THE DEMOCRAT.

D. C. HEMPSTEAD, Editor.

Montrose, ... July 20, 1848.

For President,

GEN. LEWIS CASS.

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,

Of Westmoreland County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Standing Committee will meet at the Hotel of Gen. D. D. Warner, in Montrose, on Saturday afternoon the 22d inst. at 3 o'clock for the transaction of business. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

THOS. JOHNSON, Chairman.

JOHN DIMOCK, Sec'y.

WHO WOULD BE FORGOTTEN?

Two pair of gloves, pairing with this, upon the carpet, the Shepherd's horn may look upon when I am no more. Give it with the memory of all my affections; for the holy influence of one hour, sacred to the departed, be shed over it, and I am paid [illegible]

Portraits.

Painted in oil, Crayon, watercolor and pencil likenesses, by

J. A. SHUMWAY.

Those will do well to engage [illegible] Abel Turrell's Store.

☞ Several articles intended for this paper, besides some advertisements, which have been standing some time, we have been obliged to defer to make room for the copious and interesting batch of Foreign News, the proceedings of the State Central Committee, &c.

Governor Shunk and his Successor.

But one feeling is awakened all over the Commonwealth, so far as we can learn, in relation to the resignation of our universally beloved Chief Magistrate, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and that is unmingled and unaffected sorrow. Whigs as well as Democrats (all who have the least spark of intelligence, honesty or patriotism about them) feel deeply upon the subject. Even the aspen tongue of political hatred and slander, with but few exceptions, is mute before the inscrutable Dispensation that has deprived our Commonwealth of one so universally esteemed, revered, and beloved. Of course it is well known that the Constitution provides a successor *ad interim*, in the person of the Speaker of the Senate, Wm. F. Johnson, of Armstrong, who will preside over the affairs of the Commonwealth until a successor shall be chosen. Mr. Johnson is a Whig, and therefore the rather novel and unsavory circumstance of a *Whig* administration in Pennsylvania for a few months, is presented. To what limits he will exercise his power, or distribute his patronage, remains to be seen.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania also further provides that in case of a vacancy in the Executive department, which shall have existed three calender months previous to the time of holding the General or State Elections, the people shall proceed to elect a successor in the usual manner prescribed by law. The vacancy *did* occur three calender months previous to the election, and hence, on the people devolves the necessity of an election in October next.

There seems, however, to be a slight difficulty in the way of an election this fall, in the imagination of *some* who do not exactly like to have the *people* choose a Governor. A clause in the General Election Law is quoted, which provides that not only the vacancy must *occur* at least three calender months before the election, *but that the writs for a new election must also be issued the same length of time before hand*, which was impossible in this case as the Constitutional Governor was a great distance from the capital when the vacancy occurred. By these therefore, it is contended, that no election can be held. The general opinion, however, is that the Constitution is the only guide to be consulted, and *that* specially states that in case of a vacancy occurring such a length of time before hand, the people "*shall*" proceed to elect, &c. At all events it is quite clear that no "election law" can nullify the Constitution, and no failure of an *instrument to it*, can vitiate an election which it explicitly says *shall* take place. It is upon this principle that the Democrats, and we believe a large share of the *honest* portion of the whigs, intend to act. And accordingly a Democratic State Convention has been called to assemble at Harrisburg, (as will be seen in another column,) on the 30th of August to put in nomination a suitable candidate for the successorship. That a good man will be nominated scarcely admits of a doubt, and that he will be elected too, and take his seat as Executive, on the third Tuesday of January next, no sane man will for a moment dispute.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR AUGUST.—"What, so early?" says one. Yes: besides it is containing the most magnificent number we have seen. It is embellished with four capital steel plate engravings—one containing five splendid Mezzotint portraits of distinguished female Authors—a plate of "Shoe Shopping," "Two of the Upper Ten," and a Colored Fashion Plate, &c. Besides this excess of embellishment, it contains twelve extra pages of reading, all of which are the main are excellent, some of which we shall take the liberty to publish yet in our readers notice. Look out for a notice of this "Upper Ten!" by our Philadelphia correspondent, next week. His sketches are sitting sight. [illegible] the last of [illegible] and which to add [illegible] for July is out [illegible] and children! So much for Godey's Lady's Book.

SERGEANT TELFAIR.

Resignation of Governor Shunk.

It becomes our painful duty, says the Democratic Union Extra of the 10th inst., to announce to the people of Pennsylvania, that by an inscrutable Decree of Providence, our most excellent Governor has been laid on a bed of sickness, from which there now seems to be no hope of restoration; and with that magnanimity which has characterized all his acts, of his own free will and accord, without a single suggestion having been made to him by any of his constitutional advisers, he has resigned to the hands of the people the trust with which they had clothed him, in order that they may choose a successor at the election to take place on the second Tuesday of October next.

In all his public acts the good of the people has been nearest the heart of the Governor, and this solemn duty—in all human probability the last public act of his life—exhibits in its true light the character of Governor Shunk, whose dying prayer seems to be that the will of the people of this Commonwealth may be carried out. Our pen fails us to speak on this subject as we would desire; we therefore close with presenting to the public the resignation of the Governor, witnessed by Henry Buehler, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of our borough.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness, from which I am admonished by my physicians, and my own increased debility, I may, in all human probability, never rise, I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day, to restore to you, the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution, to choose a successor at the next General election. I therefore, hereby, resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you, under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion, may pervade all your borders—that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors, may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity—that the same kind Providence, which has already so signally blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness—and when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the christian's faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

HARRISBURG, July 9, 1848.

The undersigned were present at the execution of the above instrument of writing.

H. BUEHLER,
W. R. DEWITT.

At the request of Gov. Shunk I have this day handed this paper to the Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN K. FINDLAY.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

I hereby direct Henry Petriken, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, to file this paper in accordance with the direction contained in it, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JESSE MILLER, *S. C.*

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

JESSE MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In obedience to your direction, I have filed this instrument of writing, this 9th day of July, 1848, at 20 minutes before six o'clock P. M.

H. PETRIKEN,
Dep. Sec. of Commonwealth.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The News from France.

The news from France which we print today will be perused with deep and awful interest. One of the bloodiest dramas the world ever witnessed, it will be seen, has just been terminated in the streets of Paris, by the annihilation of the revolting party and triumph of Republican arms. The origin of this terrible insurrection is, however, still, in doubt, and various are the speculations that are promulged in relation to it. That such men as Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, who are, we regret to see, implicated by the *European Times*, are in any manner connected with so wicked a conspiracy, is scarcely believed by any one. The whole affair is more likely the result of a conspiracy among their enemies, or the legitimists, designed to ultimate not only in their overthrow, but in the overthrow also of the Republic. We think future advices will fully vindicate their characters and their course, and prove them, as they are, now almost universally regarded, the purest patriots of the Republic.

☞ Gov. Shunk was attacked on the morning that he resigned (the 9th inst.) with a violent hemorrage of the lungs which reduced him very low, and admonished him of his approaching dissolution. It was this critical event that induced him to resign the great trust the people had confided in him, back into their hands at a most opportune moment.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—The Whig State Committee, says a Harrisburg paper, is to assemble on the 20th at Harrisburg *to take measures to nominate a candidate for Governor*. The following are among the list of candidates already named: Wm. F. Johnson, (the present temporary Governor,) James Cooper, Abdon H. Stewart, Townsend Haines, T. M. T. McKennon, and *Gen.* Joseph Markle.

White a General, eh? His strength lay "in the Northern line;" he ought not to be thrust aside so soon.

☞ The Pennsylvania Volunteers have arrived at Pittsburg, and are expected at Philadelphia on the 20th, when they will be disbanded.

The last Prop Gone.

Our readers are generally aware that the Northern or Proviso wing of the Whig party, which pretends to support the nomination of Taylor, excuses itself for so doing by professing to believe that he is pledged, if elected, to leave the question of slavery-extension to the unbiassed action of Congress. And in support of this hypothesis it is also well known that his letter to the editor of the *Cincinnati Signal* is their only authority. Besides the absurdity of such a pretense, we have at length the positive assurance that he is pledged to *just no such thing*. And this is our proof: Mr. J. Doolittle, of Wyoming county, New York, (one of the Barnburning Delegates to the Baltimore Convention,) recently addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor upon that very point, propounding the question [we quote from the Rochester Daily Advertiser, whig,] "are we at the North authorized from your reply to the editor of the Signal, to infer that you will neither oppose by patronage nor by veto of the Executive the passage of a law or any kindred measures for the restriction of slavery?" To which Gen. Taylor has replied: "*You are not. All I intended to endorse was the frankness with which the editor stated his sentiments.*"

Query: Will any Whig have the impudence to declare Gen. Taylor opposed to the extension of slavery any more? What excuse will Proviso Whigs now conjure up to justify support of "*Old Zack*?" Who will answer?

The Candidate.

The *Pennsylvanian* talks well when it urges the greatest precaution in relation to the selection of the right sort of a candidate for the Gubernatorial canvass this fall. We laud the recommendation that the "greatest care should be manifested in the selection of delegates to County as well as State Conventions," and that "primary meetings," to secure this result, "should be numerously attended." Let Democrats heed this wise counsel, and not let their primary meetings go by default, or what is worse, be managed by political hucksters, and then—*complain about the ticket, or perhaps bolt the nomination*. We want good and true delegates, and they will be sure to give us good and true candidates, *State* as well as, County. For Governor, we say, give us a candidate who would in all respects make a worthy successor of the patriotic Shunk, one, in the language of our cotemporary above quoted, "whose Democracy is above suspition, and whose name is unconnected with the corruptions of by-gone days,—one in whom the RADICAL DEMOCRACY of the State can place full confidence," and the result of the contest cannot be doubted. For *such an one*, Susquehanna County would do her duty with the utmost ease and pleasure.

The Oregon Bill in the Senate.

This important bill, we regret to learn, is in great danger of being put over to another session. The opposition of the pro-slavery champions, both of the North and the South, is the sole cause. We mentioned the attempt to settle the slavery question by the Bright Compromise, last week: its *progress* we will *now* give.

On the 17th inst., a motion was made by Mr. Clayton, and adopted by the Senate, referring the whole matter of slavery in Oregon, New Mexico and California, to a Committee of eight, (four from the North and four from the South, equally divided as to party politics,) who shall report at their discretion what proposition or compromise, if any, can be agreed upon. The next day the following Senators were appointed said committee, viz: Clayton, Bright, Dickinson, Atchison, Underwood, Phelps, Clark and Calhoun. Of these it is said that three are opposed to the Missouri Compromise. The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* writes in relation to the subject as follows:

It is doubtful whether this Committee will report any bill at the present session, or if they do, *such* a bill as will receive the sanction of the two Houses. The probability is that Congress will adjourn without providing a territorial government for either Oregon, California or New Mexico—that the repeated recommendations of the President, and the earnest appeals of the people of Oregon, will be disregarded until the next session, perhaps even longer,—that provision will not even be made for their protection and security against the Indians, from whom attack, if not annihilation, is apprehended. The insanity of Congress on this subject is wholly inexcusable—nay, is deserving of the severest reprehension, and without regard to party distinctions. It is sincerely to be hoped that I may be mistaken in my surmises as to the action of the new Committee, but everything indicates that they are but too well founded.

Even in a political point of view, it is important, perhaps to BOTH parties, that this question should be settled at the present session, and that the excitement in the public mind should be assuaged. Delay or postponement will only be calculated to increase this excitement, and promote the prospects of the Northern "free soil" agitators.

THE CANAL BANK OF ALBANY has failed. As usual the assurance is given out by those interested that bill-holders will suffer but little loss; but we would rather have the Gold or Silver than its promises to pay. Probably bill-holders will do better not to part with its notes at a sacrifice.

Susquehanna Academy.—As will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, this institution has been re-organized by the union of Miss Bowman's School with Mr. Bue's. Miss Bowman will have charge of the Female and Juvenile Departments.

A Little More Grape.—About a hundred whigs of Onondaga, N. Y., have signed a call published in the whig organ at Syracuse, for a county convention of "all who prefer principles to men," to appoint delegates to the Buffalo convention on the 9th of August.

A Nut for the Whigs to Crack.

If any evidence be wanting to convince all sober and sensible whigs of General Taylor's unfitness for the Presidency, we think it may be found in the annexed article from the Boston Atlas. The Atlas has been one of the staunchest Whig papers of the Union; it performed its part in the election of Harrison; and labored zealously for Mr. Clay's success in '44. Such a paper ought, therefore, to exercise some influence over the Whig party; its opinions, whatever they might be, ought to be treated with great respect; and its admonitions certainly ought not to pass unheeded. Two weeks before General Taylor's friends had brow beaten the Whig Convention into his nomination, that paper contained the following criticism of the General's position, qualifications and character.

From the Boston Atlas.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—We believe it is well known by this time that we are not in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor.

We have done many things for our party not agreeable to us, but we never yet tried to delude any persons less informed than ourselves into the belief that a man with General Taylor's qualities ought to be President of the United States. We make no doubt that there are men in Mr. Bayly's district, Virginia, who believe that General Taylor is moderately well informed, but we shall not hazard our reputation, in this land of free schools, by stating that we believe there is not *one* person in this Commonwealth, with a beard on, who believes any such thing.

But he is *available*, it is said. IGNORANCE has not unfrequently been considered as having something to do with availability. A certain man was once made *Emperor* because of his STUPIDITY; each one of his electors, desiring to be chosen, threw his vote for the weakest man in the assembly, electing him almost unanimously, to the astonishment of all.

We know there are men of good sense not able to write good English, but we do not think any such need to fear General Taylor as a rival, except in the latter respect. Men differ, it strikes us, as to what makes availability. Now the fact that a man introduced "blood-hounds" into the Florida war to hunt down the Seminoles, does not make him, in our mind, any *more* available as a candidate for the Presidency; nor is our enthusiasm awakened overmuch by the fact, that in this age a man owns two or three hundred slaves, and works them in such states as Louisiana and Mississippi. The fact that a man has not slept under a roof for some time, when he could have done so, might commend him to the Flat Heads or the Choctaws, but we really dont see how it is going to prepare him for the White House.

We don't mind a ROUND OATH OR TWO when a man has the tooth-ache or the gout, but we cannot see how a habit of calling upon "Sinbo ro" for aid is going to make a man available with two or three hundred thousand Christian voters.

Consistency we know is not an available quality, but a *good memory* is, and a seeming regard for the truth is desirable. The *intention*, however, governs; we can therefore overlook the directly opposite statements in Gen. Taylor's letter of August 3, 1847, and April 20th, 1848. In one he says, a man of some experience in state affairs should be selected, (as a candidate for the Presidency) and that he would cheerfully acquiesce, in such a choice—in the other, he says that the reports that he would do so, circulating in the northern papers, have no foundation in "any verbal or written statement of (mine) his." The mistake was probably made by the letter writers, who seem to be as careless of his interests as are some of the *editorial friends* of Mr. Webster of his.

It is rumored that there are men in Boston—WE have not seen them—who compare General Taylor to Washington. All we have to say is, that such gentlemen are exceedingly *ironical*, and we are glad for their sakes that Washington left no immediate heir over-sensitive about his memory.

Without pretending to say whether this criticism is just or unjust, the fact that it comes from a prominent Whig paper induces us to publish it, and for the same reason every Whig voter should seriously reflect upon its arguments. The Taylorites cannot get rid of the force of it, by saying—"it is from a Loco Foco paper." They must look at it as a real genuine Whig production—see their candidate held up as an ignoramus—declared incapable of writing good English—his agency in the blood hound business alluded to—habitual swearing hinted at—his veracity questioned—and his consistency and honesty ridiculed and laughed at! We repeat, the Taylorites cannot say that this is "Loco Foco ridicule and satire"—but it comes from a "Whig, a Massachusetts Whig, and a Faneuil Hall Whig!"—*Baltimore Republican.*

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.—The following list of candidates for the successorship of our excellent chief magistrate, Francis R. Shunk, has been brought forward by the democratic press:

Thomas S. Bell, of Chester,
William Bigler, of Clearfield,
Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset,
Charles A. Black, of Green,
Jeremiah M. Burrell, of Westmoreland,
Henry D. Foster, of do.
Nathaniel B. Eldred, of Dauphin,
G. M. Keim, of Berks,
Morris Longstreth, of Montgomery,
Wilson McCandless, of Allegheny,
Job Mann, of Bedford,
Thomas M. Pettit, of Philadelphia,
Arnold Plumer, of Venango,
John Ritter, of Berks,
William T. Rogers, of Bucks,
James Ross Snowden, of Venango,
Frederick Smith, of Franklin,
John B. Sterigere, of Montgomery,
James Thompson, of Erie,
Henry Welch, of York,
David D. Wagener, of Northampton,
Geo. W. Woodward, of Luzerne,
Andrew Beaumont, of do.
Benjamin Champneys, of Lancaster,
Richard Brodhead, of Northampton.

Van Buren Meeting in Wayne County.—A Van Buren, free soil meeting was held in Honesdale on the 4th inst., which is said to have been very numerously attended. It re-adopted the resolutions of the Democratic County Convention, last winter, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Resolutions in favor of Van Buren were also adopted.

THE LATEST FROM HARRISBURG.—A city paper contains the following from Harrisburg, which is the latest we have seen:

HARRISBURG, July 14, 1848.

Gov. Shunk slept well last night, and is quite comfortable this morning. His Physicians pronounce him in a rapid decline, and say that he cannot last but a very few days.

Gov. Johnson has not yet arrived. A host of friends are anxiously waiting for him.

Attorney General Champneys is also here, and it is said intends to resign his commission immediately upon the arrival of the Governor.

July 15, 1848.—At a quarter past one o'clock, this afternoon, I left Governor Shunk extremely low. He has been bleeding at the lungs since early this morning. His physicians think he cannot live over to-night.

July 16, 1848.—The Governor still continues in the same precarious situation. His recovery is regarded as utterly hopeless.

Barnburning Movements in Pittsburg.—An immense meeting, numbering, it was estimated, from six to eight thousand persons, was held in Pittsburg on the evening of the 7th inst, in the open air, for the ratification of Mr. Van Buren's nomination. Dr. E. B. Gazzam, a prominent Democratic leader of that part of the State, seems to have been the leading spirit. He offered a series of resolutions in favor of free soil, Van Buren for President, and David Wilmot for the Vice Presidency, and in favor of forming an Electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, which were "adopted amid immense cheering, a single 'No' only dissenting."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Revolution of Jarauta and Paredes—Capture of Guanajuate—Plan of the Insurgents.

The New Orleans Cresent of July 3d says: The steamship Portland, Capt. Place, arrived here on Saturday from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 26th. By her we have received our files from the city of Mexico to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 26th. The news is of considerable importance, confirming what we have always believed, and frequently asserted through the colums of this paper—that no Mexican administration could survive, which should dare to make peace with the United States. The revolution, which at first appeared contemptible, has now, by the adhesion of Paredes, assumed a more serious character.—The *pronunciamento* of the insurgents openly advocates a continuation of the war, and a violation of the treaty which has just been concluded with the United States.

The *Siglo* says that Paredes left Aguascalientes on the 12th, with 100 men, and joined Jarauta and Negrete at Lagos, whence they marched to Leon. The large city of Guanajuato, the centre of one of the richest mining districts of Mexico, made no resistence, and was occupied by the insurgents without any difficulty, not more than 200 government troops being in the place.

On the 16th, the divisions of Minon and Bustamente were within one day's march of Guanajuato and General Yanez was soon to join them. One of the San Patricio companies was at Sila, and was to join General Lombardina's command, and then march to the assistance of Bustamante and Minon.

An express which arrived at Mexico on the 19th, says the *Siglo*, brings news that the *conducta* which left Queretaro on the 18th, arrived at San Juan del Rio without accident. On the same day at Sila, 400 men, under General Bustamente, united with an equal number under General Minon. On the 22d, 600 men, of Yanez's command, were to arrive. General Cortazar informed the Supreme Governor that he had 500 men, ready to co-operate with Bustamente; and Lombardini's command would soon be increased by 400. The Government of Guanajuato has been removed to Celaya—We give below a translation of the precious document called the "Plan of Paredes."

The Pronunciamento.

MEXICANS!—The work of iniquity and treason, commenced in '45, has been consummated. More than half of the republic has been sold to the invader for a contemptible sum, while the rest of the territory will be occupied by the same North American soldiers, as a guard to the traitor Pena, to sustain the most atrocious crime ever perpetrated. These events recall to the memory Count Julian, who betrayed his country to gratify personal resentment; yet even this horrid act does not compare with Pena's. The former villain, blinded with rage, introduced the Moors into Spain, exposing himself to personal danger; but the latter, to return to the luxuries and pleasures of the Capital, and to keep himself in power, sold his country, without any risk, after having disarmed the nation—extinguished her public spirit, and persuaded her that insult is advantage—opprobium, honor—and the humiliating state in which she was prostrated at the feet of her enemy, was a brilliant attitude and a flattering position.

Is it possible, Mexicans, that you will tranquilly and meekly suffer this affront? Will you coolly behold your brethren in California, New Mexico and Chihuahua sold to the foe? These your brethren, true and valient, who have constantly fought in the vanguard to sustain the religion, the customs, and the nationality of Mexico? No! No! a thousand times No!!

Those who subscribe this are few in number, but they are determined to perish in sustaining such precious interests. We invite you to follow our example, and take up arms against the traitorous Government, raising the banner of insurrection. We will call on Spain and other nations to sustain the independence of Mexico, and they will assist us. We now proclaim the following:

1. The present Government is renounced and disavowed, for having betrayed the nation.

2. The states consequently, resume their sovereignty.

3. They shall consult on the means of replacing the deposed Government.

4. The governors of the States shall designate the person or persons who shall command the forces in each.

5. The troops of the standing army who give in their adhesion to the present plan, will, according to custom, be under the command of the General of the highest rank, who may follow their example.

Immediately upon learning of the revolutionary attempts of Jarauta and Paredes, the Government took measures to suppress the insurrection, and it was thought would be successful.

The Liberty of the Press.—The Government is about to issue a decree suppressing the two worst journals which have lately appeared in the City of Mexico.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HARRISBURG, July 13, 1848.

The State Central committee met pursuant to the call of the chairman, at the House of Henry Buehler, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Chairman E. W. Hutter, called the committee to order, and stated the object of the meeting.

The roll being called over, it appeared that the following gentlemen were in attendance;

Lancaster—Edwin W. Hutter, Marcus D. Holbrook, Francis A. Thomas.

Philadelphia—J. A. Phillips, Lewis Pelouze, Jno. Robins, Jr., George Plitt, Hugh Clark.

Montgomery—Owen Jones.

Berks—Wm. M. Hiester, John C. Myers.

Mifflin—Reuben C. Hale.

York—James E. Buchanan.

Dauphin—Dr. Luther Reily, Hamilton Alricks, Christian Scifer, Jr., Henry Buehler, Isaac G. M'Kinley, Jacob Baab, Edward A. Lesley, Kintzing Pritchette, Dr. A. Patterson, D. W. C. Brooks, Robert H. Lamberton.

Andrew Miller of Philadelphia, was admitted as a substitute, at the present meeting for Wm. B. Rankin, whose letter of substitution was read.

Letters were read from Judge Hahn of Schuylkill and Wm. J. Leiper, members of the Committee.

Upon the invitation of a committee appointed for that purpose, the Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, appeared before the Committee, and gave a brief, but interesting account of the condition of the health of Governor Shunk for some time past, and of the circumstances attending the voluntary resignation of the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Alricks, a committee of five was appointed, to report an address and resolutions; whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:—Messrs. Alricks, Jones, Hale, Reily and Phillips.

The committee retired, and after a short time reported the following address and resolutions, which were adopted:

To the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania:

The Democratic State Central Committee is convened, this day, under peculiar and solemn circumstances, to discharge a grave and responsible duty. It has pleased the Almighty, in the dispensations of his All-wise and inscrutable Providence, to prostrate our distinguished and much beloved Gov. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, upon a bed of extreme sickness, and so far to deprive him of physical strength, as in his own unclouded judgment to disable him from the further discharge of his public duties. In this trying emergency he has voluntarily returned to the people the official powers with which they had clothed him, to afford them the opportunity of selecting his successor at the earliest period allowed by the constitution.

By this noble and magnanimous course, he has furnished the strongest proof of his regard for the principles of which he has ever been the able, faithful and zealous advocate, and of their practical adaptation to every exigency, however extraordinary, that may arise in the administration of government. This self-sacrificing and patriotic act is a sublime climax to a life of great public and private usefulness, and will receive as it so justly merits, the hearty, but melancholy approval of the people. He has been eminently faithful and true to them at every period of his public career, and has exemplified this fidelity in a manner deeply impressive in the hour of expected dissolution. As his life has been without a blemish, so has he illustrated the virtues of the patriot and christian in the hour of anticipated death.

Upon an occasion thus fraught with interest we have convened to adopt the incipient measures for the selection of a successor. To freemen, the exercise of the right of suffrage is at all times important. At the present juncture it cannot be too highly appreciated, and the ensuing contest becomes one of the most momentous that has occurred in the history of our State. Connected as it necessarily will be with the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, representatives in Congress, and in the State Legislature, the magnitude of the campaign can scarcely be over-estimated.

Fortunate will it be for the people of Pennsylvania, if they shall secure the services of a Chief Magistrate who will make the example of Francis R. Shunk the guide and rule of his action—if he be like him, honest, firm and sound, in his political faith—incapable of being swerved by the importunities of those interested in special legislation—and ready at all hazards, to protect the industrious masses from the encroachments of the insidious few. If such an individual be nominated, as we believe there is no reason to doubt, he will be triumphantly elected. Of this fact no better proof can be afforded than the enthusiasm with which the people rallied to the re-election of Gov. Shunk last October. Under his administration all the cherished principles of Democracy have been fearlessly vindicated and upheld—the most rigid system of economy and reform has been adopted—the interest on our public debt has been promptly paid—and a reduction made on the debt itself.

The crisis demands another *such* man. The Senate of our State is in the hands of the Federal foe. To secure the popular branch they will strain every nerve. Questions of vital magnitude, growing out of the currency, and kindred subjects, and involving the dearest interests of the people, will be agitated. Of what transcendant importance, therefore, that the Executive be a man of unimpeached integrity and reliable Democracy, and true to the great cause of popular rights! Most earnestly do we, therefore, exhort our republican brethren, to buckle on their armor for the impending struggle. Our principles are right, whilst our *opponents have none to present to the people.* Let us then be firm and united, and our party will not only summon to its standard the host that have hitherto struggled so perseveringly in its ranks, but will gain many an honest and reflecting heart from the side of our political opponents.

In view of the foregoing considerations, be it therefore, unanimously,

Resolved, That in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the state, the resignation of Gov. Shunk, under the peculiar and impressive circumstances that have produced it, has filled us with an awful sense of the unsubstantial tenure of our hold on earth, and that we deeply mourn the dispensation which has deprived the state of his services. In the spirit of a true patriot, whose heart beats till its last pulsation responsive to the sacred popular freedom, he has, by this act of the noble life, and with knowledge of the duties to be exercised the sacred [illegible] door East of E. T. Smith's store, and three doors West of the [illegible] Printing Office.

WM. J. TURRELL,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.—Office in the [illegible] of L. H. Post & Co. in the room formerly occupied by Henry Drinker.