the Democratic party of this State in the Charleston Convention, but wish to leave all of them to the proper tribunal—their immediate constituents—for approval or censure. The success of the principles of the Democratic party is of paramount importance with us. To these principles we are devotedly attached, and are not willing to yield our support of the same to aggrandize any particular individual.

Having full confidence in the members of the Democratic National Convention, which is to convene at Baltimore on the 18th of this month, we are ready and willing to give the nominees of that convention our cordial and hearty support; and earnestly hope that harmony and good will may prevail in the councils of the Convention that is to assemble on that day and that place, believing, as we do, that the welfare, prosperity, and harmony of this nation are intimately connected with their action.

- John F. Bowman, J. B. Sarreiger, Augustine McCoy, John Connelly, Ryan Richenack, Robert Hodson, Alex. Vaugn, Jos. Hillard, Jacob S. Zink, John Hickey, W. S. Shoemaker, Jos. Berkowitz, A. Koush, Herman Smith, Joseph Shenk, Wm. C. McCormick, Thos. S. Francis, W. W. Snyder, Charles Morlin.

Gift Books.—We have received from the Publisher, G. G. Evans, the originator of the Gift Book business, copies of the 'Life and Adventures of Gen. Sam Houston,' and the 'Life of the Empress Josephine.' The books are got up in an excellent style, and are sold at the low price of one dollar each. Persons ordering one or both of the above books, will also receive a gift worth from 50 cents to \$100. The books are cheap and are placed within the reach of all. We have made many orders from Mr. Evans, and always found him punctual and fair in all his dealings, and we are satisfied that all who deal with him will find him to be just what he is represented to be, a just and honorable man. Persons ordering books will address G. G. Evans, No. 439 Chesnut street Phila.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of John Parks, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. Mr. Parks has just received another large lot of Italian and American Marble, at his works in Johnstown, where he is prepared to execute work in the neatest and best of manner. Persons wishing anything in his line of business can leave their orders at Huntley's Tin-ware Depot, in Ebensburg, and they will be promptly attended to.

THE REASON WHY the number of students attending the Iron City College is so much larger than in other schools, their work is so complete in style and finish, and their success in business so uniform and complete is because each student receives the direct personal attention of the Principals throughout the entire course of study.—Daily True Press.

We are pleased to observe among the persons in attendance at court this week, our venerable friend, Hon. Moses Canan. Although he has already numbered more than the threescore and ten years allotted by the Psalmist to man on earth, he is still a hale and vigorous old man, and we trust that many more years will pass away, ere his friends will be called upon to 'sorrow most of all that they shall see his face no more.'—He was the first lawyer who selected this County as his place of residence, and was we believe the preceptor of John G. Miles Esq., of Huntingdon County, and several other distinguished lawyers. During his long residence in this county, he has always commanded the respect, confidence and esteem of its citizens.

Maj. Gideon Marlett of the 'Walton House,' received a short time since a letter from Daniel T. Jones, whose mysterious disappearance recently created so much excitement in this community. He is in Venango county and engaged in boring for oil.

The weather last week was cold, wet and disagreeable. There was a slight frost on last Sunday night, but it did not injure vegetation of any kind. This week, the air is balmy and pleasant, and nature wears her loveliest array.

The Detroit Free Press, says that many leading Republicans from New York, who passed through Detroit on their return from the Chicago Convention, after the nomination of Lincoln, wore 'Seward' badges. On the cars, repeated cheers were given for Seward,—not a word was said for Lincoln. The train which conveyed the New York delegates to the Convention, over the Michigan Central road, was met at every station with enthusiastic crowds of people, with bands of Music and artillery,—silence reigned supreme on their return. The outward passage was a grand triumphal procession, for the people then thought that Seward would be nominated almost unanimously;—the return was like a funeral. The Michigan Southern train bearing the Ohio and Indiana delegates met with nearly as cold a reception. A few people were gathered at some of the principal stations, but no enthusiasm was manifested. Every attempt to get up a cheer for Lincoln was followed by hearty cheers for Seward.

How State Delegations are Made.—The quarrel as to 'who killed Seward' is bringing out some singular information as to the extraordinary manner in which some of the State delegations to Chicago are alleged to have been made up. Upon this point we refer to certain statements of the Free Press, as to the delegates who voted as representatives to Texas, and delegation which was intended to represent Georgia, but which by accident failed to get to the convention. It is charged that the Texas were commissioned at a meeting held at Grand Haven, in the State of Michigan, one of them being a keeper of a lager beer saloon in that town, another, the County clerk of Ottawa county, a third, the editor of a newspaper in Allegan, all in that State, and the fourth a resident of Canada, who is not now and never was a citizen of the United States. But surprising as this is, the programme for Georgia, published in the Free Press, rather excels it. It appears in this that an old gentleman named Benning, also of Grand Haven Michigan, was fitted out with a complete set of credentials empowering him to cast the whole twenty-seven votes for Seward, but the plan miscarried and Mr. Seward lost that number of votes, because Benning could not raise two dollars to carry him to Chicago. On the other side, John Wentworth says that he noticed quite a number of persons sitting around the convention abusing Governor Seward, who, a few days before, were complaining to him of their utter destitution, but who now had on new suits of clothes, and avds that he did not know which would be the most difficult question to answer: first 'why these men should abuse Governor Seward'—and second, where they got their new clothes?"

Purchase of a Postoffice Site.—The government has purchased the present site of the postoffice in New York city, and arrangements will be speedily made for the erection of a suitable and commodious building. The price paid for the site is \$250,000 of which \$50,000 was contributed by merchants, as Congress only appropriated \$200,000 for the purpose.

A conductor on the Chicago railroad put two hard looking fellows from the train.—They swore revenge, and, on the night of the 17th inst., stole a cow bar from the company and removed a rail, with the intention of precipitating the train into the creek. On came the train in the darkness, and, in an instant, all was a wreck. Though there were sixty persons on board—though the cars were broken beyond the possibility of repair, no one was injured. The miscreants rushed out to obtain plunder, but were disappointed, and subsequently found themselves in the hands of the officers of justice.

Destructive Hail Storm at Hagerstown.—On Thursday last, a heavy hail and rain storm passed over Hagerstown, Md., inflicting much damage upon the crops of farmers residing in that vicinity. Mr. Philip Reich had about fifty acres of promising wheat cut and almost wholly destroyed, not enough of it being left for seed. The Herald states as a somewhat remarkable coincidence that on the same day of the same month, and about the same hour three years ago, Mr. Reich had his entire crops destroyed by hail.

The Cattle Disease in Pennsylvania.—The disease which lately destroyed so many of the cattle in Massachusetts and other of the New England States is said to have made its appearance in Bucks County. Within a short time Charles Michener, a farmer of Bristol township, lost nearly all of his valuable herd of cows, of a complaint said to resemble very much the dreaded cattle disease! If it should turn out to be this malady, it will cause great alarm among the farmers, and the necessary steps should be immediately taken to ascertain its true character.—Duyless-town Democrat.

The President has caused to be struck at the mint a splendid medal, in honor of the visit of the Orientals to this country. The medal, which is about twice the size of the old American silver dollar, bears a beautiful likeness of Mr. Buchanan, and on the reverse an appropriate inscription. Three of these medals have been struck in gold, thirty in silver, and one hundred in copper. They are intended as presents to the Ambassadors and their suite.

The editor of the Hartford Courant says, speaking of Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, that he would prefer the 'endorsement of one good woman' of its candidate, than 'whole reams of applauding resolutions.' Then pass 'old Abe's' picture around.—The women always applaud a handsome man.—In Adrian, Mich., a man was recently arrested for having married six wives, one of whom was a negro, and two others were squaws.

Hunter ever courteous and gentlemanly friend, Hunter the Book man, is in town with a well selected stock of books. A splendid gift accompanies every book sold. Call at Blair's Hotel.

DEED.—In Jackson township, on Friday evening the 8th inst, SAMUEL SINGER, Sr., in the 82 year of his age. He was one of the early settlers of that township, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, having lived a devoted christian.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

QUEBEC, JUNE 4. The steamship Nova Scotian arrived with one day's later news.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat advanced two pence during the week. Corn declined a shilling during the week. White prime 37s3d shillings. Flour unchanged, and dull of sale. Provisions dull.

It is reported that Garibaldi had gained a decided victory near Palermo. The despatches received by the steamer Nova Scotian via Queenstown, contain the following intelligence: The steamship North Briton had arrived out. Another account of the Derry Epsom race says the American Empire was the sixth and not the 11th in the race. He ran under protest as to age.

Mr. George Seward, the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a communication relating certain statements of the Greenland Cable deputation to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Seward shows that there are greater facilities than are generally believed to exist for the safe establishment of a line between Ireland and America.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.—NAPLES, May 23.—The Rebels encamped at Jan Martino were beaten twice and driven to Partenico, with considerable loss, including one of their leaders. The heights, were occupied by the Rebels, have been taken by the Royal troops.

ROME, May 22.—An official dispatch from Naples, dated the 22d, says the Sicilian Insurgents were attacked and dispersed on the 21st by a battalion of the Royal Chasseurs.—One hundred and twenty English rebels were killed. The insurrection was making no progress.

LONDON, May 24.—The London Times Vienna correspondent says the feeling there is prevalent that Sicily has been lost to the Bourbons.

Napoleon is said to be dissatisfied with Sardinia, who, he complains, has taken advantage of the period previous to the ratification of the treaty, and sold the crown lands which should revert to France.

It is reported that Lomorieciere has found out that his hands are completely tied by the French authorities at Rome. The French commander will not allow him to attack the Piedmontese or assist the King of Naples.

The Papal Government has received an important document containing instructions for raising an insurrection in the States of the Church, the Abruzzi and Calabria.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—Gortschakoff has sent instructions to the Russian Ministers representing the Government at the Capitals of the Great Powers, explaining that Turkey was not invited to the conference on the Christians in that country, because she was not one of the five Great Powers. Her admittance would make it necessary to admit Sardinia and other States.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

INDIAN BATTLE ON CARSON RIVER.

THE AMERICANS DEFEATED!

The pony express, with San Francisco dates to the 18th ult., arrived at St. Joseph on the 1st inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The last pony express took the intelligence that several Americans had been murdered while asleep at Miller's Station, on Carson river, some thirty miles from the settlement, and also that various companies had organized at Virginia City, Gold Hill, and other settlements in the Washoe mines, and gone in pursuit of the Indians supposed to have committed the murders.

It subsequently appeared that the volunteers were united under the command of Major Ormsby, numbering 105 mounted men.

On the 12th they came upon the Indians at a bend of the Quicke river, 65 miles northward towards Pyramid Lake from Urquiza city. The Indians were in ambush at a narrow pass through which Major Ormsby's party were proceeding, numbering about five hundred, having plenty of fire arms, ammunition, and five hundred horses within convenient distance, and they opened fire upon the troops from their safe hiding place.

Major Ormsby ordered a charge, but the Indians continued to skulk, firing from behind the rocks and bushes, doing damage, but suffering much in return.

This condition of things continued for two hours, when the ammunition of Major Ormsby's party gave out.

The Indians seeing this, closed upon them, pouring in volley after volley, killing many on the spot. The balance retreated, scattering in all directions. The Indians pursued them for twenty-five or thirty miles, cutting off many detached parties.

The stragglers came into Virginia City during the two subsequent days. The exact number of killed has not been ascertained, but it probably exceeds fifty.

[From the Philadelphia Argus.]

Governor Bigler's Letter.

Some time since, Mr. Moore communicated to Gov. Bigler the fact that his course in the National Democratic Convention at Charleston was advertised upon by the friends of Judge Douglas in terms of disapprobation; that they found fault with and condemned Senator Bigler for his course in that convention, and charged him with certain acts and intentions which would, if their statements were true, be derogatory to him as a democrat and statesman.

We have not considered it necessary to publish the communication of Mr. Moore, because we have not the space to-day, and, secondly, because the letter of Gov. Bigler covers the whole ground, and shows what that communication was.

We desire particularly to call the attention of our readers to this letter. It fully and clearly explains the position of Senator Bigler in the Charleston Convention. In it there is no dodging of the charges of his enemies. He meets every accusation made by the friends of Judge Douglas with that boldness, manliness and straightforward honesty characteristic of the man. No backing down, no begging of the question, no special pleading, but a direct, plain, candid statement, founded upon the facts and circumstances which then and there existed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1860. DEAR SIR: My attention has been so frequently called to flagrant misrepresentations of my actions and intentions as a delegate to the Charleston Convention, similar to those enclosed by you, that I have reluctantly been compelled, in order to relieve myself from constant importunities, to make all the statements in this reply to you, which you may give in the newspaper press, if you think it necessary and proper. It is right to remark, that whilst I shall speak somewhat freely of the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation to that Convention, I speak only for myself, having had an opportunity of consulting with any one, and must be alone responsible for what I say.

The strictures which you enclose to me on the course and purposes of the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston, would be severe, indeed, if they were founded in truth; but they are either totally unfounded or find their existence in a forced perversion of the facts. It is not true that the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation sought to impeach Mr. Douglas from the field, by adopting a platform of principles on which he could not honorably stand. So far from this, we sought to make the nominations before the platform, whilst the minority of our delegation and other friends of Mr. Douglas voted to make the platform first. This was the fatal error of the Convention, as all parties frankly confessed at the subsequent stages of its proceedings.

Then again, on this same point, the majority voted for a motion, submitted by me, to recommit the platform, hoping in this way to reach the halting place, and make a full Convention; but the effort failed.

Equally untrue is the allegation that I favored a platform of principles examining the party to the policy of a slave code in the Territories. It is true that we sustained a series of resolutions last reported by the majority of the committee, or rather by the entire Convention; but our own sense of justice would not permit us to discover the principle of a slave code or anything like them in the resolutions. They simply forbade the Government to protect constitutional rights by unconstitutional means, as well in the Territories as elsewhere. Surely no government should do less than this. As I understood it, the friends of Mr. Douglas took exception to that part of the resolutions that excluded the idea of increasing power in the territorial government, rather, the right of the territorial legislature to exclude slavery or slave property from the Territory; but I do not think it was suggested by me that the resolutions committed the party to a slave code, nor did I make any denegation who was seriously in favor of such speculative legislation. No sensible man pretends that Congress can create rights of slavery or slave property in the Territories anywhere else. The only question is whether that species of property is to be maintained and protected in the rights the Constitution gives it. Nothing more is asked, and nothing less will be acceptable to the South.

It is also untrue that we favored the course of the seceding States, or at any time manifested a determination to go out with them. No body of men in the Convention could have witnessed their withdrawal with feelings of deeper regret than did the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, for the direct tendency of that act was to favor the nomination of a candidate we were against; and we do not believe there were any men in Charleston who exerted themselves more ardently to induce the seceders to return to the Convention, myself amongst the number. It is true, that when it was generally understood and believed that the remainder of the Southern States, failing to have their ultimatums accepted by the Convention, would secede, together with the two Pacific States, one of us had determined, and had intended to say, that on the happening of that contingency, we should refuse to participate any longer in the proceedings of the Convention. This we should have done because a nomination, made under such circumstances, would have been an idle ceremony, and would have foreclosed all chance of reorganization in the Convention or success to the party; but no one, so far as my knowledge goes, thought seriously of going out with the seceding States that had retired, or for the reasons which they assigned.

The inquiry—put in on gracious terms—'whether the Cincinnati platform was good enough for the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation,' is readily answered, was good enough for us, and we voted for it; but we were willing, in addition, to declare that we were willing, in addition, to save the party from disruption, and because we believed it right in principle, to acknowledge that modification or definition of the Cincinnati platform which the decision of opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, had necessarily engraved upon the effect that the Territories are not to be created; that a territorial legislature cannot exclude slave property from the Territory; its jurisdiction; and that within its jurisdiction it is bound to take as good care of the rights of property as it does of any other.

This concession would have preserved the majority of the Convention, and then Mr. Douglas, if nominated, would have had a