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 com-pelling 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 aristo-racy 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 creating 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 protect-ed it. At last, Abraham Liacoln, when his time had come, on the memorable ist day of January, 1863, struck at slavery. The re-sult is before us. And yet it still seems as if no lessons are sufficient to reach the au-thors of the rebellion. It is fast becoming manifest that no permanent peace, even with THE STATE CONVENTION. policy of our President, and we will gladly Union State Convention. Bedford Inquirer. Here we are furnished a list of debts due by Bedford county. The name of John Brice The Union State Convention that assen has disappeared and John Sill \$2000 00 bled at Harrisburg last week did its work SPEECH OF HON. JOHN CESSNA. alone remains. Here again we are told that there is in the hands of the Treasurer \$2,230 52. Not one word again about the everywhere met with the approval of all BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865 His Appointment as Chairman of the \$2,230 52. Not one word again about the UNION STATE TICKET. RECOGNITION OF THE CLAIMS OF THE BRAVE TO POPULAR HONOR. loyal men. The appointment of our towns-man, the Hon. John Cessna as temporary debt due the State. And yet the books of FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. the Auditor General, the official record be-Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery. Major General Hartranft Nominated for Auditor General—Col. J. M. Camp-bell, Surveyor General. chairman of the convention, and afterward tween the State and county, show that in as chairman of the State Central Committee. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL; Jan. 1865, this debt has reached the enor-Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria. was a deserved tribute to the Union Demonous sum of fourteen thousand five hun-HARRISBURG, August 17, 1865. UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS. crats of the State and a practical demondred and forty-four dollars and seventy-one The delegates to the Union State Conven stration of the confidence of the convention cents \$14,544 71). All this, too, a genu-ine bona-fide debt, every dollar of which FOR THE LEGISLATURE, in the wisdom, energy, and ability of Mr. tion for the nomination of candidates for Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford Gen. MOSES ROSS. of Somerset co. must one day be paid by the tax payers of Gessna. Without regard to party ties and Bedford county, and yet the people, these at great personal sacrifice, Mr. Cessna has Auditor General and Surveyor General assembled this morning, in the hall of the DISTRICT ATTORNEY, stood by the country and her interests du-House of Representatives, and at twelve very tax payers, are not permitted to know J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford. ring the last four years and has aided in no small degree in making the Old Keystone o'clock M, were called to order by Hon. In the same settlement we are told that if no lessons are sufficient to reach the au-thors 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 sub-dued. In the words of our present patriot-ie President, "This aristocracy is antagonis-tic to the principles of free democratic gov-ernment, and the time has come when this rebellious element of aristocracy must be punished. The time has come when their lands must be confiscated; the aristocry must be put down, and their possessions divided among the worthier laborers of the land. This result will throw into our National Treasury many millions of dollars justly for-feited by the treason of their former own-ers. What loyal man can object that by means of this fund a few of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which ASSOCIATE JUDGE, Simon Cameron, Chairman of the Union the old collectors and other parties owe the Lapt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run. State Central Committee. the main support of our national edifice. county \$19,039 23, and the bounty taxes On motion of Jeremiah Nichols, of Phil TREASURER, No better man and none possessing in a yet due the county are \$3,843 82-in all Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford. higher degree the qualities requisite in a adelphia, the Hon. John Cessna was ap-\$21,883 05. Some of these debts are very COUNTY SURVEYOR, chairman of the central committee could pointed temporary President of the body. old, and many of them have appeared in all DANIEL SAMS, West Providence. have been chosen. His speech, which was On taking the Chair, Mr. Cessna spoke the old settlements. It will be but little JURY COMMISSIONER, delivered amid thunders of applause, was as follows : use for the people to rely upon these claims WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair. characterized by his usual, able, sensible. for the payment of their debt, unless they GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I re-GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I re-turn you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over the preliminary proceedings of your Con-vention. I am fully away of the fact that the position is one of difficulty, and requires the discharge of arduous duties. I earnest-ly solicit the co-operation of every delegate and practical views of the great issues before COMMISSIONER. obtain some other agents for their collec-HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley. us. The platform is admirable in every tion. But this is not yet all. By a law of respect, it speaks out clearly and distinctly POOR DIRECTORS 1864 it was provided that in case any delin-JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata. on the great question of protection, not only quent county should not pay its debt to the to the interests of Pennsylvania, but, of the State on or before the first day of August, JAMES ALLISON, Napier. whole country and sees in such a policy the 1865, five per cent. should be added as a in my efforts to preserve order, promote har-mony, and hasten the business of the Con-vention. On my own part, I pledge you that I will endeavor to discharge the duties hest security for the easy and speedy pay-CORONER penalty for the default. This law was over Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton fifteen months old on the first of August, ment of the public debt, and the only one IMMENSE DEBT OF BEDFORD land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which caused it? Who will object that the bounties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom the victory was won and the nation saved, should be increased and a trifle added to the pecu-niary compensation so justly due them for the sacrifices made? Who can object that by means of these funds so justly forfeited 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 shoul-diers of our people by treason thus removed by treason itself? Having proclaimed the freedom of the slave, let us not weaken our-selves or endanger his condition by any con-troversy among ourselves about his present position or the extent of his privileges, but consistent with our highest prosperity. On and the Commissioners had due notice. They even met and considered the question, of the position to the utnost of my ability, with impartiality and fidelity. I sincerely hope that the deliberations of this body may be harmonious, and all the results of the question of reconstruction its tone is clear and unmistakable, and strikes at the COUNTY. and postponed or omitted action until some The People grossly humbugged for years. root of the matter by recommending the future time. What is the result? We have Very few, if any, of the people of Bedford confiscation of all rebel estates exceeding ten already seen that our unpublished debt to the State alone in January, 1865, was \$14our action entirely satisfactory to the people whom we represent. I regard the Conven-tion just being organized as one of no ordi-nary interest. The position of Pennsylva-nia in the Union, as well as her past history, county, during the last few years, have been thousand dollars in value, knowing that the permitted to see the true financial condition only method of destroying the power of the 544 71. The interest on that sum from of the county. It is true, the Commission-January 21 to August 1, 1865, is \$537 36rebel leaders and of opening the Southern making \$15,194 07. By failure to pay at ers, Auditors, Poor Directors, and Treasuentitles, and will command for her, a poten tial voice in the reconstruction of our Gov ernment. At all hazards, and at every sac states to the immense tide of immigration and enterprise which stands ready to pour rers, make and publish settlements and that time, five per cent. of this sum or into them, consists in breaking up the great statements, but it is not true that they \$755 20 have been added, so that on the ernment. At all nazards, and at every sac-rifice of everything save principle, must the action of this Convention, in the end, be unanimous. The whole army of loyal vo-ters who, in 1864, rallied around the stan-dard of Abraham Lincoln, and proclaimed to the world that the Union should be prehave been correct. We assert that for three plantations into moderate sized farms whose first day of August, 1865, Bedford county years these settlements have been grossly false, and the truth has been wilfully or igowners shall at the same time be their cultiowed the State of Peunsylvania the handsome sum of \$15,859 09 !! Is it not time vators. This policy, while breaking most effectunorantly withheld from the people. We that the tax payers should begin to know assort, too, that the facts which have been ally the power of the slave aristocracy, will something about the true condition of the to the world that the Union should be pre-served, and the rebellion suppressed at ev-ery hazard, must again be called into the field under the banner which shall be hoist-ed here to-day. The military power of the rebellion has been crushed. Our brave and heroic officers, soldiers, and sallors have well performed their part. Before the pressi at the same time afford a source of imme withheld or concealed, were in the possesounty. sion of the Commissioners and their Clerk. It is easy to tell why it is that the exis revenue for the payment of the public debt We also assert, that within the last thirty ence of this debt has been carefully conceal-The sanction of the President's policy, of days over seven hundred dollars were added ed from the people. It was in order to enpeedily testing the fitness, of the States to the debt, without one cent of value to ately in rebellion, to govern themselves and able those men to continue in power who the county, and simply because it was not had the knowledge but had not the capacity thereby ascertaining the earliest possible desirable that the people should find out their condition until after the election in nor the courage to meet it. noment when the military forces can be will be will

How the debt originated is not so easily exwith safety, withdrawn, was eminently plained by persons not having access to the proper in order to show him that he retains the confidence of those who placed him in books and papers of our county officers. There is no doubt, however, that the chief power, notwithstanding the efforts of flatcause is to be found in the same fact. There terers and cajolers to drag him from the path of duty into the ranks of his heretofore are several ways in which some of this debt may have been made. In January, 1862, open enemies. The country now fully acepts it as an experimental policy, by the results of which we are to be guided in both it was \$9,773 91. In January, 1863, \$11, 33 57. In January, 1864, \$11,850 14. In January, 1865, \$14,544 71, and in August, military and legislative measures according to the spirit elicited by the people them-1, 1865, \$15,859 07, or more than \$6,000 reater than it was three years ago. Part selves, so that the continuance of military rule among the Southern people will be of this debt may have arisen from the fact regulated entirely by the promptness they that the Commissioners did not levy a sufficient State tax. If so it was their fault. display in adapting the uselves to, and accepting the changed condition of Southern Part of it originated because too much insociety and institutions. It is now with the dulgence was allowed to collectors. By this people themselves to say whether they will This is the fault of the Commissioners who prosperity or remain in a state of sulky and granted the indulgence.

In the first place we ask our readers to ex-Part of the debt may have originated by ingering probation. The resolution in reamine the Bedford Gazette of Feb. 20, 1863. the appointment of incompetent, or in some gard to our brave defenders was not left an They will there find the yearly settlements cases dishonest, collectors. This is the fault empty compliment, but was at once put in of the county, made under oath by her offiof the men who make the appointments. A practical operation by the prompt and cials. You find by that settlement a balpart of the debt is probably owing to the ance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$2,fact that State taxes are taken by officials gallant soldiers. Never was the work of a 537.49. You also find that the people are state convention more promptly, completely for other purposes. This last theory is very told there are State taxes outstanding for strongly fortified by the figures of their own and satisfactorily accomplished. The nomi-1862 and previous years, to the amount of settlements. In 1863 they report State nation of the hero of Fort Steadman, Gen. \$10,273.36, No doubt the people felt very taxes outstanding at \$10,274 67. In 1864, Hartranft, for Auditor General, and of the comfortable under the official assurance, \$7,374 01, and in 1865, \$6,565 52. This gallant Col. Campbell for Surveyor General, shows at once that the fault is not with the neets the approval of every one who loves his country and desires to see her defenders people. They have paid in three years an rewarded. The Harrisburg Telegraph thus amount of State taxes equal to all assessed within that time and \$3,708 25 besides riefly notices the careers of the candidates This view is further strengthened by the "Major General John F. Hartranft is of other figures of these official settlements Montgomery county, and at present a citizen In 1863 they report as due to Bedford counof Norristown. His first business engage ty from old collectors and other source ments were in connection with the constru ion of some of the improvements in that \$12,061 16. In 1864 they report \$18,039, part of the State, he then acting in the ca-84, and in 1865, including old debts due for pacity of a civil engineer. Later in life, bounties, the sum of \$21,983 05. These

performed their part. Before the magni-tude of their achievements the wars of for-mer times and the battles of other nations net times and the backs of the significance. Our nation to-day occupies a prouder position before the world, and is more feared by the before the world, and is more feared by the aristocracies of Europe than ever before. The glories as well as the toils of our survi-ving heroes, both officers and soldiers, the memories of the thousands slain and starved in defence of our cause, the tens of "thou-sands of widows and orphans made such by the war, and the millions of debt willingly incurred by a loyal people to preserve the life of the nation, all demand that the fruits of the great victory of human freedom of the great victory of human freedom shall not be frittered away by the mistakes shall not be frittered away by the mistakes of politicians. Every man of us must be prepared to yield upon the alter of patriot-ism all his personal preferences and individ-ual wishes for the common good. There may be, and there no doubt are, some ques-tions about which we may reasonably and safely differ. Upon all the great vital is-sues of the day all truly loyal men must and will agree. During the four years of foar-ful and bloody war just olosed, the rebellion increased and strengthened and was greatly protracted by reason of Northern sympathy. Now, that it is over, these men in the 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 unanimous nomination of a State ticket of in arms against the Government. True, the rebellion is over, the fighting has ceased but the war is not ended, the spirit of re bellion still lives, and it is to-day active, in

position or the extent of his privileges, but carefully and surely provide that the free-dom thus proclaimed shall be firmly and ir-revocably eetablished and secured through all time to come. Let unity of action and a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority mark our deliberations; let the glory, perpetuity, and success of our com-mon country, alone, be our object, and all A temporary organization was effected, as follows: Hon. John K. Morehead of Alle-gheny, and Hon. Jeremiah Nichols of Philadelphia, vice presidents; and Messrs, J. B. Gara of Erie, and Wayne McVeigh of Chester, secretaries. The first business in order being the calling of the roll, the order was proceeded with by districts, the delegates answering to their names. In the cases of the Berks and the Lycoming, Union and Snyder delegations, the seats of the delegates were contested. On motion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, the Chair was empowered to ap-point a committee of five on contested seats, to whom should be referred the credentials of all parties in regard to whose seats a contest existed. test existed. On motion, a deputation of gentlemen re-presenting the Association of Loyal Penn-sylvanians, resident in Washington City, D. C., Mr. Thomas McNamara, chairman, were admitted to seats on the floor without the Mr. Robert B. Carnaham, of Allegheny moved that a committe, to consist of one from each Senatorial district, be appointed to report officers for the permanent organi ation of the Convention. Agreed to. On motion, the rules of the House Representatives of Pennsylvania were dopted for the government of the Conve tion. Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, ofbeinon sum lives, and it is to-day active, in-solent, and defiant. The great object of the rebellion was the death of the republic, the dismemberment of the nation—that object has not been abandoned. Those who unfered the following resolution, which was read : Resolved, That this Convention, represenognizes the claims of the citizen soldiers the State, on its confidence and gratitude as superior to those of all others; and in to-ken of this, its declaration, it will nominate as a candidate for office none but those who have proven their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field, against the enemies of the Republic. [Applause.] A member rose to a point of order, which be deted to be that the comparison pot A member rose to a point of the convention, not be-ing fully organized, could not consider a res-olution which should be considered by an orolution which s ganized body. Mr. Stevens, of Lancaster, said that he had hoped the resolution would not have been offered until after the appointment of been offered until after the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, when it could be referred to that committee for action. Mr. Todd said he desired the Convention to decide at this stage of its proceedings the policy which would control it in making its required in the stage of the convention. omination. A viva-voce, on proceeding to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, being taken, the Chair declared the result doubtful. A division of the vote was then taken with the following result: In favor of, thirty-four: opposed to, fifty-seven. Mr. Vincent, of Erie, called the yeas and nays. He asked to have the names of those who refused to consider the resolution.

Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. Ketchum, of Luzerne; King, of Philadelphia; Montgomery, of Lycoming; Todd, of Cumberland, and Fiske of North-

umberland. The body then took a recess of two hours. RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION. The Convention reassembled at four o

The Convention reassembled at four o-clock. The Committee on Contested Seats made a report in the cases of the Berks, and the Union, Lycoming, and Snyder delegations; settling the disputes in those cases. The re-port was adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organiza-tion reported for President, Henry Johnson, of Crawford, and a list of vice presidents and secretaries.

Mr. Johnson was escorted to the chair and briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred.

The next business in order being the re The next business in order being the re-port of the Committee on Resolutions, the chairman, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Ches-ter, read the following series of resolutions: <u>THE RESOLUTIONS</u>. The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare— Ist. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverent-ly desire to offer gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms and enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to

the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic imposrender treason against the Kepublic impos-sible forevermore; and next to Him our thanks are due and hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their en-durance, sacrifices, and illustirious heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the derive tender the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that war for the restoration of the Union is not a "failure," and whose banner 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 beneficient in its opera-

2d. Resolved, That revering the memor of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr to lib of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr to no-erty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than hy a generous support to his fel-low-patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has

the President of the United States, who has been called to complete a task which was left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a guarantee that in the moment-ous future the authority of the Government will be upheld and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured. 2d Resched, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the Pre-sident to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in a spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such exidences of and gratitude, but with such evidences of defiance and hostility as impel us to the conviction that they cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they rejected by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, and inacceptance of the results of the war, and in-corporated them in constitutional provisions, securing to all men within their borders their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and pur-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends the nation in its effort to subdue their friends by now heaping abuse upon the Govern-ment for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors; by frowning down all at-tempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers; by assuring rebels that neither in person or property abult. who starved our soldiers; by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their arimes. And if any-thing 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 Brit-ish competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the

ish competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit. Mr. Cessna called for a division of the question on the resolutions' the first division to embrace the platform, excepting the resolutions relative to the selection of sol-diers as the candidates of the Convention, and referring to the appointment of mem-bers of the State Central Committee; the second division to embrace the resolution relative to the selection of soldiers as the candidates of the Convention' and the third division to be the resolution relative to the appointment of the State Central Commit-tee.

e. Mr. Todd said that the platform contained Mr. Todd said that the platform contained resolutions for which he could not vote' among others the resolution proposing wholesale conficcation of the lands of the Southern people. He contended that if a man was guilty of crime he should be pun-ished, and and that a man thus guilty should not escape punishment because he was not worth a certain amount of money. The proposition seemed to be not to punish men because of their complicity with treason, but because of their being worth ten thou-sand dollars. The policy indicated by the resolution was unjust' inasmuch as it could resolution was unjust inasmuch as it could not be disputed that it was the poor men of the South who formed the bone and muscle of the rebellion. The Chairman called attention to the fact

that the question before the body was upon the motion of Mr. Cessna as to the form of msidering the resolutions. Mr. Todd said that he was about to pro-

ose an amendment to the original motion providing for taking up the resolutions sep arately.

A vote was then taken on the amendment

A vote was then taken on the amendment when it was not agreed to. The first portion of the question on the motion of Mr. Cessna was then determined affirmatively, the platform in the main being adopted. The second portion of the question was stated to be on the resolution recognizing the claims of our citizen soldiers' and recom-

mending that in nominations for offices spe-ial regard should be paid to the claims of hose who had faithfully served their coun-

Mr. Todd moved to amend the resolution by substituting therefor the following: That this Convention, representing the logal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the

claims of our citizen soldiers, in its confi-dence and gratitule, as superior to all others suit of happiness. 4th. Resolved, That, having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in didates for office who have not proved their vention were replete with expressions of the Con-miration for the soldier; and if the Conven-

made under oath, that so large a sum was due to them for the payment of arrearages to the State. They will not feel so comfort able when they realize the fact, as they certainly will, in a very short time, that this so called balance has largely disappeared, and that the debt has largely increased.

October, 1865.

We propose to give a few of the figures

as shown by the settlements of the Commis-sioners themselves and the books of the

Auditor General of the State. These are

all, for the time, Democratic authorities,

and we defy contradiction in any particular.

We propose to omit entirely in this exami-

nation the Poor House of the county, and

its affairs. It seems to be conceded that

that establishment is a model of modern

Democracy and a fit exponent of the men

and principles who now shine as the bright

lights of that patriotic organization. This

question may be examined at some future

time, but to prevent confusion and to avoid

touching one of the sore spots of the party, we shall confine our present remarks to the

other finances of the county.

In this same settlement of 1863, the peo ple are told that Bedford county owes

\$7.000 00

And just here it is added that there are \$3,000 00 in the hands of the Treasurer subject to the order of the Commissioners Now; notwithstanding this official declaration, we assert without the fear of contra diction (and we point to the books of the Auditor General for the proof) that in the month of January, 1862, on a settlement between the State of Pennsylvania and the County of Bedford, the county fell in debt to the State the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and seventy three dollars and nounded, it might not be strange if some perseventy-one cents (\$9,773 71). This debt sons should be surprised that so much money was never made known to the people of the was in the Treasury. county, so far as we know, although it was

well known to the commissioners. Not only so, but the debt has been constantly increasing, and no warning given to the people. Under the law, settlement is now made every year, in January, between the State and the county, and the interest is compounded against the county. In January, 1863, the settlement between the State and the county resulted in a debt due by

the county of eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$11,733 59). The certificate of this settlement is on file in the Commissioners' office, and has been for years. Although they pretend to publish a list of the debts of the county, when and where did they ever make this known to the people?

Let us next examine the settlement of 1864. Here we again find a list of debts due by Bedford county: John Sill, \$2000 00, John Brice, \$5000 00. Not one word is said about the debt due the State. The State and county again settled January, 1864, and

the debt had now reached eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen cents. In this same settlement we are told that the State taxes out-standing (that is due the county now, and to be collected) are \$7,374 01. This is nearly three thousand dollars less sian in 1863, and yet the debt, is a little more than two thousand dollars higher. In this same settlement of 1864, they tell us that there is due the G- then became enamored of an America county, from old collectors and other sources, prima-donna, and neglected his family, After \$18,039 81. In January, 1863, they told us that there was due us from similar repeated warnings his father disinherited him. On the 12th inst. G- was arraigned in sources \$12,361 16. The settlement of 1864 can be seen in the Bedford Gazette of Feb. 12, 1864.

tled amicably by the husband agreeing to re-Let us look now at the settlement of 1865. | turn to and live with his wife,

figures exhibit a degree of personal or political favoritism, or of criminal delay, neglect, ismanagement or waste truly startling to

pursuing the law for some years, the war o Another small matter may be gathered from the rebellion was precipitated, when th lawyer immediately become a soldier, and these official settlements. In settling the ac was called to the command of one of the first counts of the Treasurer in 1863 they report 'Three Months' Regiments." In this conin his hands and due the county \$2,837 49 ection it will be remembered that the 4th In 1864, they report balance due county \$3, Regiment refused to go into a fight because 816 71, and in 1865 \$2,230 52. When it i its time had expired while the battle was it recollected that at each of these dates the progress. Col. Hartranft remained on the ounty was terribly in debt, and just at that eld when his regiment marched off, and was particular time this interest was being com placed on Gen. Franklin's staff, who compli-

oung Hartranft devoted himself to the study

of the law, to the practice of which profession

he was admitted with great honor. After

mented him for his bravery. The conduct which distinguished our candidate for Auditor General, thus early in the war, has charac There are many other suggestions fairly terized his career during the entire struggle nade by these official settlements. For the He has been engaged, in all parts the of resent it is enough for the people to know country as a soldier in defence of the Govthat they owe a debt of nearly \$16,000, which rnment-has fought bravely in very many nust be paid, and the very existence of which attles, and has to-day a record as glorious as as been carefully concealed from them by that of any man in the nation. His capacity the officials of the county. The people will for civil station is as great, too, as was his be able to make their own conclus ns and to ability as a soldier. A clear-headed lawyer, apply the proper remedies. a close business man, and a concientious gentleman in all his actions, no fairer or safer

THERE are in Des Moines, Iowa, and vicinofficial could be selected to guard the interest ty about 60,000 pounds of wool, well handof the people in the Auditor General's office ed and in good condition for market. n Pennsylvania, than John F. Hartranft.

A scamp who had married about a dozer vives in various parts of the country, all liv-Cambria county, and entered the volunteer ing, was arrested in Cedar falls, Iowa, as he nilitary service, as Colonel of the 54th Regt. was preparing to marry another. He after P. V. Curtin in July, 1861, from volunteers reward hung himself in jail.

cruited in Dauphin, Somerset, Carbon, Mon FORD's theater, in Washington, in which tour, Northampton and Lehigh counties. Col. President Lincoln was assassinated, is being Campbell, early after his appearance in the converted by government into a fireproof building, to be used as a depository for the field, was promoted to the command of a brigade, in which position he performed good archives of the late Rebel Confederacy. and valiant service. Indeed, the record of A remarkable instance of elopement and

Col. Campbell extends over fields where bandonment, in which distinguished persons ome of the hardest fought battles of the war are the prominent actors, has come to light took place. For his gallantry in the contest in New York, creating a sensation in fashionhe has been frequently complimented by his able circles. One G-, a young man of good superior officers, and for his services to his standing in society, whose parents were very ountry in the hour of its peril, a grateful wealthy, was married some 15 years since to a beople will shortly exhibit their estimation of neice of an ex-President of the United States. his worth by electing him to one of the most For several years they lived happily together, important positions in their gift. two children being the fruits of their union.

DURING last week, the Post Office Depart ment re-opened 30 offices in the Southern

NORTHERN emigrants are pouring into North Carolina by thousands. New-York for abandonment, his wife confrom THE Rebels in Alabama are killing the blacks by wholesale, and burning their houses and churches. The negroes are fleeing to the woods for safety. ting him as complainant. The case was set-

pose by force of arms. They now strive to reach the same end by means of manage-ment 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 but the spirit that for tarky years and more has distracted our people, and distrubed the peace of the nation, in a bold attempt to make slavery the ruling power of the na-tion, 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 sine spirit which presided over the prisons of Ander-sonville, Libby, Belle Island, and elsewhere

-that which organized is responsible bands of guerillas-slew innocent women and chil-dren in railroad cars, poisoned fountains of water, and imported loathsome diseasesthe assassin as it sped the fatal ball to the

brain of our late merciful, magnanimous, and patriotic President, will not hesitate to seize the throat or stab the heart of the na tion, and destroy, if possible, the noble of republic of our fathers, utterly regardless of the ruin and woe which may follow. Al-ready these men in the South are organizing ready 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 wounded and reb renears for injuries suffered by the war, and pensions granted to rebel wounded and reb-el widows. Under this load it is confident-ly expected by them that the good old ship of state will soon go down and the nation perish. Should this fail, or whole national debt would next be repudiated and the coun-try runed. Shall all this be avoided ? Much of a correct answer to this question may do try runed. Shall all this be avoided for the of a correct answer to this question may de-pend upon your action to-day. Every dol-lar of debt-municipal, State, and National -contracted for the suppression of the re-bellion, must and shall be paid at all haz-ards. Not one cent of rebel debt, damages,

or pensions shall ever be assumed or pai Col. Jacob M. Campbell is a citizen of or pensions shall ever be assumed or paid upon any pretext or for any reason whatev-er. Our present loyal and patriotic Presi-dent, Andrew Johnson, has submitted to these people a policy which challenges the admiration of the world. It will stamp him The 54th was organized at Camp through all time to come as a magnanimum, marning the product of the second the second the must and will receive on the second the s through all time to come as a magnanimous, merciful, and kind-hearted ruler. In his ef

Mr. Stevens suggested that the unanimou consent of the convention be given to con-sider the resolution as being before them, for the purpose of moving its reference.

The call for the yeas and nays having been withdrawn, and the resolution being consid-ered as upon second reading, Mr. Stevens moved to refer it to a committee to be ap-pointed, which should consider all resolu-tions coming before the body.

Mr. Todd then addressed the Convention in opposition to the motion. He contended that, notwithstanding the apparent fairness of the proposition, every one who reflected for a moment must perceive that its adop tion would be the death of the resolution because the Committee on Resolutions would not make any report until after the nomina not make any report until after the homina-tions were made. Such being the case, the sense of the Convention might not be car-ried out. He did not believe there was an individual present who did not entertain the warmest admiration of those men who had hazarded their lives in defence of our insti-tutions and our liberties. It was necessary to the preservation of a consistent record in this regard that gentlemen should show that their past protestations in behalf of the sol-

subjugation, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which they legitisth. Resolved, That as the late rebellion

5th. Resolved, That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, 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 the thousand dollars; and that the proceeds of the number of the soldier, and if the Conven-tion now, when the question was presented practically, should disregard those claims' woe be to the man who stood upon the plat-torm of this Conventiou. He implored the Convention' by the record of its past history still to stand by the soldier, and not to dig the political grave of the party. He wished

gress so to revise the revenue have as to af-ford increased protection to American indus-try; to secure the development of industri-al wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up

profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturists; to at-tract 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 four years has furnished piratical vessels of war to rebels, and thus endeav-ored to drive our component from the cred

ored to drive our commerce from the seas. 7th. Resolved, That any attempt by for-

eign actions to establish Monarchial Govern-ments on this continent is evidence of a de-sign to destroy Republican institutions. Re-gard for our own safety, and for the future scurity of the Republic, demand that no

such attempt should succeed. 8th. Resolved, That it is the duty of Con gress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of date of their enlistment. 9th. Resolved, That we recognize in Edwi

9th. Resolved, That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the present honest and able head of the Department of war, a public ser-vant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as 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 valueble corrises in the thanks for their valuable services in the

use of liberty and law. 10th. Resolved That the constant devotio

should pay the expenses of the sum of convention by the record of the party of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum 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 damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt. Convention in the process of the sum of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled to the reto by the casualties of the war; to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt. Convention in the property of the pension of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitles of the war; to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the late of the pension of the property of the pension of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitles of the war; to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the property of the party of Convertion in the pension of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitles of the war; to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the property of the party of the party. He wished to put upon record his own position, and would, therefore, call the yeas nays. Mr. Lynn Bartholomew of Schuylkill, addressed the Convention in a foreible speech. He came to vote for the best man for the place. No man had a right to bind his fellow-men to vote for a particular class, He did not believe in erecting any class in America and the party of th low-men to vote, for a particular class, He did not believe in erecting any class in Ame-rica, either political, military, or civil.as superior to any other. To say that the life of the Union party depended upon two pal-try positions, worth about \$1,800 a year, was ridiculous. The discussion was continued by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Laneaster; Hon.John, Cessna, of Bedford, and Hon. J. L. Vincent Erie. It was contended, in opposition of the amendment, that it was really a pro-position to create a nobility out of a certain

the amendment, that it was really a pro-position to create a nobility out of a certain lass, thereby degrading to that extent all other elas

A votewas then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Todd, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 111.

The amendment was consequently disa

The amendment was consequently disa-greed to. The resolution was then agreed to. The next portion of the question was sta-ted to be on the resolution as follows: That the State Central Committee shall consist of four members from the city of Philadelphia, two from each of the counties of Allgheny, Dauphin and Berks, and one

person from each of the remaining counties of the State to be appointed; the names to be submitted by the respective delegations to the chairman to be appointed by this Convention. The resolution, after discussion, was post-

one for the present. On motion of Mr. Cessna, the Convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Auditor General, when the follow ing nominations were made: Major General John F. Hartrauft, of Montgomry; John A. Hiestand, of Lancaster; R. B. Mc Comb, of Lawrence; General Charles Albright. of Car-bon; General John L. Selfridge, of North-

ampton. A ballot was then taken, with the follow ing result:

THE BALLOTING. The first ballot resulted as follows: Hart-ranft, 63; Hiestand, 39; Mc Comb, 20; Al-bright, 3; Solfridge, 5. Several delegates changed their votes to Hartranft, who was unanimously declared the noninee by acclamation

the nominee by acclamation. A ballot for Surveyor General resulted as

follows: Col. Jacob E. Cambell, of Cambria, 92; Gen. James Negley, of Schylkill, 27; Bice X. Blair, of Huntingdon, 2. Col. Campbell

was declared nominated Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was appointed Chairman of the State Central Com mittee.

The nominees of the convention were then introduced, and returned thanks in brief ad-dresses, when the Convention adjourned sine die.