

friendship. Democrats have every-where given me a warm and kind welcome; but at the same time I wish it to be understood that from this moment all memory of any opposition that has been made to my nomination is forgotten forever. I honor the men who honored my opponents; I respect the seal with which they have urged their nomination; but all is from this moment obliterated from my memory.

I expect to devote what of talent and energy I possess to secure the success of the nominations this day made, by the greatest convention before which I have ever stood. How shall I be received by you and the men you represent, when we come to fight the battle next summer? How shall I be received in the strongholds of the Indiana Democracy? when I come into Eastern Indiana, where true men have fought the battles of Democracy against great odds, I know now that I shall be well received; and when we go to the North, where cold winds blow upon warm Democratic hearts, I hope we will be well received. I know you will put a good ticket in the field, one worthy of the support of the Democracy of Indiana, and I undertake now to say, that every gentleman will put forth all the energy he possesses to secure the triumph of the Democratic cause. Indiana is one of the States that has stood out against the current of fanaticism that has swept over so many other States; that current has reached our borders; shall the heart of Indiana cease to beat for the Union?

[Shouts of "Never, never!" interrupted the speaker, who was for some time unable to continue.]

Let that be the word till October shall have decided the result. If you will go back to your counties satisfied with the proceedings of this convention, and will give them your unanimous support, your cordial support, the victory is ours; the result is certain. For myself, I thank you that you have already put upon the electoral ticket the Hon. C. L. Dunham and the gallant Walker to help me in this fight; I thank you for that; and if every man here to-night will go to his home, and labor with zeal in the Democratic cause, I believe that victory will perch upon our standard. Let it be so, and believe me, gentlemen, I will fight the battle to the best of my ability.

I do not believe that the men of Indiana are going to become sectionals in their views. They love not Indiana alone, but all the States cemented together in union by the blood of our fathers. You have come up here as representing the great Democracy of this State; and from this day forth let it be understood that you fight the battles of Indiana's Democracy, and let it not be said that our success depends upon the Charleston convention; but that Indiana has strength enough to stand upon its own Democracy.

I have the highest confidence that we can achieve a triumph, and in it I will rejoice with you; and if we fail, I will fall with you, the banner of Democracy falling around me. Once more thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hendrick's speech, a motion to adjourn was made by Colonel Walker, but met with the general disapprobation of the members, and was lost.

The following gentlemen were then offered for nomination to the office of Lieutenant Governor:

David Turpie, of White county; James R. Slack, of Huntington; Wm. E. McLean, of Vigo; Edmund Johnson, of Henry.

No majority resulting from the first ballot, a second was ordered, but was preceded by the retirement of the Committee on Resolutions at the request of Dr. Eddy, of St. Joseph, Chairman.

The second ballot was then called and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Turpie..... 198
Slack..... 90
McLean..... 56
Johnson..... 63

Mr. Turpie was accordingly declared the nominee, and on motion of Mr. Vandegrift, was declared, by acclamation, the unanimously chosen candidate of the Convention. Mr. Turpie then took the stand and thanked the Convention for the honors conferred upon him in a neat, pithy speech.

The nomination for Secretary of State being declared next in order, the following names were proposed:

J. I. Alexander, of Owen; John C. Burton, of Franklin; Dr. A. Weaver, of Wayne; W. B. Beach, of Boone; B. E. Edmonson, of Dubois; C. S. Dobbins, of Martin; B. Newland, of Lawrence; B. Mattux, of Madison; W. H. Schlater, of Wayne; A. T. Whittlesey, of Vandenburg.

Before the first ballot took place, the names of W. B. Beach, Dr. A. Weaver and B. Mattux, were withdrawn.

No majority resulting from the first ballot, a second ensued, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. W. H. Schlater, of Wayne, figures standing:

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Alexander..... 101
Burton..... 101
Dobbins..... 3
Mattux..... 28

The nomination of Mr. Schlater was voted unanimous by acclamation.

Joseph Ristine, of Fountain; W. C. Tarkington, of Monroe; T. C. Palmer, of Marion, and Archibald Kennedy, of Rush, were then proposed as nominees for the office of Auditor of State.

Four ballots were held, the fourth giving the following result:

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Tarkington..... 198
Cunningham..... 198
Brett..... 197

Mr. Tarkington was declared the nominee, and as in previous cases, the nomination was voted unanimous on motion from the Chair. The name of Mr. Kennedy was withdrawn after the first, and that of Mr. Palmer after the third ballot.

Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of Vigo, and Matthew L. Brett, of Davies, were then put in nomination for the Treasuryship of State.

Whole number of votes..... 387
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Cunningham..... 198
Brett..... 197

The closeness of this contest, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Cunningham, did not prevent this gentleman being declared, like his predecessor, the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Oscar B. Hord, of Decatur; Thomas D. Walpole, of Hancock, and L. P. Milligan were the proposed nominees for the office of Attorney General.

Mr. Hord was declared the nominee of the Convention, the first ballot having

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Walpole..... 100
Milligan..... 198

For Superintendent of Public Instruction the following names were offered:

W. M. Dally, of Jefferson; M. B. Hopkins, of Clinton, and Samuel S. Rugg, of Allen. Samuel S. Rugg was declared the nominee on a second ballot, which gave the following result:

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Dally..... 169
Hopkins..... 169

For the Clerkship of the Supreme Court the following names were offered:

Cornelius O'Brien, of Dearborn; Samuel W. Sproth, of De Kalb; S. R. Hamill, of Sullivan; Samuel M. Chord, of St. Joseph; James H. Stewart, of Carroll; Nathan Tompkins, of Bartholomew, and James W. of Knox. Four ballots were held on the above names, the fourth resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
O'Brien..... 201
Stewart..... 164

Mr. O'Brien was then declared the unanimously elected nominee.

Michael C. Kerr, of Floyd; Gordon Tanner, of Jackson, and J. B. Merriville, of Jefferson, were then offered as nominees for the Reportership of the Supreme Court. No majority resulting from the first ballot, a second was ordered, but it took place, the name of Mr. Merriville was withdrawn, leaving the contest between Messrs. Tanner and Kerr. By the second ballot, Mr. Kerr received the nominal figures standing thus:

Whole number of votes..... 388
Necessary to a choice..... 198
Kerr..... 314

Mr. Kerr was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. With this nomination all balloting on office terminated.

Dr. Eddy, chairman of the committee on Resolutions, stated his readiness to report, requesting that Mr. Devlin, of Wayne county, be permitted to accompany him to the stand. Mr. Eddy then read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the American people are again to be called upon in consonance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws, to determine by their suffrages what principles shall be recognized and adhered to in the administration of public affairs, and to select the agents who are to be invested with the high trust of carrying those principles into effect; therefore, it is by this Convention, representing the masses of the Democracy of Indiana, this day

Resolved, That our Federal Government one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; that the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful Constitutional powers.

Resolved, That now, as heretofore, claiming fellowship with and earnestly desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union and the Constitution as the paramount issue, we again declare our utter repudiation of all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which tend to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in disunion and civil war.

Resolved, That the history of the past fully attests the correctness and wisdom of the adoption by the American Democracy of the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only safe and sound solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of the whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That it has been fully demonstrated that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States may be preserved intact; the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity; embracing in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republication form of government.

Resolved, That in the harmony and union of the Democratic party consists the strongest bond of union among the several States of this Confederacy; and that the harmony and union of our party can only be maintained by a strict observance of, and faithful adherence to, the established rules and regulations of the party; therefore, be it further resolved, that, in the contest now going on for the election of speaker in the House of Representatives at Washington, it is the imperative duty of every Democrat from Indiana to stand firmly by, and support by his vote for that office the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention that the subject of slavery has been to long mingled with party politics, and as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter and spirit of the *Wide Address of the Father of our common country*; that, therefore, it is the duty of every citizen, North and South, East and West, to disown all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution and the advice of Washington.

Resolved, That, recognizing its importance as a measure of great national interest in securing our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintaining a permanent protection to American commerce, we shall sail with satisfaction the success of any efforts which may be made by the present, or any future Administration, for the honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba.

Resolved, That any distinction amongst citizens on account of their religion or place of birth, continues to be utterly repudiated by the Indiana Democracy, in common with their brethren of the other States, as neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of government, and that we most earnestly denounce the unjust and disparaging imputation upon the character of our foreign-born population, contained in the laws of

that State by the so-called Republicans of Massachusetts, whereby a class of white men, whose rights are entitled to equal respect with those of all others, are deprived of privileges and immunities accorded even to the negro, and whereby a most odious example has been set, from which that party, if successful in retaining power, may feel justified in perpetrating, there and elsewhere, new aggressions and outrages on that portion of our population.

Resolved, That the incipient efforts foreshadowed by the Opposition, or so-called Republican party, to kindle anew the fires of fanaticism with a view to the establishment of such laws as are calculated to infringe on the Constitutional rights of the people in determining what they shall eat and what they shall drink or wherewithal they shall be clothed, will hereafter, as heretofore, meet with our most persistent opposition.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana entertain a high appreciation of the ability and capacity of our distinguished Chief Magistrate James Buchanan, and that he has our patriotic wishes for the success of his administration, and that we will on all proper occasions defend his action when carrying out the principles of the Democratic party against the unjust and unprincipled attacks of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we appreciate the past labors of our present State Executive, Asibell P. Willard, in behalf of Democratic principles, and congratulate him upon the success which has attended his administration.

Resolved, That as a statesman of tried character, and a citizen in whom all sections of the Union may confide their interests, as the friend and supporter of our rights at home and our honor abroad, and in the sincere conviction that we will, here, contribute to secure to all sections of the Union, and each of the States, their just and equal rights, and their full share in the benefits of our Federal Union, and in no sectional spirit, but in the expansive love of our whole country, the Democracy of Indiana presents to the Convention of the American Democracy to assemble at Charleston, as their choice for nomination for the Presidency of the United States, the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and believing him to be the preference of an overwhelming majority of our people, we hereby instruct the delegates this day appointed by us to that Convention to cast their votes in his favor as a unit, so long as his name is before the Convention, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination; and the delegation is also instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions which may come before that body, as a majority of the delegates may determine.

Resolved, That we protest against and denounce as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution of our country was established, all acts of infamatory appeals, which intend or tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession, upon which the Union was formed by our fathers.

Resolved, That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself, and we hereby reprobate and denounce the crime and the treason.

Resolved, That we are in favor of home-steading to all actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That we accept the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as the best evidence of the true meaning of the Constitution, and will respect and maintain them with the fidelity we owe to the Constitution itself.

Resolved, That adhering to and being determined to stand by the well considered declaration of principles contained in the Cincinnati Platform, as expounded by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance, we affirm that it is the unquestionable right of "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Resolved, That it is a slander upon the Democratic party, both North or South, made by the Opposition, when they call us traitors, maintained iniquitous, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity; embracing in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republication form of government.

Resolved, That in the harmony and union of the Democratic party consists the strongest bond of union among the several States of this Confederacy; and that the harmony and union of our party can only be maintained by a strict observance of, and faithful adherence to, the established rules and regulations of the party; therefore, be it further resolved, that, in the contest now going on for the election of speaker in the House of Representatives at Washington, it is the imperative duty of every Democrat from Indiana to stand firmly by, and support by his vote for that office the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

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Resolved, That, recognizing its importance as a measure of great national interest in securing our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintaining a permanent protection to American commerce, we shall sail with satisfaction the success of any efforts which may be made by the present, or any future Administration, for the honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba.

Resolved, That any distinction amongst citizens on account of their religion or place of birth, continues to be utterly repudiated by the Indiana Democracy, in common with their brethren of the other States, as neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of government, and that we most earnestly denounce the unjust and disparaging imputation upon the character of our foreign-born population, contained in the laws of

Lord Macaulay, the reviewer and historian, at London, on the 28th ult. In his death the world has unquestionably lost the most brilliant writer of the age.

Frank Leslie's and Harper's Weekly illustrated papers for the present week can be found at Heaton's Book Store.

THE OLD STORY.—No organization of

thanks of the convention were unanimously tendered to the Hon. Robert Lowry, for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A FAILURE.

The Chicago *Times* says, if on no other ground than the government of this Union has always, or most always, been in the hands of the Democracy—certainly always when the country has been most prosperous, powerful and happy—one might naturally conclude that the Democratic party

was destined to shape the administrations and wield the power of the Government steadily in the future. If these institutions, under which the people live, and the enjoyment of which all but a few restless fanatics are content, are to remain unchanged, and if the Union is to last, it is thus ascertained beforehand that the Democracy are to officially cherish the former, and to defend the latter. No miserable sectional party can ever get control of the high places of the government. Like once overran everything in Egypt, but Abolitionists can never reach the Executive seat of this Republic. That is certain.

A curse, solemn and effective, was placed

on all sectional parties in the confederacy by the pure WASHINGTON, and that curse

the American people will never take off. But it is undeniable that the Republicans have, by one device and another—by perpetuating one deception and one fraud after another—succeeded in gaining so much

of power in the Union as to seriously distract and impede the free movement of the Government, and greatly to endanger its stability.

A carefully prepared and full biography

of the Republican party would be a curious

and valuable acquisition to current literature at this time. It was born in fanaticism; it thrived for awhile by deception, it keeps alive still the wild fanaticism of the land; and it is now as rapidly waning as it rose suddenly. Its leaders, in the first

year of this party's existence, went to the

people with a huge lie, but it gave them

power for awhile. The lie was a double

one—the first part was a lie denouncing

the Democratic party; the second part was a lie advancing

themselves. The Democratic party is neither for nor against slavery, as a

party. It has never legislated in favor of

or to prohibit it. Slavery being a local

and domestic institution, we as a party

leave it with the people of each organized

community to treat for themselves, in their

own way. The charge, however, was a

bold one, and it was for a time partly effective.

But meanwhile the Democratic policy

as to this subject has been carried out

—and its results have given the lie