

The Irrepressible Conflict.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President of the United States, is the author of the annexed treasonable, fanatical and revolutionary doctrine. It was announced by him prior to Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" Rochester speech, the leading idea of which it embodies, and was the basis of all his arguments against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, by whom he was defeated for the U. S. Senate. Let the conservative masses reflect upon this startling doctrine, and let patriots shrink from it as from a serpent whose sting is death!

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1859, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 16th DAY OF JUNE, next, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district, to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M.; for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket, and appointing Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from the other counties composing the Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional districts in which Bedford county is included. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which Committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.,  
O. E. SHANNON,  
Chairman.

May 25, 1860.

- The following persons were chosen Vigilance Committees for the several townships and boroughs of this county, by the Democratic voters, at the Delegate elections held on the third Saturday of June last, and the coming Delegate elections will be held by them in their respective districts:  
Bedford Borough.—Joseph W. Tate, Thomas H. Lyons, J. W. Lingenfelter.  
Bedford Township.—Daniel Fetter, J. T. Gephart, John W. Scott.  
Broad Top.—Maj. Jas. Patton, Col. T. W. Horton, S. S. Fluke.  
Cocalan.—Josiah Shoemaker, Joseph Cessna, Godfrey Yeager.  
Cumberland Valley.—J. C. Vickroy, Geo. Bennet, H. J. Bruner, Esq.  
Harrison.—Elder, Geo. W. Horn, Jas. Comp. Hopewell.—William Gorsuch, Samuel Bolinger, Abraham Steele.  
Juniata.—Gen. Jas. Burns, Wm. Gillespie, John Corley, Sr.  
Lafayette.—I. Kensing, Esq., Geo. Rhoads, John Roman.  
Londonderry.—John Barth, Henry Miller, James C. Devore.  
Monaca.—P. Barkman, D. Evans, And. Steckman, Napier.—John Sill, Samuel W. Miller, William Albright.  
Providence E.—D. A. T. Black, Cad. Evans, H. Chamberlain, Jr.  
Providence W.—John D. Lucas, Josiah Baughman, Col. S. B. Tate.  
St. Clair.—Thos. B. Wisegarver, Jacob Beckley, A. J. Crisman.  
Schickelburg.—Peter Dewalt, B. F. Horn, Henry Culp.  
Snake Spring.—Hon. J. G. Hartley, Nicholas Koons, Daniel L. Debaugh.  
Southampton.—Thos. Donahoe, Alex. Fletcher, Wm. Adams.  
Union.—Jacob Corle, Jr., John H. Walter, Abraham Croyle.  
Woodbury S.—C. B. Kochendarfer, Wm. Tetwiler, Levi S. Fluke.  
Woodbury M.—Henry Fluke, W. J. Galbraith, D. K. Barley.

POLITICAL PERJURY.

The Abolition organ hoists the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, the nominees of the Black Republican party. If it had dared to do this in 1856, it would have been mobbed by the "American" party of Bedford county.

Then its columns were filled with windy eulogies of Americanism; then its stereotyped motto was, "Americans must rule America." What a change four short years have wrought! Now, the Black Republican nominees form the ticket which the old Whigs and Americans of Bedford county are called upon to support! Now, instead of adhering to their doctrine that "Americans must rule America," those old Whigs and Americans are asked to support the nominations of a Convention which was organized and controlled by foreigners, and which has inserted in its platform a resolution expressly repudiating the distinctive doctrine of the "American" party, viz: that there should be a change in our Naturalization Laws.—How can the men who have taken oaths not to support foreigners for office and who used to insist that such oaths are binding, vote for candidates standing upon such a platform? According to their own view of the matter, their doing so would make them guilty of perjury! According to the very obligation they took, the "finger of scorn" should be pointed at them forever! In the name of consistency, in the name of all that is honest and honorable in politics, how dare they violate not only their oft pledged word and their personal

honor, but the oath which they themselves say is binding for life!

SENATOR DAVIS' RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions on the subject of slave property in the Territories, introduced in the U. S. Senate, by Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, passed that body on Friday last. We have always regarded the introduction of these resolutions, as ill-timed and pernicious to the welfare of the Democratic party. The slavery-question seems Protean in shape, and its every form and phase presents a rock on which our Republic may split. The patriotic resolution adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, in which the Democratic party was pledged to oppose the re-opening of the agitation of the slavery question, seems to be totally disregarded by those who wish to be looked up to as prophets in the Democratic Israel. We say to these selfish and ambitious leaders, it is high time that they cease their useless and disgusting disputes, and attend to their Senatorial duties as men and patriots. The love of country should at least be superior to the petty considerations of office and pride of opinion. The unity of the Republic is in imminent peril—civil war, disunion and anarchy hang above us as a threatening cloud—and yet the men who should stand shoulder to shoulder to avert the impending danger, waste their precious time in nonsensical wrangles and disputes concerning the merest and most chimerical of abstractions.—Let "Squatter Sovereignty" and "Slave Codes" both be buried—let them sink into the same grave in which the Reading Convention interred "Lecompton" and "Anti Lecompton"—and let the Constitution as expounded by a pure and learned Judiciary, be the salvo to heal the differences between Douglas and Anti-Douglas—and all will be well with the Democracy and the country.

We append the fourth and fifth of Senator Davis' resolutions, which are considered the most important of the series, and which in fact were the only ones that encountered any opposition from any of the Democratic Senators. The fourth resolution is that which has been quoted by the Opposition as favoring a slave-code, which is not correct, as it only provides for protection to slave-property in case the Courts should prove inadequate for that purpose. This is, consequently, merely giving authority to Congress to carry out the decisions of the Courts. Certainly no objection can be made to this. The fifth resolution embodies, in our opinion, the true principle of Popular Sovereignty. In fact, we can see nothing in these resolutions, so far as principle is concerned, in which every Democrat cannot heartily concur. Nevertheless, we think their introduction was injudicious and uncalled for.

4. Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford, for that as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. Resolved, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to be admitted as a State of the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State, when forming a new Constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

"Spotty Lincoln."

Abraham Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate for President, sided with the enemies of his country during the war with Mexico, as did that other model "Republican," Thomas Corwin, who bespoke for the brave American soldiery a "welcome," from the Mexicans, with "bloody hands to hospitable graves!" When Lincoln was in Congress (one term was all he ever served in that body) he voted against the bill to send supplies to our suffering army, and took every opportunity to oppose the success of the American arms. On one occasion, brimming over with witty and satirical thought, he undertook to ridicule one of the war messages of President Polk. To do this he introduced a set of resolutions in which the word "spot" was painfully reiterated, and the result was that the Democratic members immediately turned the tables on poor Lincoln, by nick-naming him "Spotty," under which name he is known in Illinois even at the present day. We append a portion of Lincoln's "spotty," or rather "Spotty Lincoln's," resolutions:

Resolved by the House of Representatives: That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House—

1st. Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his messages declared, was or was not within the territory of Spain, at least after the treaty of 1819, until the Mexican revolution.

2d. Whether that spot is or is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary Government of Mexico.

3d. Whether that spot is or is not within a settlement of people, which settlement has existed ever since long before the Texas revolution, and until its inhabitants fled before the approach of the United States army.

POOR CAMERON!

The "Bozzard Feast" was sweet enough for the political wolves that gathered at Chicago, so long as there was no prospect of fatter spoils than those doled out by the Middletown Bank. As soon, however, as those "lean and hungry Cassians," discovered that there was a Cameron without Cameron's shrewdness, a Seward

without Seward's brains, in the person of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, whom on account of his inexperience, they know they can easily bend to their corrupt purposes, they at once sought poor Simon, and turned upon the scent of the rail-splitting "Sucker." Cameron may now appreciate the ingratitude of men who, like himself, forsake principle and friends for the sake of personal interest.

"Deserted at his utmost need,  
By those his former bounty fed,"  
he may exclaim with Wolsey in the play,  
"I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;  
And, from that full meridian of my glory,  
I haste now to my setting."

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."—Abraham Lincoln.

From the above declaration of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, delivered in Chicago on the 16th of July, 1858, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, it appears that he repudiates the doctrine of submission to the decisions made by the judicial tribunals of the country. This is a singular declaration to come from the lips of a public man, and especially one who aspires to the chief magistracy of the country.

Is this the present attitude of Mr. Lincoln? Does he now declare himself independent of the judiciary? Will he, if elected President of the United States, disregard its interpretation of the Constitution?

These are queries which while they had no particular significance when uttered by Mr. Lincoln as a private citizen, are now invested with new importance, when he seeks an election to the first office in the country. Will he or his friends tell us whether he stands by his publicly avowed doctrines of two years ago?

Local and Miscellaneous.

MAR. SANSON will begin his operations as Marshal, on Friday morning next.—People will please keep their senses together and be prepared for his visits. He will commence with this borough.

On Sunday morning a little child belonging to the family of Mr. John Nelson, residing at the Poor House Mill, was bitten in the foot by a poisonous snake, supposed to have been a copper-head. The little sufferer's foot swelled considerably, but the administration of large quantities of whisky soon acted as an antidote to the poison.

The Commissioners appointed by the Court to sell the Poor House Mill and farm, and negotiate for the purchase of another property, held a meeting in this place on Monday last, and organized by the election of JOHN NYCUM, Esq., as President, O. E. Shannon, Esq., Secretary, and Fr. Jordan Esq., Treasurer. Their advertisement for proposals to buy, &c., appears in this issue.

John N. Munshower manufactures at his establishment in Hiram Lantz's shop, an excellent article of Mineral Water and Sarsaparilla "pop." We recommend it as a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

AN OLD BULLET.—We were shown a few days ago, a leaden ball taken from the centre of a large tree by Mr. Jacob Leonard of Bedford township. Mr. Leonard counted ninety-three growths outside of the point at which the ball was imbedded, showing that it was ninety three years ago when it was lodged in the tree. The ball was but very slightly battered and could not have penetrated the tree over an inch when it was fired. It is of a large size and evidently was discharged from a musket.

Messrs. Henry F. Smith and John Filler, of Colerain township, left here on Wednesday morning for a tour in the West. Their intention is, we believe, to visit Kansas.

We had the pleasure, a few weeks ago, of meeting our old friend, Thomas H. Murray, Esq., formerly of this county, but recently a resident of Pierceton, Indiana. Mr. Murray spent a few days among his old neighbors and friends, who are always glad to see him and to hear of his prosperity.

The contract for carrying the mails between this place and Chambersburg, has been awarded to Mr. A. J. Rheeside, of Philadelphia, as also that for the route between this place and Latrobe. Messrs. Dibert and Deal are the contractors for the Hopewell route.

Mr. John Glenn, of South Woodberry township, in this county, whilst engaged in cutting down some bushes in his garden, a few days ago, was struck in the face by the branch of a thorn-tree, a single thorn striking one of his eyes exactly in the centre and instantly destroying the pupil. The wounded eye has almost totally disappeared; and singular to relate, Mr. Glenn has suffered but little pain from the mishap. At least so runs our information.

We are under obligations to Prof. W. P. Torres, Teacher of Penmanship in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary at Rainburg, for a number of beautifully ornamented cards, the handiwork of Prof. Totten's pencil. We have never seen anything of the kind that equalled them. We advise all who wish to write a good hand, to place themselves under the instruction of Prof. Totten. By the way we had almost forgotten to state that Prof. T. is a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, the best institution of its kind in the United States.

BARN BURNED.—On Friday morning last, at about 2 o'clock, the barn of Messrs. John R. & Andrew Mowry, in Union township, was discovered to be on fire, the flames having already made such progress that it was

useless to make any attempt to save it. There were a number of horses in the stables at the time, which were extricated without injury, excepting one that was burned somewhat about the head. A large quantity of boards, together with a lot of farming utensils, harness, &c., was consumed. The loss of Messrs. Mowry, is estimated at \$2000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of MR. GEO. VOGT, Piano Manufacturer, No 516 Arch street, Philadelphia, which will be found on our third page. Mr. Vogt has made a great improvement in the construction of Pianos, and it is generally admitted by persons who are judges, that for sweetness and purity of tone, his instruments surpass all others. Persons wishing to see a specimen of Vogt's Pianos, are referred to Mr. Charles Smith, of this county, who has recently purchased one of them at a cost of \$500.

Should any of our readers wish to obtain blank books or stationery, or to have books bound, we would refer them to Mr. C. P. PENNY, S. W. Corner Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Having had some work done by Mr. Perry, we are enabled to speak understandingly, and we have no hesitation in recommending his establishment.

THE RECORD OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

He takes sides against his country in War!

The Washington Constitution thus discourses upon the Congressional history of Abraham Lincoln:

On the other hand, what do we discover this chosen leader and idol of the black-republicans about? We will, to-day, only present one specimen of his prowess. We refer to his unpatriotic and anti-American speech in January 1848, denunciatory of President Polk, and against the Mexican war. Congress had been in session several weeks. The opposition to the democratic party by their numbers had the control and management of business. The votes of the democratic members, however, show that they struggled hard to further the public business by referring the President's message to the proper standing committees, so that bills might be brought in according with or against his recommendations, and that Congress might at least go to work. The opposition, to whom Mr. Lincoln belonged, refused this. He and his confederates told the country, in effect, that if they got into power they would stop the war; that it was a wicked, unconstitutional war; and that the democratic party ought to be overthrown for sustaining it, and they (the opposition) put into power! In reality they had the power in the House of Representatives.—But did they come forward with a single tangible proposition? Not one. Some, indeed, would vote one day that our glorious troops ought to be withdrawn, that the war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States;" but another portion dared not take this bold stand, for fear of the indignation of the people, although willing enough to embarrass the democratic Administration of that day. Therefore, they chose to sit still and do nothing. Truly did a patriotic democrat of the time, characterize their factious conduct:

"It," he exclaimed, "you go for stopping the war, for bringing back our troops, then say so! The result cannot be more humiliating to the pride and glory of the country than it will be to sit still and do nothing. As long as you sit there, refusing supplies, and voting that the war is 'unnecessary and unconstitutional,' whatever may be your motives for such a vote, the effect is to afford 'aid and comfort' to the enemy."

Here, then, is the first part of the congressional record of the black-republican candidate for the presidency; and it is a clue to his whole political character. We find him taking sides against his own country, when engaged in a foreign war!

A COLLOQUY.

PETE AND SAMBO MEET.  
PETE—"Hello, Sambo—wat in de world was all dat fuss about up in town las Saturday night—beils a ringin' and people hollerin'!—we toud town our way 'twas a fire, as the fire alarm was rung—sturbin people!"  
SAM—"Why, haint you hern, nigga!—Why dat wer us 'publicans 'joicing over de nomination?"  
PETE—"What nondenation dat, Sam, eh?"  
SAM—"Why man, de President nondenation, suah!"  
PETE—"Well, who's de candidate dis time?"  
SAM—"Massa Abe Linkhorn's de man."

PETE—"Oh, golly mighty! what de debil did dey nondenate him fur? Dat's a gran mistake suah! We're beat dis time suah as snakes. Why he's de same man de "Little Giant" beat so bad in Illenoey, two-year ago ago. Well, I tink you'd better do your 'joicin now, cause as de lokies will have it all in de fall. Oh, je-whillikers, what a nondenation!"  
SAM—"Look heah now, Pete—you jist keep all dat to yourself. It'd do for us to talk dat-a-way by use-selves—but don't you know, I hearn one of de leaders say we must per to be very glad, and 'joice, and let on we're very much pleased—and dat Massa Abe was de very man we wanted; and den he quoted from de good Book, where it says "whistle and keep your courage up."

PETE—"Well dat's all berry much; but I tink de 'publicans in dis case berry well like de English wild dere man Sayers—dey don't know when he's well whipped. Massa Abe was well quashed de fast time, but I fear'd de "Little Giant" won't leave a grease spot in de fall!"  
SAM—"Sure enuff, it's a bad job. Dey ought to get a candidate not so much mixed up in de 'spresible confict doctrine. Massa Abe you know is just deep in de mud as Seward was in de mire. But dat ain't de ting now. Linkhorn is de candidate and we must make de best of it. If we can lect him to 'ed be great. He stands up for de colored folks as bein jist as good as de white—and you know dat is jist de man if we could succeed. But I see fraid it's a gone case wid de 'publican party now. As we reads in de scriptures, or somewhere else, "whom de debil wish to destroy he first makes mad"—and I tink our Delegates acted mad, suah! Get along wid your scripser. Dat aint in de 'publican platform."

PETE—"But never mind, here comes a lo-

key. Hurra for Massa Abe Linkhorn!"  
Both—"Hurra for Linkhorn!"

EXEUNT.

SEWARD'S EPITAPH.

The New York Herald writes the epitaph of W. H. Seward as follows:

Here lie the remains of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, one of the greatest statesmen of the age—done to death at Chicago, on the 17th of May, 1860, by the hands of Horace Greely of New York or Oregon, and Francis P. Blair (old Blair of the Globe, now of Silver Springs), and other conspirators. He fell, covered with innumerable wounds most of them in his back. In his dying agony he turned a reproachful look on Greeley, and, in the words of stabled Caesar to Brutus, exclaimed—"Et tu quoque, Brute!"

(From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.)

Railroad Convention.

A large number of gentlemen representing the counties of Somerset, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Juniata, Dauphin, Fulton, Lebanon, Adams, Berks and other counties, arrived in our city yesterday, for the purpose of meeting in Convention to consider the nearest and most available route for a railroad communication between Harrisburg and the Ohio river.

A preliminary meeting was held at Herr's Hotel at 11 o'clock, a. m., at which Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, presided, and Dr. W. F. Hoffman, of Bucks, acted as secretary.

At 2-1/2 o'clock the delegates numbering over 100, repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives, and organized temporarily, by appointing Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, President, and A. B. Ankerson, of Perry, Col. George Knox, of Huntingdon, and Samuel Philson, of Somerset, Secretaries.

On motion, the several counties were requested to hand in a list of their delegates, when it appeared the following were in attendance:

- Dauphin county—Josiah Epsy, H. S. Wilson, Wm. H. Miller, J. J. Clyde, David Mumma, Wm. Colder, J. Penrose-Lusk, Fred. Trace, R. J. Haldeman.  
Huntingdon county—Daniel Teague, Esq., Jas. E. Glasgow, Esq., Col. S. S. Wharton, Gen. Franklin H. Lan., Col. George Noss, Gen. A. P. Wilson, John Daugherty.  
Bedford county—Wm. Lyon, Michael Reed, Alexander King, O. H. Gaither, John Cessna, Nicholas Lyons, George W. Householder, S. L. Russell, John P. Reed.  
Adams county—M. L. Jacobs, David Walls, Fayette county—Alfred Howell.  
Franklin county—Wilson Reilly, Wm. Douglas, D. O. Gehr, David Lesher, H. H. Hurst, William Hazlett, James H. Brown, Wm. Seibert, William McGrath, E. Kuhn, William Matthews, D. K. Wunderlich, John Donney, Jacob Krider, Samuel Seibert, Upton Washbaugh, J. L. Nixon, M. Heintzelman, James Chisbrun, J. B. McElroy, George H. Mengle, David Croft, Hastings Gehr, H. Eston, H. Dickont, M. Bushey, J. S. Hossler, Wm. Burgess, W. S. Stenger, Wm. D. Dixon, William Brown, O. S. Brown, Jacob Heyser, Daniel Coble, R. E. Emerson, Wm. D. McKinstry, John Shitz, Wm. Woods, Esq.  
Juniata county—A. J. Ferguson, Esq., Wm. J. Kirk, Wm. V. Swerengen, David Beal, Sr., D. S. Coyle, Dr. S. B. Crawford, J. McEne, Solomon Lodon, Lemuel Ramsey, Dr. J. M. Morrison, Job Hockenberry, Joshua Beal, Sr., William L. Beal, J. M. Morrow, Thomas Murphy, S. T. McCulloch, Irwin Stewart, Samuel Peck, Abr. Rohrer, Matthew Black.  
Somerset county—Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. F. M. Kimmel, Hon. Michael Zimmerman, Hon. Jonas Keim, Hon. J. R. Edie, Hon. Isaac Huges, W. J. Baer, J. D. Roddy, A. J. Colborn, Herman L. Baer, Peter Meyers, Gabriel Miller, E. L. Lichty, Abm. Beam, George G. Walker, William G. Walker, Jacob Berkley, David Bueachly, Daniel Weyand, Dr. W. S. Harah, R. P. Cummins, James H. Zimmerman, J. H. Snyder, Samuel Philson, J. R. Brinham, Jacob Livengood, General A. H. Coffroth, David Livengood, Samuel Flickinger, John W. Beachy, Ab'm Beachy, Ross Forward.  
Fulton county—John Sharer, J. C. Austin, James Kelly, S. M. Woodcock.  
Perry county—John A. Linn, Henry Fetter, A. B. Anderson, George Hench, Dr. James Galbraith, Jesse Kennedy, Andrew Loy, John Hagar, Henry Keck, George Waggoner, Parkinson Hench, John D. Cree, Dr. D. E. Milligan, Samuel Spots, Henry Rhin-smith, William M. McClure, Jonas Null, John Hoobagh, Solomon Bernsheil, Henry Cooper, John Stambaugh, George Johnston, J. Irvin, Jacob Sheibley, Jacob Weibly, John Ritter, Jacob Ritter, Hugh Campbell, Rev. John H. Clark, Capt. James White, Thomas Morley, George Ellicher.  
Cumberland county—John M. Woodburn, Col. Shriver, of New York, was invited to a seat in the Convention, as an honorary delegate.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A motion was made that a committee of five be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention; which was agreed to; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Reilly, of Franklin; Gen. Fetter, of Perry; Austin, of Fulton; Baer, of Somerset, and Miller, of Dauphin.

THE GOVERNOR INVITED TO BE PRESENT.

Isaac Huges, Esq., of Somerset, submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait on the Governor, and invite him to a seat in this Convention.

The President appointed Messrs. Huges, of Somerset; Col Shriver, of New York, and Douglas, of Franklin county, said committee.

The resolution was subsequently amended so as to include the Heads of Department and Judges of the Supreme Court.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Reilly, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention: President—Hon. Walter H. Lowrie. Vice Presidents—David Mills, Adams county; Wm. D. McKinstry, Franklin; William Lyon, Bedford; S. M. Woodcock, Fulton; Hon. F. M. Kimmel, Somerset; A. P. Wilson, Huntingdon; Geo. Hensch, Perry; R. J. Haldeman, Dauphin; Wm. J. Kirk, Juniata.

Secretaries—J. W. Douglas, Franklin county; James Kelly, Fulton; Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford; J. E. Glasgow, Huntingdon; A. B. Anderson, Perry; W. J. Baer, Somerset; J. M. Woodburn, Cumberland; Samuel Philson and Col. Geo. Noss.

Mr. Wilson, of Huntingdon, moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform Judge Lowrie of his election as President of the Convention, and request his attendance; which was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Messrs. Wilson, of Huntingdon, Reilly, of Fulton, and Washbaugh, of Franklin, said committee.

The rules of the House of Representatives, so far as applicable, were adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion, James Worrall, Esq., of Erie, was admitted to a seat in the Convention.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE LOWRIE.

At this stage of the proceedings, the committee appointed to wait on Judge Lowrie appeared with that gentleman, who upon taking his seat as President of the Convention, returned his thanks in a few remarks pertinent to the occasion.

The permanent Vice Presidents and Secretaries then took their seats.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black moved that a committee to consist of one from each delegation, be appointed to prepare resolutions and business for the Convention; which was agreed to.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Hon. J. S. Black, Alexander King, Wilson Reilly, John A. Linn, John Sharer, James E. Glasgow, Alfred Howell, John M. Woodburn, David Walls, Josiah Epsy, Wm. J. Kirk and Col. Shriver.

SPEECHES.

Jas. Worrall, Esq., of Erie, being called upon proceeded to address the Convention at some length on the subject of railroads in general; and strongly urged the necessity of a more direct railroad communication between the Atlantic and the Great West. His speech was listened to with marked attention, and created a good impression. After he had concluded, Mr. Cessna moved that his remarks be incorporated with the proceedings to insure their publication, which led to an interesting debate, participated in by Messrs. Daugherty, of Huntingdon; Huges, of Somerset; Cessna of Bedford, after which the motion was withdrawn on the ground that the proceedings should be made as brief and concise as possible.

LETTER FROM HON. ANDREW STEWART.—Mr. Huges laid before the Convention a letter from Hon. Andrew Stewart; which was read by one of the Secretaries. Its substance was an expression of regret that the writer could not be present at the Convention, owing to sickness, and a hearty concurrence in the project of constructing a more direct railroad route between Harrisburg and Pittsburg via the Conellsville Railroad.

The Convention then adjourned until 7-1/2 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7-1/2 o'clock, p. m.

A motion was made that the Secretaries be appointed a committee of finance to receive moneys to defray the expenses of holding the Convention.

A somewhat desultory debate arose as to the nature of the expenses, when the motion was adopted.

Judge Black, Chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, It has been made manifest to this Convention, upon the most conclusive evidence, that a railroad from the city of New York to the Ohio river and the heart of the Great West, may be made for less than \$8,000,000, and 20 equated miles shorter than any other route now in existence, through Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty actual miles shorter than by any route through the State of New York; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, for the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists, and other persons who are interested in this great thoroughfare of trade, and inviting their aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the committee under the resolution: Thos. Shriver, Isaac Huges, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Wilson Reilly.

Any member who is unable to attend to the duties of their appointment was granted leave to substitute persons in their stead.

A CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. Baer, of Somerset, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three from each county represented, be appointed to raise a contingent fund to meet any expenses incurred in the publication of such statistics and such articles as may be prepared for the purpose of furthering the objects and interests of this Convention; and that the fund raised by such committee be handed to the committee of five appointed by this Convention.

The following named gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz:—John H. McClernon, S. L. Russell, Robert McCurdy, Adams county; Hon. Andrew Stewart, A. S. Fuller, Charles Cheny, Fayette county; Daniel O. Gehr, Hezekiah Easton, John Downey, Franklin county; W. V. Swerengen, David Beal, E. Montgomery, Juniata county; J. M. Woodburn, Cumberland county; Fred. Trace, Stewart Wilson, J. J. Clyde, Dauphin county; Jonas Keim, Peter Meyers, A. J. Colborn, Somerset county; Nicholas Lyons, Daniel Washbaugh, Geo. W. Householder, Bedford county; Jas. Kelly, Jno. B. Austin, J. Sharer, Fulton county; Geo. J. Johnson, D. Milligan, Jacob Bixler, Perry county; A. P. Wilson, Col. Geo. Noss, Jas. E. Glasgow, Huntingdon county.

Mr. Daugherty, of Huntingdon, and Wilson Reilly, of Franklin, addressed the Convention.

Mr. Huges, of Somerset, from the committee appointed to invite the Governor and Heads of Department to a seat in the Conventions, made a report, stating that such of the Heads of Department as had been seen were invited, and had attended.

Col. Shriver, of New York, being called upon, proceeded to deliver an effective speech on the subject which had induced the Convention to assemble. This speech was well received.

Ross Forward, Esq., of Somerset, followed in a few well-timed remarks, when Mr. Woodcock, of Fulton, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by this Convention be authorized to call a Convention of delegates, to meet at such time and place as the committee may indicate.

The resolution was debated by Messrs. Huges, of Somerset, Wilson Reilly, of Franklin, Worrall, of Erie, Gen. Wilson, of Huntingdon, Weyand, of Somerset, and others; when the resolution was adopted.