Democratic Watchman

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1866.

TERMS —$2 per year when paid in advance $2,50 when not paid in advance, and $3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding borough and township elections on Saturday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of two and four o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to appear at a convention to be held at the Court House at Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1866. Which convention will put in nomination one candidate for Congress, (subject to the decision of the conferees of the 18th Congressional district composed of Centre and Clearfield,) one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for Commissioner, two candidates for Associate Judges, one candidate for Auditor and one candidate for Coroner. The number of delegates to which the election districts are respectively entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, 2. Milesburg, 1. Unionville, 1. Philipsburg, 1. Howard Borough, 1. Benner 2. Boggs, 2. Burnside 1. Curtin, 1. Ferguson, 2. Gregg, 3. Hanes 3. Halfmoon 1. Harris, 2. Howard, 1. Huston 1. Liberty 1. Marion, 1. Miles 3. Patton 1. Penn 3. Potter, 4. Rush, 1. Snowdon 2. Spring 2. Taylor, 1. Union, 1. Walker 2. Worth 1.

JOHN H. ORVIS,
Chairman Dem. County Committee.

The Congressional Question

It is not news to our readers, to say that a few of the "wire pullers and policy Democrats of this district, called by the disaffected of the abolition party, are making strenuous efforts to defeat the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress, and place on the track instead thereof, some half fledged abolitionist, or "Johnson Republican" as they see proper to term them. That the effort will be successful we cannot for a moment believe. That it should succeed none but that class of individuals whose political principles are measured by the length of their pocketbooks, and who would as soon glory over the success of wrong, as rejoice over the triumph of right, we assert. Four years ago the same kind of a trap was laid and the Democratic voters matched it. It is needless for us to remind them of how shamefully they were deceived—how basely betrayed.

We know, that to talk of principles to men, who favor such a movement would be as foolish as to talk Hebrew to a piebald gander. Their only "policy" and the "policy" of such a movement is certainly the most insane one that could be imagined. In the district as it now stands there are some twelve thousand Democrats, eleven thousand five hundred abolitionists and fifteen hundred Johnson Republicans." This latter class assert positively, that they cannot and will not support the nominee of the radical portion of the abolition party. If what they assert is true, then their simple refusal to vote at all, will leave a Democratic majority of upward of five hundred, while their strength if given to the Democratic nominee, will make his majority near two thousand. If, on the other hand, their profession of abhorrence for fanaticism, should be only pretense that of itself is reason more than sufficient why Democrats should have nothing to do with a candidate they might choose. So the question hinges itself down to this, *if they are honest they will assist the Democracy to elect their candidate, if they are not Democrats have no business to have anything to do with them.*

While we are willing to admit that there are many honest and honorable men in the Johnson Republican party, yet we are free to confess, that we can have little confidence in these professions until they cut loose entirely from the abolition party, and show by their works, that they are the enemies of the men and measures that have ruined our country. No half way work will do! No now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't-see-it-course. Nothing but a straight forward, open, determined opposition to every thing that savors of the fanaticism of the party in power, will convince us that "Johnson Republicans" are worthy of the political confidence of the Democratic party. And if they cannot vote for Democratic men and Democratic measures, how can Democrats vote for them or their measures? Will some of the individuals who are laboring to give them the choice of the congressional nominee, answer this question?

For our part we protest against the nomination of any man but an uncompromising Democrat. And we have a right to protest. Democracy is no will-o'-the-wisp, flirting here and there to secure followers and admirers, and the man or sett of men, who would be willing to *compromise* its *principles* for the paltry support of a few disaffected abolitionists, are not worthy the name of Democrat, or the confidence of the party they pretend to represent. Let the Democrats of the district see to it that these men, are not placed in the position to again sell them out, as they did four years ago.

Since abolitionism carved out the 18th congressional district, there never was brighter prospects of the success of a Democratic nominee. Shall we cast these prospects aside, and give the victory for which we have battled for years, to a few men who have been life long opponents of our party? It is for the masses of the Democracy to answer.

MUST BE GRATIFYING.—The fact that out of the earnings of the toiling sweating white men of the Northern States, *Twenty millions of dollars* is taken annually, to feed and clothe the negroes of the south, who are too lazy to work and too indolent to try to keep themselves, must be a source of considerable gratification, to the thousands of the honest but deceived laboring men, who assisted abolitionism to bring this state of affairs about. They will no doubt vote for the party that compels them to work for the nigger. If they do, they will vote for JNO. W. GEARY.

——JNO. W. GEARY says and believes that a negro is just as good as himself. We admit it, and ask the white voters of Pennsylvania, if under the circumstances they might not just as well vote for some big Congo nigger for Governor of Pennsylvania.

A few Facts for Soldiers.

If men could live on declarations of love, or keep their families on resolutions of thanks, the soldiers would be the best provided for class individuals in this broad land. But alas, windy professions won't buy flour or paper resolutions purchase, coffee and tea. It is upon these however, that abolitionism would have them live, for with all their pretensions of devotion to the interest and welfare of the soldiers, they have done nothing to prove what they profess, but boast about what they would do and pass windy resolutions of thanks and "lasting gratitude."

If the men, who fought the battles of abolitionism will take the trouble to reflect calmly and coolly for a moment upon this subject, they will find that what we assert is correct. So far as the abolition party is concerned, *it has done nothing and will do nothing for the soldiers.* It has been in power ever since the war began, and if any one will point to a single act that its representatives have passed, calculated to benefit the soldier, which was not tacked on to the tail of some bill to enrich speculators, or to further the interests of the abolition party, we will admit that it has done more than we have ever given it credit for. From the day of the enlistment of the first soldier, to the surrender of the last confederate forces, the record of that party is nothing but a history of hypocrisy, trickery, and fraud, towards those who were fighting its battles and winning its victories. Is this not a fact? We ask you soldiers, to answer us plainly, yes or no!

They labored for years to inaugurate the war, and during its continuance, while you were risking your lives and suffering the hard ships of the battle field, the leaders of that party were growing rich on contracts and speculations.

They told you that the war was to preserve the Union and enforce the laws, and after you were in it, they made it a crusade for nigger equality, cotton, and power.

They promised to pay you well, and keep your families and they give you paper promise to pay" in the place of gold, and left your families to subsist on public charity or the relief your property was taxed to raise.

They made law exempting their money from taxation, and mortgaged with debt the little property you left behind, to pay the bounty they offered to escape the draft.

They fed you, on worm eaten hard tack and clothed you in shoddy, sweetened your coffee with coarse sugar, and put you on half rations of these, in order that runaway niggers could be supported in idleness.

They promised you the offices and places of ease and emolument when you would get home, and they have put you off with resolutions of thanks and lasting gratitude.

They let your comrades rot in the prison of the south rather than admit that you and they were better than a nigger.

They showed their appreciation of your services, by declaring that the negro bore the palm, and they have proven that they believe what they said, by voting him an extra bounty of $300, while you are put off with $100.

They made money by contracts and thieving, put that money in government bonds, passed laws to exempt them from taxation, and compel you now to pay your share of the taxes which they pocket as interest money, and *then* proportion of taxes, which their laws exempt them from.

The gifts that were sent you through sanitary fairs, by kind friends at home, they kept for themselves or compelled you to pay double their worth before you could get them.

And these are but a few of the acts of the men who now and have all along pretended to be your particular friends and protectors. After the manner in which they have deceived you, can you longer give your support to them? If you believe they fulfilled their promises towards you, if you believe you fought to prove that you were no better than a negro, if you think it right that you should pay the taxes of the rich bondholder who staid at home and made money, while you were away fighting, if you believe the negro "bore the palm" in the war and were better soldiers than you were, vote for JOHN W. GEARY. He is the candidate of the party that says and believes these things.

A Frail Hope.

In a desperate attempt to be cheerful, a late member of the Washington *Union* says the prospects of the abolition party are encouraging in the extreme, and the probabilities are that the fortieth Congress will still be more radical than the thirty-ninth. We do not know where the *Chronicle* gets its information, or on what grounds it predicates its predictions, but the result will assuredly convince it that it has been grossly deceived and has most woefully mistaken the temper of the people. Although it labors hard to prove its assertion, in an article of half a column in length, the most careless reader will not fail to perceive, behind the hopefully—worded sentences of future triumph, the trembling accents of present despair, as if the writer *felt* that what he was putting on paper was but the *ignis fatuus* of his own imagination. The words of cheer fall upon the mind with a vague dulness which at once suggests the author's want of faith in his own arguments, and leaves the reader free to put just what degree of confidence in them he may suppose they deserve. They carry with them no force whatever, and strike one as but the senseless gibberish of a dethroned and unreasoning intellect.

And this is just the way the whole abolition party talk and feel to-day. Behind its brag and bluster it hides a quaking knee, and in its brazen carcass it bears a craven heart.

Behind its shield of power
It kneels, a prostrate thing,
And waits but for the hour
That shall its ruin bring.

The *Chronicle's* foresight will fail it this time. In spite of its apparent confidence, the Congress which has just adjourned is the most radical that will ever assemble in this country. The people have determined upon that. They have seen enough of the evil effects of abolition legislation, and have decreed the overthrow of that crime-stained party and of all who are, by birth or adoption, of that same kith or kin.

——The negroes candidate—JOHN W. GEARY.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Before another issue of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN, the much talked of "Philadelphia Convention" will have met and accomplished the purpose, for good or evil, for which it has been called together. What effect it will have upon the future of the country and the Democratic party is yet to be seen. We do not hope much from it, but we trust it may be productive of no unhappy results. If it can, in any way, aid in the restoration of the Southern States to their former position in the Union, and will use its power and influence to bring about the primitive condition of the Republic in the golden days of Democracy, when a poor man could live happily on a dollar a day and gold and silver was the circulating medium, if, we say, it will use its influence and power to bring back a return of the days when the two sections of this country lived together in fraternal affection and peace, prosperity and happiness, blissful queens reigned throughout the entire land, then we shall gladly reverse the decision which we have hitherto made against it, and shall honor its projectors and participants as men who love their country and who are actuated by an honest desire to heal the bleeding wounds of a four years struggle which fools and madmen at the North are yet endeavoring to fester an irritate into chronic and lasting sores.

But if, as we fear there will be an attempt is made to overturn the principles of the great Democratic party and to entangle that organization in the meshes of a new political machine whose builder and maker shall be ANDREW JOHNSON and the foundation of whose faith shall be the "My Policy" of the President, then we can anticipate no good from its deliberations and can have no confidence in its results. The only union of this country now is the Democratic party. If it fail to do its duty, or allows itself to be hung on as the tail to the kite of ANDREW JOHNSON's waggon, all is lost and the country may well despair of any extrication from its present or future difficulties. If the Philadelphia Convention by the inauguration of a new political element attempts to withdraw the people from the Ark of Safety to which they have fled for refuge from the awful storm of fanaticism which has deluged this country in blood, the curses of future generations will rest upon it and its authors, and they will be looked upon and anathematized as traitors of the same magnitude as BENEDICT ARNOLD and THADDEUS STEVENS.

The only way for the Philadelphia Convention to make its assembling a benefit to the country is for it to unite with the Democratic party and under the banners of that glorious old organization, fight the battles of the Constitution against the miserable hordes who are now trying to destroy the ancient landmarks of the people's liberty. We want no new party. The President does not need a new party. As long as he administers the laws of his country under the Constitution, he will not lack supporters; and in the performance of this duty, the democratic party will close around him like a wall of fire, and hurl defiance at his enemies. If the JOHNSON men are earnestly desirous to overthrow the fanatics who have brought so much misery upon our country let them come into the Democratic ranks and help to elect HIESTER CLYMER. In this way the good cause will be upheld, and a sure path opened up through the dark and fearful mazes of abolition wickedness for the certain progress of right and justice.

A Likely Story!

The abolition papers are making a terrible hellbellow about some woman in Virginia who would have according to their story whipped three or four or a half a dozen of niggers to death. We should like to know how this occurred. They have the nigger bureau down there, with its hundred of agents to take care of the negroes, to minister which the white men of the Northern States, pay twenty millions of dollars annually. They have the civil rights bill and all the other laws that negro monomaniac could invent together with Gen Terry and the good Lord only knows how many negro soldiers to protect them, and yet in spite of all these *one* WOMAN *could whip to death* FOUR HUNDRED! Pitiable story indeed!

How much truth there is in this story that abolitionists are circulating so determinedly can be imagined after one recollects that in the State of Virginia, there has not been a negro held as a "slave" since the fall of Richmond, and it is not very likely that any negroes, no matter how poor or dependent, would hang round their former mistress until four of them would be whipped to death.

But admitting that the report is true, which it certainly is not, why is the woman not punished? We have no account even yet of her arrest. Under the laws of Virginia, when negroes were held as servants, an act of this kind would have been punished *with imprisonment for life*. And yet under the enlightened (?) intelligent (?) humane (?) and moral (?) administration of abolitionism, nothing at all is done, to satisfy the demands of justice, but parade the matter round in newspapers. If such a state of affairs really exist in the state of Virginia, right under the nose of the officers of the negro bureau, would it not be better to drum them out of the country and let the old laws of Virginia which protected negroes, by punishing their oppressors again become the laws of the land?

——We have now before us two abolition papers, both of which professes to tell the truth. The one says, "the Democratic party is yearly forsaking its old grounds and crossing over to the doctrines of the abolition party." The other says that the Democratic party was "once honorable, great, and good," but that now it is "corrupt, treacherous and unworthy the support of any man." The only conclusion we can draw from this kind of talk is, that the greater the amount of abolitionism that is instilled into it, the more corrupt, treacherous, and unworthy it became. Certainly these two papers together, don't say much for the abolition party.

——Since the adjournment of the disunion Congress, the heads of radical office holders are dropping like corn stalks in topping times. The President is determined to have none of his enemies in office, and he is right. It is the most insane folly for a man to feed and father a pack of fellows, who devote their entire time to villifying and traducing him.

What You Vote For.

Every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY, is a vote in favor of retaining in power the treasury robbers, public plunderers, president revilers, and the whole host of political thieves who are now filling their pockets at the expense of the people.

Every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY, is an endorsement of the party that has declared the "constitution" a covenant with death and a league with hell—that violated its oaths—inaugurated war—burnt cities and desolated valleys—filled prisons with innocent patriots, the ground with dead white men, and the country with widows and orphans—impoverished the people with debt, and enslaved them with taxation—ravished white women and murdered white men—made the rich richer and the poor poorer, and put in the few hours it was not robbing or committing outrages, upon the people, laughing at smutty jokes and obscene stories.

Every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY, is in favor of negro suffrage—negro equality—amalgamation and hybridism—in favor of the negro bureau bill—the equal rights bill and all the other acts of a corrupt and debauched Congress that are calculated to oppress the white race to benefit negroes.

Every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY is in favor of disunion—of taxation without representation—of consolidation—of war, anarchy and the total destruction of the American Republic.

Every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY, is in favor of exempting the wealth of the bond holder from taxation—of compelling the laboring men to pay them large interest for the money they have loaned to the government and then tax es besides—of high tariffs and the exorbitant prices everything commands to-day and of compelling the laboring classes to toil on, to maintain idle niggers and enrich pampered manufacturers.

Every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY, is in favor of blotting out the old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—of making it a dependency of the Federal government and of allowing New England and other States to make our local laws and govern us to suit their notions.

In short every vote cast for JOHN W. GEARY, is a vote in favor of proper and abolitionism, anarchy, mongrelism and white slavery.

——There is one man in this section of the State that we know of a certainty will vote for GEARY. He says he would gather his daughters around him rather than a musty traitorous copperhead. There may be a few more that will vote the same way—the ones who believes their father and mother were niggers and only white washed them to be in the fashion and the few who would rather be lackeys than leaders, slaves than freemen," and who are willing to toil and swelt, to enrich tax exempted bond holders, and keep niggers in idleness and dissipation.

——A white man must have considerable respect for himself and his race, who will say by his vote that he is in no wise superior to a nigger. The man who votes for GEARY says this, and if justice were meted out to him the rights of a *white* man in this white man's country, would be taken from him, and he would be placed on a perfect equality with the debauched beings he looks upon as his equal.

——Notwithstanding the cry of "copperhead" the soldiers of Pennsylvania have determined to vote for HIESTER CLYMER the bold, honest and outspoken candidate of the Democracy. The reproachful epithets given to the democrats by the abolitionists have lost all the power they ever possessed and, by the light of returning reason, the soldiers see now where their true interest lies.

HOW THEY GRADE THEM.—For three years service in the battlefield, an abolition Congress voted white veterans $100 bounty negroes $300 and themselves, for drinking whiskey preventing a restoration of the Union and squandering the peoples money for six months $5,000. So they have made the scale. Congressman black nigger next, and white soldier first.

The Clymer Soldier Convention.--The Rank and File, the Maimed and Wounded, in Council.--Great Enthusiasm.--Johnson, Clymer and the Union.--Do the Soldiers Endorse Radicalism?--Are they in favor of Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality?

Patriot and Union, August 1st, 1866.

The 1st of August has arrived, and with it the brave soldiers who will meet in council together, and pledge anew their lives in defence of the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. Good men true men and brave men from every county in the State are here. The crippled hobbling about with one leg, the maimed with but an arm, and the wounded with honorable scars upon their breasts, all attest the devotion of the patriotic gathering to the Union and the flag of their fathers.

The morning trains of yesterday brought a large delegation from the north, and later in the afternoon quite a number arrived from the east. At 8 o'clock the hotels began to fill up rapidly. Bands of music, the drum corps, with the First City Zouaves fully armed and equipped, and a county delegation with solid music, in the shape of a Scotch bagpipe, were followed by large crowds. The 3 o'clock trains brought large delegations from the north, the west and from Philadelphia. The latter were over three hundred strong, being accompanied by Beck's celebrated brass band. The delegation was in charge of Gen. M'Candless and Gen. Lyle. Their band played some beautiful music as they marched up town.

Since yesterday morning the brave boys have been continually pouring in upon us in every train.

Enthusiastic and defiant they have met here to vindicate the superiority of their own race. They as one man are for Hiester Clymer for Governor. How could it be otherwise? No soldier could support John W. Geary, who is pledged to negro suffrage. They uphold the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and denounce the Radical Rump Congress.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES AT THE CAPITOL.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the Convention the hall of the House of Representatives was filled with enthusiastic Soldiers. At half past nine the Philadelphia delegation entered the hall preceded by Beck's brass band. The band played a number of beautiful airs, and the hall rapidly filled up, so that by ten o'clock there was a complete jam. We do not mistake the number, when we note the presence of three thousand of the brave soldiers. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance to the hall.

INCIDENTS.

The Beaver county delegation is composed of twelve delegates. Of these *nine are wounded* men formerly *Republicans*, who never voted the Democratic ticket. These soldiers are now enthusiastic for Hiester Clymer.

Among the Cambria delegation is Captain John Humphreys, who served with distinction during the Mexican war, and for three years during the rebellion. When Geary was made Lieut Colonel, at Pittsburg, on the way to the Mexican war, Humphreys was made Captain of his company, and commanded it throughout that struggle, and at the final charge on Chepultepec.

The Berks county delegation carried a banner, on which was inscribed, "For Governor, Hiester Clymer." On a transparency was inscribed the words, "Old Berks 8,000 majority for Clymer." They entered the hall at 10 o'clock, preceded by the Ringgold brass band, of Reading. They were greeted with cheer after cheer, the dense audience rising to their feet and rolling up in thunder tones cheers for Clymer and old Berks.

Beck's band played a medley consisting of "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Pass On our Patriots," "Rally Soldiers Come," "Hurrah! Hurrah!" and "Marching Along," and fine cheers of the gallant boys.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Gen. Davis then called the Convention to order. Gen. John B. Sweitzer of Pittsburg, was unanimously selected as temporary chairman.

SECRETARIES.

Upon motion the following Secretaries were chosen:

Capt. Jeremiah I. Sullivan 11th Penna volunteers, Serg. Major Israel C. Becker, 1st reserves, Lieutenant Archin C. Greenland, 99th Pa. volunteers.

Gen. Davis on taking the Chair was greeted with loud applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. SWEITZER.

FELLOW SOLDIERS:—I thank you heartily for the unexpected honor you have conferred in calling upon me to address so respectable assemblage. I will not attempt to detain you with a speech. This room is too small to accommodate such an immense crowd as this. Fellow soldiers, the objects for which we have assembled here are well understood. They are set forth clearly plainly and honestly in the call for this Convention. No man can say that he has been entrapped or deceived. We are here as men who have served our country in the field, and we would scorn to do so dishonest an act as to screen the presence of fellow soldiers and then deny them the free expression of their sentiments. With these remarks I will take my seat. (Cries of go on.) I am not in the habit of making long speeches, but I may tell that we have very important duties to perform here to-day, as much so as any that we met and assumed on the field of battle. It has been proclaimed that home out shirkers and bounty jumpers will be here to-day. If these men by whom I am surrounded and in whose earnest faces I recognize the will and the power to do great deeds, if these men are bounty jumpers, where are the shirkers? It has been thrown up to us that we had no leaders or major generals on our call.

This will be very readily understood, when we remember that the Democracy of the army was only to be found in the ranks. The staff and bars were generally reserved for shoulder and its friends. (Cheers.) But I will detain you no longer.

The scene arises then proceeded to call the list of delegates, when the credentials were presented. It was moved and seconded that the reading of the names be dispensed with.

The delegations from the various districts then presented their credentials.

Capt. Brockway, of Columbia, moved that the delegations from the various districts regularly elected be recognized without reference to the number to which each is entitled to.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of fifteen on permanent organization be appointed by the chair. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen,

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Capt. C. B. Brockway, Columbia 1st Pa. artillery, Capt. C. D. Roach Union 6th Reserves, Col. L. W. Axt Dauphin 21st P. V., Major H. M. Mody Bedford 183 P. V., Colonel Owen Jones Montgomery, Sergeant L. F. Carl Berks, 150th P. V., Dr. James Kerr Pittsburg, Lieutenant C. F. Ethel, Wayne, 11th New York cavalry, Colonel Joseph Jack, Westmoreland 168th P. V., Private J. W. Conrad Schuylkill 31 U. S. artillery; Corporal J. A. Humes, Crawford 150th P. V., Adjutant J. H. Odell, Beaver 50th Ohio, Captain Moulton Goundie Northumpton, 24 heavy artillery.

Colonel Davis moved that the Convention take a recess for half an hour.

This was amended that the Convention adjourn until two o'clock. The amendment was lost.

Colonel Davis motion was then adopted, and the Convention took a recess.

SECOND SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 12 o'clock.

Capt. Brockway, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention:

PRESIDENT.

Gen. Wm. M'Candless, of Philadelphia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Peter Lyle, 9th, Col. Wm. A. Leech, 9th, Gen. John F. Ballier, 98th, Col. A. H. Tipham, 68th, Capt. J. M. C. Savage, 145th, Priv. J. Wagner, 145th, Priv. Daniel Kreider, 150th, Col. T. H. Good 47th, Col. John O'Neil, 3d Reserves, Sergt. George Bierman, 9th, Capt. H. O. Thayer, 67th, Col. H. B. M'Keon, 6th Reserves, Capt. J. W. Gregory, 173, Maj. C. Ryan, 136, Col. S. Wilson 8th, Priv. H. White man, 11th, Priv. J. A. Stober, 201st, Lieut. John A. Bitzer, 127th; Priv. H. Hegenen, 122d, Col. Levi Maish, 130th, Capt. A. Ferguson C. S. A., Capt. John H. Hite, 54th, Priv. George W. Davy, Col. B. M. Morrow, 206th, Sergt. A. D. M'Pherson, 105th; Capt. David Bunker, 78th, Adjt. I. Uncapher, 11th, Maj. James A. Lowry, Col. Robt. Anderson, 99th Reserves; Capt. P. A. English, 17th, Sergt. S. K. M'Ginnis, 1st; Col. J. S. M'Calmont, 10th.

SECRETARIES.

Col. John P. Linton, 5th, Capt. George M'Kinney, Capt. John Hart, 68th, Capt. J. P. Newell, 30th, Lieut. J. Lynn, 129th, Lieut. A. J. Smith, 11th, Capt. C. F. Maguire, 9th, Lieut. Wm. Fullwood, 102d, Surg. Abraham Stout, 153d, Dr. Wm. Church, 57th, Capt. John A. Corcoran, 104th, Col. B. M'Dermott, 54th, Capt. Jeremiah Hoffman, 142d.

General M'Candless was introduced by General Sweitzer, who said, it was unnecessary to say anything of him, but he would merely remark that he was as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword. General M'Candless was greeted with loud and long continued applause.

General M'Candless spoke for nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted by applause.

When Gen. M'Candless had concluded, three cheers were given him with a will.

Beck's band then discoursed some beautiful music.

Col. Davis moved that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Adopted.

Maj. Keenan of Westmoreland county, moved that a committee of one delegate from each Congressional district, to represent the Soldier element of Pennsylvania in the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th of August be appointed.

Col. Davis opposed the motion. He did not regard it as necessary or expedient to send delegates to the Convention. The Democratic element is already represented. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The latter motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Chairman, Col. W. D. Lewis, 110th, Sergt. A. C. Schenck 100th, Private Samuel F. Clerk, 72d, Lieut. C. Kneass, 8th cav. Adjt. C. S. Tyson, 20th, Harry Coward, Mast. U. S. N., Capt. I. Swartzlander, 104th Priv. W. H. Sowden, 128th, Dr. H. M. Nagle, 11th, Maj. James Ellis, 48th, Sergt. A. F. Killdeer, 1st U. S. Dragoons, Capt. P. M. Burr, 52d, S. D. Dean, 1st Lieut. 61st, Major C. A. Wynn, 58th, A. B. Tate, Lieut. 136th, Gen. W. H. Ent, Col. E. L. Witman, 210th, Lt. Col. Fred. S. Pyfer, 77th, Capt. John Wise, 9th cav. Capt. Wm. Penn Lloyd, 1st cav. Sergt. A. Taxetoff, signal corps, Capt. Thos. H. Lyons, 22d cav. Gen. J. A. Mathews, Major R. B. Petriken, 5th, Capt. L. S. Cantwell, 8th Res. Capt. John S. M'Kiernan, 53d, Capt. E. J. Keenan, Lt. J. A. Dunlang, Knapp's bat. Priv. Christian Miller, 9th, Corporal Thomas Clark, 110th, Capt. W. M'Clelland, 1st art. Col. J. B. M'Allister, 17th cav. Lt. Col. W. O. Celt, 83d.

Upon motion the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to wait upon the Hon. Hiester Clymer, if in the city, and invite him to address the Convention. The Chair appointed General Sweitzer, Col. Charles Glantz, General Swartz, Captain Henry A. Scheets, Lieut. G. R. Clark and Gen. John F. Ballier.

THIRD SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock. In the absence of Gen. M'Candless, Gen. J. S. M'Calmont took the chair.

Upon the statement that the flag was not displayed from the Capitol, on motion a committee of three were appointed to see the Superintendent of the Public Buildings, and have the flag put up.

The chair appointed the following:

Capt. Bernard Reilly, Capt. Chrisman and Capt. Ogden.

Captain Brockway was then invited to address the Convention. Beck's band entered at this time, and was greeted with cheers. Captain Brockway addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech, being enthusiastically applauded.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention was addressed by Lieutenant William A. Albright, of York, Colonel Levi Maish, of York, Gen. William H. Miller, of Dauphin, Colonel John P. Linton, of Cambria, and General John B. Sweitzer, of Allegheny.

Their addresses were received with shouts of applause.

The committee appointed to wait on the superintendent of the Capitol to have *the* stars and stripes raised over the Capitol reported that that gentleman replied he would gladly comply with the wishes of the Convention.

This report was received with cheers.

Captain Brockway was followed by Gen. J. S. M'Calmont, who gave the Radicals some severe hits, and closed by urging the soldiers to organize and meet the enemies of the Union at the polls in October next and give them an overwhelming defeat.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, from the committee on Resolutions submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Convention managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburg on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania to the support of the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson; and

Whereas, The members of the said Convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, and presumed to speak for them without authority; and

Whereas, The proceedings of the said Convention misrepresent the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention of the 5th of June, because they did not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now, that we did when we took up arms in 1861, that the war was a war for the Union, and for no other purposes, that the agreement we made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22, 1861, which declares that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, 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, unimpaired. This is the bond many sealed with their lives, and many others signed in blood.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution after the war is over, and to restore the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States, unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the government at her time of greatest need and peril.

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the Radical Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier and seaman who served in the Federal army during the rebellion. Their policy asserts that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not, divide the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood bought victories turned to ashes in their hands.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual, special and veto messages, and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with the generous treatment which a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in refusing seats to the Senators and members from the South, who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, while that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its nature, while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, and all legislation that has for its object the raising of the negro to social and political equality with the white man, or to make him the pet of the nation, meets our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given his race the boon of freedom, and should not aim to control the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That we return thanks to God for giving victory to the Federal armies over armed insurgents, and we congratulate the country upon the return of peace. It is as much our duty now to use our best endeavors to heal up the wounds of the rebellion, as it was to take up arms in the defence of the Union.

Resolved, That we deny that John W. Geary is the soldiers' candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is the choice of the Radicals, who are seeking to destroy the Union we perilled our lives to preserve. The men who placed him in nomination and who are now his most active supporters, repudiate the objects of the war by declaring the South out of the Union, and by accepting their nomination, he assumes their principles, which violate everything he confended for in the field.

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, because he is a man of integrity and a statesman of experience, and approves the principles we advocate. We call upon our late companions in arms in this State to rally to his support, for his election will be an endorsement of the cause for which we fought and bled, while his defeat will be a defeat of the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That Radicals in Congress, professing to speak for the majority of the people, have recently testified their preference for the negro by appropriating money to support him in idleness, by the payment to him of a bounty of $300, and their repudiation of the white soldier and his claims by the passage of a bounty bill allowing but $100 to him, without even a provision appropriating money for the payment of the same, thus disregarding his faithful and patriotic services, demonstrates to the country their belief in the assertion that the negro bears the palm.

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, do return our sincere thanks to the Hons. Edgar Cowan and Charles R. Buckalew, our representatives in the Senat of the United States, for their noble conduct in sustaining the President's policy of restoration.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 27th day of August, A. D. 1866, the following property to wit: One square of lots in Central city, bounded on the South by Buffalo street, on the east by broadway, on the north by Chickalamawse street, and on the west Grove street, eight lots, four thereof fronting on buffalo street, and numbered in the general plan of said town as lots No's. 99, 101, 103 and 105, and four thereof fronting on chickalamawse street and numbered in the general plan of said town as lots No's. 99, 101, 103 and 105 respectively, and also seven lots in said Central city fronting on Buffalo street, and numbered in the general plan of said town, as lots No's. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 respectively.

ALSO, All the right title and interest of defendant, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Spring township, containing two hundred and eleven acres and allowance, be the same more or less, and being part of a larger tract of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 24th day of Febuary, A. D. 1812, granted to William McClure his heirs and assigners.

ALSO, All the right title and interest of defendant, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Boggs township, bounded by lands of William Rose on the north, by lands of John Glenn and Simon Haupt on the east, by lands of Elizabeth Iddings and Irwin Morris and others on the south, and by lands late of H. H. Kinney on the west, containing twenty three acres or thereabouts.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. G. Iddings.

ALSO, A certain tract of land situated in the township of Howard, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by lands of Joseph White, on the west by lands of W. P. Packer Thomas Hughes and William Brown, on the north by lands of David Shum's and Jacob Baker, and on the east by lands of James Gordon and Nelson Askey, containing one hundred acres more or less, thereon are tied a log house, log barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leacher.

ALSO, A certain lot of ground situated in Patton township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: on the west by lands of William Meyers on the east and north by lands of Benner Wadsle and on the south by Half Moon road, containing about one fourth of an acre more or less, thereon erected a two story house, shop and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James McCartney.

ALSO, All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land, situated in the townships of Boggs and Snow shoe, surveyed in the warrantee name of Samuel W. Fisher, containing 133 acres more or less.

ALSO, Another tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Sarah M. Fisher containing 133 acres more or less.

ALSO, One other tract surveyed in the warrantee name of James C. Fisher, containing 133 acres more or less.

ALSO, One other tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Phebe Wahn, containing 133 acres more or less.

ALSO, One other tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Samuel M. Fox, containing 133 acres more or less.

ALSO, One other tract of land surveyed in the warrantee name of Jonathan Wells, containing 161 acres more or less, all situated in the township of Boggs and Snow shoe.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel A. Cook.

ALSO, A piece of land in Patton township, bounded and described as follows, on the east by lands of Moses Thompson, on the north by land of P. B. Waddle and John M. Barh, on the west by lands of William Thompson and John Dillen, on the south by William Reed containing, twenty four acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stevenson.

ALSO, All that certain two story house or building situated in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre, containing in front twenty-eight feet and six inches and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building, bounded on the north by land of Jesse Fryand, P. Trezvulny, on the south by lands of Mrs. Kinney and A. G. Iddings, on the east by land of John Glenn, and on the west by land of Linn & McCoy, containing fourteen acres and sixty perches more or less, in the occupancy of Wm. Rose, and to be sold as the property of said Wm. Rose, owner, or reputed owner.

ALSO, All that certain two story plank frame house or building, situated in Boggs township, in the county