The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 3d, 1867.

Union State Nomination.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Beaver Co.;
JONATHAN R. DAY, Washington Co.;
JOHN EWING, " "

Ass c'ate Judge.

MILTON LA FRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.

ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.

WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissoner.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.

G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.;

Trustees of Academy.

S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.;
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

THE nomination of Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench was very satisfactory to the Convention that made it; and from our exchanges we gather that he is a very acceptable candidate throughout the whole State. His legal attainments, and spotless private character, together with his well known political opinions, will call out the full vote of the party that brought him before the people, and with this out, his election is certain.—The Williamsport Convention performed its labor wisely and well.

THE "Lost Cause" party of this county held its nominating convention in this place on last Monday. The attendance was slim, so slim indeed that some seven or eight of the townships were not represented at all. In addition to this discouraging circumstance, there was also lacking even a particle of enthusiasm. Not one of those present seemed to have even a ray of hope; and Esq. Glass of New Brighton was candid enough to admit in open convention that if the party insisted upon his being the candidate for Associate Judge, that he "might as well be beat as any one else." The 'Squire evidently believed that "an open confession was good for the soul." After "setting things up" in a weakly style, the meeting proceeded to nominate a ticket. It is as follows:

For Assembly—John White.
For Associate Judge—John Glass.
For Prothonotary—R. D. Cooper.
For Treasurer—H. B. Anderson.
For Commissioner—A. J. Jolly.
For Jury Commissioner—J. A. Carothers.
For Poor House Director—Jas. Jackson.
For Auditor—J. McCarter.
For Trustees of Academy—S. B. French & David A. Lowry.

The platform adopted was made up of a few silly simnering sickening editorials from read by the editor of that paper) and were regarded in their proper light by the Convention, as is evident from the fact that only about one half of its members voted for their adoption, and *they* in a tone so feeble as to be scarcely heard where the Secretary was sitting. Intense abhorrence was openly expressed for these resolutions by two or three leading Democrats immediately after the Convention adjourned. They could not see what the party throughout the county had to do with the lanes and alleys *in Beaver*, nor what interest it had in a few dollars of Bounty money *raised* and *owned* by a School District in *Borough Township*. We shall refer to these resolutions more particularly in our next.

Two soldiers had asked for the empty honor of a nomination at the hands of this convention. One of them, Mr. Shannon, after having served his country faithfully and well received but 8 votes in the Convention for Treasurer, while his competitor, a genuine stay-at-home "Lost Cause" man received 89. John Hall of Hanover township another soldier, was a candidate for Prothonotary and believing that he would get the nomination, a systematic effort was made to break him down, which was successful. Odell was the tool used to accomplish this end. When the nomination of a candidate for Prothonotary was in order he arose and withdrew the name of Mr. Knight, and substituted that of R. D. Cooper; Mr. Cooper's friend jumped up and stated that he was authorized to say that Mr. Cooper did not want to be a candidate. This left Mr. Hall, the soldier, a clear field, and he should then have been nominated by acclamation. But Odell took the floor and stated that if Mr. Cooper declined being a candidate then he would bring Mr. Knight's name before the Convention again. Odell's objective point was to beat Hall, and it mattered but little to him who he did it with.—So, after a little talking, and a good bit of winking between Odell and Cooper's friend, it was agreed that Mr. Cooper's name should go before the convention, and he was then nominated by an overwhelming vote. Shannon and Hall, the only soldiers before the convention, were thus sacrificed, and if any one can give us a reason for being thus treated save that of having "committed the crime of fighting in favor of their country" we would like to have it. They helped to whip the rebels in the field, but the rebels in turn whipped them in the Court House on Monday last.

Last year the Democratic convention in this county showed some signs of life; this year it exhibited nothing of the kind. Last year they proposed to "move upon our works themselves;" this year they offer to do nothing in the offensive line, but on the contrary propose to surrender before a blow has been struck. Then the party was under the leadership of S. B. Wilson Esq., now it is managed by J. H. Odell and a few boon companions, who have already reduced its character to as low a standard as the most debauched in its ranks could desire. One year more, under such rule, and the party will not only be dead, but it will ——— smell confoundedly.

The Free Railroad Law.

The *Argus* and the *Local* have both for a year past been *professedly* in favor of a General Free Railroad law. The editors of both of these papers have taken occasion quite frequently to tell their readers this. That was their profession, now let us see how they carried it out in their practice: The Democratic party held a Convention a few weeks ago, and to this Convention the editor of the *Local* went as a delegate. In the Convention a committee on resolutions was appointed, and the editor of the *Local* was a member of that committee. Now here was an excellent opportunity to put his free railroad *professions* into practice, by reporting a resolution in favor of the free principle. Did he do it? Not he! Nor did any any one else do it; and to-day the Democratic party of Pennsylvania stands upon the record without a pledge to the people in favor of a free railroad law, and the editor of the *Local* was one of the persons who placed it in that position. So much for him; now as to ourself: The Union party of the State held a Convention a last week at Williamsport, and to this Convention we were sent as a delegate. In that Convention a committee on resolutions was appointed, and although not a member of the committee ourself, we made it a point to see nearly every one of them, and particularly the member from this District, and urged them by every consideration we could think of, to report a free railroad resolution. They did so, and here is the pledge given by the Union party of the State to the people in favor of a general railroad law:

Ninth.—That, in conformity with the pledges given last fall by both candidates for Governor, we now demand the enactment of a free railroad law, by which the enterprise of our people may be stimulated, and the resources of the Commonwealth developed.

The editor of the *Local* was just as strongly pledged in favor of a free railroad law last year as were the two cadidates for Governor; and why himself and party have "gone back" on the professions then made, and a hundred times reiterated since, is just what we now wish to know. Did Tom Scott's "similars" buy out the whole Democratic party? If so, how many of the "similars" came to Beaver county? Will the *Local* tell?

THE two political parties of this State recently held their nominating conventions.—That of the Democratic party was held at Harrisburg; that of the Unionists was held at Williamsport. We attended the latter, and while on the way thither spent a few hours at Harrisburg, and was there informed by a citizen of the place, that at least two-thirds of all the delegates that attended the Democratic Convention, either got drunk during its session or immediately afterwards.

The Williamsport gathering was made up of different material. And we state a fact well known by those who were there, when we say that of the whole number present at the Union State Convention, but one man was known to be intoxicated, and that one was not a delegate, but a reporter for a city newspaper. The contrast carries with it a significance that deserves attention.

GENERAL PATTON, (a Militia General) of this State, has been sent to the South to talk "Democracy" to the negroes. In a speech made by him last week at Richmond, he undertook to make the colored people believe that they owed more to their "old masters" for their freedom, than to any other class of persons in the country. The impression he sertion, may be learned from the "we can't see it" that came from all parts of the audience.

THE Republicans of Crawford county on Monday of last week nominated the following ticket:

Senator—M. B. Lowry, Erie county; Assembly—Messrs. Beatty and Espy. J. Boyd Espy was the member last session. Treasurer—John Adams; Commissioner—John M. Calvin; Auditor—D. P. Compton; Jury Commissioner—A. B. Armstrong.

The friends of Senator Cameron look upon the result in Crawford county as a victory over the friends of Governor Curtin.

WILLIAMSPORT.

MEETING OF THE UNION CONVENTION.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. June 26, 1867.

The members of the State Republican Convention for 1867, convened in the Court House, in this place, at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Supreme Judge. The audience chambers and gallery were crowded to excess.

COLONEL FRANCIS JORDAN,

Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Representatives to order, and said:—"Fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Convention:—The time has arrived for the performance of my last official act as Chairman of our State Central Committee. No formal account of my stewardship has ever been rendered, nor do I propose to give one now. The results of our last campaign, as proclaimed to the world on the second Tuesday of October last, were, in the main, satisfactory. They certainly were conclusive with our adversaries (Applause). We elected our gallant standard bearer, one of the heroes of the war, Governor of this Commonwealth, I mean General John W. Geary. (Immense cheering. Sent a delegation to the National Congress more unanimous for the right than any of its predecessors (cheers), and put a most effectual extinguisher upon a certain recreant United States Senator (cheers), in a poll of 135,000 votes more than were cast at the preceding election.

The ballot-box unmistakably declared the continued unwillingness of our patriotic people to trust Rebels, or Rebel sympathizers, with the reins of government or with the political power of the country. (Cheers.) Other loyal States united with us in the grand declaration, and the insane and wicked policy of Andrew Johnson and his new friends and allies, was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of four hundred thousand votes. (Cheers.) This was the solemn decision of the sovereign people, rendered on the merits, after a full hearing, involved in the issues, and from it there can be no appeal save by those who made it; and woe unto that would-be dictator or tyrant and his advisors who, in their impotent wrath would endeavor to explain away or set aside the verdict. We call upon Representatives in the Fortieth Congress to do their duty, and to execute the popular will as constitutionally declared. (Applause.) We live in eventful times and grave responsibilities are upon us, and it behooves us to clear away all obstructions from the pathway of duty, and to accelerate the grand march of civil liberty and the rights of man.

It is not for me to suggest, much less to dictate the principles you should declare or indicate, or the man you should name as our standard bearer in the opening contest; but as one of the sovereign people, I insist that both platform and candidate shall be worthy our past conflicts and triumphs, and that you take no step backwards. This nation has made up its mind that the Republic shall be reunited on the basis of liberty and justice (cheers), and the choice of a proper person for Judge of our Supreme Court is an important means to that end, to insure success in the pending struggle. Pennsylvania, as heretofore, is expected to contribute her full share, and to do her whole duty. In the strength of these principles, convictions and responsibilities, let us fearlessly press onward, confidently assured that there can be no such word as fail. (Cheers). It only remains for me, gentlemen of the Convention, to call you to order; that I now do, and I am ready to receive the usual motion for preliminary organization.

HON. JOHN CESSNA,

Of Bedford, moved that General James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, act as temporary President of the Convention. Agreed to, amid applause.

REMARKS OF GENERAL SELFRIDGE.

General Selfridge said:—Gentlemen of the Convention:—I appreciate the compliment you paid to the soldiers of the late army of the Republic in selecting me as your temporary Chairman. I am fully impressed with the importance of this Convention. We are called upon by every principle of right and justice and patriotism to act with an eye single to the public good. The people of the State will hold us responsible for the nomination that we shall make to-day. Let it be a good one. Let us in our action to-day imitate that wonderful and noble soldier, General Phil. Sheridan. [At this point the cheers and demonstrations of enthusiasm in the Convention were deafening. After which, Mr. Barton, of Chester, moved that the Convention give three cheers for "Cavalry" Sheridan, which were given with a will,] whose official conduct is the theme of everybody's but Rebels praise. (Cheers.) The Convention is now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Cessna, Mr. Hitchcock, of Luzerne, and Mr. Newlin were selected as temporary Secretaries.

Hon. Jas. L. Graham, of Allegheny, moved that the Convention proceed to select a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by providing that the Convention proceed to choose a permanent President in open convention. He said the thing should be started right, and that the will of the party should not be baulked by the secret plans of a clique who might put their heads together. He nominated Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, for whom five-sixths of the Philadelphia delegation were ready to vote.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, opposed this motion. He wanted John S. Mann, of Potter, as permanent President.

Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, in a lengthy speech urged the selection of President in open convention. He said some weak and irresolute members of the party had been prophesying defeat. The only way to avoid it was to have a free and open organization.

Mr. Cessna followed for Mr. Mann's motion.

Mr. Kunkle, of Dauphin, followed.

Mr. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, regretted to hear reference to cliques and factions. He wanted this matter settled, so that members of the Convention might go home to-night.

Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster wanted this "cat-in-the-meal-tub" business ended by an open vote.

Mr. Graham charged Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia with setting up a nomination, and eulogizing him in advance.

Mr. Wayne McVeagh, of Chester, said the Convention was just about to commit what the practice of the past was intended to guard against, namely, any one person pledging members and counting noses for any particular man, and putting the Convention at the mercy of that man. His lips could not be gagged by the unfair presentation of a candidate on an amendment to a motion for a committee. There should be no stifling of the public will.

The vote on Mr. Mann's motion was yeas 73, nays 37, by division.

Hon. George V. Lawrence demanded the yeas and nays by roll call.

After further warm debate, nays 150, the motion to elect a permanent President was lost.

Hon. Edward McPherson was chosen an additional Secretary to facilitate business, when the following gentlemen were selected as a

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First District—Jeremiah Nichols; Second—John Price Wetherill; Third—William B. Mann; Forth—Henry Connor; Fifth—John H. Barber and J. Smith Futhey; Sixth—Stacy W. Brown; Seventh—Henry Bloss; Eighth—P. E. Griezemer; Ninth—Linn Bartholomew; Tenth—P. W. Bently; Eleventh—C. F. Reed; Twelfth—F. L. Hitchcock; Thirteenth—W. C. Kress; Fourteenth—Geo. F. Miller; Fifteenth—Wm. M. Rockafellow; Sixteenth—John C. Kunkle; Seventeenth—J. F. Frey and Frederick Myers; Eighteenth—A. J. Frey; Nineteenth—William Wible; Twentieth—J. B. Cessna; Twenty-first—Edwin Blanchard; Twenty-second—G. M. Reed; Twenty-third—B. B. McEnally; Twenty-fourth—William C. Elliott; Twenty-fifth—Thomas M. Marshall and Samuel A. Purviance; Twenty-sixth—M. S. Quay; Twenty-seventh—John V. Painter; Twenty-eighth—L. D. Moore; Twenty-ninth—J. H. Walker.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

First District—W. H. Ruddiman; Second—Wm. M. Bull; Third—Andrew Zane, Jr.; Fourth—H. G. Jones; Fifth—Dr. Lewis Royer and N. Townsend; Sixth—Richard Watson; Seventh—E. J. Moore; Eighth—Harrison Maltzberger; Ninth—R. B. Coryell; Tenth—Wm. Lilly; Eleventh—G. D. Montauye; Twelfth—F. A. Crandall; Thirteenth—John S. Maws; Fourteenth—H. C. Parsons; Fifteenth—George A. Frick; Sixteenth—Josiah Funck; Seventeenth—O. J. Dickey and J. D. Pournall; Eighteenth—Samuel Todd; Nineteenth—Edward McPherson; Twentieth—John Cessna; Twenty-first—John Scott and G. W. Elder; Twenty-second—G. W. Andrew; Twenth-third—Henry Souther; Twenty-fourth—J. B. McAfee; Twenty-fifth—B. F. Lucas and A. M. Brown; Twenty-sixth—G. V. Lawrence; Twenty-seventh—John M. Thompson; Twenty-eighth—M. C. Beebe; Twenty-ninth—Thomas McKean.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

SENATORIAL.

First District—Jeremiah Nichols; Second J. Price Wetherill; Third—Wm. B. Mann; Forth—Horatio G. Jones; Fifth—O. F. Ballard and J. F. Potts; Sixth—Richard Watson; Seventh—General James L. Selfridge; Eighth—Harrison Maltzberger; Ninth—P. W Bentley; Eleventh—C. F. Reed; Twelfth—G. M. Harding; Thirteenth—Warren Cowles; Fourteenth—George F. Miller; Fifteenth—Geo. A. Frick; Sixteenth—Josiah Funck; Seventeenth—O. J. Dickey, J. F. Frey; Eighteenth—A. J. Frey; Nineteenth—Edward McPherson; Twentieth—J. B. Cessna; Twenth-first—John Scott, E. D. Blanchard; Twenty-second General Harry White; Twenty-third—Theodore S. Wilson, J. B. McEnally; Twenty-fourth Wm. C. Elliott; Twenty-fifth—Thomas M. Marshall, Samuel A. Purviance; Twenty-sixth—Jacob Weyand; Twenty-seventh—Jno. V. Painter; Twenty-eighth—J. D. Kirkpatrick; Twenty-ninth—John H. Walker.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Wm. Wible; Allegheny—Jas. L. Graham, A. M. Brown, S. H. Grier, B. F. Lieas, John. M. Kirkpatrick and S. Shoyer; Armstrong—Darwin Phelps; Berks—Sam'l. Shearer, H. Jacobs and Dr. E. E. Griezmer; Bradford and Sullivan—N. T. Davis and G. D. Montauye; Bucks—H. A. Williams and Stacy Brown; Blair—John H. Keatly; Cambria—Geo. M. Read; Carbon and Monroe—Wm. Lilly; Centre—E. C. Hames; Clarion and Jefferson—G. W. Andrews; Clearfield, Forest and Elk—Henry Souther; Clinton, Cameron and McKean—W. C. Kress; Chester—W. Townsend, Wayne McVeagh and J. Smith Futhey; Crawford—Thos. McLean and G. W. Haskins; Columbia and Montour—M. Whitmoyer; Cumberland—Lemuel Todd; Dauphin—David Fleming and John C. Kunkle; Delaware—John H. Parton; Erie—J. K. Gegnon and R. E. Woodruff; Fayette—J. M. Dushane; Greene—Ezra M. Sayers; Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin—F. M. Lythe and Geo. W. Ebert; Indiana and Westmoreland—M. S. Smith, A. W. Kimmel, and J. R. McAfee; Lancaster—Geo. Brubaker, Frederick Myers, John W. Stetman and Joseph D. Pownall; Lebanon—Joseph Cooper; Lehigh—F. J. Moore and J. V. Rhoads; Lycoming, Union and Snyder—H. C. Parsons, J. Merrill, Lynn and B. F. Wagonseller; Luzerne—F. L. Hitchcock, J. G. Miller and F. A Crandall; Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—John M. Thompson, John Elder, F. H. Broggins and S. H. Miller; Montgomery—Dr. Lewis Royer and W. G. Bosler; Northampton—Henry Bloss and L. F. Gordon; Northumberland—Wm. M. Rockafellow; Perry and Franklin—Wm. Adams and B. F. Jenks; Philadelphia—James W. M. Newlin, W. H. Ruddiman, Benj. L. Berry, Thomas J. Worrell, Thomas Cock, ran, H. C. Thompson, Joseph A. Bonham H. W. Gray, Charles N. Mann, Andrew Zan Jr., Wesley Stephenson, Geo. T. Dies, James Brearly, W. A. Simpson, Charles Williams, Henry Conner; Schuylkill—Dr. R. H. Corvell, Seth W. Geer and Linn Bartholomew; Somerset, Fulton and Bedford—Henry F. Schell, John Cessna; Susquehanna and Wyoming—J. L. Swetland and L. B. Hines; Tioga and Potter—Wm. A. Nichols and John S. Mann; Venango and Warren—M. C. Beebe and L. D. Wetmore; Washington and Beaver—Geo. V. Lawrence, W. J. Alexander and M. S. Quay; Wayne and Pike———; York—G. E. Hersh and Wm. McConkey; Pennsylvania Republican Association, Washington City—Major R. B. Nevin, Colonel J. Lowry Moore, B. B. Emory, Colonel D. R. Welch, J. W. McWilliams and Dr. J. L. Cathcart.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past twelve.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Marshall, of Pittsburg, being called on for a speech, addressed the Convention at length. He wanted a nomination, such as the party, and especially the West, might be proud of; not such a one as would compel us to go back years hence, and cry out our eyes, because we had elected our man. Fifteen years was too long a period to have a bad judge in office.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of Pittsburg, also addressed the Convention at length.—He asserted that President Johnson would carry out the recommendations of his Attorney-General, and accept the resignation of the gallant Sickles, and dismiss our own brave Sheridan, and that he would thus open wider and still wider, the flood gates for the admission of Southern Rebels to the elective franchise. Our opponents had placed in the field George Sharswood, the man who deliberately wrote an opinion denying the right of the government to make its currency a legal tender, contesting the constitutionality of all our financial measures; and such opinions should crush any judge nominated by any political party, and Jeremiah S. Black had been called out to indorse this nomination, the man who, in the beginning of the war, advised James Buchanan that there was no legal power to suppress the Rebellion.

Andrew Johnson was also called on to indorse Sharswood, and Jeff. Davis would doubtless follow. The speaker was not afraid of results because the people would never fail to recolect who it was that filled our armies and suppressed the insurrection.

PERMANENT OFFCERS.

John H. Walker, of Erie, from the Committee on Parmanent Organization, then reported the following permanent officers:—

President—John Scott, of Huntingdon.

Vice President—First District—Thomas Little; Second—Henry C. Thompson; Third—Wesley Stevenson; Fourth—Charles Williams; Fifth—O. F. Ballard, Captain John T. Potts; Sixth—Hiram A. Williams; Seventh—L. F. Gordon; Eighth—Samuel Shearer; Ninth—Seth W. Geer; Tenth—William L. Lilly; Eleventh—William T. Davis; Twelfth—Jerome G. Miller; Thirteenth—John S. Mann; Fourteenth—Dr. B. F. Wares; Fifteenth—George A. Frick; Sixteenth—Judge Cooper; Seventeenth—Jacob F. Fry, Captain Jacob Arthur; Twenteenth—Henry F. Shell; Twenty-first—J. P. Little, E. C. Humes; Twenty-second—A. W. Kimmel; Twenty-third—Theo. Wilson; Twenty-fourth—Captain Dushane; Twenty-fifth—James L. Graham, S. H. Geyer; Twenty-sixth—Captain Jacob Weyand; Twenty-Seventh—John Etter; Twenty-eighth—M. C. Beebe; Twenty-ninth—S. C. Woodruff.

A large number of Secretaries, headed with Edward McPerson, were also reported. The report was adopted.

HON. JOHN SCOTT'S SPEECH.

It is not my purpose to detain you with any lengthy address, for this call has been to me so entirely unexpected that I do not feel that I am empowered to speak to this convention on the issue which may be involved in the coming election in such a manner as they should be discussed before a body of this character. We are met to make a nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, and whatever might be said of the impropriety of introducing political questions into judicial elections, no man can or ought to shut his eyes to the fact that in all elections for important offices, for some years to come, the position which men who are candidates have occupied in the late rebellion must enter into that contest. There are fundamental questions about the structure and powers of government which are far more important than any questions of mere political expediency can be; and we have arrived at a time in the history of our country when we cannot look with indifference upon the opinions which our judicial officers hold concerning the structure and powers of the Government. Call it politics, if you will, it is the kind of politics which involves the life of a nation; and, in the language of Chief Justice Chase, in that admirable opinion delivered in a North Carolina court within the last few weeks, "there are political questions to which events give the answer." It is highly important for us, gentlemen of the convention, that we place in nomination to-day a man who will agree to the proposition that there are legal questions to which events have given answer. Treason—traitors, that is the word—traitors, in the interest of slavery, made an effort to destroy this Government. Loyalty, in the interest of freedom, resisted the attempt, and has preserved it. Thank God for it. And whether it be the election of a Governor, of Congressmen, of a Legislator, of a President, or of a Supreme Judge, the question will come up to every man's mind, and upon it all important elections will be decided for years to come. That question is: Is it safer to entrust the destinies of this Government in the hands of the men who did save it than to turn it over into the hands of those who either made the effort or sympathized with the effort made to destroy it? That is the question that will be propounded, and it is a significant fact that this rebellion was preceded by the opinion of an Attorney General which denied the right of the General Government to enforce obedience to the laws and the Constitution of the land. It is another significant fact, that the candidate presented by the Democratic party within the last few weeks for the same position for which we are called upon to nominate a candidate to day, had his legal and constitutional views endorsed by the author of that opinion, and thus he goes into the contest saddled with the burden of Judge Black's anti-co-ercion opinion. He could not have a heavier weight to carry, for the opinion of that Attorney General has been buried as useless, rubbish beneath the bones and blood and bodies of the loyal men who gave their lives to refute it. [Long continued applause.] We are met now when another opinion of another Attorney General has been involved to save the veto message which was attributed to his authorship, and given to the world through Andrew Johnson, President of the United States that Congress had not power to legislate for the land it had saved, and who, the logic of that message failing, now endeavors to construe the law so as to defeat the well-known legislative intent when passed, and which formed it. But, thank God again, we are met too, just following the time when Sickles and Sheridan [great applause, in which the voice of the speaker was drowned] we are met upon the eve of the meeting of Congress, called for the purpose of putting in unmistakably a law which no legal sophistry can sweep away.—That we expect them to do. We have control, through the legislative department of the Government, of the destinies of the nation We may say that we have control of the ship of state; and even if the man (it is an impromptu metaphor. I do not know where it may end); if the man who has charge of the light-house should seek to obscure the lantern from the vessel at sea and run it on the rocks, thank God we have a crew on the vessel that has learned the coast and can save themselves. It is for us, then, to find among the distinguished gentlemen presented to this convention as candidates one who accepts the logic of events, and one who will say, with that admirable opinion to which I have referred, that the man under this Government who goes into armed resistance against it, can come out of that resistance only in two ways—either as a successful revolutionist or a traitor—one who will say that crime is not absolved from its penalty by either its magnitude or respectability; one who will rally to himself the confidence and support and votes of all loyal men: for, while we are here pressing the claims of our respective candidates, it is a gratifying feature to know that none are presented who are not worthy of the support of the loyal men of this State. Let us come together, then, in this spirit of generous rivalry for our friend, and keep in view always the importance of keeping together this organization. Whatever differences may exist upon minor or subordinate questions, we all will agree in keeping in view the issues which are involved in the succes of the Union party.

NOMINATIONS WERE THEN MADE

For Judge, and the Convention proceeded to ballot as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

H. W. Williams	25	D. Parry	4
George Taylor	7	M. Russel Thayer	27
John J. Pearson	13	Jos. W. Comley	9
Isaac G. Gordon	10	Edward McPherson	3
William Butler	14	Lynn	7
Thomas E. Franklin	8		

SECOND BALLOT.

Williams	29	Comley	6
Pearson	15	Franklin	8
Taylor	7	Butler	15
Thayer	27	Gordon	5
Lynn	7	Parry	3

No choice. Gordon withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Williams	31	Lynn	8
Pearson	19	Comley	6
Thayer	27	Franklin	8
Butler	10	Parry	10
Taylor	9		

No choice. Butler withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Thayer	30	Franklin	8
Williams	37	Lynn	13
Pearson	24	Taylor	7
Comley	5	Parry	3

FIFTH BALLOT.

Williams	37	Franklin	7
Thayer	28	Lynn	12
Pearson	26	Taylor	6
Comley	3	Parry	8

No choice. Parry, Franklin, Comley and Taylor withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Williams	41	Thayer	35
Pearson	29	Lynn	22

No choice.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Williams	46	Thayer	35
Pearson	28	Lynn	23

No choice.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Williams	47	Thayer	38
Pearson	17	Lynn	25

No choice.

Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin, then withdrew the name of Judge Pearson, amid the cheers of the Convention.

NINTH BALLOT.

Williams	65	Lynn	23
Thayer	40		

Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny, was accevention, and the nomination was made unanimous, amid mos enthusiastic confusion.

The Convention then adjourned until five o'clock P. M.

At which time it again met. The committe on resolutions then reported as follows:

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania, appealing again to the people take pleasure in recalling the repeated occasions on which the voters of the Commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles; and strongly impressed with the importance of the issues involved at the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and purposes:

"First. That in the name of a nation saved from treason we demand security against its repetition, by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious, as to be forever impossible.

"Second. That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for suppressing the rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faithless because it has failed to try to gather up and fix in the organic statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption as a rule of action, peace is but a delusion and a snare.

"Third. That in completion of the task of reconstruction so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts; that the law shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which our country's enemies have been guilty; and that the law of war shall be so distinctly declared by the courts that no disturbing and paralyzing doubts may ever be raised, as in 1861' respecting the essential rights of the Government, or personal duties of citizens.

"Fourth. That this Convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly indorse the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress as based upon sound principles, essentially just, and wise, and promising an early, loyal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the efforts of President Johnson through his pliant Attorney General, and a majority of the Cabinet, to evade those laws, by interfering to obstruct and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were enacted; and that we call upon Congress soon to meet, to promptly and decisively to dispose of this new nullification.

"Fifth. That the thanks of the loyal men of this commonwealth are hereby tendered to Major General Sheridan and Major General Sickles for their publicly declared unwillingness to be made the instruments, in the startling and truthful words, of the former in opening under Presidential dictation, a broad and macadamized way for perjury and fraud to travel on in pursuit of the coveted repossession of political power in the rebel States and that this convention confidently expect that Gen. Grant will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining them in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

"Sixth. That President Johnson further merits our condemnation for his reckless pardon and attempted restoration to political rights of many of the chief conspirators against the Union; and that, especially, his persistent efforts to compel the release of Jefferson Davis without question for his crimes, were a reproach to the administration of justice, and an insult to the whole people of the nation.

"Seventh. That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension and tax laws which were required for public defense, nor in any way thwart the measures which were essential to the public protection; but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, the bulwark of public faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man.

"Eighth. That protection being a cardinal feature of the Republican creed, we trust that such legislation will be secured at the earliest period as will afford adequate protection to American industry.

"Ninth. That, in conformity with the pledges given last fall by both candidates for Governor, we now demand the enactment of a free railroad law, by which the enterprise of our people may be stimulated and the resources of the Commonwealth developed.

"Tenth. That in Governor John W. Geary we recognize an honest and courageous public servant, who in the chair of State is adding freshness to laurels gallantly won in the war.

"Eleventh. That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors whose bravery met, and overthrew the slave-holders' rebellion, should have repeated and emphatic expression; and that we heartily disapprove of and condemn the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing and ignoring the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the Government awarded to them by the National Congress.

"Twelfth. That in the Hon. Henry Williams, of Allegheny county, we present to the people of Pennsylvania an eminent jurist, one in every way well qualified for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court; an able lawyer; impartial, prompt, and thorough as a Judge; honest, upright, without suspicion as a man; and loyal and unwavering in his devotion to the cause of his country as a patriot."

The resolutions demanding guaranties for the future, condemning the course of Andrew Johnson, indorsing Grant, Sheridan and Sickles, demanding the enactment of a free railroad law in Pennsylvania, and requiring the fulfillment of promises to the soldiers of the Union, were rapturously cheered.

Mr. Cessna moved that a State Central Committee be selected, and that the President appoint the Chairman. Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin, moved as an amendment, a resolution thanking Colonel Francis Jordan, for his past services and continuing him as the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, opposed the amendment.

H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield, said that Colonel Jordon would scarcely have time, in addition to his duties of Secretary of the Commonwealth, to attend to the duties of Chairman of the Committee, at any rate, it was not in good taste.

Wayne McVeagh, of Chester, sustained Mr. Kunkel's amendment.

Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, opposed the reappointment of Conolel Jordan. It would not be convenient for that gentleman to come to Philadelphia and conduct the canvass, though he was well calculated for the position.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia appealed eloquently for Colonel Jordan, and announced that that gentleman was willing to accept the office.

Wayne McVeagh said he was authorized to say that Colonel Jordan would accept.

Mr. Cessna moved that in the event of Colonel Jordan refusing to accept, then the President shall appoint some one else. Agreed to unanimously. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mann moved that the number of members of the committee given Philadelphia be increased from eight to twelve. Agreed to.

Mr. Little, of Huntingdon, tendered a resolution of respect, which was passed, to Hon. A. W. Benedict, the deceased past Secretary of the Central Committe.

Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, moved a resolution for impartial suffrage, which was referred to the committee without debate.

Various complimentary resolutions were passed.

The Convention then adjourned *sine dic.*

Union Republican State Central Committee.

[illegible] the following named gentlemen compose [illegible] State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN, Chairman.

Philadelphia—Benjamin L. Berry, Thomas J. Worrall, William H. Ruddiman, Henry Bumm, Mahlon Dickerson, James McManes, Charles thompson Jones, H. P. M. Birkenbine.

Adams—Ed. McPherson, Gettysburg.

Allegheny—A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing Pittsburg.

Berks—Jacob Hoffman, E. H. Rauch, Reading.

Bradford—N. E. Ellsbre.

Blair—John H. Keatley, Hollidaysburg.

Cambria—Hon. D. Morrell, Johnstown.

Carbon—Wm. H. Stroh, Mauch Chunk; Wm. Davis, Stroudsburg.

Center—George M. Yocam, Bellefonte.

Clarion—B. J. Reid, Clarion.

Jefferson—Joseph Henderson, Brookville.

Clearfield—John M. Adams, Clearfield.

Columbia—C. G. Jackson, Berwick.

Cameron—J. B. Earle, Sterling

Clinton—Jesse Merrell, Lock Haven.

McKean—Henry Hamlin, Smithport.

Chester—W. F. Barber, West Chester.

Crawford—S. Newton Pettis, Meadville.

Dauphin—Wm. Colder, George Bergner, Harrisburg.

Deleware—J. S. Serrill, Darby.

Huntingdon—M. S. Lytle, Huntingdon.

Mifflin—John Hoyt, Lewistown.

Juniata—John J. Patterson, Mifflin.

Indiana—Harry White, Indiana.

Montour—T. O. Van Allen, Danville.

Westmorland—Thos. F. Gallagher, New Alexandria.

Lancaster—Geo. Brubaker, Lancaster, John M. Stehman, East Hempfield.

Lehigh—Tilghman V. Rhodes, Allentown.

Lycoming—Henry W. Watson, Williamsport.

Union—J. Merrill Lynn, Lewisburg.

Snyder—B. F. Wagonseller, Selinsgrove.

Luzerne—Oscar F. Gaines, Pittston.

Mercer—S. H. Miller, Mercer.

Butler—Ed. Lyon, Butler.

Montgomery—Morgan R. Wills, Norristown.

Northumberland—S. B. Packer, Sunbury.

Franklin—George Eyster, Chambersburg.

Schuylkill—L. F. Whitney, Pottsville.

Fulton—Isaac Tayler, Fort Littleton.

Bedford—G. S. Mullin, Schellsburg.

Susquehanna—L. H. Fitch, Montrose.

Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout, Tunkhannock.

Tioga—Wm. A. Nichols, Wellsboro.

Potter—P. A. Stebbins, jr., Coudersport.

Venango—W. D. Lay, Oil City.

Warren—H. P. Kinnear, Youngsville.

Washington—H. J. Vankirk, Washington.

Beaver—Jas. S. Rutan, Beaver.

Wayne—C. P. Waller, Honesdale.

York—G. E. Hersh, York.

Pennsylvania Republican Association in Washington—Col. John H. St