

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, Montgomery. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria. UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE LEGISLATURE, Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co. Gen. ROBERT ROSS, of Somerset co. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford. ASSOCIATE JUDGE, Capt. ADAM WEAVER, of Bedford. COUNTY CLERK, DANIEL SAMS, West Providence. JURY COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair. COMMISSIONER, HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley. POOR DIRECTORS, JOHN S. HEFFICK, 3 yrs., M. Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Junata. JAMES ALLISON, Napier, CORNER. Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Its Candidates, Platform and Prospects.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 24th ult. The notorious Dick Vaux of Philadelphia was appointed President. The irrepressible Dick, after a characteristic flourish of big words about Constitution, defiance, knaves, Democracy, dignity, manhood and social equality, subsided and informed the convention that the chair was ready for business. In order to screen family jars from the public eye, the first motion made was to appoint a committee, to whom all resolutions on Federal or State policy must be referred without debate. The convention, being thus muzzled and headed off from any public expression and discussion of opinions, set itself down to wait for a platform. After two hours patient waiting it became evident that there was trouble in camp, and it was soon known that a big fight was going on in committee. The convention becoming anxious and excited a committee was sent to see what was the matter, but getting no satisfaction it was determined to adjourn until evening. On re-assembling the committee on resolutions proceeded to the nomination of candidates, which resulted in the nomination for Auditor General of a Colonel Davis whose principal recommendation seems to have been, that he was in the service long enough to acquire the military title of Colonel, then quit the service in the darkest hours of the rebellion and went home to edit a copperhead newspaper in Bucks county, thereby assisting to embarrass the government and making amends to the rebels for any harm he might have done them while in the Union service. The nominee for Surveyor General, John P. Linton of Cambria seems to have been a Major in the same regiment with our candidate Col. Campbell. Of his political career we know but little, but judging from the fact, that he consents to stand upon a re-hash of the Chicago platform we suppose he endorsed the disfranchisement of the soldier and belongs to that class of men who "have not let their loyalty get the better of their Democracy."

The platform we have already characterized as a re-hash of the Chicago platform, as a matter of course, some of the more unwieldy planks of that immortal document have been left out, such as the 2nd, pronouncing the war a failure and demanding an armistice and peace at any price, also the 5th denouncing the government, instead of the rebels, for not taking better care of our soldiers, languishing and starving in Southern prisons, such a resolution just now might have borne heavily on Lee, Davis, Werz &c., which is not desired by the Democracy. A few new features have been introduced, the principal of which are the 6th, deprecating social equality, (shades of Richard M. Johnson and the ancient Democracy!) and the 7th, a quasi endorsement of President Johnson's policy, with an addition, of buts and ifs and ands, that turns the whole resolution into one of censure and denounces the trial and execution of the assassins of President Lincoln as murder, and finally winds up with the astonishing announcement that the Democracy are no longer in favor of compromise.

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THE SOLDIERS RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Gazette parades a vote taken in the Legislature submitting the amendment to the Constitution granting soldiers in active service the right of suffrage and DARES us to publish it, as if that proved anything. When a gentleman of this Meyers' organization endeavored to induce a citizen to vote for the amendment, he was approached, in real chivalric style, with "I don't want you to elector in favor of the Amendment, I won't allow you to do any such thing," as if he had the keeping of the conscience of every mouth of his party. The gentleman remarked, "Mr. Meyers you voted for this amendment in the Legislature." Meyers answered, and mark the answer, it is a complete answer to his citing of the record, "I ONLY VOTED TO SUBMIT IT TO THE PEOPLE!" We have never accused him of voting against its submission to the people, but we challenge him to publish the record of its final passage at the polls with B. F. MEYERS among the YEAS. Where did you record your vote on the 8th of August last? Among the yeas or nays? We don't care how you voted on the submission, let us know how you voted on the final passage? And then be good enough to let us know who printed the tickets in Bedford county against the amendment. We are quite sure they were not printed at the INQUIRER office. Fortunately for us we have your record in regard to the adoption of this measure, here it is:

We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrine of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—Gazette Jan. 22, 1864.

GIVE HIM HIS DUE.

The Union men of this State are deeply indebted to the Hon. John Cessa, of Bedford, for his untiring efforts in the Union State Convention, to secure a prompt and practical recognition of the Soldier's claims, by nominating for office, a brave, gallant and intrepid son of the Old Keystone State, that had aided in crushing out treason, to lead our party to victory in October next. To him as much, if not more, than to any other man, are the people under obligation for the nomination of Major General Hartman for Auditor General. But Mr. Cessa, to be consistent with his past patriotic record, could not act otherwise. In days ago, we remember him (and we have every reason to do so, having personally aided him in the fight against Buchanan) as one who always fought for principle and hated with every impulse of his soul, the foul treachery of apostates from the faith of true democracy. Before Sumpter fell he buckled on the armor of Loyalty and strove with the whole power of his great eloquence and unceasing energy, to rouse the people to the defense of the Old Flag and the preservation of the country. And in this act of so guiding the representatives of the Union people as to receive such a brave soldier and gallant leader as General Hartman, he deserves the hearty thanks of the State.—Lancaster Inquirer.

A DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

A contemporary thus interrogatively sums up the Democratic record on the negro question.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency? The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic Party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic Party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

"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 defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitle him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania."

This brief resolution, from the platform framed by the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, does but scant justice to the chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and we are sure that the people generally were prepared for a much stronger endorsement. Governor Curtin has guided the destinies of Pennsylvania during a period when it required all his prudence and shrewdness to resist the efforts of alarmists to plunge us into vast financial embarrassments, which could not have benefitted us permanently, and would have done no more toward protecting us against invasion than was done by the regular action of the forces of the United States. Governor Curtin has saved Pennsylvania from an ocean of debt, and it is to his credit mainly that the finances of the commonwealth are now in a far better condition than ever before during the past twenty years. Very few States of this Union can say this after the experience of the past five years. The fidelity displayed by him toward the citizen soldiers of the State in the pending war, has been everywhere the subject of praise. No soldier of Pennsylvania has been by him left uncared for anywhere. To this record even the Democratic members of the Legislature have occasionally borne testimony. His administration has enjoyed the counsel and services of some of the most eminent men in the State, who are fairly entitled to a share of the credit of its success. Of these, his legal adviser, Attorney General William M. Meredith, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, is too well known in Philadelphia to need reference at our hands. The Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is not so well known here, is a very able man, and has exercised a wholesome influence. Adjutant General Russell has proved himself a most efficient officer in his difficult position. A State administration composed of such men could not fail to be successful."

We clip the above high compliment, to our State administration, and the officers composing it, from the Philadelphia North American. It carries the greater weight from the fact that the North American seldom compliments men, and never until assured the compliment is deserved.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

The twelfth resolution of the platform adopted by the Union State Convention, at Harrisburg, arraigns the leaders of the Democratic party before the tribunal of the people, and thus enumerates their crimes:

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 reproach against treason or rebellion.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic Judges of our Supreme Court denying the right of the Government to the services of citizens of this State for the defence of our imperilled country;

By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union, thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so larding 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 this one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this 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, or such a protection of the war as would allow for our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objection and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability;

By exaggerating public indebtedness, depreciating public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were unequal to the suppression of rebellion;

By a shameful opposition to the measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers;

By a malignant effort by these 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 for punishing assassins and their accomplices;

By demanding the release of leading traitors;

By frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers;

By assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.

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

OHIO BOURBOONS.

A pocket convention of those fossil Democrats who never forget nor never learn anything, was held, a day or two since at Columbus. They nominated ALEX. LONG for Governor, with CLINTON A. WHITE for his successor, in case he should be elected and should sink into a premature grave under the burden of his official duties. Rip Van Winkle would have been delighted with their resolutions—they are not only antirepublican but absolutely pro-Adamsite. They are against everything: against the war; against the government; against the suspension of *habeas corpus*; against military rule; against any other rule, (except that of themselves); against public debt, or any other debt; against national currency, or any other currency; against emancipation, or any other pation; against negro suffrage, "sure pop!" against colonization; against, against—well, against everything that has transpired since Gen. JACKSON was President, with the MONSTER BANK under his glorious feet, and MARTIN VAN BUREN a looking on with both eyes fast fixed on the chances of succession.—N. Y. Times.

The Gazette asserts that we are mailing the INQUIRER to several hundred Democrats (?) who have never subscribed for it. We suppose the Gazette is well informed in regard to the matter and therefore should not contradict the statement. We do send the INQUIRER to a large number of Democrats who have come up and subscribed for it voluntarily, paying for it in advance stating that they desired a paper that contained some reading matter and one that they could introduce into their families without fear of corrupting their morals. If there are any Democrats who get the INQUIRER, who have never subscribed for it, they can rely upon it, that some good Democrat has subscribed and paid for it and ordered it to be sent to them.

TAKING CARE OF THEMSELVES.—It is common enough to hear it remarked, that the negro cannot take care of himself. It may be that some white folks are in the same boat; at least we think that the following official report of the number of rations issued to destitute persons at Mobile is evidence of the fact:

To white persons..... 58,978 To colored persons..... 11,080 That was for May. In June it was: To white persons..... 68,416 To colored persons..... 8,000 We rather guess that the lazy, impudent white rebels will need more looking after than the black freedmen. Will some of our Copperhead cotemporaries make a note of it?—Exchange.

WANT TO BE HELD.—Prentice says that the anti-amendment people seem terribly apprehensive, that, unless restrained by the Constitution, they will inevitably marry niggers. We have all heard of that noisy fellow, who, getting in a quarrel, cried out to those around him, "Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, "Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born." But we propose that the Constitution shall stand off and see fair play.—Exchange.

According to Noah Webster, and he is good authority, a "Democrat" is "one who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men."

The father of Payne, the conspirator, recently took the oath of allegiance at Jacksonville, Fla., with the view of visiting Washington to bring away, if possible, the body of his wretched son.

There is truth in the report of utter destitution in some portions of the South, and of the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the Government of the United States.

Orders have been issued from the War Office for the immediate discharge of 29,000 officers and men, from the Middle, Washington, Kentucky, North Carolina and Mississippi Departments.

A mineralogical investigation of Virginia shows that gold exists in the state in large quantities, and that the development of its mineral wealth, which is great, has been grossly neglected.

The worms are ravaging the cotton fields on the Tallahatchie.

The citizens of Northern Texas pledge themselves to abide by and defend all lawful authority.

A severe earthquake shock visited the portions of Tennessee and Mississippi lying along the Mississippi River on the 17th. It was very sensibly felt in Memphis.

The sky over some parts of Nashville is completely darkened by swallows every morning.

FROM WASHINGTON. Regulations concerning passports to paroled rebels.—All except those against whom special charges are pending will be allowed to leave the country.—They cannot, however, return without permission of the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DEPT. OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1865. Paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges are pending, will be furnished with passports upon application therefor to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the conditions that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion who may wish to go abroad will apply to the Department of State for passports, and the applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

By the President of the United States, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TRIAL OF CAPT WIRZ. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28. It was seen from the time Mr. Baker entered as counsel for Capt. Wirz that he would not long enjoy amicable relations with the commission, and on repeated occasions sharp words passed between them. Today, he, together with his associate, Schade, withdrew. This is the second time within a week that Wirz, counsel has deserted him. Wirz was very much hurt at this, and imploringly said to Mr. Baker: "You must stay to help me, and you should not mind even if the court does sometimes overrule you." In the absence of other counsel no novelties on Judge-Advocate Chipman's side were to be expected.

LIEUT. COLONEL James D. Mc Bride attacked Gen. Sol. Meredith with a loaded whip in the hall of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, on the evening of the 15th. The General, though entirely unarmed, sent the young man off with a bloody nose, black eyes, and a battered countenance. The cause of the assault dates back to the time when Gen. Meredith commanded the District of Paducah.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Old Government pensioners in the South are making application for a resumption of their pensions.

A NUMBER of late Rebel officers have gone to Germany to induce emigration to Southern Georgia.

There have arrived in Richmond, direct from Europe, a large party of Swedish emigrants, who design settling in the upper part of the James River valley.

The Government machine shop at Norfolk has been discontinued, and the hands all discharged.

Gov. Parsons of Alabama requests the President to suspend all petitions for pardons heretofore recommended by him.

Out of 25,000 applications for pardon the President has actually pardoned less than 100.

Twenty-five plants are under arrest at Vicksburg, charged with either maltreating or willfully killing their former slaves.

NEGRO testimony is not valid against white men in Mobile.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON regards the local civil governments established in the Rebelious States merely as experiments, to give the people an opportunity to show whether they are possessed of a truly loyal spirit and are disposed to act in good faith toward the National Government.

CHAMP DENIGER, now central in Nashville, Tenn., denies ever having committed any of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, hunting him down and wounding him.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S house at New Orleans was surrounded recently, and himself, with others, kept in a cotton press until morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed there. Beauregard complained to Gen. Sheridan, who righted the matter.

GEN. KILPATRICK expresses the opinion that reconstruction in the South has been commenced at least four years too soon; that the people are not to be trusted, and will make another desperate effort to effect their separation from the Union.

There is considerable disagreement and lack of co-operation between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina.

Gov. PROBERT has decided upon changing his policy.—He says that the Virginia Rebels have deceived him, and proved ungrateful for what he has done for them under their promises of future loyal and decent conduct.

The Rebel General Joe Johnston, on his late visit to Fortress Monroe, on being asked if he would like to see Jeff. Davis, is reported to have replied that he neither wished to see him nor hear his name mentioned.

Immense quantities of cotton, piled along the Alabama River, are prevented reaching market by the high freights charged by steamboat owners.

Those pardoned citizens of the South who make personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands, are granted restitution, with the provision that they compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

GENERAL TERRY defines the term "during the war" to mean "while the necessity for a military force created by the Rebellion shall continue to exist."

The Military Commission will, on doubt, adopt a Free State Constitution.

A MONUMENT is to be erected at Lawrence, Kansas, to the 150 victims of Quantrell's massacre, 69 of whom lie in one trench.

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THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

She continues her ravages among the Whaling ships.—Her Captain declares he expected the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The latest San Francisco papers received by the Ocean Queen give the following details of the ravages of the pirate Shenandoah:

The Shenandoah has destroyed the bark Susan Abigail near the Gulf of Anbriz. It seems that the Susan Abigail had sailed from San Francisco papers of the 10th of July, containing accounts of the collapse of the rebellion, but the pirate Waddell would not credit them, as they came from Northern papers, and announced his intention of burning every American vessel he could find.

After destroying the Susan Abigail the pirate proceeded towards Behring's Straits and the Arctic Ocean. At St. Lawrence Island he burned the ship General Williams, of New London, and the next morning he burned five more vessels. The bark General Pike had arrived at San Francisco with the crews of seven vessels viz: bark Swanwick, of New Bedford; bark Gipsey, of New Bedford; barks Catharine, Nimrod and Isabella, all of New Bedford.

The paroled prisoners report that Captain Nye of the Abigail, must have succeeded in notifying some of the vessels of the proximity of the pirate, as four were seen putting back soon after, and with those notified by the General Pike, some thirteen were turned back.

The General Pike was bonded by the ship Wm. Thompson, who seemed to be a pirate for \$45,000 and two hundred and seventy-one officers and men of the destroyed whale ships were put on board for San Francisco. Among those turned back by the General Pike were the Addison Pierce and Canton, both of New Bedford.

It is believed that the pirate had certainly destroyed fifty more vessels, as they were all to the northward.

The bark Richmond was also warned off, and sailed from Plover Bay for the Sandwich Islands.

In conversation with Captain Smith, of the ship Wm. Thompson, the pirate asked the news. Captain Smith replied that President Lincoln had been assassinated. "I was prepared to hear that," said the pirate, exultingly. He did not believe that Lee had surrendered.

Among the people on the Shenandoah was an Englishman, who seemed to be prospecting for the purchase of iron vessels to put on a line between Australia and New Zealand, and it was probable that he would purchase some of the captured masts by the pirate.

The officers of the Shenandoah talked of arming two of the whalers, to go up and destroy the whalers at points which the pirate could not reach, and were very desirous to enlist the captured crews. In some instances they were successful in obtaining men in this way.

The Kanakas an English vessel, laden with coal, was seen by the ship William Gifford, bound for the Shenandoah.

RESTORATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Doings of the State Convention.—Its Proceedings endorsed by President Johnson.—He makes liberal promises to them.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 23d inst., to the New York Times, says: "In the State Convention an ordinance has been passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since the act of Secession not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of Mississippi, prior to January, 1861, except the law concerning crimes, and the acts enabling the railroads to pay money borrowed by them. It repeals all laws authorizing the paying of dues to the State in Confederate scrip, and the distillation of spirits on the State account; ratifies all official acts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several courts, with all sales made by administrators and others acting in a fiduciary capacity; authorizes executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes, as to the real value of the property for which such notes were given; authorizes parol testimony to be taken to prove whether or not the contracts contemplated specie currency; ratifies all marriages consummated since January, 1861, whether celebrated with the new form and ceremonies or not."

JACKSON, Miss., August 24, via New Orleans.—The ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection was lost by a vote of five to forty-four.

The convention gave their President the right to convene them when deemed necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—A special despatch to the Times, dated to-day, says: Gen. Sharkey has received a communication, by telegraph, from President Johnson, congratulating the Convention on the progress it is making in purging the State of its admission into the Union. All obstacles soon be removed, and he says he will restore the writ of habeas corpus and remove the troops at the earliest moment when the State makes sufficient progress to have entirely returned to its allegiance. He hopes the example of Mississippi will soon be followed by other States.

Judge E. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE CAPTURE OF KETCHUM.

Detective officers McDougal and Gilmore find him in West Twentieth Street.—He did not leave the City.—His complete nonchalance.—Forty-eight thousand dollars in Treasury notes recovered.

On Friday Detective Officers Gilmore and McDougal, to whom Superintendent Kennedy had intrusted the "working up" of Edward B. Ketchum, ascertained that he had been seen in the Central Park and elsewhere, and that he had not only not departed from the city, but had frequently during the past week appeared near a house in West Twentieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. With this clue in their possession, the officers began to "pipe" the neighborhood of West Twentieth street, and at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon their search was rewarded. Ketchum then appearing to take an afternoon ramble. He was instantly taken into custody and hurried off to the police Headquarters, and there closely imprisoned.

When taken into custody Ketchum betrayed no surprise, but maintained perfect nonchalance and conversed freely with the officers while on the way to his prison. He informed his captors that with the exception of the Tuesday on which the frauds were discovered he had been abroad daily, walking and riding in the public streets with scarcely an attempt at concealment, and conversing with citizens whom he knew, but he did not know him, and on Thursday last he rode in the Central Park, and in the evening walked thence to his temporary abode in West Twentieth street. He further informed the officers that he had \$48,000 in his possession, and this he yielded without reserve. His property, he said, at one time was valued at \$6,000,000; but with the decline in the premium on gold, in which he was one of the heaviest operators, his losses commenced, and he saw his wealth rapidly disappearing, until his liabilities reached the enormous aggregate of \$4,000,000. But even this stupendous debt, he says, he could have canceled, if he had carried the gold frauds through successfully. He also spoke freely of the wife which he had, and on entering his cell remarked, "This is the close of a fast career."

He is a brave man who dares to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Harrisburg: Whereas, it is the imperative duty, and should be the exclusive desire of every American citizen interested in the power of controlling public affairs by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are administered with a single eye to the great objects which our forefathers had in view when they laid the foundations of this republic, viz: To form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquillity; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Whereas, the men and the party administering the Federal Government since 1861, have betrayed this trust, violated their sacred obligations, and disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole Government from its original purpose, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country, therefore, we

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the Union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with that party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

Second, That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slightest debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power made a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing of their hands except a descent regard for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third, That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religious, morally and legally, at all times, and under all circumstances, and in every part of the country; upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens, and a strict observance of its provisions, and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for union, liberty or peace. He who wilfully violates it, or counsels violation by others, is a public enemy and dishonest man.

Fourth, That among the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution, the right of trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretense of crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to the laws of the State.

He who fully concert with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States, but directly upon individuals; that the States could not be held responsible for the federal obligations; that the State ordinances of Secession were nullities, and, therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before. Their people were bound to the Union by the same rights, and we hereby declare that so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by the States, some of whose citizens were lately in Rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction in the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally dissolved, and which is shamefully laboring to prevent its restoration.

Sixth, That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people, is not only an existing law, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliberate and wicked attempt to pervert the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially as well as politically, to the low level of the blacks. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race, to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political principles which we inherited from our fathers, and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly. (Cheers.)

Seventh, That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all the States in their proper positions, and when a fair representation is in Congress, to save them from the curse of negro equality; he shall have our hearty approval when he inflicts legal punishment by legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him in every measure which looks to the maintenance of the public credit, and the approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law in all parts of the country, that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections, that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, and whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by Military Commission, and upon these measures there can be no compromise; he that is not for us is against us.