Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford Gen. MOSES ROSS, of Somerset co. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford ASSOCIATE JUDGE, Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run

TREASURER. Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedfe COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence. JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair. HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley

POOR DIRECTORS, JOHN S. HETPICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata. JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampto

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Its Candidates, Platform and Prospects. The Democratic State Convention met a Harrisburg on the 24th ult. The notorious m. 22, 1864. GIVE HIM HIS DUE.

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, subs ded 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 commit tee, to whom all resolutions on Federal or State policy must be referred without de bate. 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 reported a platform and the conven tion 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 sone 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

of their Democracy.' The platform we have already characteried as a re-hash of the Chicago platform, as a matter of course, some of the more unwieldly 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 endorcement of President Johnson's policy, with an addition, of buts and ifs and ans, 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 announce-

favor of compromise. Altogether the prospects of the Democracy are anything but bright. The people of Pennsylvania last fall repudiated McClellan and the Chicago platform by a majority of 20,000, and this re-hash of that defunct institution, with its proteges, is doomed to a still more overwhelming defeat on the second Tuesday of next October.

ment that the Democracy are no longer in

The editor uf the Gazette evidently does not like his over estimate of himself. We pity him. The horrible contortions that he manifests to prove that he does not attack women, we assure him, do not look half as bad to himself as they do to the "look-"Be aisy," friend, you have a green gloss, it reflects some strange things, and we expect its reflections to haunt you until you, entering, bid Cerberus the blandest passing salutation.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.-The Copperhead Representative Conference, which assembled in this place on the 17th ult., nominated, for Legislature, A. J. Colborn, Esq., of Somerset, and George A. Smith, of Fulton. With the former we have no acquaintance. The latter appears to be a very "clever fellow." They are sure to be sacrificed. "Burnt brandy wouldn't save them." Ross and Armstrong will sweep everything before them like a hurricane.

"Democratic party has never swerved from its fundamental principle," and we think that paper tells the truth for once. The "fundamental principle" of the Democratic lishes," and it was held together for a great many years, as admitted by one of its ablest leaders, "by the cohesive power of public plunder."-Lebanon Courier.

THE SOLDIERS RIGHT OF SUF-FRAGE.

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' organi zation endeavored to induce a citizen to vote for the amendment, he was approached, in real chivalric style, with "I don't want you to electioneer 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 com plete answer to his citing of the record, "I ONLY VOTED TO SUBMIT IT TO THE PEOPLE!" We have never accus ed 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 mays? 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 as we have your record in regard to the adopion of this measure, here it is:

We must say, that laying aside all politica prejudices we are opposed to the principle of al-lowing men to vote, out of the Stase on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen; that a standing ar-my is dangerous to a republic. AND FUR-THER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOL-DIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—Gazette Jan 22 1864

The Union men of this State are deeply debted to the Hon. John Cessna, 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 Hartranft for Auditor General. But Mr. Cess na, to be consistent with his past patriotic record, could not act otherwise. In days agone, we remember him (and we have eve ry reason to do so, having personally aided im in the fight against Buchanan) as or who always fought for principle and hated with every impulse of his soul, the foul re ereancy 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 uneasing energy, to rouse the people to the defense of the Old Flag and the preserva tion of the country. And in this act of so guiding the representatives of the Union gallant leader as General Hartranft, he deserves the hearty thanks of the State. - Lancaster Inquirer.

A DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

A cotemporary thus interrogatively sums up the Democratic record on the negro

Who said that all men are created equal? who "have not let their loyalty get the better Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democra-

> Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democrati

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. John-

son, a good Democrat. Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice

President of the United States? The Democratic Party. If President Van Buren had died, and

Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman. Who made the negro a citizen of the

State of Maine? The Democratic Party. Who enacted a similar law in Massachu setts? The Democratic Party. Who permitted every colored person

owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Demo-

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

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

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic Party elected him Governor three times and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1796? General Jackson. Was General Jackson a good Democrat?

He generally passed as such. Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are con tinually whining about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic

All these things were done by Democrats and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans-just like the thief who cries

It gives us pleasure to announce that D. K. Wagoner & brother have bought out the Fulton Republican. These gentleman we are satisfied will give such a tone A Copperhead paper says that the and character to the Republican as it truly trial before the tribunal of the people theredeserves. We wish them abundant success both pecuniary and politically. We are bly and clearly set forth in the resolution sorry however to part with the local editor adopted at the Union Convention of the 17th party has been and still is the "loaves and at once a wider field for the rays of his talof that journal. Mr. Campbell should seek ents. We hope to hear of him having a 'fat take' some of these times. If we can and comfort in the effort to destroy the Govbe of any service to him he has only to com-

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 esist 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 pro tecting 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 com nonwealth 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 tes timony. 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 be sent to them. 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 omposing it, from the Philadelphia North American. It carries the greater weight from the fact that the North American seldom compliments men, and never until as sured 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 Pennsylva-nia for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain 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 By procuring a decision from the Demo-

cratic 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 burdening every ward

ownship, and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies; By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence although thus one white man less was required forevery black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when

soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that ecisive battle was uncertain;
By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not al-

lowed by our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objection and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability;
By exaggerating public indebtedness, denying public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were un-

equal to the suppression of rebellion;

By a shameful opposition to the measures for extending relief to the families of Union 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 By now heaping abuse upon the Govern

eccomplices;
By demanding the release of leading traiors; By frowning down all attempts to bring

for punishing assassins and their

soldiers;
By assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their

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

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The following figures show the measure of the "grand victory" of the Democracy in Kentucky. The popular majority now claimed by them is 15,000, last fall McClellan had 36,565 majority, a loss of 21,565. In the Louisville district General Rosseau, the Union candidate, is elected by 1500 majority, while last fall McClellan had 9,952 majority, a loss of 5,452. In the Covington district, Green Clay Smith, the Union Candidate, has a majority of 1,000, last year McClellan had 2,630 of a majority, a loss of 3,630. In the third district, the vote is reported as very close, last fall it gave "little Mac" 7,235 majority, a loss of some 7,000. Rejoice Cops while you can, at the same rate of progress it will be a long time before you have anoth-

er Kentucky victory to rejoice over. JEFF. DAVIS' trial, for reasons approved by the authorities, has been postponed. In the meantime, Davis' great ally, the copperhead faction of Pennsylvania, will be put on of. The charges against that faction are a inst. In that indictment the copperheads are arraigned for complicity with Davis in all his acts of treason, rendering him aid ernment. By October a verdict will be rendered .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

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 h 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 antediluvian but absolutely pre Adamite. 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

Omo Bourbons. - A pocket convention

President to suspend all petitions for pardons public debt, or any other debt; against na tional currency, or any other currency; a gainst emancipation, or any other pation against negro suffrage, "sure pop;" against colonization; against, against-well, agains everything that has transpired since Gen JACKSON was President, with the Monster Bank under his glorious feet, and MARTING VAN BURING a looking on with both eyes fast fixed on the chances of succession .- N V Times.

The Gazette asserts that we are mailing the INQUIRER to several hundred Dem ocrats (?) who have never subscribed for it We suppose the Gazette is well informed in regard to the matter and therefore should not controdict 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

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,..... 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, impulent white rebels will need more looking after than the black freedmen. Will some of our Copperhead cotemporaries make a note

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-amend ment man seems calling aloud in a similar shirit. "Hold me, dear Continuing 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.'

So the true democracy is represented by such men as Wendell Philips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Greeley, Ward Beecher, and others of the Radical stripe. Will some of the high priests of bogus

democracy move to suppress Webster's Unabridged?-Exchange.

The only two countries which now main tain slavery are Spain and Brazil. From present indications, Brazil is likely soon to abolish it.

The Imperial feasts in Mexico have been many and gorgeous. The diamonds worn were of almost fabulous price. The Mexican ladies are celebrated for their jewels. It is nothing uncommon for a lady to own \$20,000 orth of diamonds and pearls.

The Empress of Mexico is shortly expected Europe, the precarious state of her father's health being the cause.

The Duke of Brunswick is dying, and has willed enormous sums of money to the Emperor Napoleon and the Duke of Hamilton. The cholera is still spreading at Constanti-

A man in France killed five persons with a hatchet and left asixth for dead, in so incredibly short a space of time that, until he made a full confession, the public refused to believe in the possibility of the crimes of which he

was accused. The Governor of Buenos Ayres is author zed to call the first town to be located in the Province, "Lincoln," in commemoration of the late President of the United States.

The Government of Canada intends, at the earliest practicable time, to enlarge all the canals of the Province, with the design of attracting the trade of our Western States.

The loyal Americans in Paris have presented the chief editor of Prince Napoleon's organ with a magnificent service of silver, in appreciation of his sympathy for our national use in the late Rebellion.

Thirty per cent of the native Mexican popplation are brigands. Piratical junks are wandering about on the

ndian seas. A great fire occured in Quebec, Canada, on the 17th, destroying between 60 and 80 buil-

Maximilian has had shipped to Mexico set of Hoe's celebrated printing machinery, two fire engines, and intends to order steamships to be built in New York. Saratoga is infested with beggars of all

Reenforcements to the extent of 6,000 are to be sent to Mexico-3,000 from France and 3,000 from Algiers.

In Paris, the popular subscription of tencentimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln is still progressing. There are 25,000 subscripers, and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

In London a man took three children to odge temporarily in a coffee house, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation There is no prospect whatever of any fur-ther payments of dividends or principal of

the Confederate Loan in London. The Emperor of the French intends ing one of his aides-de-camp on a special mis-

SOUTHERN NEWS. OLD Government pensioners in the South

A NUMBER of late Rebel officers have to Germany to induce emigration to Southers

Georgia. There have arrived in Richmond, direct rom 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 we been discontinued, and the hands all discharged. Gov. Parsons of Alabama requests the

heretefore recommended by him. Our of 25,000 applications for pardon President has actually pardoned less than 100. TWENTY-FIVE planters are under arrest at Vicksburg, charged with either maltreating or wilfully killing their former slaves.

NEGRO testimony is not valid against white en in Mobile.

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

CHAMP FURGUSON, nowontrial in Nashville enn., denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him, and states that those whom he killed were seeking his life. hunting him down and waylaying 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 opin hat 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 eparation from the Union.

THERE is considerable disagreement and lack of co-operation between the civil and

military authorities of South Carolina. Gov. PIERPONT 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 promses 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 nake personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands, are graned restitution, with the provision that they ompensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in disturbed possession until the same are har vested.

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

adopt a Free State Constitution. A MONUMENT is to be erected at Lawrence. Kansas, to the 150 victims of Quantrell's mas-

sacre, 69 of whom lie in one trench. THE father of Payne, the conspirator, ently 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 Orders have been issued from the War Of-

fice 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 themselves to abide by and defend all lawful

authority. A SEVERE earthquake shock visited the porions 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 mor-

FROM WASHINGTON. Regulations concerning passports to paroled rebels.—All except those a-gainst whom special charges are pend-ing will be allowed to leave the country.—They cannot, however, re-turn without permission of the Presi-dent.

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 may be 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 morits of the saveral cases. applications will be disposed of according 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 occa sions sharp words passed between them. To-day, he, together with his associate. Schade, withdrew. This is the second time within withdrew. This is the second time within a week that Wirz,s counsel have deserted him. Wirz was very much hurt at this, and imploringly said to Mr. Baker: "You might stay to help me; and you should not mind even if the court does sometimes overrule you." In the absence of other counsel it now devolves on Judge-Advocate Chipman to see that he has fair alow. to see that he has fair play.

ked 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 assult dates back to the time when Gen. Meredith commanded the District of Paducah. LIEUT.-Colonel James D. Mc Bride atta

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH-

he 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 had destroyed the bark

ges of the pirate Shenandoah:

The Shenandoah had destroyed the bark Susan Abigail near the Gulf of Anadyr. It seems that the Susan Abigail had San Francisco papers of the 10th of July, containing accounts of the collapse of the rebellion, butthe 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 want destroying the Susan Abigail the pirate went towards Behring's Straits and the Arctic Ocean. At St. Lawrence Island he burned the ship Genoral William Island he burned 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 Susan Abigail, ship Gen. Williams, bark W. C. Nye, of New Bedford; bark Gipsey, of New Bedford; barks Catharine, Nimrod and Isabella, all of New Bedford.

The paroled prisoners report that Captain 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 pirate for \$45,000, and two hundred seventy-one officers and men of the destroyed whale ships were put on board for San Fran-Canton packet, both of New Bedford. It is believed that the pirate will certainly

to the northward.

The bark Richmond was also warned off, and sailed from Plover Bay for the Sand-

wich Islands. In conversation with Captain Smith, of

had surrendered.

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

The officers of the Shenandoah talked of arming two of the whalers, to go up and le-stroy the whalers at points which the pirate could not reach, and were very desirous to enlist the captured crews. In some instan-ces they were successful in obtaining men in

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

Proceedings endorsed by President Johnson—He makes liberal promises to them. NEW ORLEANS, August 24.-A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 23d instant, to the New Orleans Times, says: 'In the State Convention an ordinance has been passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since the act of Secession not re pugnant 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 moneys borrowed by them. It repeals all laws au-confederate scrip, and the distillation of spirits on the State account; ratifies all offcial accounts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several courts, with all sales made by administrators and others acting in a fiducial capacity; authorizes executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes, as to the real value of the property for the prope value of the property for which such notes were given; authorizes parol testimony to be taken to prove whether or not the con-

tracts 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 neces-

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 paying the way to readmission into the Union. All obstacles will soon be removed, and he says he will restore the writ of habeas corpus and remove the troops at the earliest moment when the

troops at the earnest 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

THE CAPTURE OF KETCHUM.

Detective officers McDougal and Gilmore find him in West Twentieth Street— He did not leave the City—His com-plete nonchalance—Forty-eight thou-sand dollars in Treasury notes recov-

On Friday Detective Officers Gilmore and On Friday Detective Officers Gilmore and McDougal, to whom Superintendent Kennedy had intrusted the "working up" of the Ketchum forgeries, ascertained that Edward B. Ketchum 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 Headramble. He was instantly taken into quarters, and there closely imprisoned.
When taken into custody Ketchum be-

when taken into custody Ketchum be-trayed 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 excep-tion 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 who did not know him, and on Thursday last he rode in the Central Park, and in the last he role in developing walked thence to his temporary abode in West Twentieth-street. He further informed the officers that he had \$48; ther informed the others 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. 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 life which he had lad and on entering his cell remarked, "This led, and on entering his cell remarked, is the close of a fast career."

HE is a brave man who dares to wear old lothes 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 intrusted with the power of controlling public affairs by his vote or American citizen intrusted with 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 tranquility; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

erty to ourselves and our posterity.

Whereas, The men and the party admin istering the Federal Government since 1861 have betrayed their trust, violated their sa cred obligations, 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,

brought untold calamities upon the country, therefore be it 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 Democracy of t

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 slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the cisco. Among those turned back by the General Pike were the Addison Pierce and Canton packet, both of New Bedford. which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking destroy fifty more vessels, as they were all nothing at their hands except a decent regard to the northward. mon honesty in the management of our fi-nancial affairs, but in both these particulars

we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third, That the Constitution established 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.

Third, That the Constitution established to by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religiously, morally and legally, at all times, and under all circumstances, and in every part of the had surrendered. country; upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only a strict observance of its by 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 guarantied to us by the plainest words of the Coastitu-tion, are these:—Free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, arottary arrest and illegal imprisonment, 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 pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute sub-ordination of all military power to the givil ordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to

Doings of the State Convention-Its the laws of the State.

Fifth. That we fully concur 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 directby upon individuals, that the States could not absolve the people from their 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 same dution and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime, and we hereby declare that so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in Rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of their faction; as he Next which terference of that faction in the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now ronounces it legally dissolved, and which still malignantly laboring to prevent

restoration.

Sixth. That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the ral Government with a view to force suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the constitution, but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put 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 po-litically, to the low level of the black. We litically, to the low level of the black. 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 guar-dianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fath-ers, 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 posi-tions to give to them a fair representation negroes, nor put ourselves under their guar

as, to give to them a fair representation 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. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law the whole law the whole law the many control of the state of the public with the law the whole law the whole law the many control of the state of the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law iaw, 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, 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 sion, and upon these measures there can be no compromise; he that is not for us i

gainst us.

Eighth, That in view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and retrenchment become an important duty of all our representatives, and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be dis-banded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the Gevernment should be totally abolished.

Ninth. That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such manner that while the public credit will be maintained and the national honor preserved, taxation will be

equal and just.

Tenth. That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections, and dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say, as our political opponents do, that they fought and bled, and died, mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism and an outrage which will be indignantly presented by their surviving comrades through the ballot box.

box.
Eleventh. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this commonwealth have contended in the defense of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition, and should entitle it to the encouragement of every Constitution-loving citizens.

ing citizen.

Twelfth. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.