THURSDAY, JULY 81, 1879.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER, SAMUEL BUTLER, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. PERMANENT ORGANIZATION -HON. G. A. GROW, CHAIRMAN, -HON, SAM'I BUTLER OF CHESTER, NOMINATED

ADOPTED, ETC. Harrisburg, July 23.-General Lilly of Carbon, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Hon. Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna for permanent chairman, and the following vice

FORSTATE TREASURER.—PLATFORM

presidents and secretaries: Vice Presidents - W. M. Slack, David Mouat, John Lamon, Charles T. Jones, Isaac Williams, W. H. Pat-T. Jones, Isaac Williams, W. H. Patterson, Samuel Hart, Adam Albright, D. F. Huston, Samuel L. Garrett, Albert Baldwin, J. P. Ziegler, John W. Weis, William F. Dalleer, J. B. S. Gobin, John Adams, John McNees, Jr., U. S. Litzenberg, W. T. Davies, H. T. Ames, A. M. Bennett, C. C. Jaddin, C. C. Bruey, L. R. Keifer, George W. Cole, George Balsbath, James Bell, Jerre Cook, J. W. Harris, Lane Eldwel, D. R. Smith, J. C. John-

ton, John N. Apple, Thomas Reilly.
That John Lucius Rogers be secretary of the convention, and that the and all laws of the United States which

Doorkeepers—Charles Magrew, Assistant doorkeepers—John Melick, Harry Reinhold, R. A. Robinson, Edward Killough and Jas, Callahan, Mr. Grow was warmly greeted upon taking the chair. His address, as follows, was methodically but earnestly delivered and elicited frequent ap-

TIMES Gentlemen of the Convention: Accept my thanks for the honor conferred by the vote just announced. I congratuand the Republican party may well congratulate the country, on the favorable auspices of the times. Resumption of specie payment brings with it revived industries, and in place of the calamities foreboded by the of the calamities foreboded by the prophets of evil, there comes employment for idle labor, with still greater encouragement and brighter hopes for the future. What the teachers of a new political economy declared a year ago to be a physical impossibility is to-day an accomplished fact. The Democratic party, faithful to its record for consistency, repudiates as usual. labor is entitled to receive for its toil something better than a promise of uncertain fulfillment in an indefinite future. There are certain great laws of trade and commerce which the rantings of political demagogues and time-servers cannot change; of which the most essential, in order to secure successful and staple industries in all times of peace, is that the money used in the transaction of business should itself be of real value, or for convenience, a representative convertible, at the will of the holder, into real value; and that the standard of that real value should be recognized as of the same value by all who deal in it, or in the commodities for which it is exchanged. Otherwise somebody must of necessity be the loser by its use. A depreciated or worthless currency is a representative of the destruction of value, of loss, not gain. The laborer who receives a real dollar for his day's work holds in it the representative of the value of a day's work. But if he receives a worthless dollar it represents loss to the amount of the value of a day's work, so of depreciated money of all kinds to the extent of the depreciation. The loss by a defective standard of value, like worthless money, falls in the end most heavily upon those who earn their daily bread by their daily toil.

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION. While the question of currency and kindred measures, which affect most directly the industrial interests of the country, are still unsettled in its legislation, a new political issue is forced upon the country in the attempt to revive some of the old theories of nuilification and secession, and thus the people are called upon to settle at the ballot-box and in the forum questions which everybody had a right to sup-pose were finally settled in the field. Government of the Union to be any more dangerous to the liberties of the people than that of the State? Is there to be no end of controversy: Is nothing ever to be regarded as are those rights of local communities finally settled? Did the ballot-box in to form rules and regulations for their 1866, after fifty years of heated discussion, settle nothing? Did the sword in one of the most gigantic wars of the promotion of their happiness and history settle nothing, unless it be to clothe the vanquished with power and or in contravention of the powers conauthority to make their own terms of surrender and to fix the conditions upon which the victors may enjoy the government saved by their valor? The conditions or right of suffrage is left to each State to fix as it pleases, subject only to the limitations resides upon a farm, a gentleman who logic of all wars, especially of civil and prohibitions in the Constitution of the United States. But when so that the victors at the close of the contact that the victors at the close of the contact that the victors at the close of the contact that the victors at the close of the contact that the victors at the close of the contact that the victors at the close of the contact the last three years appeared before the duties of State Treasurer with the contact that the victors at the close of the contact that the victors at victo test have the right to fix the terms of branch of the State Legislature besurrender for the vanquished and to settle the policy of administration which they believe will best promote the welfare of the country. And the quished have certainly no cause of complete the policy of fixed as the country of the Government of the Union to see that the is protected in the full and free that the is protected in the full and free complaint if the policy so fixed applies, as in our case, to the victors themselves the same as to the van-Unless the sword in four years of bloody conflict settled forever that this is a nation, and that nullifieation or secession in any form is not to be resorted to by any portion of the American people as a remedy for po-litical ills, then indeed was it a useless massacre of brave men. There are only two constitutional methods by which laws once enacted can be rendered inoperative; the one by repeal; the other by the proper court declar-ing them void. So long as they re-main valid enactments, the claim that either law-maker, citizen or State can rightfully nullify them by withholding support, is but a revival of the old doc-trine of South Carolina nullification. South Carolina nullification.

constitutional obligation for the lawmaker to refuse the necessary appropriations of money to make it effective
as it is for the private citizen to disobey
it. The act in both cases is the same,
and differs only in the remedy. In
the case of the private citizen the
remedy is in the courts, and in the
case of the law-maker it is in the
ballot-box, by the repudiation at the
polls of a faithless public servant and
of the party that sustains his acts.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. The advent of the Democratic party to power in one branch of Congress after sixteen years' exclusion, was sig-nalized by their refusing all appropria tions of money for the support of the army. And as soon as they have a maarmy. And as soon as they have a majority in both branches of Congress it is claimed that the law-makers may of right refuse to apply the money collected from the people to the support of their Government, on the plea that certain laws are unwise if not unconstitution. stitutional. This is the mode of re-pealing laws not provided for in the Constitution, and is revolutionary and destructive of all forms of government. This party begins in power in 1879 just where it ended in 1861. It ended then in an opposition to the army and a refusal to acquiesce in the constitu-tional forms of the Government. It comes back to legislative power and Union, establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, did, in March, 1789, establish the Constitution of the United acter of the government which they established, they declared in the seventh article that "this Constitution tary of the convention, and that the following-named gentlemen shall be assistant secretaries, viz.: William Witherow, Allegheny; John McCullough, Philadelphia; Samuel E. Ewing, Fayette; John Upperman, Allegheny; A. W. McCoy, Beaver; E. P. Dietrick, Lycoming; C. K. Loose, Berks; John E. Barrett, Lackawanna; William P. Snyder, Lehigh; and John L. Wilson, Northampton.

Sergeant-at-arms — Major J. W. Simpson, Assistant sergeants-at-arms but and all laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be beautiful treaties. Simpson. Assistant sergeants-at-arms

Simpson. Assistant sergeants at arms pursuance thereof was the Supreme Court of the United States. A NATION, NOT A CONFEDERATION. Among the powers conferred upon Congress is one "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and each and every State is expressly prohibited from "entering into any treaty, alliance or confederaplause, being greeted with three cheers at the close:

the United States is, therefore, in experiment of the United States is an experiment of the United States is an experiment of the United States is a state of the United States is for itself as to the constitutionality of seeking greater security and more effec-tive safeguards for, its perpetuity, be-gan by magnifying the power of the With the keen foresight characteristic led by Calhoun, for nearly a half century, devoted all their energies to creating a sentiment with the people of their section, under the disguise and sugar-coating of State rights, of a local sectional allegiance, as paramount to that patriotism which springs from the leve of a common country. In order to alarm the citizen as to his future scenrity and protection, the Government of the Union, its capital being outside the limits of the liberty and the rights of men in our whole history has been by State au-thority and by that alone. These ideas, born of slavery, they infused through thecaucus machinery of party organization, into the Democratic party as articles of its political faith on the proper distribution of the powers of government. The President and Congress elected by precisely the same votes that elect the constable and justice of the peace, each and all alike the servants of the people; the term of office of the President not longer than that of most governors, and that of members of Congress the same as the legislators of most of the States; and every branch of the Government of the Union, except the judiciary, amenable to the people and created by them, the same as are their State organizations, how is it possible for the

> STATE RIGHTS, PROPERLY UNDERown government as their geographic or social condition seem to require for pleases, subject only to the limitatious and prohibitions in the Constitution has always been active in the Republienjoyment of that right as of any other a man who in 1878 was again guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Allegiance by the citizens and protection by the Government are correlative duties. The month of the company of the contract of the contr ment are correlative duties. The same authoriety that commands and appropriates the life and propriety of the citizen for its defense in time of credit the entire State. I name to you, peril is bound to protect that life, with gentlemen, Hon. Samuel Butler of all its rights, and that property, with all its incidents, against all lawless attacks wherever its jurisdiction exattacks wherever its jurisdiction extends. A government that cannot command the loyalty of its own citizens is unworthy the respect of the world, and a government that will hot protect its loyal citizens deserves the contempt of the world. Where is the justice in the government using the life and property of the citizen for its own protection in time of danger, and

While a law remains a valid enactment it is as much a disregard of duty and constitutional obligation for the law-security to any local community, no matter what may be its character for lawlessness or its local and provincial prejudices against all persons not to the manor born? That would be a restoration of the old view of States rights, which gave the local commu-nities the power to make the utterance of the great truths of the Declaration of Independence a penitentiary of-fense and to incarcerate in lonesome dungeons Christian philanthropists who gave a crust of bread or glass of water to the panting fugutive guilty of no offense save his love of liberty.

TRUE STATEMANSHIP.

I am a citizen of the republic of America, living within the territorial limits of the State of Pennsylvania; and, so long as I obey the laws of both, am entitled to protection for all my rights as man and citizen wherever I may go within the jurisdiction of the Constitution and the courts of that Republic. I forfeit no guaranteed rights of citizenship by crossing State lines, nor is the Government absolved from its duty and obligation to protect me in all rights and privileges secured or guaranteed by its laws, for by the Constitution itself they are made the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding. I owe no allegiance to any petty local com-munity paramount to that which I owe to the Government that guaran-tees to every State in the Union a Re-publican form of government and protection against invasion and domestic violence. The statesmanship that re-gards the local community in which a man is born or in which he chances o live as wiser and better than any other, is akin to the self-rightcousness that rejected the Saviour of mankind because he came out of Nazareth. In our political system the doctrine that a local community is paramount to the nation is the child of American slavery, and whatever injustice there might be in other cases of visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children there can be none whatever in this case, for it has been a Pandora's box of national ills. The threat of leading representatives of the Demoeratic party to undo all that legislation has enacted to save the Union in the night of its peril, without the consent of those who saved it, and the still more violent and inexcusable threat more violent and inexcussions threat to withold, so long as they have a ma-jority in either branch of Congress, the necessary appropriations of money for the support of the Government of the Union, unless their particular no-tions of States rights are respected, is akin to the threat made nineteen years ago to destroy the Union if its freemen, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, should elect a President of the United States not acceptation," or "into any agreement or com-pact with another State or with a then, amid the clash of arms and the foreign power." The Constitution of din of battle, that whatever else might a nation, and not for a confederation. same spirit vow to-day, Hannibal-like How, then, did the idea ever obtain that any local community could judge shades of half a million here martyrs, sleeping in early graves; by the sighs the laws of the Government of the Union, and at will nullify such as it ows and orphans sitting at disconso-Union, and at will nullify such as it did not approve? The devotees of late firesides; by the heroic sacrifices slavery, while it lasted, constantly of a nation mourning its unreturning brave, that those who wrought all this misery and wee shall not accomplish in peace what they failed to accomplish

Nominated by Acclamation.

COLONEL HOOTON'S PRESENTATION OF

CHESTER'S CANDIDATE. Democratic party, faithful to its record for consistency, repudiates, as usual, the platform of its last convention. So "the Democratic party as a whole", now believe, for this year at least, that labor is centified to receive the process from the slaveholding, and then their peculiar institution might be endangered by unfriendly leads to candidates for the population for State Treasurer. Upon this Colonel of the representatives of a special or class interest, the votaries of slavery, said: said:

Mr. President: I have been requested by the citizens and Republicans of the county of Chester to place cans of the county of Chester to place in nomination before you one of her citizens. The Republicau party of Chester county, and the party in opposition to the Democratic party of Chester county has at all times, from the adoption of the Constitution of the regulate number, the resolutions were adopted without a single dissent-United States until to-day, stood by, supported and maintained the doc-trines of the Federal Constitution and State, was persistently represented as a foreign government, not responsible to the people, therefore dangerous to liberty. Hence the citizen must look to the local community in which he as you did. sent her men to support chanced to live for his protection; the Federal Government [applause] when in fact the only subversion of into the Federal army and Federal navy, under the banner of the Federal

Government [Applause.]
We are to-day, and we have at all imes been followers of George Washngton and of Alexander Hamilton. We spurn to-day, as we have in all the history of Chester county, the doctrines of secession, State rights, squat-

Upon two occasions only in the history of Chester county have those of her citizens who were in opposition to the party of secession and State rights compliment to one of the most stead-fast Republican counties in the State-Lewis, Esq., who, in one of the first fights of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, was one of the candidates for judge of the Supreme Court.

We come before you again and ask you to place upon your ticket one of resides upon a farm, a gentleman who you as such; a gentleman who, in 1876, was for the first time named as a candidate for the Legislature and nominated by the Republican party; where the office asked for the man without his solicitation in any shape or form; stituency on these occasions. And on these two occasions he has served with great Republican party of Pennsylvania for State treasurer. [Vociferous

Declaration of Principles. PLATFORM THAT MAINTAINS THE

OLD POSITION. Harrisburg, July 23.—Immediately after the nomination of Mr. Butler HELMBOLD'S

had been recorded, Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the following platform of principles:

lowing platform of principles:

Resolved, First. That the Republican party, again forced to stand forward for the defense of human rights after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted by the same foes of Federal unity, political freedom and national honor which it has so often overthrown in civil contests and armed conflict.

Recould. That we appeal to the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania to, arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party, which insist upon placing the National Government under the dominion of men who but lately fought to destroy it, and who are plotting to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field—the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Third, We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the national laws which protect the ballot box and secure fair elections. The election of congressmen and presidential electors being clearly subject to national control, any aftennit to catablish fraud at national elections. Honest sufferage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of National Government in all matters piaced by the constitution under its control can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defense.

Fourth, Tint the Democratic party, having committed itself to break up the Govern-

ters placed by the constitution under its control can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defense.

Fourth. That the Democratic party, having committed uself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already evilected from the people to sustain the Government unless the Executive shall sustain a magaine intended, to foster fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections and its impair the constitutional superscape of the nation, deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and laconest citizen.

Fight, That we are in favor of the payment of the national dots in coin according to the understanding between the Government and the lender, and of a paper currency redeemable in cois. We congrutulate the country upon returning national prosperity and upon the accomplishment under a Republican National Adialustration of the successful resumption of specie payments. Our currency is resorted to its par value, the hational result has been maintained and strengthened and the budge of the national debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well done we demand that our present fluancial system remain undisturbed.

Sieth, Tast to the policy and practice of protection to home industries and home production, mangarated and sustained by the Republican party, we are indebted for the growth and development of our domestic and foreign connerse, and for the prosperous condition and strength of national finances, and that to the continuance of that policy mas we look in the future for assured prosperity and peace throughout the country.

Seconth, That the firm stand of the President in windicating the presonatives of the coordinate departments of the Government meets with the hearty approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

Eighth, We call on the veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join hands in resenting the unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from office by the Democratic Congress, and the transfer of their pa

can citizen.

Tenth. That the United States of America is a naton—not a league. Its constitution, and all lives made in parsuance thereof, are the suppense law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary

constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Exercito. That the tribunal established by the constitution to determine whether the laws are made in pursance thereof, is the Supreme Court of the United States, All laws once enacted, unless repealed by the law-paking power or declared void by said court neither law-maker, citizen nor State has helph to nullify.

Tweffth. That we piedge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination of freights by the carrying companies of the country.

Thickenth. That the success of the administration of the State under the management of the Republican party, the steady reduction of the State debt, and the enforced compliment of the present Democratic treasurer that not one dollar of the public fands had been lest or misplaced during the seventeen years of Republican custody of the funds proved that official integrity and financial skill have been the benefits conferred by our party on the taxpayers of the State, and merits the approval of the people of Penn

merits the approval of the people of Pean Forekenth. That we heartily indorse the administration of Governor Hoyt and the stalwar, attitude of Senator Cameron and the Republican members of the House of Representatives in resisting the revolutionary riders so persistently pressed by the Democrata in Congress.

When he had finished the reading, were adepted without a single dissent-

ing voice Mr. Gelbin, of Lebanon, moved that a committee of five be appointed to await upon Mr. Butler, inform him of his nomination, and escort him before the convention. Adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs, Gobin, Leeds, Davies, Wolfe and Quay.

A five minutes recess was taken, at the expiration of which time the committee returned and presented Mr. region of the Kidneys, and a thousand thusiastically received. The nominee ter sovereignty, rebellion and political damnation! [Applause.] As from these have come everything that may to-day damn this country. We are for the nation, now and forever.

I damnation are speech in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him. He accepted the nomination, not as a compliment to him personally or as a reward for party services, but as a

been honored with positions on the ticket of Pennsylvania. The first time Isaac Wayne, the son of "Mad Anthony Wayne," was the candidate for governor by the Federal party of Penn-sylvania. The second was Joseph J. and his nomination he construed to be a compliment to them. Our opponents had indulged the hope that the mission of the Republican party was Notwithstanding, we have never hesitated to poll all the honest votes we blasted. Its mission was not done unblasted. Its mission was not done uncould for the Republican party, and do what we could for the perpetuity of the Federal Union, both in men and secured. He pledged himself to stand firm in the faith, and if called to office, to discharge its duties with fidelity to the State.

Mr. Gobin then offered a resolution, which was adopted, presenting Mr. Butler to the people of the State as a observation. utmost fidelity, and to the credit of ing. the Commonwealth.

On motion of Colonel Quay the convention then adjourned sine die.

Judge Ey sending 35 cents, with age, height color of eyes and halr, you will receive by return mail a correct plewife, with name and date of marriage. Address. W. Fox, Box 77, Fultonville, N. Y.

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Nervous Compl'ts Female Complaints Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stonmen. Eruptions, Bad taste in the mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Butler to the convention, who was en- othe painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

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July31y1

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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

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" St. Mary's... 207 p. m.
" Ridgway... 233 p. m.
" Kane...... 3 45 p. m.
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