

COMPLETE RECORD  
OF THE  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
UNION STATE CONVENTION.  
NOMINATION OF a STATE TICKET  
Speech of Hon. John Cessna.  
THE PLATFORM.

Pursuant to notice given, the Union State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 17, and was called to order by Gen. Simon Cameron, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

On motion of Hon. Jeremiah Nichols, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and upon taking the chair, delivered the following address, amid loud applause:

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

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

The military power of the rebellion has been crushed. Our brave and heroic officers, soldiers and sailors have well performed their part. Before the magnitude of their achievements and the wars of former times and the battles of other nations are compared, the significance of our nation today occupies a prouder position before the world, and is more feared by the aristocracies of Europe, than ever before. The glories as well as the toils of our surviving heroes, both officers and soldiers, the memories of the thousands slain and starved to death, the cause of the tens of thousands 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 shall not be frittered away by the mistakes of politicians.

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

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

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

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

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any pretext or for any reason whatever. Our present loyal and patriotic President, Andrew Johnson, has submitted to these people a policy which challenges the admiration of the world. It will stamp him through all time to come as a magnificent, merciful and kind-hearted ruler. In his efforts to carry it out he must and will receive our hearty and zealous co-operation and support. But should these people continue, as they have already commenced, to treat his offers of mercy with scorn and contempt, and present to the country and the world an exhibition of folly, madness and wickedness unparalleled in its history, we will, one and all, stand by him, in seizing and holding their own territory by the military power of the country, and that the grasp of the military arm shall not be relaxed until they satisfy us, by their professions and their practice, that they are ready and willing to accept in good faith the results of the war. It was of their own seeking and of their own making. They have no right to ask the advantages of a trial unless they mean to submit to the verdict. The war has not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted its results, and the Government has not only a perfect legal right, but it is her solemn duty to enforce those results by the military arm. Our four years' war, the most gigantic in the world's history, must not be in vain. Let the late rebels accept in good faith the policy of our President, and we will gladly welcome them again as brothers into the folds of our Union. Let them be ready and willing to be led by him and Congress in compelling them to acknowledge our triumph and their defeat. Slavery is dead, and must and shall be buried. The spirit of slavery must die and be buried with it. The aristocracy of the South which has fostered and upheld slavery, and which inaugurated the late terrible civil war must be shorn of its power. Already it is at work stirring up opposition to the policy of the Government and 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 were guarded and protected. At last Abraham Lincoln, when his time had come, on the memorable first day of January, 1863, struck at slavery. The result is before us. And yet it still seems as if no lessons are sufficient to reach the authors of the rebellion. It is fast becoming manifest that no permanent peace, even with the death of slavery, can be secured until the authors and supporters of slavery are subdued. In the words of our present patriotic President, "This aristocracy is antagonistic to the principles of free democratic government and the time has come when this rebellious element of aristocracy must be punished. The time has come when their lands 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 forfeited by the treason of their former owners. What loyal men can object that by means of this fund a few of the comforts of the luxurious 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 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 tripe added to the pecuniary 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 shoulders of our people by treason thus removed by treason itself?

Having proclaimed the freedom of the slave let us not weaken ourselves or endanger his condition by any controversy among ourselves about his present position or the extent of his privileges, but carefully and surely provide that the freedom thus proclaimed shall be firmly and irrevocably established and secured through all time to come.

Let unity of action and a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority mark our deliberations—let the glory, perpetuity and success of our common country, alone, be our object, and all will be well.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cessna's address, Hon. J. K. Moorehead, of Allegheny, and Hon. Jeremiah Nichols, of Philadelphia were appointed Vice Presidents, and Messrs. I. B. Gara, of Erie, and Wayne McVeigh, of Chester, Secretaries.

13th " Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton—Lucius Rodgers. 14th " Lycoming, Union and Snyder—John B. Linn. 15th " Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—A. R. Fiske. 16th " Dauphin and Lebanon—Jacob G. Helman. 17th " Lancaster—Thaddeus Stevens, R. W. Shenk. 18th " York and Cumberland—G. Edward Hersb. 19th " Adams and Franklin—P. D. W. Hanley. 20th " Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Edgar King. 21st " Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—R. H. Duncan of Centre, Hays Hamilton, of Huntingdon. 22d " Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—Col. J. M. Campbell, Cambria. 23d " Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—Henry Southern. 24th " Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—Capt. Wm. B. Coulter. 25th " Allegheny—J. Morehead, James L. Graham. 26th " Washington and Beaver—M. S. Quay. 27th " Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—John M. Thompson. 28th " Mercer, Venango and Warren—J. C. Brown. 29th " Crawford and Erie—E. H. Chase.

Representative Delegates. Philadelphia—Benj. Taylor, Kennedy McCaw, Wm. Elliott, Robert P. King, Chas. M. Carpenter, Jno. G. Butler, Jos. Riblet, Allen A. Hancock, M. Hall Stanton, John Krickbaum, C. M. Hall, Capt. Isaac Creamer, Edward Shellmire, Enoch W. O'Green, James S. Allison, Benj. Swain, Frank J. Johnson, John L. Williams. Adams—R. B. Carnahan, C. W. Batchelor, Benj. Singler, W. J. Gilmore, J. M. Brush, Wm. Peters. Armstrong—John L. Leech. Berks—E. H. Rauch, H. S. Eckert, E. C. Kitchen. Bucks—George Cunningham, Saml. C. Bradshaw. Bradford and Sullivan—John Grant and S. W. Alvord. Blair—Samuel McCannant. Cambria—R. F. McCoy. Carbon and Monroe—Daniel Kalbfus. Centre—Andrew Gregg. Clarion and Jefferson—C. Myers. Clearfield, Elk and Forest—S. B. Row. Clinton, Cameron and McKean—H. T. Boyer. Chester—Wayne McVeigh, Stephen M. Meredith and Robert Park. Crawford—H. C. Johnson, S. C. Sturdevant. Columbia and Montour—It. Stiles. Cumberland—Lemuel Todd. Dauphin—E. L. Thomas, Col. J. Freeland. Delaware—John K. Roland. Erie—Isaac B. Gara, John P. Vincent. Fayette—G. W. K. Minor. Greene—Augustus Row. Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—Col. William Butler, Alex. Port. Indiana and Westmoreland—James Alexander, A. Logan, and Alex. A. Shall. Lanark—G. W. Mohaffey, S. W. P. Boyd, Day Wood, John H. Zeller. Lebanon—C. B. Hoffman. Lycoming, Union and Snyder—J. B. Montgomery, C. H. Shriver, Wm. F. Wagoner. Lehigh—S. McHose, Jno. Hoffman. Luzerne—Col. H. M. Hoyt, O. Gaines, A. Rio Parvieu, Jr. Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—Saml. H. Miller, J. Robinson, J. W. Blanchard, Chas. McCandless. Montgomery—E. B. Moore, W. Mintzer. Northampton—H. Bloss, Lewy Gordon. Northumberland—Charles J. Bruner. Perry and Franklin—John R. Shuler, T. J. Nill. Schuylkill—J. M. H. Kurlin, Linn Bartholomew, John R. Porter. Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton—John Cessna, E. K. Haines. Susquehanna and Wyoming—G. A. Grow, Stephen Dana. Tioga and Potter—John S. Mann, J. W. Guernsey. Venango and Warren—Wm. Burgwin. Washington and Beaver—John Hall, Wm. S. Moore, Joseph Ledlie. Wayne and Pike—C. F. Rockwell. York—Stephen Keefe, Alex. Frey.

There being contestants for seats in one or two instances, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, to whom the contested cases should be referred. The motion was adopted, and the following committee appointed: William Lilly, J. B. Montgomery, A. R. Fiske, R. P. King, L. Todd. The following memorial from the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians was presented by the chairman of the committee named therein:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians, residing in Washington, held on the evening of the 8th inst., Daniel Welch, Thomas McNamara, B. B. Binney, J. H. Wells, and D. A. Fish were selected to represent said Committee in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 17th prox. On motion, resolved, that the delegation shall have power to fill any vacancies in their number. On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegates.

(Attest) JOSHUA CLENNENIN, Chairman Executive Committee Loyal Pennsylvanians. On motion, a deputation of gentlemen representing the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians residing in Washington, D. C., were admitted to seats on the floor, without the privilege of participating in the proceedings.

Mr. Carnahan moved that a committee of one from each Senatorial District be selected to prepare a list of permanent officers for the Convention; whereupon the following were appointed: Benjamin F. Taylor, C. N. Carpenter, M. H. Dickinson, Thos. Dickinson, Robert Park, S. B. Thomas, Saml. C. Bradshaw, Joseph Ledlie, John Bartholomew, C. F. Rockwell, G. A. Grow, Arto Pardee, Jr., J. W. Guernsey, John B. Linn, A. R. Fiske, Henry Thomas, R. W. Shenk, G. W. Mohaffey, G. Edward Hersb, T. J. Nill, E. K. Haines, Colonel A. Gregg, W. Butler, R. M. McCoy, H. Miller, John G. Butler, Wm. J. Gilmer, Captain Moore, Edward H. Roberts, Lucius Rodgers, E. H. Rauch, William H. Armstrong.

On motion the report was adopted. Mr. Johnson was then conducted to the chair, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as presiding officer of the convention.

THE PLATFORM. Mr. McVeigh, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare: 1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are here tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their valorous and heroic actions, have secured to their country Peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of Liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that the People, for the People, in an invincible strength as it is beneficent in its operation.

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

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

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

5. 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 \$10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereby by the easiness of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

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

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

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

9. That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton the fearless, honest and able chief of the Department of War, a public servant 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 valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just

doubt of gratitude we owe our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.

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

12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the Republic. They did this by inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our supreme court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defence of their imperilled country. By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union; by refusing to pay large bonuses to those who have bravely fought the battle of Gettysburg, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence, although one white man less was 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, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our constitution; and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability. By exaggerating the public indebtedness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the north were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and 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 for the crimes they have committed, 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, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes. And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

Hartranft was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Auditor General.

Surveyor General. Mr. Carnahan moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Surveyor General, which was agreed to.

Mr. Carnahan nominated Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria County.

Mr. Bartholomew nominated Gen. James Nagle, of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Alexander nominated W. H. Markle, of Westmoreland county.

Mr. Port nominated Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon county.

Ballot for Surveyor General. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, with the following results, viz: Col Jacob M. Campbell received 92 votes.

Brig General Nagle received 27 votes. Capt Brice X. Blair received 11 votes.

On motion of S. B. Row, the nomination of Col Jacob M. Campbell was made by unanimous consent.

State Central Committee. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee consist of 8 members, to be chosen from the counties of Allegheny, Dauphin, Lancaster and Berks, and one person from each of the remaining counties of the State, the names to be submitted by the respective delegations.

Mr. Stevens moved that the Hon. John Cessna be appointed the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year which was agreed to.

Mr. McVeigh moved that Maj. Gen. Hartranft and Col Jacob M. Campbell be invited to the President's stand in the Hall, which was received with repeated cheers.

Mr. Stevens moved that the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published, and that a copy be forwarded to each member of the next Congress, the President or the United States, the several members of the Cabinet, and to the respective Chairmen of the State Committees.

Agreed to. Mr. Morehead moved that the loyal Pennsylvanians, residing temporarily in Washington, be represented on the State Central Committee in the person of Brig. Gen. James A. Ekin, which motion was unanimously agreed to.

The respective candidates nominated by the Convention were then introduced by the President of the Convention to the delegates, and Maj. Gen. Hartranft and Col Campbell respectively addressed the delegates, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon them, and promising to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Mr. Cessna thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him by the delegates.

Mr. McVeigh moved that the thanks of the delegates be tendered to the presiding officer of the Convention for the faithful discharge of his duties, which was unanimously agreed to.

State Central Committee. The following gentlemen were announced as composing the State Central Committee for the ensuing year, viz:

Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman, Bedford, Pa. Adams—Dr. E. Fahnstock, Gettysburg. Allegheny—A. M. Brown, Col. Alexander H. Hills, Pittsburg. Armstrong—J. L. Leech, Leechburg. Berks—E. O. Goodrich, Towanda. Blair—Wm. A. Adley, Dushore. Blair—Caleb Guyton, Tyrone. Cambria—A. C. Mullen, Ebensburg. Carbon—D. Kalbfus, Mauch Chunk. Monroe—John N. Stokes, Stroudsburg. Centre—J. T. Johnson. Clarion—Col. B. J. Reed, Clarion. Clearfield—John Patton, Carversville. Clinton—Dr. H. A. Lichtenhaler, Lock Haven. Cameron—H. T. Taggart, Emporium. Chester—G. M. Rupert, West Chester. Fulton—D. Wagoner, M'Connellsburg. McKean—Crawford—S. N. Pettis, Meadville. Columbia—H. H. Miller, Millville. Montour—M. M. Shoop, Wyndysburg. Elk—Henry Southern, Ridgway. Dauphin—G. Borgner, Harrisburg. H. J. Miley, Middletown. Erie—George W. Colton, Erie. Cumberland—George Zinn, Carlisle. Fayette—P. A. Johns, Uniontown. Huntingdon—Capt. H. X. Blair, Huntingdon. Mifflin—George H. Galbraith. Juniata—A. L. Guss. Luzerne—R. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre. Westmoreland—Wm. Markle, Greensburg. Delaware—Col. S. B. Thomas, Media. Lancaster—Col. O. Dickey, P. Martin. Greene—R. W. Dawney, Waynesburg. Indiana—Col. D. S. Porter. Beaver—S. M. Quay, Beaver. Lawrence—J. W. Wallaga, New Castle. Montgomery—W. Hambo, Norristown. Mercer—S. H. Miller, Mercer. Northampton—A. E. Cook, Jr., Easton. Lehigh—Amos Bittiger, Allentown. Schuylkill—T. Garrettson, Pottsville. Lycoming—C. Lloyd, Williamsport. Snyder—W. Wagoner, Selinsgrove. Union—Maj. W. R. Foster, Millburg. Butler—John M. Thompson, Butler. York—Silas H. Forry, York. Somerset—Henry F. Schell, Somerset. Perry—William Dowler. Northumberland—J. Packard, Sunbury. Berks—Isaac Eckert, Reading. Dr. E. C. Kitchen, Brumfelsville. Venango—S. A. Thomas, Franklin. Lebanon—John George, Lebanon. Pike—Jacob Klinebans, Milford. Tioga—M. H. Cobb, Wellsboro. Bucks—Caleb N. Taylor, Bristol. Washington—James B. Rule. Potter—M. Wealarny, Coudersport. Wyoming—J. S. Little. Bedford—Jos. B. Dickinson, Bedford. Philadelphia—Frank S. Johnson, Kennedy McCaw, James Reeborn, and James Gilligan. Franklin—J. Stewart, Chambersburg. Brig. Gen. James A. Ekin, Washington, D. C. The business for which the Convention had been convened having been accomplished, the Convention adjourned with repeated cheers for the candidates placed before the people. The Convention then adjourned sine die. H. C. JOHNSON, President.