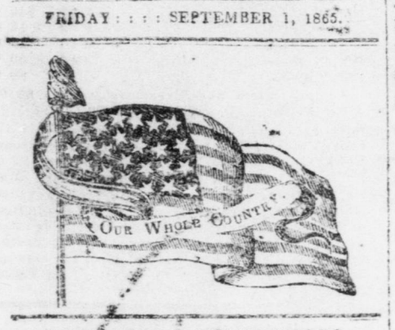
BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Of Bucks County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

LT. COL. J. P. LINTON,
Of Cambria County.

REPRESENTATIVES,
A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co.,
GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 YEARS,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

The Last Abolition Scare-crow!

A Defaulter to the County Whines about the County Debt.

The old Opposition County Debt, with Interest.

A Transparent Attempt to Humbug the People!

Wonders will never cease; at least the last edition of the Bedford *Inquirer* induces us to think so. It is well known that for many years, this county has been considerably in debt, though the reasons for its being so are not so generally known. Well, amazing as it may seem, the *Inquirer* of last week, refers to this indebtedness for the purpose of making capital against the Democrats, though its real purpose is to raise a hue and cry about this and other local matters, so as to divert the attention of its readers from the main issue of the campaign, *negro suffrage*. Now, had the writer of the article in the *Inquirer* known that the only debt owed by Bedford county at present, was created by his own party, he would not have been quite so keen to draw public attention to it. To prove what we here allege, let us turn to the Auditors' Reports for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. During these three years our political opponents had a majority of the board of Commissioners. The first money borrowed by the county, was got during the first of these years, 1853, and amounted to $3,978.44. The next year, 1854, it ran up to $5,097.42. The year following, 1855, it reached the sum of $5,160.26. This sum borrowed by our political opponents, the county owed when the board of Commissioners became Democratic. But worse than this, these opposition county commissioners refused to assess the full amount of the state tax for the years 1854 and 1855. They pursued this course, in order to make the people believe that they had reduced the taxes, thinking thus to gain popularity. In these two years they assessed $2,081.58 less than the sum fixed by the Revenue Commissioners as the State Tax for the county. But still worse than this, the county Treasurer, Mr. David Over, late editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, made the unfortunate mistake of paying out some $3,000 of the State funds on county orders, obliging the Commissioners to borrow money to meet the demands of the state. Thus it will be seen that within the three years during which the opposition had the control of the Commissioners' office, they got the county into debt in the sum of $7,178.84, their treasurer by mismanagement compelling a loan which added $3,000 more to it, leaving upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS of indebtedness for the Democratic commissioners to pay as best they could. This the latter at once set about to do. But unlooked for difficulties made the task almost impossible of accomplishment. The money panic of 1857, and the consequent decline in the value of property, prevented an increase of taxation for several years. Soon the sectional troubles which unsettled financial matters, shook the country from centre to circumference, and the war broke out, increasing the expenses of the county to a large degree. Still the Democratic commissioners were true to their determination to pay off the *debt entailed upon the county by their political opponents*, and did discharge the claim held against the county for years by John Brice, amounting to $5,000, not including interest. This was doing pretty well for war times, but the *Inquirer* has not the manliness to give the proper credit for it. Meanwhile, every body, and especially men like the editors of the *Inquirer*, who wanted the county to pay others to go to war, so that they could stay at home, were clamorous for bounties to volunteers. The Commissioners were threatened and abused and bullied by these men, until they consented to pay a bounty. The tax thus imposed upon the people of this county amounted to $24,780.38! which has nearly all been collected. Besides, the war rendered necessary a *relief fund* for the indigent families of soldiers in the service, and this was a heavy burden upon the tax-payers. Under these circumstances, it was impossible to pay off the whole of the county indebtedness, at any time during the past four years. The only wonder is that our Commissioners found themselves able to pay any of it. The *Inquirer* sets down the debt at "nearly $16,000." Very well. Your party, *Mr. Inquirer*, left a debt of $10,000 for the Democrats to pay. Counting the interest at 6 per cent. on that sum from 1856, when you went out of power, you will find it to be just $5,400; principal and interest of *your debt* being $15,400! And this is just the solution of the whole question. The Democrats, notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend against, have, during nine years of their administration, made the receipts of the county meet the expenditures, though they could not pay off the whole of the debt contracted by the opposition Commissioners. For the facts and figures which we have here given, we refer to the Auditors' Reports and to the statement of the board of Revenue Commissioners. We cannot close this article, however, without adverting to the fact that some of the collectors for past years, are still in arrears to the county. For instance, *the collector for Middle Woodberry township for the year 1862, Mr. Joseph R. Darborrow, now one of the publishers of the Bedford Inquirer, owes on his duplicate, the nice little sum of $361.66!* Pay up, Joseph! The sum you owe will help a little toward canceling the debt your party bequeathed to the county. At least, for your own credit's sake, hold your peace about the county's indebtedness until you are no longer its debtor.

The Democratic State Ticket.

The State Convention of the Democratic party, met at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, 24th ult., and nominated for Auditor General, COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county, and for Surveyor General, COL. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria county. Col. Davis was a soldier of the Mexican war, during which he was made Captain for gallant conduct, by order of Gen. Scott.—When the late war broke out, he raised a company of three months men, and afterwards a regiment and six gun battery for the three years' service. Of this regiment (the 104th P. V.) he was Colonel, and while gallantly leading it at the battle of Fair Oaks, was severely wounded. His regiment was afterwards transferred before Charleston, during the siege of which place, he lost his right hand by a shell from the "confederate" batteries. He served with great credit to himself until his term of enlistment expired, and he was honorably discharged from the service. Col. Davis was acting Governor of New Mexico, under President Pierce, and has held a number of important civil positions. He is a man of fine education, has written some historical works of a high order of merit, and at present edits the Democratic organ of Bucks county, with marked ability and energy, writing his editorials with his left hand, only a stump of his right remaining. Next week we will publish a sketch of the Colonel's life, which our readers will find highly interesting.—Col. Linton is a young man who has distinguished himself both as a lawyer and as a soldier. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, was admitted to the bar, and before the breaking out of the war, was the law partner of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, at which place Col. Linton still resides. When the war broke out, like Col. Davis, he raised a company of three months men, of which company he was captain, and Jacob Campbell, his Abolition competitor, First Lieutenant.—Afterwards, in conjunction with Campbell and others, he raised the 54th P. V., of which he became Lieutenant Colonel, Campbell being made Colonel. He served gallantly during the war and was several times badly wounded. He is generally spoken of as the fighting man of the regiment, while Campbell is regarded as somewhat of a holiday soldier.—In short, the nominations of the Democracy for state offices, are not only good soldiers, but they are men of ability, learning and integrity. We can give them our support most heartily, and every true friend of the country will do the same. Let every conservative man do his duty, and the crippled soldiers whose names lead the Democratic ticket, will be triumphantly elected.

WHERE IS THE TROUBLE?—The *Inquirer*, of last week, makes a great ado about the debt of the county. It is an old, but true saying: "Give a rascal rope enough and he will hang himself." So with the writer of the article in the *Inquirer*. He lengthened out his yarn so much that he caught himself, unwittingly in the end of it. He says the county debt is "nearly $16,000," and in a few sentences preceding this averment, that last year's Auditors' Report shows that delinquent collectors owe the county $21,983.05, or about $6,000 more than enough to extinguish the debt. Well, then, where's the trouble? All of this money is collectable and will be paid in a short time, and then this county debt can be discharged. If the writer for the *Inquirer*, who is himself a delinquent, will set the example of paying the county what he owes it, we doubt not the payment of these arrearages will be greatly facilitated.

GOOD NEWS FROM IOWA!

The Democracy and the Soldiers Unite Against the Abolition Ticket.

A State Convention of the soldiers of Iowa, was held last week. The boys in blue passed resolutions denouncing Negro Suffrage, as set forth in the platform of the Republican party of that State, and nominated as their candidate for Governor, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr., and a full ticket for State officers. The Democratic Convention met the next day and nominated the same gentlemen made choice of by the soldiers. Though Iowa gave 40,000 majority for Lincoln, last fall, this movement gives us hope that the State will be redeemed at the coming election. The Iowa soldiers have set a noble example, and the Democracy, by endorsing their nominations, have shown a magnanimous and patriotic spirit entirely worthy of the past history of the party.

☞We understand that Mr. John Cessna complains of what we sometimes find it necessary to say about him and that he occasionally threatens to "sue" and do divers other terrible things. Now, John, who commenced the war between us? Have you forgotten the vile attack you made upon Mr. Shannon and ourself at the Abolition meeting in front of the Court House, on a certain rainy day, last fall? On that day you threw the first stone and you tried to use foul play in throwing it. You made an outrageous and most uncalled-for attack upon the *private character* of those whom you assailed. Your language in this regard was so filthy that no printing office outside of the Fishmarket has the kind of type to set it up. If instead of vilifying us and our friends you had treated us as one decent man treats another, you would now have no reason to try to scare us from your track, by threats to "sue." But you have lost no opportunity to vent your malignity upon us and others who more than once helped you to obtain office, and we want you to understand that so long as you carry on the kind of warfare which you have made for the last year and are now making, we will not try very hard to conceal *the truth* concerning the public or private character of John Cessna. We understand your trick perfectly, and we give you notice that it will not win. *You can't deter us from telling the truth.* Besides, "suing" is a game that several parties can play. Why, we can establish a case of slander against you and fifty per cent. of the Republican party in this county. Just go ahead with your "suit" and we'll see whether we can't get one up, of a different cut, that will fit you better than any you can prepare for us. But, John, you should remember that just now you are public property. You are chairman of the Abolition State Committee. As such you must expect an occasional shot from the Democratic batteries. You have set yourself up as a target and you cannot complain, if, now and then, you are hit. At any rate, as long as your own tongue wags in such bitterness about your political opponents, you ought not to wince at what they retort upon you. We know you well, John! perhaps a little better than you think we do; and for this reason we say to you, Keep cool John! Keep cool!

☞We asked the *Inquirer*, week before last, to publish the pretty little letter of Kelley (an abolition Congressman from Philadelphia) in regard to Simon Cameron, but it has not done it. It is bound to keep its readers in ignorance of what is going on in its party.

☞We call the attention of the reader, and especially of the soldiers of the Commonwealth, to the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention. Compare them with the Abolition resolves, and judge for yourselves, which are the more in the interest of freedom, peace and Union.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG TENT.—Gibson, the photographer, has removed his tent from the Springs to town. Remember the "big tent." If you want to have good and cheap likenesses taken, get under Gibson's canopy.

STOLEN.—A black mare, three years old, was stolen from Mr. James G. McNeal, of Clay tp., Huntingdon co., last Saturday night. Thirty dollars reward for the mare, or fifty for the mare and thief, is offered by Mr. McNeal.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Proceedings and Resolutions.

THE CONSTITUTION THE SUPREME LAW.

The President's Restoration Policy Sustained.

NEGRO EQUALITY REPUDIATED.

The Rights of White Freemen Asserted.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, OF BUCKS.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, LIEUT. COL. JOHN P. LINTON, OF CAMBRIA.

The Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday at 2 o'clock. In the absence of Hon. C. L. Ward, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Mr. Robert J. Hemphill, Secretary of the committee, called the Convention to order, when the following letter was read from Mr. Ward:

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA CO., Aug. 21, 1865.

Robt. J. Hemphill, Esq. Sec. Dem. State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR—A very unexpected contingency has transpired, in reference to some business of importance in the courts of this county, which will prevent my being at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.

I have, therefore, to ask you to take my place in the opening organization of the Democratic State Convention on that day.

I beg to offer through you my sincere regrets at being prevented at this time meeting in council with the representatives of the Democracy of the State, and to tender at the same time assurances of the deep personal regard which I cherish for the enlightened, tried and brave men composing the body about to meet.

Not doubting that wisdom and harmony will characterize its deliberations, and success crown its labors, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
C. L. WARD,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

On motion, Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria county, was elected temporary chairman of the Convention. On taking the chair Mr. Johnson returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him and threw himself upon the indulgence of the Convention, as he had never presided before.

He said:

We are about entering a new campaign, and he had no doubt of its results. We now meet under the benignant smiles of the angel of peace, which he hoped would be lasting. War is a dreadful scourge to a republican country. This war has been precipitated on us by fanatics. Our rights have been trampled under foot; but he hoped this state of affairs was over.

He hoped that this convention would be the means of restoring to power that party that had given us a Jefferson and a Jackson; (cheers)—that party that has ever the vestal fires of liberty burning on the altar of our country.—Let the delegates be harmonious.

He trusted that the convention would uphold the hands of the present worthy President in his patriotic efforts at the restoration of the Southern States to their rights and that the platform about to be adopted would vindicate President Johnson from the insane attacks of the wild fanatics of the North. [Applause.] That it would vindicate the right of trial by jury; that the days of bastiles were past.—[Cheers.] He hoped the convention would administer a proper rebuke to the Northern Secessionists who would dictate the terms on which the Southern States should be restored to the Union, when those States had never been out of the Union.

On motion, Benj. Whitman, of Erie, A. D. Boileau, of Philadelphia and D. H. Neiman, of Northampton, were appointed temporary secretaries.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each Senatorial district, said member to be named by the delegates from their respective Senatorial districts, be appointed as a committee to report permanent officers for this convention.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes, after which the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	James T Harmer,	17	J Brown,
2	S Gross Frey,		J S Baker,
3	John Devlin,	18	L N Bailey,
4	C F Lindo,	19	Joseph L Shorb,
5	Richard Young,	20	B F Meyers,
	Samuel Holman,	21	J Wood,
6	J W D Rinehart,		J P Thompson,
7	John D Stiles,	22	M Woods,
8	Henry Harmer,	23	C L Lamberton
9	Myer Strouse,	24	Martin Elwell,
10	H S Mott,	25	Theo Farley,
11	Geo D Jackson,		P H Stevenson,
12	D R Randall,	26	Hugh McGuire,
13	W M Williams,	27	D S Morris,
14	Henry G Smith	28	R S King,
15	John A McFarland,	29	L F McLaughlin,
16	John Brady,		

A large number of Secretaries were also appointed.

On motion of B F Meyers, of Bedford, the following Committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions on Federal or State policy must be referred without debate, was selected by the different delegations:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	B. Wallen,	17.	Hon. G. Sanderson,
2.	J. Hamilton, Jr.		H. G. Smith,
3.	L. C. Cassidy,	18.	Jer. S. Black,
4.	T. J. Roberts,	19.	Levi Hamsher,
5.	J. B. Acker,	20.	D. Weyan,
6.	Nath. C. James,	21.	Edw. D. Parker,
7.	John D. Stiles,		Andrew Reid,
8.	Hiram Ludwig,	22.	J. B. Sampson,
9.	T. B. Dewees,	23.	C. L. Lamberton,
10.	H. S. West,	24.	W. M. Given,
11.	W. H. Williams,	25.	T. J. Keanan,
12.	Geo. Sanderson,		John J. Mitchell,
13.	W. A. Simpson,	26.	Andrew Grady,
14.	J. B. Beck;	27.	B. S. Morris.
15.	Peter Ent,	18.	R. L. Cochran,
16.	Dr. B. C. Keller,	29.	Benj. Whitman,

Mr. H. W. Petriken, of Lycoming, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate:

Resolved, That the soldiers of 1861-62 should have appropriated to them not less than one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, and that Congress be urged to make such appropriation.

A recess of two hours was taken, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported, through Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the following

PLATFORM:

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty and should be the exclusive desire of every American citizen intrusted with the power of controlling public affairs by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are administered with a single eye to the great objects which our forefathers had in view when they laid the foundations of this republic, viz: To form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

WHEREAS, The men and the party administering the Federal Government since 1861 have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole government from its original purpose, and thereby have brought on untold calamities upon the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the Union of the States; opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with the party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

Second. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of those parties into the seats of power made war a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third. That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religiously, morally, and legally, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every part of the country, upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only by a strict observance of its provisions, and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for union, liberty, or peace. He who wilfully violates it, or counsels violation by others, is a public enemy and dishonest man.

Fourth. That among the rights guaranteed to us by the plainest words of the Constitution are these: Free press, freedom from arbitary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to the laws of the State.

Fifth. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States, but directly upon individuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their Federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities, and therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had before. Their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime, and we hereby declare that so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction at the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally dissolved, and which is still malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

Sixth. That the efforts now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliberate attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially as well as politically, to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put under their guardianship nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers, and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly.

Seventh. That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all the States in their proper positions, to give them a fair representation in Congress, to save them from the curse of negro equality; he shall have our hearty approval when he inflicts legal punishment by means of legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him in every means which looks to the maintenance of the public credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law in all parts of the country; that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by military commission, and upon these measures there can be no compromise, he that is not for us is against us.

Eighth. That in view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and entrenchment becomes an important duty of all our representatives, and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the government should be totally abolished.

Ninth. That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such a manner that while the public credit will be maintained and the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal and just.

Tenth. That the gallant soldiers of the republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections, and dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say as our political opponents do, that they fought and bled, and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism, and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballo-box.

Eleventh. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth have contended in the defense of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition, and should entitle it to the encouragement of every constitution-loving citizen.

Twelfth. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe doctrine.

Adopted unanimously.

NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General.

Hon. H. S. Mott nominated Col. W. H. H. Davis, of Bucks county.

Mr. James nominated Robert J. Hemphill, of Philadelphia.

Mr. George D. Jackson nominated Colonel Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county.

Mr. Culloban nominated Colonel Wm. Workman, of Washington county.

Mr. Gaff nominated Colonel Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county.

Mr. Reynolds nominated J. T. Shugert, of Centre county.

Mr. Lyon nominated Charles D. Manly, of Delaware county.

Mr Read nominated Isaac Slenker of Union county.

First Ballot—Davis, 27; Vanzant, 8, Hemphill, 18; Ent, 11; Workman, 5; Manly, 5, Slenker, 41.

Second Ballot—Davis, 55; Vanzant, 9; Ent, 8; Hopkins, 18; Slenker, 41.

Third Ballot—Davis, 89; Ent, 6; Hopkins, 9; Slenker, 39.

Messrs. Hemphill, Workman, Shugert and Manly were withdrawn at the end of the first ballot. Mr. Franklin Vanzant was withdrawn on the second ballot.

Mr. Geo. D. Jackson moved the nomination be made unanimous. Agreed to amid loud applause.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Surveyor General.

Mr. Johnson nominated Colonel John P. Linton, of Cambria county.

Mr. McGrath—James P. Barr, of Allegheny.

Mr. Smith—Col H. A. Hambright, Lancaster.

Mr. Dewees—Bernard Reilly, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Halderman—Abm. Lamberton, Cumberland.

Mr. Johnson—Colonel John Cummings, Snyder.

Mr. Guffry—Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, Allegheny.

Linton got on the first ballot, twenty-three; second ballot, fifty-seven; third ballot, seventy-five. Barr, first ballot, fourty-four; second ballot, fifty-five; third ballot, fifty. Hambright on first ballot, six. Reilly, first ballot, twenty-seven. Lamberton, first ballot, eight. Cummings, first ballot, six. Sweitzer, first ballot, eight; second ballot, seven. Carskadon, first ballot, nine, second ballot, fourteen; third ballot, seven.

The names of Hambright, Reilly, Cummings and Lamberton were withdrawn at the end of the first ballot. Sweitzer was withdrawn on the second ballot.

The nomination was made unanimous, amid applause.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Clarion, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee appointed by this convention continue in existence until the first of January, 1867; provided this meet the concurrence of the convention in 1866.

Mr. Sanderson, of Scranton, moved to amend by continuing the committee to January 1st, 1867, and, in addition, that the convention elect the chairman. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson, of Scranton, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, was unanimously elected Chairman of the State Committee.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. Petriken, of Lycoming county, reoffered his resolution that, in the estimation of the convention, the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, who enlisted with little or no bounty, are entitled to, and should receive an appropriation of 160 acres of land, or a fair equivalent in money, and that such an appropriation be urged upon the next Congress.

Mr. Given, of Westmoreland, moved to lay it on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was negatived.

The resolution finally passed, modified as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of so equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers in 1861 and and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1864, add that Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Convention then took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of selecting a State Central Committee, which resulted in the appointment of the following:

Chairman, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Clearfield.

Distrct		Distrct	
1,	C. C. Kameriy,	17,	H. B. Swarr
2,	James McCarthy,		H F Schulz,
3,	James Hopkins,	18,	John Cresswell,
4,	A R Schoneld,	19,	F M Kimmel
5,	Jos B Haupt,	20,	G H Spang,
	R E Monaghan	21,	E D Parker
6,	F Vanzant,		W M F Reynolds,
7,	Robt McDowell,	22,	Philip Cummins,
8,	D Ermentrout,	23,	W W Barr,
9,	D E Nice,	24,	Robert Gwin,
10,	W H Dimmick	25,	John G Dunn
11,	Wash'n Boyle,		Andrew Burke
12,	J B Stark,	26,	W W Smith,
13,	S Pierce,	27,	Jacob Ziegler,
14,	H W Petriken	28,	Albert Price,
15,	Thos Chalfant	29,	M Park Davis.
16,	Benj Foster,		

Hon. Richard Vaux and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black then addressed the convention. After which the Convention adjorned.