The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, June 26, 1863

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY.

Our Candidates.

The Democratic State convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the 17th inst., will long be rembered for the harmony and enthusiasm which characterized its proceedings. Although there were men present of all shades of opinions in regard to our public difficulties, and quite a number of worthy candidates, each having his claims and friends, yet a kindlier feeling could not have pervaded such an assembly. The man who composed it felt the weight of responsibility resting upon them, and in CHOOSING CANDIDATES for the several offices addressed themselves to the important work they were appointed to do with extraordinary purity and directness of purpose. Before a body of delegates so constituted and disposed, selfish ambition stood abashed and faction disarmed. Each felt that the welfare of the State—his own personal liberty—and the future hopes of our young Republic were at stake, and acted as became men in such a trying emergency.

The choice of the Convention for candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, have given general satisfaction, to its friends and disappointed the hopes of its enemies. Here in "Old Centre" the nominations made by that body are hailed with the greatest satisfaction and delight, and from the tone of our exchanges, we cannot but believe that the same feeling exists throughout the length and breadth of our grand old Commonwealth, which is a certain augury of the glorious triumph which awaits us at the polls in October next.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, the nominee for Governor, is widely known throughout the State, and in this county, a majority of the voters, perhaps, became personally acquainted with him, while filling the position of President Judge in this district. He is at present, one of the Judges of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which high and exalted position he was chosen by an overwhelming majority. As a Democrat, he is without a blot on his political record—as an individual, without a blemish on his character—and as a jurist he stands in the front rank of his profession. Never for a moment has he wavered in his devotion to State rights, and strict constitutional construction—never has he been willing to yield the least particle of his principles for personal popularity. He is to day an unyielding advocate of the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the rights of *all* the citizens under the Constitution. *He is emphatically* the man *for* the times. The man that will have the courage and ability to protect the honor and integrity of old Pennsylvania. *He* sought not the proud position in which he is now placed. *He* asked not the nomination. It sought him unsolicited by a word or action of his own, and the democratic party will give him the support that his patriotic course, blameless life, and pure principles deserve.

WALTER H. LOWRIE, who was chosen by acclamation amid the wildest shouts of enthusiasm as nominee for the Supreme Bench, is in every way worthy the support which we feel confident will be given to Mr. Woodward. Judge Lowrie, who is now a candidate for re election, was chosen to the Bench by a large majority in 1851, and ever since he has shown himself to be an able jurist and an upright Judge, an officer against whom naught can be said, and an individual above reproach. *His* ability and *integrity* have always been admitted to be of the highest order, and the determination of the people to keep him in the office which he has filled with so much honor and integrity, is but a just tribute to the talent and worth of a tried and faithful public servant.

There Democrats of "Old Centre"—voters of Pennsylvania, is a ticket which every freeman of the State can support, freely and fearlessly. Let us do it with a determination to have men of *principle*, men of integrity, men of courage and ability, to guide our Ship of State through the shoals and breakers that abolitionism and fanaticism has surmounted it with.

☞ The war news of the week is not of much importance, matters are becoming quiet after the excitement. The Confederates are still in Maryland, very few if any in this State. Vicksburg is not yet taken, and we predict will not be very soon. Gen. Milroy lost more than half of his command, and all his artillery and arms in the fight at Winchester. He is the man that was going to whip the "rebles" and then come North and lash the "Copperheads."

Why have we no State Troops?

For the past ten days the whole country has been in a furore of excitement; it seems as though each one manufactured his own war news, and that everybody vied with their neighbors, in telling the most startling stories. There was "rebels" here and "rebels there, every place a person turned his eyes, was overrun with "rebels," if reports could have been credited, and many a poor, blind, bigoted, unthinking fool did really believe that Gen. Lee intended marching his forces into Pennsylvania, to pillage and destroy, to burn and desolate. Now the truth of the matter is, at no time during the panic, has there been over *three hundred* Confederate soldiers on the soil of Pennsylvania, a few cavalrymen who were after the valliant (?) Milroy's wagon-trains, did enter Chambersburg, take some drugs, but *paid for them*. Another force of about two hundred, who were trying to capture some of Milroy's men, were at McConnelsburg where they broke open the jail, and took a confederate soldier out. They then went out foraging as "our boys say," and captured about two hundred head of horses and cattle. This is the extent of their depredations.—this the terrible "bugaboo" that has frightened our people almost out of their senses. If Lee *had* wished to do so, he could have sent five hundred cavalrymen to scour the whole State, and there would have been nothing to resist their progress. Pennsylvania, with Andrew G. Curtin as commander-in chief of her militia, was as helpless as an infant. She had no arms to arm those who would have defended her, no organization whatever that *looked* like defence, *everything* had been turned over to the General Government, and Abraham Lincoln said he needed it to protect his cowardly carcass. Such was the condition of affairs ten days ago, and such we may say it is *to-day*. Pennsylvania has no *militia*; those who responded to the last call have been crowded into the service of the United States, liable at *any time* to be removed from our borders, and where then is our protection? The howling "loyalists," whose last dollar and last drop of blood was to be given to subjugate the "famished," "rebellious" "slaveholders," will *again* seek refuge in the mountains, when another raid is made, and when the victorious Confederates leave the State they will crawl from their hiding places, with their trembling knees smiting together, and with their cowardly lips, thank God that they are safe. Gov. Curtin will howl for more men, and then trade them to Abraham Lincoln for a mission to Spain, and turn round and tell us THAT *HE* "HAS NO POWER TO PROTECT PENNSYLVANIA. *Has* our State been swallowed up by the General Government? and are we no longer citizens of the "old Keystone State?" Why then is our militia sworn into the service of the *United States*? These are questions that the people should reflect upon. New York and New Jersey can command in a few hours thousands of armed and equipped men, to protect their borders, why cannot Pennsylvania do the same? Simply, because we have a truckling, fawning, sycophant, in the Gubernatorial chair, who cares not for the honor of the State, or the welfare of the people, so that he can be permitted to lick the dust from the feet of the imbecile at Washington.—We hope that the exposed condition of our State, will open the peoples eyes to the perfidy of the party now in power. We may build fortifications, from now until doomsday, but what will that effect, when we have no State troops to man them with? When a Democratic Governor is elected, the borders of our State will be protected, and the property of the people rendered secure.

Lieut. Abram Grafius.

He's gone! forever gone!
The king of terrors laid his rude hands upon his Youthful limbs, and blighted them forever.

Since the commencement of this horrible war we have been called upon to announce the death of many a brave soldier—to send forth the tidings to loving hearts, that death, the fell destroyer had claimed their idol for his victim, and now with sorrow we add another to the list of sleeping patriots, our friend, brave, noble, generous, Lieut. Abram Grafius is gone, resting where wars and tumults are known no more forever. He died near Brook Station, Virginia, of congestion of the brain, on the 9th inst., and his remains are now lying in the quiet cemetery of his own loved home. He enlisted in the three months service, and at the expiration of that time joined Capt. Raphile's company as a private, in which he was soon promoted to 2d Sergeant, and shortly afterwards to 2d Lieut. in the 2d U. S. A. He acted as Captain of his company in the seven days fight on the Peninsula, and for gallant conduct on the field at Gaines Mills, was brevetted 1st Lieut. After the battle of Antietam, in which he fought at the head of his company, he was regularly commissioned 1st Lieut. of the 2d Infantry, U. S. A., which commission he held at the time of his death.

From the beginning he seemed to lead a charmed life, passsing through the fiery ordeals of the Peninsula, Bull Run, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and other battles where thousands of brave men, bled and died, without receiving the slightest injury, although he was ever in the hottest of the fight, and his clothes often riddled with balls. But death in another way robbed us of our friend, and left us to mourn his untimely end, yet while we weep, we will not forget that he won for himself laurels which will not wither, and a fame that will ever be bright. We are sorry that our want of space precludes a letter of condolence signed by all the officers of the regiment to which he was attached, to the family of the deceased, which shows the high estimation in which he was held by his companions in arms.

Those of our readers who desires a copy of the *Four Acts of Despotism* and the record of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, will please send in their orders at once.

The "War in Centre County."

No doubt the excitement created by the arrest of Mr. Wingard, and the report that several hundred of his neighbors had attempted to rescue him, will ere this reaches the eye of the public, have been heralded by the Jacobin journals, as "resistance to the draft in Centre county." We, therefore, deem it our duty to give a plain statement of the facts, as far as we have been able to ascertain them.

A certain John Hewes, who it is said partakes rather freely of *spiritual* refreshments, holds the position of enroling officer in several of the lower townships. Some three weeks since he had been in Penn township, and imbibing too freely of the "how comeyou-so," lost his papers, and then raised the report that the "dutch rebels" had stole them. On last Monday week, he returned to the township to complete the enrolment, and having as usual, received his *spiritual consolation*, proceeded to the house of Mr. Wingard and demanded his name and age, which was given as Charles Wingard, aged forty-seven. While there, a neighbor of Mr. Wingard entered, with whom Hewes got into conversation, and finally into a political squabble, which threatened to end in a muss, when Mr. Wingard stepped up to Hewes and tapping him on the shoulder, said he would be much obliged to him if he would leave his premises, as he would not allow him or any one else to kick up a fight about his place. At this Hewes became terribly incensed, and denounced the men as "Copperheads," "traitors," &c., threatening to have them attended to; while in the height of his passion, the report of a rifle was heard, (which proved to be that of a neighboring farmer shooting crows,) at which the brave officer turned white and *skedaddled*. No doubt the fine effects of the "red eye" and "rot gut" of which he had partaken so freely, were considerably damaged by the fright, and he determined to have revenge and consequently made oath that Mr. Charles Wingard had seriously interfered with the draft, (draught,) whereupon a warrant was issued, directed to J. B. Butts, assistant Provost Marshal, commanding this military district. This gentleman upon the receipt of the warrant and anxious to immortalize himself in the estimation of his new friends, (the Union Leaguers,) summoned a few of them to aid him, but fearing that among all his friends there was none having sufficient nerve and mettle to arrest one citizen, inveigled two o our democratic citizens into accompanying him. They were told by the Deputy Provost Marshal, who is a practical joker, that they were merely going to take a ride into the country, and would have a fine time. The party so organized, left town late in the evening on their patriotic (?) mission, ten or fifteen strong, under the command of Marshal Butts. The first place they are reported to have halted on their march, was at a still house, situated somewhere on Sinking Creek, in Penn township. They there quenched their burning thirst on some excellent whisky, and after replenishing their empty canteens with the bullet-proof proceeded to Mr. Wingard's house. Having arrived at the point of destination without any accident, they demanded of Mr. Wingard that he should immediately surrender. The demand not being complied with, they made an assault upon the door, which readily yielded to the powerful force of their big guns. At this stage of the encounter, a very serious panic was nearly created among the forces under command of Marshal Butts by the appearance of an old lady, just inside the door, dressed in her sleeping fixens. The forces, however, were soon rallied and under command of their veteran leader made a gallant charge through the door, knocking down the old lady who disputed their passage and up the stairs to the bed room of Mr. Wingard. This last gallant charge won the victory—the enemy surrendered their castle and Mr. Wingard was taken prisoner. The Marshal and his forces then beat a hasty retreat, arriving at this place about the break of day, bringing their prisoner along as a trophy of their glorious (?) victory.

The following morning a number of Mr. Wingard's neigbors were informed of the midnight arrest of their fellow citizen, and remembering the many outrages perpetrated by the authority of the Federal Administration on citizens of this and other States, they naturally felt considerable solicitude in regard to his welfare. After counselling together as to what was their duty under the circumstances, concluded to come to Bellefonte and see what had been done with him, and if possible, get him out of prison by entering bail for his appearance at Court. With this intention they started for this place, but the news of their coming reached here long before they arrived. Our timid Union Leaguers became terribly frightened and sent out men on horseback through the adjoining townships to sound the tocsin of war—and in every direction they cried "to arms! to arms!! they come! they come!! This created quite a stir in the neighborhood and before night about one hundred men were assembled in town, armed with rifles, shot guns and muskets. The excitement which prevailed here during the day was intense. Men women and children thronged the streets, with guns and without them. Some of the U. L's were busy moving their families out into the country, others beseeching Democrats for God's sake to go out and meet the friends of Wingard and dissuade them from coming. The gallant Union Leaguer Col. Brown procured a horse pistol in the morning and went home and was not seen again during the day. It was supposed he had resolved to die in defence of his own fireside. Some of our democratic friends seeing the state of affairs and feeling for the terror-stricken abolitionists, accompanied by a couple of Republicans, passed up the pike and met the "enemy" at Pleasant Gap, who upon being informed that Mr. Wingard would be released on bail, and receive a fair trial by judge and jury, sent two men into town to attend to the matter, and the ballance returned peaceably and quietly to their homes. Such are the facts of the affair. No one ever thought of resisting the draft. No one intended to raise any disturbance, but as christians, as good citizens, as neighbors and as freemen, they did but their duty towards one who had been dragged from his home in the dead hour of the night, and taken they knew not whither.

On Friday morning, Deputy Sheriff Lose, proceeded to Williamsport with the prisoner, where he was released from custody, and permitted to return to his family and friends. Thus another name is added to the list of Democrats whose personal security has been violated by permission of Federal authority, and through the instance of drunken officers.

HARPER FOR JULY.—We have so often recommended our readers to subscribe for *Harper's Monthly* on account of its merit, that we deem it almost useless to again call there attention to it. But to those who want the cheapest, the largest and the best neutral magazine published in America, we would say, take *Harper's*. Only $300 per annum. Address Harper Bros, Franklin Square, N. Y.

GODEY FOR JULY.—Godey, the inimitable, always fresh, ever entertaining and amusing, is on our table. How *do* you manage, Mr. Godey, to make each succeeding number of the Lady's Book surpass its predecessor. $300 per annum. Address L. *A.* Godey, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent monthly has been laid upon our table. Its engravings are of the finest quality, and its articles from the best authors. How a magazine of this kind can be published for two dollars, we do not know. Address Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We have received and glanced over the pages of this inimitable publicationa. Arthur's works are always good, and to say that he has charge of the magazine himself is a recommendation, than which none can be higher. Price $200. Address T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia.

☞ We have been authorized to state that the Stores in this place, will be closed on the 4th of July.

Invasion of the North.

The Abolition journals are jubilant over the rumored invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee. The war was dying by inches, the conscription was a failure, the people sick and disgusted with the Administration. It is now hoped that the military spirit of the North can be once more aroused and such a general uprising take place as will burry all the Peace men and Copperheads entirely out of sight. It is a natural inference, from the exulting tone of some of the Administration journals, that the present advance of Gen. Lee has been permitted merely to get up another Fort Sumter farce. "It is a good thing," we heard a Republican remark on the cars, as he rubbed his hands with glee and as the smiles lit up his face. "A good thing to invade the North," thought we, but will this man expose his life to resist the invasion, will he shed his precious blood even in self-defence? Not he. "It was a good thing," these same men said when Fort Sumter was fired upon. "It will unite the North." We provoked them to fire on the flag by a trick, a deception, and now we have provoked them to invade the North. We have not only invaded their States but we have spread fire and desolation in their pathway. We have burred their villages and cities. We have plundered private property and destroyed what we could not carry away. The city of Jacksonville lays a mass of smouldering ruins. Even churches have not been free from the vandal steps of the Jayhawker.—Montgomery goes forth on a raid and comes home like another savage to boast that he has burned fifty private dwellings," and returns laden with booty. Can we, as a people, suppose that we can allow such things and yet never feel the returning vengeance of Heven. If the South were never able to inflict it, God would raise up some nation to punish us for our sins. Rome long sent her flaming legions into every country, even to the Rhine and the Elbe, scattering desolation in her pathway, but at last the very men whom she stigmatized as "barbarians" made her drink to the very dregs the cup so often pressed to our lips. Let us as a people, beware, in our pride, our vain glory and our arrogance lest such a fate may befall us.

We place, however, but little reliance on the exaggerated reports of trembling telegraph operators, especially when it is to the interest of "the goverement" to create an excitement. Gov. Curtin seems to be afflicted with periodical fits of remorse, and forthwith flies to the telegraph office and calls upon all creation to come to his assistance. It is now acknowledged that a large number of the reports in circulation for the past few days are not true, and hence that our military and our Governor have been deceived by the lying canards of Gov. Curtins's telegraphers. All we can do is wait with patience. The truth will come along at last, and when it does, it will be found, we apprehend, that only a small force of cavalry, if any, has ever set its foot on the soil of Pennsylvania.—*Caucasian.*

NO HALF WAY HOUSE.—the *Pacific Echo* published at Napa, California, says: "The political half-way house has gone in, died out, met with its grave, and now lies burried with the past. One must now be either Democrate or Abolitionist, either for white man or for negro all over, either for intellect, mind, education, civilization, or for wool, a black skin, and ignorance. There is no use denying the fact for it is as plain as the noon-day sun. The Abolitionists, under the names of Republican and Union, have got possession of your National and State Administrations, and what are they doing?—Creating laws and constantly for the advancement of the negro, and the hanging of millstones, about the necks of white men."

Black Breastworks.

It is said that Gen. Jackson used cotton bales for breastworks at New Orleans. Gen. Banks uses niggers, it is only the difference of wool for cotton. The darkies are piled up in front of the troops to ward off the shots and shells from white soldiers. Culled pussons will perceive, therefore, that they can render important service to the country dduring this war. Sambo! Cæsar! Guy! where are you? Hurry up that black regimen!—Copperhead.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 17.—The Convention was called to order by Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced that he was ready to receive a motion for a preliminary organization.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hughes, Mr. John C. Barr was called to act as temporary Secretary.

A ballot was then had for Temporary Chairman, when George W. Nebinger of Phila. was chosen.

Mr. Nebinger, on taking the chair, said: *Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention:* I thank you kindly for the high honor you have been pleased to confer upon me, and I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discharge the temporary duties imposed upon me to your entire satisfaction."

Mr. L. C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, moved that Mr. Barr continue to act as Secretary until the permanent organization of the Convention. The motion was agreed to.

A delegate moved that the printed list of delegates be called over, and that where there were no objections, the delegates there named be considered entitled to seats.

Mr. Lamberton, of Clarion, moved to amend by adding "and that the delegates objected to hand in their credentials."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion, as modified, was adopted.

Mr. Hagenman, of Berks, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district shall be appointed by the Chairman to report officers for the permanent organization of this Convention.

A delegate moved to amend by providing that the committee be appointed by the delegates from each Senatorial district.

Mr. Lamberton moved as an amendment the following:

Resolved That this Convention do now proceed to the election of a permanent President, and that the delegates from each Senatorial district designate one person to select the other officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, and one person for the Committee on Resolutions.

The original motion was adopted, with a modification, so as to provide for the appointment of a committee of one from each Senatorial district by the delegates from that district, to report officers for the permanent organization.

After a recess of ten minutes, the following was reported as the committee:

1st District—Philadelphia—Dr. C. E. Kamerly, N. K. Shoemaker, James Donelly, Charles F. Miller.
2. Chester and Delaware—John B. Rhodes.
3. Montgomery—John A. Martin.
4. Bucks—John Morrison.
5.—Lehigh and Northampton—W. H Hutter.
6. Berks—Jeremiah Hagenman.
7. Schuylkill—Thomas H. Walker.
8. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Charles D. Brodhead.
9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan—Dr. John B. Smith.
10. Luzerne—M. Hannum.
11. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—R. Brown.
12. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Dr. J. M'Micken.
13. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—Peter Ent.
14. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—Dr. E. D. Crawford.
15. Dauphin and Lebanon—Dr. C. Schler.
16. Lancaster—Dr. J. K. Raub, Horatio S. Kerns.
17. York—Henry Lattimer.
18. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Dr. W. C. Stein.
19. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—J. Colburn.
20. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—O. A. Traugh.
21. Indiana and Armstong.—J. Irvin Steele.
22. Westmoreland and Fayette—Wesley Frost.
23. Washington and Green—W. S. Collahan.
24. Allegheny—Wm. H. McGee, A. J. Baker.
25. Beaver and Butler—Samuel Marshall.
26. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Arnold Plumer.
27. Erie and Crawford—Thos. N. Brooks.
28. Clarion, Jefferson, Forrest and Elk—K. L. Blood.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the rules of the last House of Representatives, so far as applicable, were adopted for government of the Convention.

Mr. Johnson then moved that when the Convention adjourns, it be to meet at two o'clock P. M.

The motion was agreed to.

Dr. Kamerly moved that the Convention now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, Mr. Arnold Plumer, made the following report:

PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

FINDLAY PATTERSON of Washington county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Alexander Diamond, *A.* Brumaker, B. F. Kelley, Wm. J. Crans, E. P. Dewees, P. Arnold, Gen. J. O. Landing, John M. Haller, Miles White, John T. Hoover, Dr. G. B. Mitchell, Dr. Charles Manly, D. W. Moore, J A. McCullough, John George, Jonathan S. Green, Jonathan Garnard, Jacob S. Yost, Dr. O. P. James, James Erdman, Adam W. Koffin, Jacob Leisenring, D. S. Cooper, Richard McGrann, Henry A. Wade, Dr. John Ahl, Aug. Duncan, A W. Dickinson, Dr. *A.* G. McQuad, Dr. G. S. Hays, Samuel B. Wilson, David Tidball, C. L. Leberman, C. R. Early.

SECRETARIES.

F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny.
C. F. Wolf, of Philadelphia.
J. S. Africa, of Huntingdon.
Wm. Wightman, of Erie.
W. C. Stein, of Adams.
J. C. Barr, of Allegheny.
E. S. M. Hill, of Luzerne.
Messenger—Owen Laughlin.
Doorkeepers—Sebastian Lieber, John O'Conner.

Mr. Patterson was conducted to the chair by Mr. Galbraith and Hepburn, and on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention;—My heart overflows with gratitude for this mark of your partiality. To be selected to preside over the deliberations of the chosen representatives of the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania is truly an honor; and for it I feel grateful. Fellow delegates; Never, never, since the organization of our glorious old Commonwealth, have the actions of any deliberate body been looked for with more anxious solicitude than those of this Convention. To select a standard bearer for the Democracy at any time is an important work; but now, when the whole civilized world is looking to the success and prosperty of the Democratic party to restore our oppressed and bleeding country to its once peaceful and happy state, it is truly a work of great importance; and I trust we shall engage in it as it becomes the representatives of a great and worthy people: for truly such are those that we are here to represent. You are all aware that harmony, order and dignity are essentially necessary, on the part of a deliberate body to give weight and character to its proceedings. I trust and hope, then, that we will discharge the important trust confided to us with an eye single to the salvation and prosperity of the Democratic party, which is truly the cause of our country; and that, too, with such harmony and unanimity of action that will convince the whole people that we are determined to save the country. Let our motto be "Principle" Let the old Star Spangled Banner, in all its parts and fullness, be our emblem, and victory, glorious victory, will crown your labors. I again thank you for your kindness."

Mr. F. W. Hughes, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions shall be selected in the same manner as the Committee on Permanent Organization, and that all resolutions offered in this Convention pertaining to platform shall be referred to the Committee upon Resolutions, without debate, and that said Committee shall have power to select their Chairman.

After a recess of ten minutes, the following were reported as Committee on Resolutions:

1st Dis E C Kamerly, G W. Irwin, Lewis C. Cassidy John Conner. 2 John H. Brinton, 3d Henry McMiller, 4 h O P James, 5th P Johnston, 6 h Wm Heins, 7th Francis W Hughes, 8th T J Hamm, 9th V E Piollet, 10th S S Winchester, 11 h R Brown 12th C A Mayer, 13 h Isaac D Recker, 14th Samuel Hepburn, 15th W. Breslin, 16th J E Hiester Henry Carpenter, 17th David Small, 18th A C M'Neil, 19th R B Petrikin, 20th W Kettell, 21th J B Sanson, 22d T B Searlight, 23d W T H Pauly, 24th Dr J E Hay, Hugh McAfee, 24th T B Wilson, 26th M C Trout, 27th W A Galbraith, 28th C L Lamberton.

On motion of Mr. Sansom the Convention proceeded to consider the contested seats, fifteen minutes being the time allowed to each of the contestants.

The first case was that of D. W. Moore, delegate from Clearfield, whose seat was contested by Mr. Bennett.

After the reading of papers and the making of statements in relation to the case, a motion was made that Mr. Moore be declared entitled to the seat.

On the motion, the yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas 64, nays 62.

Mr. Moore was therefore declared entitled to the seat.

The case of Theodore Cuyler, whose seat as a delegate from the Fourth Representative district, was contested by Joseph Montheimer was, after discussion, decided in favor of Mr. Monheimer, by a vote of 72 to 56.

The Convention then took a recess of one hour to await the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

On reassembling it was stated that the Committee would not be ready to report till eight o'clock.

The Convention then adjourned till half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 8 o'clock, Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report, stating that the resolutions expressed the unanimous voice of the Committee. The resolutions were then read as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved—That we approve the resolutions upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs do—

Resolve as follows: That we again renew our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States—the great charter for which our forefathers struggled and fought, and which was established as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantee we have for public liberty and private rights, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy. The man who sneers at the "Constitution as it is," proves himself to be deficient in the first elements of patriotism, and any officers of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, wilfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law—a fair trial by a competent judge and jury of his neighbors with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who cannot understand it has not the mental capacity that fits him for a public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation, that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia,—except by the most despotic monarchs,—namely; the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their private opinions on public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely; low politicians filled with partisan rancor—knaves who do not care for justice—and ruffians who delight in tramping it under feet; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and respectable women and children treated with a brutality which it would be indecent to name, and all this, in many cases, without a pretence even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the law.

Resolved, That a free Government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons, therefore, in office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence, are the enemies of the Government and ought to be themselves suppressed. That we heartily thank the loin-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Mr. Vallandigham, and we assure them of our cordial sympaty in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State, who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

[This resolution was received with great applause and enthusiastic cheers for Vallandigham.]

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the safety of the Union that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, ever has entertained, or ever can entertain the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to a peace on any terms involving a dismemberment of this Union, as utterly unjust, and in proof of this we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure, heretofore and now being made, by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim and will exercise the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities whatever measures will, in our judgement, be most likely to place and keep the whole National Union together under one general Government.

Resolved, That when the war commenced we had the solemn pledge of the Federal Administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress July 22d, 1861, that it is not waged on their part for any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpared, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. But the Federal Administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly delayed our just hope for an honorable peace.

Great enthusiasm was manifested during the reading of the resolutions, each resolution bringing forth rounds of applause, and the whole were then unanimously adopted. The Convention then went into nomination for a candidate for Governor (a number of names were proposed) with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Heister Clymer	35
W. H. White	47
George W. Woodward	9
N. Strickland	3
John Cessna	9
General W. B. Franklin	4
Richard Vaux	1
Jacob Fry, Jr	2
William Bigler	1
G. W. Cass	16
George Sanderson	6

There being no choice, a second, third, forth and fifth ballots were had, without a variation except with the withdrawal of the names of some of the candidates. On the fifth ballot the vote stood as follows: Wm. H. White 53, Hiester Clymer 47, the balance scattering.

The sixth seventh, and eighth ballots also resulted in no choice.

After the eighth ballot, the name of Mr. White, was withdrawn. The ninth ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

Hiester Clymer	52
Geo. W. Woodward	75

Judge Woodward was therefore declared the nominee of the Convention for Governor and on motion the nomination was made unanimous amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Chief Justice Walter Lowrie was then nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned with hearty cheers for the nominees.

After the adjournment of the Convention a meeting was organized, at which Hon Heister Clymer, Hon. Wm. H. Witte and others spoke at length, urging the Democrats to stand by the nominations. The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded and much enthusiasm was manifested.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Between Bellefonte and Curtin's Forges, a brown silk Parasol. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at this office.

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ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Any person desiring any intelligence of, or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the army hospitals, can receive information by enclosing one dollar and addressing W. T. KEARNS,
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SAPONIFIER,

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The PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making soap, &c., now offered for sale. The only genuine and patented Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS, or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEO. HARDING, Esq., *of Philadelphia.*

WM. BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg.*

and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

Take Notice.

The United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, 1862, in suit of T. B. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs. THOMAS G. CLASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual Injunction granted.

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