

INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 4, 1856

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The bill "to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," agreed upon by the committee of conference, has passed both houses of the Legislature. It is very stringent, indeed, to our mind as stringent as the late law. The licenses will range from \$1000 to \$25, according to the yearly rental. Bedford Borough will be entitled, probably to about two taverns, each to pay a license of \$50.—The Buckle and Sunday law will continue in force. The bill passed the Senate by yeas 27, nays none;—in the House, yeas, 64; nays, 32. This bill is what Locofocoism gives the people instead of the Jug Law. We will publish the bill entire in our next.

QUERY.—In the Report of the Poor House we find an item in the account of Mr. John H. Rush, for which he has himself credited with \$5.50 paid Mr. Frederick Turner for bacon. Now, we have been assured by Frederick Turner, sr., and his son Frederick Turner, jr., of Harrison Township, that they never sold the Poor House any pork at all. We know of no other Frederick Turner in the County. We would like to have a little light on the subject.

We call attention to the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the interference of Judges in politics. It is from the pen of Mr. JORDAN the Senator from this District, and is ably written, and very favorably spoken of. Read it.

MR. JOHN S. COCHRAN lately of Bedford, has taken the Tavern stand in Blooming Run, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Ebert.—We have no doubt he will make an obliging and attentive landlord.

We are under obligations to Hon. D. F. Robinson, for a copy of his speech in Congress, on the contested election case from Kansas. We will publish it soon.

Our friends who have changed their Post Offices will please inform us of the fact.

RICHTEST OF THE SEASON.—(One of the rarest and richest facts which the sham and sublimated Democracy has lately tickled the amazed public with, is to show up Mr. Donelson, the American candidate, as an obscure and insignificant personage. Well let us see. In 1829 Gen. Jackson made him his Private Secretary—a very responsible and confidential position. In 1845 Mr. Donelson was appointed to the Republic of Texas, and aided in its annexation to the United States. The same year he was appointed by Mr. Polk, Minister to Prussia. In 1849 he was appointed Minister to Germany, and held that office under Gen. Taylor until it was abolished. The patriotic and conspicuous part he played in the Nashville Convention, is fresh in the memory of our readers.

When the venerable Ritchie—the Tall-rand of the Democratic party—retired from the Washington Union, Mr. Donelson was selected as his successor. Disgusted with the spoils policy of Pierce and his Administration, he quit the drug not concern, and embarked in the good cause of political reform—of Americanizing America. And this is the man that the sham Democracy would stultify before the country. Well, if Mr. Donelson is the obscure and unworthy individual they represent, old-fashioned Democracy has much to answer for.—Daily News.

Baltimore Methodist Conference.

The Baltimore Annual Conference has made the following appointments for this district:

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.—JOHN A. COLLINS, P. E. Cumberland—Samuel Kepler, Cumberland Mission to Colored People—William T. Wilson—Pleasant Groves—E. G. Jamison, North Branch and Wolf Creek—Henry Wilson—Albany—J. A. Coleman, to be supplied, Westport—J. Lloyd, G. W. Curry, Frostburg—S. B. Dunlap, R. P. Stephens, Schellburg—E. Butler, G. W. Dunlap, Bedford—A. E. Gibson, Bedford Creek—G. W. Bone, W. Stephens, Woodberry—W. M. Meninger, R. Hinkle, Hollidaysburg—G. W. Cooper, A. L. Tooma—Willard Downs, Brimingham—J. K. Spangler, one to be supplied. Williamsburg—J. W. Tenney, Calumet—A. E. Reilly—Caseville—G. Berkestrasser, J. W. Cornelius, Shirleyburg—S. M. Clarke, G. T. Gray.

Our able attention to the remarks of our Senator, Mr. Jordan, on his bill to provide for the pre-payment of interest on the State debt, which will be found in another column. It is a matter of notoriety that the surplus funds accumulating in the State Treasury, during the intervals at which interest on the State debt is payable, has for years been used by the Treasurer for his individual benefit; hence the anxiety evinced to secure this office at its nomi-

nally small salary. If, as is stated by the present Treasurer, and endorsed by Mr. Jordan, forty thousand dollars annually can be saved to the State by the prepayment of the interest, an estimate can readily be made of the pickings afforded by this office, independent of the salary. Mr. Jordan deserves the thanks of the tax-payers of the entire Commonwealth, for the introduction and advocacy of this bill. Its passage of course depends upon the locofoco majority of the Legislature. Whether they will agree to stop this prolific leak, and thus save forty thousand dollars a year of the people's money, remains yet to be seen.—Somerset Herald and Whig.

Cor. Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—The Union Convention held here on the 23rd and 24th of the month to nominate a State ticket off finely. Every County in the State was represented, except Monroe and Pike; and there were contested seats from no less than four districts. Good feeling and unanimity prevailed, and the election even among its friends. After the organization, and the adoption of a platform the first day, it was expected quite an animated contest would take place for candidates for the several offices. But on the morning of the second day the candidate for each office was chosen on the first ballot by a more than two thirds vote; and were immediately after ratified by a consensus vote. The ticket, as you are already aware, is Darwin Phelps, an eminent lawyer of Armstrong County, for Auditor General; Bartholomew Laporte of Bradford County, and last year this year a member of the House, for Surveyor General; and Thomas E. Cochran, Esq., from York County, and an ex-Senator, for Canal Commissioner. Phelps is an American, Laporte is a Republican, and Cochran is an old line Whig. A State ticket of better character for integrity, intelligence, and ability has a long, if ever been presented to the voters of Pennsylvania. It is also a strong ticket geographically, and uniting as it does cordially the several parties opposed to the present national administration, it can hardly be a reasonable doubt of its triumphant election. Men well posted in political matters confidently express an opinion, that whilst the Republican part of the ticket will insure the north, the sham democracy will not be able to carry a single county except Greene, in all that section of the State west of the Allegheny mountains. The convention confined itself strictly to State matters, and in no wise agitated the Presidential question now in such an unsettled condition, but which may yet be made all right. The compliment to Gov. Pollock, and the unanimity with which it was passed, is a most significant compliment to the present Executive.

The Report of the Conference Committee on the liquor law was adopted on Saturday last, so we have another new liquor law. In the House the vote was 64 to 32; and in the Senate the bill passed unanimously, which is considered no small compliment to the Senate Committee of Conference. You will no doubt publish the bill, and your readers may determine its merits for themselves.

The Senate will have a tight session this evening for the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The appropriate bill has passed the House, and is now before the appropriate committee in the Senate. No day for final adjournment has yet been fixed but it is generally believed the Legislature will adjourn by the 15th or 20th of April.

Yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

REPORT

Of the Minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, on bill No. 660, entitled "An Act to prevent the interference of Judges in partisan politics."

The undersigned, minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred Senate bill No. 660, entitled "An Act to prevent the interference of Judges in partisan politics," being unable to concur in the report of the majority, and in view of the important principles involved, consider it proper to submit some of the reasons for their dissent. The first section of the bill declares it unlawful "for any law judge of any court of this Commonwealth to participate as an officer, speaker, or committee man at any political meeting or assembly for political purposes, under the penalty of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and removal from office for the second or any subsequent offence." The second section merely designates the tribunal for the trial of all violators of the first, and appropriates the fines. These provisions are highly penal, and if enacted into a law, would, so far as we are aware, be altogether without precedent in this country. That class of our fellow citizens as which this blow is aimed has hitherto had and ascertained the confidence of the people in an eminent degree; and the admitted intelligence, character and patriotism of those who compose it have given them in regard to the discharge of their public duties, an almost entire immunity from the provisions of the penal law. So far as is recoiled, the only offence for which a penalty is now imposed upon a judge is that of \$300 under the statute of 1785, for his refusal to allow the writ of *habeas corpus* to a party having a right to demand it. This is a strong provision to protect the liberty of his fellow citizen; but the present bill proposes to fine him for an exercise of his own freedom hitherto unquestioned.

Instances have occurred in the history of our own country where it was not only proper, but highly commendable, in the judges to attend and participate in the public political meetings of the Commonwealth—when our National Union, or our constitutional liberties were endangered, and when the masses of the people looked and listened with eagerness and confidence to the wisdom and experience of our judges for light and counsel to guide them in the pathway of duty. Such times may come again; and were this only a question of expediency, we should hesitate long before enacting such a law as the one now under consideration.

Aside from these considerations, however there are others yet more important. The principles of the bill are in direct hostility with the great and fundamental principles of republican liberty; in conflict with the natural and inalienable rights of man; and in palpable violation of both the spirit and letter of the constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth. In the first article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, it is declared "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." In the seventh section of the ninth article of the constitution of Pennsylvania it is said: "The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and

print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty."

Chancellor Kent, one of our greatest American writers, in his twenty-fourth lecture, in commenting upon these and analogous subjects, says: "It has, accordingly, become a constitutional principle in this country, that every citizen may freely speak and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and that no law can rightfully be passed to restrain or abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press." Justice Story, in his commentaries, lays down the same doctrine, and cites authorities in support of it. But why multiply authorities on a question so simple and so plain as this?—Could it be said, if this bill were the law, that any law judge might "freely speak," when it imposes upon him a penalty of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and forfeiture of office for the second or any subsequent one? Can it be that this is too glorious and "unabridged" freedom of thought and speech, guaranteed to us by our constitution? If it be, it is an entirely different thing from what the undersigned have hitherto supposed it.

We are aware that some profess to entertain the opinion that the present bill does not conflict with the above cited provisions of the constitution, inasmuch as it only proposes by its pains and penalties to "abridge the rights of the judge, not of the citizen." We hope the day may never come when our constitutional rights shall be frittered away by such quibbles as this. Who is a citizen? Is not a judge as clearly within the definition as a supervisor, a school director, a justice of the peace, or a preacher of the gospel? "Citizen" is a generic term including all who have right to vote, and many others; our Constitution declares that every free white male citizen, above the age of twenty-one years, shall have the right to vote, and none but citizens have this right. If we, as legislators, have the right to speak in a "law judge," we have the same right to abridge it in an associate judge, in a jurymen, in a witness, in a lawyer, or in any other "citizen," or class of citizens. If we have the right to say to the law judge that he shall not, without meeting fines and penalties, speak at a political meeting, we have the same right to declare that he shall not, unless under like disabilities, speak at social or religious assemblies of his fellow citizens; and if thus far, then may we go further, and prohibit him altogether from speaking to his fellow man, either publicly or privately, upon any subject whatever. The principle is the same in all these cases, and if we have the right to apply it at all, it is then only a question of discretion and expediency as to how far we will carry it.

By the twentieth section of the ninth article of our State Constitution it is further declared: "The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those vested with power of government for redress of grievances, by petition, address, or remonstrance." In principle this section is analogous to those already cited, and equally forbids the legislation proposed.—All citizens have here the right guaranteed to assemble together for political purposes and to prepare their petition, address, or remonstrance? Would it not be a mockery to allow them to assemble for these patriotic purposes, and when convened to prohibit the one from speaking to the other and under penalty of \$500 prohibit any one from acting as "officer, speaker, or committee man"? The rights of freedom of speech and of assembling together to counsel for the general good, are among the inalienable rights of freemen, and are declared by our *Magna Charta* to be a part of "the great and essential principles of liberty and free government," and as such were thereby "recognized and unalterably established." So have the people, in their sovereign capacity, spoken, when they framed their constitution to limit and restrain the power of the Legislature. These "inherent and indefeasible rights" having thus reserved by the people to themselves, and guaranteed to all, we are not permitted to take them from either the high or the lowly. To attempt it is sacrilege to the sacred rights of freedom, and treason to the holy cause of liberty.

But whilst we thus reprobate any invasion of these rights of the citizen, we are far from intending to give any countenance to the propriety of any judge interfering in any manner with partisan politics. At the same time that we would secure the high functionaries of that responsible department of the government all the rights secured to other citizens we would have them preserve the dignity and honor of the judiciary untouched by any participation in party excitement and strife, which must inevitably bring in question the impartiality of their judgments in the estimation of the people, and thus impair official usefulness. Upon the judiciary must at last depend our security for all we hold most dear as citizens, property, reputation, liberty, life, and the honor of those we hold dearer than life. When that department of our government shall be lost to a proper sense of justice, propriety and honor, and shall lose the respect and confidence of the people, frail indeed will be all dependence upon law for protection or security. It is the rightful expectation of the people therefore, and the duty of all judges who would be faithful to the high duties of their station and who would preserve their office unimpaired in dignity and usefulness, that they should abstain from all practices that may derogate from the respect and confidence in which they should ever be held by the community, or impair the authority of the laws committed to their administration. But it is not by sending judges into the dock of a criminal court or by the trial of them for fines and penalties, that the judiciary is to be thus preserved. The proposition is itself derogatory to the bench, and the enactment of such a bill into a law would imply an occasion for it so painful to honorable minds that it is difficult to conceive how even the day of the high and responsible station could accept or retain it, under a sense that they were to be held up to the line of duty by penal exactions. If impeachment and dismissal from office, for which the painful and sufficient penalty is dishonor, and restraint of an intelligent and sound public opinion, cannot preserve our judiciary within the boundaries of propriety, rectitude and duty, then will all security by force of law have come to an end, and our system of government have proved a failure.

Should circumstances ever require the obligations imposed by enlightened public sentiment to be enforced upon the judiciary by unconstitutional penal enactments, then indeed will confusion be confounded, chaos will have come again, and the time will have arrived for the construction of some other form of government, created upon different foundations, and embracing different principles from any known or handed down to us by our ancestors.

Happily no such necessity yet exists; nor have the undersigned any apprehensions for the future. No corruption, bribery, or other crime, has ever sullied the fair fame of the Pennsylvania Judiciary; nor has any thing occurred in our history which should bring upon it the reproach or degradation proposed by the bill which has occasioned these reflections.

FR. JORDAN,
ELLI K. PRICE.

March 24, 1856.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—The Union Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at noon, when the Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland was called to the chair.

The following Secretaries were appointed.—E. Beatty, of Cumberland, Josiah Funk, of Lebanon, and J. Lingham, of Sullivan.

A committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention was appointed, and also one to examine and report upon the credentials of members, and a recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

The convention is large, nearly all the counties being fully represented, and the utmost harmony prevails.

Afternoon Session.—The convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when the committee to select officers for a permanent organization, made a report as follows:

President—Gideon J. Ball, of Erie.

Vice Presidents—H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware; Thos. E. Franklin, of Lancaster; Wm. Stewart, of Mercer; John A. Wright of Dauphin; Josiah Capley of Armstrong; E. Beatty of Cumberland; C. Thompson Jones of Philadelphia; Andrew Caws of Butler; J. P. Lindeman of Berks; Jonathan Knight of Bucks; Henry Johnston of Lycoming; Samuel Roger of Blair; L. L. McGuffin of Lawrence, D. C. Boal of Centre, R. P. McDowell of Allegheny; Wm. Jessup, of Susquehanna; J. M. Oliphant, of Fayette; Thos. J. Power of Beaver; J. McAnally of Clearfield.

Secretaries—Edward McPherson of Adams, John M. Rheinhardt of Schuylkill, J. T. W. McAllister of Philadelphia, John N. McDonald of Washington, M. D. Mercer, of Bradford, and Thos. C. Steele, of Philadelphia.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Ball on taking the chair, delivered a neat speech, intended to harmonize the various elements of which the body is composed.

The committee on credentials made report, which was adopted.

On motion, a committee of 33 was decided to be appointed to draft resolutions; the member of the committee from each Senatorial district, to be selected by the delegates from the district. The following is the committee:

1st district, R. Flanigan and Henry K. Strong; 2, W. F. Small, James Cooper, O. P. Cornman; 3, Andrew Shreindlin; 4, W. R. Downing; 5, J. C. Meyers; 6, J. W. Cowell; 7, T. R. Franklin, J. W. Killinger, 8, J. A. Fisher; 9, Joseph Weaver; 10, P. W. Wheeler; 11, W. D. Sellars; 12, David E. Small; 13, James D. Smith; 14, Thomas I. Lingham; 15, Geo. S. King; 16, D. H. B. Brower; 17, M. D. Mercer; 18, A. G. Olmstead; 19, S. P. McCalmont; 20, David Derriekson; 21, B. B. Chamberlin; 22, T. Howard, E. D. Hazzam; 23, Geo. V. Lawrence; 24, Edward Soull; 25, R. B. Moorehead; 16, J. R. Morrison, 27, Richard Coulter; 28, Robert M. Palmer.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General. Messrs. E. D. Gazzam, Robert Still, Peter Martin, Wm. Williamson, Wm. F. Small, Nor Middleswarth, Henry W. Snyder, Benj. Harshorn, A. W. Benedict, O. H. Wheeler, W. M. Lloyd, W. D. Anderson, J. A. Fisher, Henry S. Rupp, J. E. Cochran and S. J. Nichols were named for Canal Commissioner; Peter Martin, David Sankey, C. C. Walborn, Darwin Phelps, Jared B. Evans, Robt. M. Foust, Nathaniel B. Hobart, Wm. McConkey, Benjamin Rush Bradford, W. S. Frazer and E. G. Waterhouse, were named for Auditor General; and B. Laporte, D. Hudson Shadaker, Richard Irwin, Sobester Ross, Wilson King, Christian Meyers, Wm. Evans, W. S. Robson, Samuel B. Page, J. B. Brown, Henry Antes, Joseph Henderson and Joseph Snively were named for Surveyor General.

The convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.—The convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, when Mr. Jessup of Susquehanna and John Williamson of Huntingdon, delivered addresses, urging union and harmony.

The names of Messrs. Gazzam, Fisher, Small, Wheeler and Benedict, nominated for Canal Commissioner were withdrawn. Messrs. Hobart and Evans, nominated for Auditor General, were withdrawn.

The committee on resolutions made report, and the resolutions were adopted separately and unanimously.

The question being on the preamble, an amendment was offered concluding the ap-

pointment of foreigners to office, which was discussed by Messrs. McCalmont, Ingham, Small, Cooper, Fisher, Gazzam, Morris and others.

The previous question was then called and sustained—yeas 82, nays 33—the amendment agreed to, and the preamble then adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McCalmont from the committee on resolutions reported the action of the committee. The report was read; and each resolution acted upon separately.

As finally adopted, they are as follows:

WHEREAS, The freemen of Pennsylvania, divided into political organizations, holding on some questions of governmental policy diverse opinions; yet it is believed that a large majority of the freemen of this State are agreed upon the momentous issues forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; by the undisputed policy of the National Administration to impose by violence and fraud slavery upon Kansas, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants; and by its unjust, illiberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of its patronage.

And Whereas, Agreement in principle is the only bond that can unite effectively honest men in political action. Therefore,

Resolved, That, animated by the spirit of concession, we will cordially unite in the support of the candidates to be nominated by this Convention, upon the basis of those principles upon which we are mutually agreed.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by the exercise of an unwarrantable influence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at the instance of selfish and sectional politicians; by the removal of honest and competent men from offices of honor and trust, in order that their places might be filled by inefficient and corrupt partisans; by refusing to protect the freedom of Kansas in the enforcement of the rights designed to be secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States—thereby showing itself powerful for mischief, but feeble in the maintenance of laws for the protection of the people and the honor of the country—has justly forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to check the evils inflicted upon the country by the unjust and sectional measures adopted by the present National Administration, brought about by the exercise of its patronage; that we are utterly opposed to admission into the Confederacy of Slave States formed out of territory once consecrated to Freedom; and also to the extension of slavery into any territories of the United States now free.

Resolved, That we cordially disapprove of the interference of foreign influence of every kind in our civil and political affairs; and are equally hostile to the interference of the government or people of the United States in the affairs of other nations, regarding any such interference as unwise and in conflict with the recommendation of Washington's Farewell Address, which inculcates with emphatic earnestness, the propriety of avoiding the adoption of any policy which might involve us in unprofitable and dangerous controversies with foreign nations.

Resolved, That we regard the pandering of any party to foreign influence as fraught with manifold evils to the country, threatening the stability of our institutions and endangering the morals of the people by a contract with the paupers and felons cast upon our shores from the hospitals and prisons of Europe.

Resolved, That as American liberty depends for its preservation on the intelligence of the people, universal education is the first duty of the State, and that all attempts by whomsoever made or from whatever quarter instigated, to destroy such a beneficial system by perverting it to sectarian purposes, or opposing its progress or extension, because it is not the instrument of inculcating any particular religious creed ought to be resisted as fraught with incalculable mischief and evil.

Resolved, That the respect and confidence of this Convention and the people of this Commonwealth are due to the present Chief Magistrate of the State and to the members of his Administration; for the integrity, purity of purpose and sterling patriotism manifested in their official conduct, and we heartily commend them to the support of every citizen who values the honor and interest of the State, and can appreciate the virtues of devoted and faithful public servants.

[The changes made by the Convention were the substitution of the present resolution on Common Schools, on motion of Mr. Cornman, in place of another of similar tenor reported by the Committee, and the addition to the first paragraph of the preamble all which follows the word "inhabitants," as follows:

"And by its unjust, illiberal and Anti-American preference to the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of its patronage."

On adopting this amendment, which was offered by Mr. Palmer, of Schuylkill, after some discussion among the members, the previous question was called, and the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 82 to 33. The amendment was then agreed to, and the preamble as amended was also agreed to.

Mr. Ingham offered additional resolutions.

"Resolved, That in the Slave power of this Union, we recognize a great and growing aristocracy, which now controls the General Government, and shapes its entire policy, with the design to make 'Slavery national and Freedom sectional,' and while we are not disposed to interfere with Slavery in the States, we are determined to

repeal its aggressions, and to claim for the North its proportionate influence in national affairs.

Resolved, That we regard the recent decision of Judge Kane, in the case of Passmore Williamson, as an abandonment of the doctrine of State rights, and dangerous to the personal liberty of the citizens of this State.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law as wholly unfeeling for by the Constitution and an infringement of the rights of citizens of the free States, and ought to be modified.

Mr. Hanes moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions.—The previous question was called, and the main question was ordered to be put.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was then agreed to—yeas 90, nays 18.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, March 27.—The Convention met at 9 o'clock and proceeded at once to nominate a candidate for

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Sankey, 7; Walborn, 3; Phelps, 91; Evans, 7; Foust, 3; McConkey, 3; Bradford, 2; Waterhouse, 1.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong

county, having received a majority of all the votes, was unanimously declared the nominee for Auditor General.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Laporte, 88; Cobean, 4; Shadaker, 6; Brown, 7; King, 3; Snively, 9.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of

Bradford county having received a majority of all the votes, was unanimously declared the nominee for Surveyor General.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Cochran, 78; Williamson, 12; Stritt, 5; Power, 1; Martin, 20; Lloyd, 4.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York

county, having a majority of all the votes cast, was unanimously declared the nominee for Canal Commissioner.

All the gentlemen whose names appear in the list of general nominations, but where not voted for, were withdrawn before the balloting commenced.

On motion of Mr. Howard a State Central Committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial district, was selected by the delegates from the several districts—as follows:

1. Jos. R. Flanigan, Jacob Dock, Philadelphia.

2. Henry L. Bronner, Oliver P. Cornman, Charles Thompson Jones, Philadelphia.

3. Wm. H. Stingleff, Montgomery.

4. H. Jones Brooks, Delaware.

5. Daniel R. Clymer, Berks.

6. Henry T. Darlington, Bucks.

7. Peter Martin, Lancaster, George Hiffman, Lebanon.

8. C. F. Muench, Dauphin.

9. B. J. Hagenbach, Lehigh.

10. David Wills, Adams.

11. Abraham Forry, York.

12. E. Beatty, Cumberland.

13. David C. Boal, Centre.

14. John Penn Jones, Blair.

15. Philip T. Maus, Moutour.

16. Wm. Jessup, Susquehanna.

17. Gen. Ashley H. Mills, Clearfield.

18. Wm. Stewart, Mercer.

19. John W. Horne, Crawford.

20. Michael Weyand, Beaver.

21. J. H. Miller, Thomas L. Shields, Allegheny.

22. Thos. J. Miller, Washington.

23. Gen. Wm. H. Koons, Somerset.

24. Philip Clover, Clarion.

25. Israel Gutelius, Snyder.

26. Robert Stitt, Westmoreland.

27. Robert M. Palmer, Schuylkill.

The Committee met after adjournment, and elected H. Jones Brooke of Delaware county, Chairman.

Mr. Willis, of Adams, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ticket just nominated be unanimously declared the ticket of this Union Convention, and is offered for the support of all parties opposed to the present National Administration, at the election on the 2nd Tuesday of October next.

After some remarks by Gen. Small, Hon. Jno. Covode, Mr. Howard and Dr. Gazzam the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the officers and members of the Legislature for their kindness in granting the use of the Hall; when the Convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for the ticket.

Mr. Fillmore.—A Washington letter to the New York Courier says that, the latest advices received from Mr. Fillmore in this country, were dated at Rome, in the month of February. He was then about to depart for Naples, and from that port would depart for Alexandria, in Egypt. The President would probably proceed from that place to Cairo and the Pyramids, and might thence continue his excursion to Jerusalem.