

Union State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery county.

Union County Nominations

Assembly. MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver; JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington; JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington; Treasurer. MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton; District Attorney. JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough; Commissioners. JOHN WILSON, Industry; County Surveyor. AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver; Poor House Director. SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton; Auditor. HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver; Coroner. THOMAS McCOY, Moon; Trustees of Academy. A. T. SHALLEBERGER, Rochester; Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union Convention met at Harrisburg on the 17th inst. pursuant to call. Representing as it did the predominant party in the second State of the Union, its proceedings were awaited with much interest at home and abroad, and it brought together to mingle in its deliberations gentlemen of the first prominence in our politics. For some weeks prior to its meeting, it had been supposed that the nomination for Auditor General lay between Heistand and McComb, with the changes in favor of the former; but as the delegates came in a decided sentiment was manifested in favor of a clean soldier's ticket. As no military candidate had been presented for the Auditor Generalship, Gen. Hartranft, who had been mentioned in one or two places in connection with the Surveyor Generalship, and who was on the ground, was solicited to permit the use of his name. He consented with some reluctance, but a few hours previous to the meeting of the Convention, and it was at once evident that he would be a formidable competitor in the race for the honors. By common consent the Surveyor Generalship was awarded to the soldiers, and was contested by General Nagle of Schuylkill and Colonel Campbell of Cambria.

The Convention assembled at noon, was called to order by Gen. Cameron, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was elected, by acclamation, temporary Chairman. His eloquent and patriotic speech on taking the chair we give entire.

Gentlemen of this Convention: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over the preliminary proceedings of your Convention. I am fully aware of the fact that the position is one of difficulty and requires the discharge of arduous duties. I earnestly solicit the co-operation of every delegate in my efforts to preserve order, promote harmony and hasten the business of the Convention. On my own part I pledge you that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to the utmost of my ability, with impartiality and fidelity.

I sincerely hope that the deliberations of this body may be harmonious and all the results of our action entirely satisfactory to the people whom we represent. I regard the Convention just being organized as one of no ordinary interest. The position of Pennsylvania in the Union, as well as her past history, entitles, and will command for her, a potential voice in the reconstruction of our Government. At all hazards, and at every sacrifice of everything save principle, must the action of this Convention, in the end, be unanimous. The whole army of loyal voters who, in 1864, rallied around the standard of Abraham Lincoln, and proclaimed to the world that the Union must be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed at every hazard, must again be called into the field under the banner which shall be hoisted here to-day.

The military power of the rebellion has been crushed. Our brave and heroic officers, soldiers and sailors have well performed their parts. Before the magnitude of their achievements the wars of former times sink into comparative insignificance. Our nation to-day occupies a prouder position before the world, and is more feared by the aristocracy of Europe, than ever before. The glorious as well as the tolls of our fighting heroes, both officers and soldiers, the memories of the thousands slain and starved in defence of our cause, the tens of thousands of widows and orphans made such by the war, and the millions of debt which incurred by a loyal people to preserve the life of the nation, all demand that the fruits of the great victory of human freedom shall not be frittered away by the mistakes of politicians.

Every man of us must be prepared to yield upon the altar of patriotism all his personal preferences and indi-

vidual wishes for the common good. There may be, and there no doubt are, some questions about which we may reasonably and safely differ. Upon all the great vital issues of the day all truly loyal men must and will agree. During the four years of fearful and bloody war just closed, the rebellion increased and strengthened, and was greatly instructed by reason of Northern sympathy. Now, that it is over, these men in the North have grown bolder and more defiant by reason of the aid and comfort which they expect to receive in turn from those lately in arms against the Government. True, the rebellion is over, the fighting has ceased, but the war is not ended, the spirit of rebellion still lives, and it is to-day active, insolent and defiant. The great object of the rebel, was the death of the republic, the dismemberment of the nation—that object has not been abandoned. Those who undertook it failed to accomplish their purpose by force of arms. They now strive to reach the same end by means of management and appeals to the prejudices of the people at the ballot box.

This may appear to be a harsh judgment. I would that I could believe otherwise. But the spirit that for thirty years and more has distracted our people, and disturbed the peace of the nation, in a bold attempt to make slavery the ruling power of the nation, and all other interests subservient to that—the spirit, which slew our wounded and mangled our dead on the field of battle after the battle was over—the same spirit which presided over the prisons of Andersonville, Libby, Belle Island and elsewhere—that which organized irresponsible bands of guerrillas—slew innocent women and children in rail road cars, poisoned fountains of water, and imported leathomated snakes—the same spirit, which animated the hand of the assassin as it sped the fatal ball to the brain of our late President, magnanimous and patriotic Merciful, will not hesitate to seize the throat and stab the heart of the nation, and destroy, if possible, the noble old republic of our fathers, utterly regardless of the ruin and woe which may follow.

Already these men in the South are organizing to send representatives of their kind to Congress. Their friends in the North are rallying for the same purpose. Allow them to succeed in their scheme and soon the rebel debt will be assumed, damages paid to rebels for injuries suffered by the war and pensions granted to rebel widows and rebel widows. Under this load it is confidently expected by them that the good old ship of state will soon go down and the nation perish. Should this fall our whole national debt would next be repudiated and the country ruined.

Shall all this be avoided? Much of a correct answer to this question may depend upon your action to-day. Every dollar of debt, municipal, State and national, contracted for the suppression of the rebellion, must and shall be paid at all hazards. Not one cent of rebel debt, damages or pensions shall ever be assumed or paid upon any pretext or for any reason whatever.

Our present loyal and patriotic President, Andrew Johnson, has submitted to these people a policy which challenges the admiration of the world. It will stamp him through all time to come as a magnanimous, merciful and kind-hearted ruler. In his efforts to carry it out he must and will receive one hearty and zealous co-operation and support. But should these people continue, as they have already commenced, to treat his efforts of mercy with scorn and contempt, and present to the country and the world an exhibition of folly, madness and wickedness unparalleled, let us here proclaim to them and to our chosen ruler that we will, one and all, stand by him in seizing and holding their own territory by the military power of the country and that the grasp of the military arm shall not be relaxed until they satisfy us, by their professions and their practices, that they are ready, and willing to accept in good faith the results of the war. It was of their own seeking and of their own making. They have no right to ask the advantages of a trial unless they mean to submit to the verdict. The war has not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted its results, and the Government has obtained only a perfect legal right, but it is her solemn duty to enforce those results by the military arm. Our four years' war, the most gigantic in the world's history, must not be in vain. Let the late rebels accept in good faith the policy of our President, and we will gladly welcome them again as brothers into the folds of our Union. Let them reject it, and we will stand by him and Congress in compelling them to acknowledge our triumph and their defeat. Slavery is dead, and must and shall be buried. The spirit of slavery must die and be buried with it. The aristocracy of the South which has fostered and upheld slavery, and which inaugurated the late terrible civil war, must be shorn of its power. Already it is at work stirring up opposition to the policy of the Government and cheating hostility and bitterness among the people. For two years we carried on the war without striking at the cause of the war. Indeed we rather guarded and protected it. At last Abraham Lincoln, when his time had come, on the memorable first day of January, 1863, struck at slavery. The result is before us. And yet it still seems as if no lessons are sufficient to reach the authors of the rebellion. It is fast becoming manifest that no permanent peace, even with the death of slavery, can be secured until the authors and supporters of slavery are subdued. In the words of our present patriotic President,

"This aristocracy is antagonistic to the principles of free democratic government; and the time has come when this rebellious element of aristocracy must be punished. The time has come when their hands must be con-

fiscated, their property taken from them, and their positions divided among the worthy laborers of the land." This result will throw into our National Treasury many millions of dollars, justly due them for the sacrifices made by the loyal man who can object that by means of these funds a large portion of our national debt should be extinguished, and thereby the taxes of all classes of our people diminished, and a part of the heavy load imposed upon the shoulders of our people by treason thus removed by treason itself.

Having proclaimed the freedom of the slave let us not weaken ourselves or endanger his condition by any retrograde step. Let us stand by the present position of the extent of his privileges, but carefully and surely provide that the freedom thus proclaimed shall be firmly and irrevocably established and secured through all time to come. Let unity of action and a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority mark our deliberations—the glory, perpetuity and success of our common country, alone, be our object, and all will be well.

Mr. Cessna was a few years ago a Democrat of the strictest sect, was a Douglas delegate to the Charleston Convention, and adhered to the party so long as it masked its hostility to the war for the Union, of which he was an earnest and valuable supporter. He voted for Curtin in 1863, and came squarely out against the Democracy in 1864, when he was an influential canvasser for the Lincoln ticket. Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were duly appointed. In the former it is said there was a little trouble—almost the only particular in which the harmony of the Convention was disturbed. A number of the Committee desired the continuance of Mr. Cessna's permanent President of the Convention, but it was found on assembling that the disposition of the majority was otherwise. Ill-natured persons said that Mr. Cameron intended to accept with great reluctance the chairmanship of the State Central Committee for the coming year, and that it was feared Mr. Cessna might not press it upon him with sufficient pertinacity, anyhow by a coalition of the friends of Mr. Cameron and one of the leading candidates for Auditor General, Hon. Henry C. Johnson, was reported as permanent Chairman by a vote of 18 to 14 for Cessna. No other nomination being made in the Convention, Mr. Johnson was elected by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were read amidst enthusiastic applause, and adopted unanimously:

1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country Peace and to the down-trodden every where an asylum of Liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the People, by the People, for the People, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operation.

2. That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by a generous support of his fellow patriotic and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the republic secured.

3. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the terms which are to govern them, should be referred to the law making power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.

5. That the late rebellion was wretchedly precipitated by the property holders of the South, and it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels, whose estates exceed the sum of \$10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damaged debts by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

6. That it is the duty of Congress to revise the revenue laws so as to afford increased protection to American industry, to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturalists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit; and this Convention recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which for years, has furnished piratical vessels of war to the rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.

7. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed.

8. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistment.

9. That we recognize in ALUMINUM Stanton the fearless, honorable and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself nobly in his great office; to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national defender, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.

11. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for offices special regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the navy in the suppression of the rebellion.

12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the republic. They did this

by inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all proper support to the Democratic party by a decision of the Democratic judges of our supreme court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defence of their imperiled country.

By discouraging men from volunteering into the service of the Union, thus rendering it necessary to augment the force, by the large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence, although one white man less was fighting for every black one who could be enlisted, and that at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability.

By opposing the public indebtedness of the State, and teaching that the financial resources of the north were equal to the suppression of the rebellion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by opposing the bill to pay means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends.

By now heaping abuse upon the Government, by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to punish the scoundrels who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue, essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

These was some wrangling over the resolution relative to soldier nominations, Gen. Todd, of Cumberland, offering a substitute limiting the choice of the Convention in the nominations to be made to military gentlemen; but the substitute was eventually voted down and the resolution of the Committee was then adopted without dissent.

The Convention then balloted for Auditor General. Hon. John A. Heistand, a popular and capable candidate from Lancaster was warmly supported in the East, and Col. McComb united the votes of most of the delegates from the extreme West, but both went down before the recent laurels of the hero of Fort Steadman, and Gen. Hartranft was nominated on the first ballot. This rendered a western candidate necessary for Surveyor General, for which Colonel Campbell was nominated with trifling opposition.

The usual resolution authorizing the Chairman to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, &c., was then taken up; when Thaddeus Stevens rudely set his foot upon the Cameron arrangement, if any there was, by moving the election by the Convention of John Cessna to the position, and his motion was passed with remarkable unanimity.

The Convention then treated itself to a look at its candidates, and adjourned with cheers for the cause and the ticket.

The name of Hartranft, the nominee for Auditor General, has been familiar to the public since the day when his division broke the first blow in the glorious series of successful attacks which gave us Petersburg and Richmond and Lee's army in the recapture of Fort Steadman. He is a gentleman of ability and education, was a civil engineer by profession, but had studied law and been admitted to the bar of Montgomery county a few months previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. Though an unswerving Democrat, he was true to his country, and raising one of the first companies which responded to the call for three months he was appointed, by Gov. Curtin, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. When his command, whose term of service had expired, marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon at Bull Run, he volunteered upon the staff of Gen. Franklin and participated in the battle. Returning he raised the Fifty-First Regiment of three years men, was assigned to Burnside, and took a prominent part in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; joined the army of the Potomac on its retreat from the Peninsula, and fought gallantly at the second battle of Bull Run and South Mountain. At Antietam he commanded, we believe, the brigade which carried the Stony bridge, the "bridge of death" on the left, his regiment being the first to cross it. The 51st followed Burnside to the West, and took part in the Kentucky and Knoxville campaigns, and returned in time to join Grant's grand movement upon Richmond.

Hartranft in the mean time was promoted for gallant service to be a Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of a division of the new one year organizations from his own State. How he fought them, on the 28th of March, when Lee massed his troops in a desperate effort to break our lines and sever our army in twain, is fresh in every memory, and we do not believe the Democracy at the next election will fare much better before him than did their friends—Lee's veterans. No soldier emerges from the present war with a better record than Gen. Hartranft.

Colonel Campbell is an Iron Man from Cambria, who commanded the 5th P. V., from its muster in to its discharge from service. His regiment was engaged during most of its term in fighting Mosby and White along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; a service full of perils and fruitless of laurels. It joined Hunter in his dash up the Valley, and in the battle with Breckenridge lost one-half its number in killed and wounded. Campbell being distinguished in the official reports for his gallantry. He is a gentleman of excellent ability and unspotted reputation, and will poll a heavy vote along the mountains.

Our ticket is decidedly the strongest which could have been placed in the field, and should be elected by at least 50,000. Beaver county must do her share in the work. All that is necessary is to bring out the vote, and to this end our friends must go to work at once and effect a thorough organization.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to his Constituents. The fire, burns and the caldron bubbles and bill and trouble are doubling fast among the politicians of the metropolis, sarcastically termed the City of Brotherly Love. Gen. Cameron a few nights since in one of his unfortunate spasms of speech-making which overcame him at the Girard House, took occasion to animadvert upon the course and character of the Philadelphia Congressmen, and thereupon the member from the Fourth District says a few words to his constituents upon the character and public services of the worthy ex-Minister to Russia, which we give below.

Judge Kelly is one of the foremost public men of the city and the State, of the first ability, unswerving reputation, and unswerving fidelity to Republican principles, and enjoys a deserved popularity in the City. We imagine that Gen. Cameron already apprehends his rival in casting down the gauntlet before him in this interesting family quarrel. We copy from the Inquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District:—A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illustration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my lifelong rule of conduct, and for once to notice a political offender. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his undesigned among you, and it is not, I am familiar to you, all does not repel me, I have lived in vain. My purchase is simply to pierce the mail of ill-gotten gold in which the slandering and haec clothe himself, and give you a glimpse at the loathsome object it protects.

This papers of Friday announce that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, was succeeded by his friends in the preceding evening at the Girard house in this city, and availed himself of the occasion, to vilify my colleagues and myself, "the Congressman of Philadelphia," in a speech to the assembly.

I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a great crime. He had been made the agent of the Government to carry a large amount of money, due them, to the Wampanoag Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and credulity to enrich himself. Those who were had then attained to manhood, though you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation with which you regarded the infamous plunder of the poor Indians, will doubtless remember that instead of paying them the specie which the Government owed, he retained it for that purpose, he retained it and gave them the notes of the Middletown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their encampment in the remote wilderness these notes were utterly worthless. The Indians could not use them for any purpose there, nor carry them to Middletown for redemption. But what was that to Simon Cameron? Was not their loss his gain, and was he not so much the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve? And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this, now know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "great Winochee," and sometimes as "Old Kickapoo."

For more than thirty years, I have watched the tortuous career of this man and have never seen reason to abandon my first impression of his character. Whether acting with the Democrats, the Know Nothing, or the Republican Party, he has in turn disgraced them all, he has never been false to his criminal instincts. He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable account. His ambition is so wild and panders to his avarice, and he measures honors by the perquisites they expose to his grasp. He is no confidant in the people and is aware that they distrust him. His speech of Thursday evening was not characteristic of him, for he is prone to the use of instruments. His habit is to point the stiletto, but to employ another hand to drive it home. Though an active participant in the politics of his county and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pursued the profits of office, of jobs, of contracts, with eager and ceaseless assiduity, he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the appointing power. He cares not who may be King, so that he may "sit in the Vicar of Bray," and to that end he chaffers with and corrupts weak and needy members of Conventions and the Legislature of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odor lingers in your nostrils to this hour. In the first he bought the votes of three Democratic members, and in the last bid twenty thousand dollars for the vote which would have elected him. This last transaction was so flagrant that the legislature was compelled to take cognizance of it, and if justice be not late as well as blind, the law and honor of our State will yet be vindicated.

The evil report of his deed pervades the country as a reproach to our State. Yes, unhappily for Pennsylvania, her great interests the buzzard-winged fame of Simon Cameron is national. By months of abject solicitation and corrupt bargaining he procured a mass of letters, certificates and recommendations, that imposed him upon President Lincoln as the representative man of the Keystone State. That was an evil hour for Pennsylvania. You all remember how he organized the Navy Agency in this city, and feel the ineffable reproach he thus brought on our Navy Yard and commercial and other business men. In the course of his impudent and ill-judged harangue he said:—"In the olden time a member of Congress from Philadelphia would have had sufficient influence to have carried his point (the establishment of a Naval Station at League Island) without a dissenting voice." Is that the assertion of a sober man? and did he who made it forget that our Congressman, in the olden times in proposing to locate a Government workshop at Philadelphia had not the terrible reputation of Simon Cameron, the Fagan of the Harrisburg lobby and ex-Secretary of War to contend with, and therefore, had some chance for success? My colleagues and I were less happy than they in this respect.

As I have said, he begged and bargained for the influence which induced Mr. Lincoln to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet. It was now fondly hoped, by those who had not sounded the depths of his depravity, that, being gold and rich, he would take advantage of so distinguished an opportunity to prove that he could be honest, and could administer a trust without turning it to his own profit, or handing the fund over to his creatures, to be used on joint account.

How sadly these hopes were disappointed is attested by the brevity of his term of office, and the circumstances under which it closed. In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress, though at that early day it had before it but partial evidence of his crimes, indignantly drove him from that high office. Two thirds of the members of the lower House were friends of the Administration, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did, its distinguished head.

You can imagine how painful it must have been to them to find themselves constrained by duty to proclaim the fact that the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for his worst tricks. But it became inevitable, for this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and re-

puted millions, being rich, that one of his name is never rich enough, and he has a little more, and to whether party and the country, the friends of the Administration in the House had to proclaim his infamy, and denounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it a meagre one. His friends and those who would most gladly have availed themselves of the one-third of the House against the resolution of condemnation. The vote was about two to one against him, though it was a Pennsylvania vote, not willing to bear witness against the representative of our State but too well satisfied of his guilt to vote against the resolution, called to record my vote.

In this fact, gentlemen, you have the secret of this distinguished statesman's hostility to me and my friends. Mr. Walborn, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, and others of his creature, have offered me his friendship and support; if I would endeavor to have that resolution expunged, my reply has invariably been that, to stir foul matter would be to produce a stench. I have never in this or any other effort, endeavored to propagate his or his creature's. No stone may mark the spot where my poor remains may someday rest, but I mean that my children shall be able, to vindicate my name by pointing to the fact that Simon Cameron and his confidants, friends were ever hostile to me.

With grateful regards, yours very truly, Wm. D. KELLEY.

List of Jurors for September Term, 1865. COMMENCING 1st MONDAY.

ORAND JURORS. Office: Daniel Dawson, (Foreman) Hanover: David Anderson; Marion: Wesley J. Boot; New Brighton: Benj. Badison; Freedom: Isaac Black; South Beaver: Michael Conkle; Stewart S. Elder; Chippewa: Peter Clark; Darlington: Geo. Dilworth, Jacob Marks; Brighton: Geo. Elliott, John Kirkpatrick; Rochester: Joseph Lloyd; Borough: N. J. Floyd, John Strook; Green: Robt. H. Leeper; Economy: James Moore; Big Beaver: Fergus McClelland; Raccoon: Wm. Robb, Michael Springer; Fallston: G. N. Taylor; Hopewell: Henry Temple, James Jones; Rochester: Thos. Jackson.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of administration of the estate of JOHN B. FLOYD, late of the State of Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, with proper evidence for settlement. ELIZABETH ANN IRWIN, Adm'r. Aug 23d '65. Industry.

Marshal's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson, M. C. of the District Court of the United States, and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in a case of forfeiture, to me directed, will be sold at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, On Friday, September 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit: A certain DISTILLERY, with all the buildings appurtenant thereto, together with the LOT OF GROUND on which the same are erected, situate in Beaver water, Beaver Co., Pa., the same being the property of J. C. Deet. Also, the Copper Distills, Worms and Tubes, Mash Tubs, and empty barrels in and about said Distillery, and 934 Barrels of Whiskey. Terms of sale, cash—Government funds. A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal West. Dist. of Penna. Pittsburg, Aug. 14, 1865.

Public Sale. I WILL sell all my personal property, consisting of FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, WAGONS, BUGGY, HARNESS, farming utensils of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Friday, August 25th, 1865, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Reasonable credit will be given. Terms made known on day of sale. At same time I will offer my farm in Moon township, comprising one hundred and fourteen acres of good farm land, for cash. THOS. REED, Moon township, Beaver Co. Aug 25th '65.

For Sale. I OFFER for sale the house and lot in the Borough of Beaver in which I now reside, situated on North-west corner of the Diamond. I have refitted the house in good style, and built a good stable, a good carriage and a new house contains the rooms, and is conveniently arranged for a small family. Possession given immediately, if required. August 26th '65. N. J. McORMICK