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BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

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American National Council.

This body met in Philadelphia on the 19th instant.

The following is a correct list of the delegates that were present and participated in the deliberations of the Council:

New Hampshire—Gov. A. Colby, and two others.

Massachusetts—A. A. Richmond, A. D. Ely, H. B. Wheelwright, A. G. Brewster, E. K. Robinson, G. K. Pangborn, A. M. Keith, J. H. Temple, S. J. Sumner, W. S. Thurston.

Connecticut—N. D. Sperry, Jas. E. Danham, L. F. Peck, D. B. Booth, A. K. Holly.

Rhode Island—W. F. Simmons, R. G. Nightingale, J. Chase, T. C. Night.

New York—F. W. Walker, H. A. Morgan, Jas. W. Barker, W. A. Claeser, Joseph Sandey, G. L. Nichols, E. L. Westbrook, H. P. Northrup, L. L. Loggell, B. S. Seymour, J. Couper, G. C. Bennett, J. D. Ford, P. B. Bailey, Ambrose Stevens, H. G. Wetmore, L. H. Hammond, J. K. Oakley, W. W. Woodward, Jas. N. Reynolds, J. Owens, J. Whiston, John Van Deusen, jr., John Curry, H. G. Campbell, Gen. O. Jones, Solah Squires, C. C. Burr, E. E. Marion, E. P. Middled, John Bullock, M. Johnson, E. H. Bolley, S. Seymour.

New Jersey—C. F. Johnston, J. R. Weeks, A. S. Livingston, C. D. Desler, J. H. Lyon, Sol. Andrews, E. S. McClelland.

Pennsylvania—C. D. Freeman, T. H. Vanelsie, A. S. Cadwalader, Stephen Farland, B. C. Pyle, T. M. Carlisle, T. J. Coffey, T. L. Gifford, John A. Hiestand, R. C. Smith, J. Jones, Wm. F. Johnston, J. L. Gosler, Lemuel Todd, J. R. Edie, John Covode, B. T. C. Morgan, E. Hammond, J. P. Kase, O. J. Dickey, Francis Park, J. Wood, jr., H. P. Gillingham.

Delaware—R. Clements, E. J. Smitlers, L. D. Porter.

Maryland—H. E. Burnell, J. B. Colet, W. Alexander, H. Winchelsea.

Virginia—P. A. Bolling, G. W. Moore, J. H. McCue.

North Carolina—W. H. Harrison, J. Pool.

Florida—R. R. Call.

Ohio—L. H. Oids, J. H. Baker, E. W. Stambaugh, Thomas Spooner, R. S. Keyte, W. B. Allison, A. J. Nash, D. Ayers, T. H. Fore, A. B. Potter, A. P. Roger, H. Hedges, A. B. Thomas, O. J. Fishback, W. P. Chapman, D. W. Swigart, J. McLees.

Missouri—S. W. Breckenridge.

Indiana—S. Meredith, W. Sheets, A. W. Phelps.

Michigan—J. J. Wood.

Wisconsin—John Lockwood, R. Chandler, E. Burdick, C. W. Cook.

Illinois—W. W. Dannehower, H. S. Jennings.

Iowa—L. H. Webster.

District of Columbia—Vespasian Ellis.

Arkansas—Albert Pike, A. Fowler.

Louisiana—George Eustis, J. H. Lewis, C. C. Lathrop, J. Mellan, V. B. Herman.

California—Charles Matthews, R. A. Wood, F. Hanley.

Tennessee—P. K. Zellerbach, W. G. Brownlow, S. P. Burkhart, L. A. Nelson, Charles Reedy.

Kentucky—John W. Punnett, Thomas H. Clay, G. W. Gist, Thomas Todd, A. A. Campbell, S. Carpenter, jr., W. L. Underwood, B. J. Raphael.

There was a contest on the question of the admission of the delegates from Louisiana, on account of the State Council having repudiated the National Platform.

There was also a contest between the delegates from this State claiming seats on the National Platform, and the other, the seceders from the State Council.

The former were known as the Edie delegates, and the latter as the Hueston delegates. The former or Edie delegates were admitted.

On the question of the repeal of the 12th section of the old platform, there was a protracted debate and much excitement.

The delegates from Pennsylvania and from the North generally went for a repeal, while those from the Southern or Slave States were for retaining it.

A compromise was finally effected by a new platform, in which the 12th section of the old one does not appear, and on which the delegates from all sections seem finally to have harmonized.

The following is the

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe for His protecting care, vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of us,

liberties, the independence and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. Americans must rule America; and to this end all States, Federal and municipal office or government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens, *reservet*.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitution (each within its share) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end non-interference by Congress with questions appearing solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress; *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws, thereof and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native-born citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization making a continual residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union of Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the fifth section of this platform.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "American" (by designation) and conservatives in principal from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unqualified foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its rascally course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of John Brown from the office of Sheriff of New York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which provide some of the departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American" Party on the principles heretofore stated, eschewing all sectional questions, and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens (referred to in the third, fourth, and fifth sections) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore expressed; and who will subscribe their names to this platform; *Provided nevertheless*, that a majority of those members at any meeting of a local council where an applicant applies for membership in the American party, may, for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

From the Daily News, 26th ult.

NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Millard Fillmore Nominated for President.

Andrew Jackson Donnellson Nominated for Vice President.

The Convention met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, President Marsh in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and the reading of the minutes,

the question was asked as to the first business in order.

The chair said that the first business in order were the resolutions offered by Mr. Small, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Elam, of La., took exception to this, and said that the resolutions were not properly before the body, inasmuch as it had no right to repudiate the Platform adopted by the National Council.

The chair decided the resolution in order.

Mr. Elam—Then I appeal from your decision.

The question was then taken on the motion of appeal, and the chair decided it lost.

Considerable confusion here ensued, in the midst of which Mr. Killinger, of Pa., arose and offered to Mr. Small's resolutions the following as a substitute, which Mr. Small accepted.

Resolved, That the National American Convention has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this convention, and that we will nominate for President and Vice President no man who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of slavery into territory north of 36 30.

The previous question was called for on the substitute of Mr. Killinger.

Mr. Haven, of N. Y., moved to lay the whole business on the table.

On this resolution the yeas and nays were called for.

The delegates were reminded that by a resolution adopted on Saturday evening, they had but three minutes each in which to state their reasons for their votes. The rule was found to work well.

Mr. Thurston, of Mass., voted 'No,' and in explaining his vote said he did so as it had been intimated that this was a test question, and he was desirous that it should be decided, whether or not the aggressiveness of the South should longer be encouraged. He would now state that if the resolution of Mr. Killinger was voted down he would retire from the convention.

[cries of 'good, good']

Mr. Sheets, of Ind., deplored this agitation of distracting questions. He wanted a good man nominated who would reconcile differences. He voted 'Aye.'

Mr. Norris, of Del., voted 'Aye.' He and his colleagues had retired from the convention, but they had since thought better of it and concluded to return, as they believed it was now the time for action.

[applause]

Mr. Webster, of Iowa, approved of the firmness of the South in maintaining their rights, and reflected severely upon Northern doughfaces.—His voice was for freedom in the territories, and he voted 'No.'

Mr. Clark, of Iowa, voted 'No,' as he believed that if the vote prevailed the party was done.

Mr. Lippert, of Ohio, voted 'Aye.' He wanted a man for the platform and not a platform for the man.

Mr. White, of Ohio, voted 'Aye.' He contended that the National Council had the right to settle questions of political principles.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, voted 'Aye,' as New York was determined to resist the agitation of all questions but the simple one of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The New York delegation followed the lead of Mr. Brooks, and voted 'Aye.'

Mr. Thorn, of Penn'a voted 'Aye,' and in giving his reasons, said the business of the convention was simply to nominate candidates and not to make platforms.

Mr. Coffey, of Pa., predicted that, if the Washington platform was not repudiated, his constituents would not support Mr. Fillmore, if nominated upon it. Upon it Pennsylvania would be defeated by 50,000 votes. [cries of 'No,' 'No,' and hisses.]—He voted 'No.'

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., voted 'Aye,' because he believed that if the proposition was adopted, the party would be broken up. He believed that its adoption would divide the Union by a geographical line.

The Pennsylvania delegation was much divided in its vote.

Mr. Danham, of Ill., voted 'Aye,' because he thought the time for platform making was done, and the time for making a nomination had arrived.

Mr. Richmond, of Mass., voted 'No,' because he had understood that it was claimed that the American Party still stood upon the twelfth section of the June Platform.

The vote on laying on the table was then announced as follows: yeas 141, nays 60. The result was received with applause and loud cheers.

Mr. Brownlow offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention do proceed forthwith to nominate candidates for

President and Vice President of the United States. [Loud applause, and cries of "that's it," "that's it!"]

Mr. Brownlow then called the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Peck, of Conn., said that if the nomination was gone into now, his State would withdraw. [Cries of 'Go, go!']

Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., made a strong speech in opposition to the nomination proposed; it must throw a large portion of the North into the arms of the Republican party. He voted 'No.'

Mr. Ely, of Mass., had come to make a nomination, and he would vote for one.

Mr. Arnold, of Mass., voted 'Aye,' although instructed by his constituents to vote 'No.' There were upon the floor conspirators who are in league with that arch traitor, Henry Wilson, of Mass. [applause.]

Mr. Thurston, of Mass., voted 'No,' and made a speech against the aggressiveness of the South.

Mr. Eames, of Mass., made a speech in favor of an immediate nomination, and promised a strong majority for the candidate of the party.

The noise and confusion at this stage was so great that the business could scarcely be gone on with.

Persons not delegates were on motion ordered to go to the extreme northern end of the room.

Messrs. Evans, of Pa., Moore, of Va., and Picketts, of Tenn., were appointed Sergeants-at-Arms to preserve order.

Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, was in favor of going into an immediate nomination. He wanted a good national man.

Mr. Imboden, of Va., was instructed to vote against a nomination at present, but he was satisfied that the salvation of the party depended upon an immediate nomination and he would vote 'Aye.'

Mr. Mawpen, of Va., voted 'Aye.' He had been instructed to vote against an immediate nomination, but he was now satisfied that it was necessary to go into a nomination.

Mr. Boteler, of Va., made a speech against persons who had participated in the late council, under the guise of Americans, who were in fact Republicans in disguise.—He voted 'Aye.'

Mr. McTune, of Virginia, addressed himself to what he styled the black Republican side of the house. These remarks were objected to and withdrawn by the speaker. He voted 'Aye.'

While the roll was being called, the question came up as to the admission of certain substitutes from Wisconsin.

The chair decided that they were not properly accredited.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair.

The chair decided that the appeal was not sustained.

Here there was another scene of great confusion and disorder.

Mr. Bullock and another of the New York delegation called for a decision.

The chair decided that it was too late.

Mr. Bullock appealed from this decision.

The chair refused to entertain the motion.

Mr. Bullock, (in great excitement) I insist upon my right to be heard.

The chair—Will the Sergeants-at-Arms see that order is preserved in the convention?

Mr. Bullock, (still louder) I will not sit down until my motion is entertained.

The chair—Will the Sergeants-at-Arms see that the gentleman sits down!

Another scene of confusion ensued.

Finally, Mr. Bullock sat down, and the calling of the roll was proceeded with.

Mr. Lake, of Miss., was the only representative from his State who was present. He was instructed to vote 'No,' and he would do so particularly, as he supposed that he would not be allowed to cast the full vote of Mississippi.

A North Carolina delegate voted 'aye,' because he wanted the nomination made forthwith, and he was moreover instructed to vote for a northern man.

Mr. Lathrop, of Louisiana, voted 'aye,' against instructions.

Mr. Webster, of Iowa, wanted something upon which he could assure his constituents that the convention differed from the Douglas-Pierce men. The party cannot command the electoral vote of the Union, and he wanted the Democratic party to take the initiative in a nomination.

When Mr. Stambaugh, of Ohio, was called upon to vote, he said that he desired to say, that whatever might be the result of the question before the convention, he should not act now or hereafter with any party favorable to the extension of Slavery into Territory now free. He voted 'No.'

Mr. Hazlehurst, of Pa., when his name

was called, said, that when he came to the convention, a few days ago, he was opposed to making a nomination, but he had changed his views since. It had given him pain to hear the expressions which had fallen from the lips of some of his colleagues, and he hoped to hear them taken back. He knew that Pennsylvania, the great Keystone State of the Union, is loyal to the constitution. Talk of a dissolution of the Union, and that too on the spot, on which liberty was first proclaimed! Such a thing is regarded in Pennsylvania as impossible. The gentleman would ask his brothers from Pennsylvania, who had expressed an intention to leave the convention, to come back. He would also say to his brothers from Connecticut, the State in which he had received his last lessons of instruction, to come back. Mr. Hazlehurst voted 'aye.'

Mr. Killinger, when called on to vote, said that he had just received a despatch from the American members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking that no nomination be now made. The gentleman warned the convention that, in the event of a nomination at the present time, and without the adoption of a platform repudiating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the State of Pennsylvania would be lost to the American party. [cries of no, no.] Mr. K. voted 'No.'

Mr. Stillwell voted 'aye,' and ridiculed the idea of being controlled by the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Small, of Pa. voted 'No.' He wanted delay, so as to see if a man could be got who would unite the party.

Mr. Williamson objected to Pennsylvania being charged with abolitionism. He was American to the backbone; he would vote 'No.'

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pa., said that if a good man was got, Pennsylvania would give 40,000 majority; he wanted a nomination now or never; he wanted it to be made before that of the Republican party. He wanted the odium of the third nomination thrown upon the latter.

Mr. Sewell, of Pa., said a great wrong had been committed by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He wanted an acknowledgment of this wrong to be admitted and things put right upon the record; he voted 'No.'

Pennsylvania was much divided in its vote.

The result was announced as follows— yeas 151, nays, 51. [applause]

The convention then proceeded to nominate persons for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. A. Stewart, of Pa. nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President.

Mr. Sly, of Md., nominated W. R. Smith, of Alabama, for Vice President.

After the decision of the vote, Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, took the floor, and proceeded to speak at length on the necessity of the American party adopting as a platform, the principle of no more Slavery territory; he was listened to with great patience, and, though the convention was evidently impatient to go on with the nomination. At the close of his remarks, he gave notice that he designed to withdraw from the body, and that a meeting of the seceders would be held at 4 o'clock, at the Merchants' Hotel. Cries of 'go on,' 'leave us a lock of your hair,' and similar expressions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called, to order by the President at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Brownlow arose and proposed to receive into the church General Call, of Florida, Percy Walker, of Alabama, and all others who had been going astray.

Mr. Brownlow, amid great applause, advanced toward Gen. Call, and embraced him.

The greatest meriment was occasioned by this fond embrace, and Mr. Brownlow took his seat, with his brow radiant with joy, amid the cheers of all present.

Gen. Call said he had given his hand to his brother, and he now gave his heart to the Convention. He was truly happy to be enabled to return without the least inconsistency, and resumed his seat, now that peace and harmony was restored. We are now a great American party, dedicated to our country, our whole country, and nothing but our whole country. After arriving at home, he could say that his brethren of the North had not, perhaps, granted all that he wished, but it was his fault and not theirs. When he withdrew from the Convention, it was from a holy devotion to his country, and not through any angry feelings. He promised to uphold the candidate of the Convention, and if necessary, to visit the hills and valleys of the North to promote his cause.

Loud cries were now sent forth for Walker, of Alabama.

Mr. Walker congratulated the Convention

that the turbid pool of sectionalism had been quieted, and avowed that he withdrew from the Convention under a solemn sense of duty. He could not allow his strong feeling for Americanism, his profound reverence for this great confederacy, to put aside the great interests of the section from whence he came. The South had not stood here in defiance, nor with arms in their hands; but with words of peace and kindness, and their hands grasping for the hope of their country. Gentlemen from all sections of country had entreated him to return to the Convention, assuring him that he had misjudged its dominant principles.

The Speaker concluded by saying he was going to the backbone for his country as it stands in its vast length and breadth, and felt assured that those at home would not condemn him for resuming his seat.

Mr. Walker sat down amid a round of applause.

Mr. Norris, of Delaware, withdrew the name of John M. Clayton, and said Delaware was now united for Millard Fillmore.

Mr. Reedy moved that no gentleman be allowed to give an explanation of his vote for a candidate.

The vote for President was then proceeded with, the name of each member being called, each State being entitled to its vote in the Electoral College, the absentees to be voted for proportionally by the votes cast; no State not represented to be entitled to votes with the following result.

STATES	Fillmore	Law	Pa. La.	McLean	Stockton	Houston	Rayner
N. Hamp. Conn.							
Mass.		5	5	1			
N. Jersey			1	1	5		
R. Island				1			
Indiana				13			
Virginia				1			
Michigan		5					
Tennessee				3		1	
Wisconsin				5			
Texas							2
California							4
Delaware							3
Florida							3
Mississippi							7
Maryland							8
Kentucky							12
N. Carolina							10
Louisiana							9
Missouri							9
Iowa							7
Ohio							10
New York							20
Penn'a.							14
Arkansas							1
Alabama							1
Illinois							2

Mr. Taylor changed his vote from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Boling changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore.

Mr. Bartlett changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore, because he knew the latter to be acceptable to all Kentucky. Out of our own State Mr. Fillmore stands first in our affections.

Mr. Bullock, of New York, changed his vote for Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Lookwood, of Wisconsin, changed from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Westbrooke, of New York, said he would not change his vote, but would vote for Fillmore on the unanimous vote.

Mr. Jones, of Pa., voted for Mr. Davis, but now that the Kentucky Delegation had left him, he withdrew his vote, and would refuse to vote for any one.

Mr. Weeks, of New Jersey, was authorized to change six votes of his State from Stockton to Fillmore.

Mr. Grandon, of New Jersey, desired to speak for himself. He would change his vote Stockton to Fillmore, because he knew that Fillmore was nearest to the heart of the son of New Jersey, Stockton. He promised that the Second Congressional District of his State would give a majority for the nominee of the Convention.