

CARLISLE, PA., AUGUST 31, 1865.

Democratic State Hominations. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, OF BUCKS COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

LT. COL. J. P. LINTON. OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR SENATOR, COL. JAMES CHESTNUT, of Southampton.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

PHILIP LONG, of Newburg. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, of Carlisle.

FOR TREASURER, LEVI ZEIGLER, of Middlesex.

FOR COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDER F. MECK, of Carlisle. FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. JONATHAN SNYDER, of W. Pennsboro'

FOR SURVEYOR, JOHN C. ECKELS, of Silver Spring.

FOR AUDITOR. CHRISTIAN DEITZ, of Hampden,

FOR CORONER, DAVID SMITH, of Carlisle.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCT. 10rm, 1865.

WM. BLAIR & Son, Carlisle, have always on hand best Hams, Tougues and Dried Beef, which are kept in smoke until sold.

OUR STATE TICKET.

The Democratic State Convention has cordially responded to the popular feeling in fayor of rewarding meritorious soldiers with the honors and emoluments of civil station, by brave men that Pennsylvania sent into the ing to promise, and we heard no howl over Union army. They are not of the class of shoulder-strapped heroes who strutted in the corridors of fashionable hotels or sat upon Courts Martial during the hottest of the War, but real heroes who were in actual perilous service in the field, from the date they regained their commissions until the hour of their discharge.

Col. Davis, our candidate for Auditor General, is the well known commander of the gallant old 104th Regiment, which, with him at its head, won imperishable renown in many a hard-fought battle. A shattered arm, disabled for life, is the honorable proof he bears with him of the reality of his devotion to the Union, which mone will be so craven as to gainsay. Our candidate for Surveyor General, Major Linton, was an officer of the same Regiment-the 54th Pennsylvaniathat his competitor on the Republican ticket, Col. Campbell, commanded, and is beloved by all the Pennsylvania boys of the Army of the Potomac, as the fighting man of his Regiment. He, too, is a battle scarre 1 soldier, whose mutilated body attests his f-sacrificing heroism in the cause of the Union .-Both can handle the pen as readily as they have wielded the sword, and have every requisite for the faithful administration of the offices to which they have been nominated.

With such candidates, placed upon a platform at once loyal, patriotic, conservative and constitutional, our success in October is already achieved.

Fire.-On last Thursday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the cry of "fire," ""ire," was sounded through our quiet streets, when it was discovered that the stable belonging to Mr. John Noble, in the rear of the Cumberland Valley Depot, was on fire. Our firemen were out in full force. and, with their usual zeal, battled manfully with the fiery element and succeeded in saving the surrounding property. The stable, with a large quantity of hay, was entirely ornsumed, but the horses were rescued. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark of a locomotive.

by the Conferees.

THE WEATHER.—The mornings and evenings for the past week have been very cool, while the middle of the day has been exceedingly warm. The change from 56 to 91 within a few hours, renders it necessary for persons of feeble health to exercise a proper degree of caution if they would guard against the diseases incident to this season of the

Soldiers' Discharges.—We caution sol- others; and that, in token of the sincerity of diers against selling their discharges to bro- this, its declaration, it will nominate none as kers, who, when Congress shall appropriate lands or bounties to volunteers, will sell them the field against the enemies of the Republic. back at immense profits. Soldiers who have honorable discharges should carefully pre- bled for their country, and who have been led serve their papers for the pecuniary value to believe that the Repulicans only were their that may attach to them, and as evidence of their patriotism in the hour of their country's

Economy.-The high figures that rule for meat should induce general abstinence on the part of our citizens, as a means of bringing down prices.

THE "HERALD" AND THE RUPERTS .-

The last Herald contains a long, windy aricle in defence of Gov. Currin for having pardoned the three Ruperrs, the murderers has control of a press, endcavers to make of Vanasblen. The article contains a palpa- party capital out of it, by publishing to the ble perversion of truth in nearly every line. world the political associations of the perpe If there is a single man in our county who trator, with the intent to cast reproach upon was not convinced that the Governor had the party with which he may have happen committed a wrong and an outrage when he ed to be identified; just as though the holdpardoned the Ruperrs, his doubts will leave ing of certain political sentiments necessarinim after be reads the comments of the He- | ly made a man a rogue, or experience had ald and Judge Graham's sentence, published in the same paper. The Herald speaks all parties. - We have now a case in pointof the RUPERTS as "respectable men," and that of young Ketchum, the New York swinof Vanasdien as " a most dangerous character," who "was going armed constantly."-The evidence before Court was that VANAS-DLEN had no arms about him when Howard RUPERT shot him, and it was shown by several witnesses that the Ruperts, instead of being the "respectable men" that the Herald represents them, were bad men, and much more to be dreaded than the poor creature they murdered. We need not argue this point with the Herald. If it desires to defend cold blooded murderers, merely because they are prominent Republican politicians, it can do so. Nor need it remind us that the petition asking the Governor to pardon the culprits was signed by " ministers and members of the bar." We care no more for members

the New York World: of the bar than for any other class of men, for sometimes they are as ready to defend a bad cause as a good one. But ministers of the Gospel asked for the pardon of the murderers! Ah, yes, the ministers. Formerly ministers did not meddle in murder trials, nor did they preach doctrines of hate and vengeance among the people. We have a sincere respect for the clergy, but very little for those "blood-hounds of Zion" who advocate hanging men and destroying men's property who do not agree with them politically, but who can palliate a

political opinions. Now, as we have said, it is not necessary for us to continue a discussion with the Her ald on the subject of the pardon of the Ru-PERTS. Judge GRAHAM'S remarks before passing sentence upon the culprits, has made the people well acquainted with the facts concerning the murder of VANASDLEN and

mitted the bloody deed and violated the law

of God and man, agrees with them in their

the conviction of the RUPERTS. In conclusion, however, we may be excused for calling attention to a sentence in the Herald's article of last week. It reminds us that other murders have taken place, and wonders why we have not referred to them.

The Herald says: "A few weeks ago a man who had been a refugee in Canada during the rebellion and who returned a short time since to Bedford, shot the Provost Marshal at that place for twitting him with disloyalty, but we have no recollection that this same paper (the Volunthe honors and emoluments of civil station, by teer,) has ever denounced this act. A short time since a woman in Washington shot a the October election, two of the bravest of the man because he failed to marry her accord-

ier acquittal." In regard to the first case spoken of above, the Herald states two positive falsehoods.-The man shot by young REED, of Bedford, was not a Provost Marshal, nor was Reed "a refugee in Canada during the rebellion." It

is true REED had lived in Canada for two or three years, doing business there. He did not go there to escape the draft, for he commenced his residence in Canada nearly two years before drafting had been resorted to .-He was drafted, however, at Bedford, when he promptly returned home and paid down \$300 to the Marshal, and got an Exemption Certificate. For this he was called a "traitor" and a "Johnny Reb," and knocked down with stones by the man he killed-a "loyal," stay at-home Republican. We think we know of a few others who occupy the same position REED occupied. We believe a certain J. M. WEAKLEY, editor of the Carlisle Herald, was drafted in this place, and we be lieve he, too, paid down \$300 to buy himself out of "military duty." Was it right, then, that REED should be called a "traitor" and knocked in the head, merely because he had bought himself out of military duty? If it was, then the editor of the Herald is entitled to the same treatment; he too bought him-

self out with \$300. With the Washington murder trial we have nothing to do. A girl killed a man for fail ing to keep his engagement with her. She was tried and pronounced insane and "not guilty" by the jury. The Herald wonders why we don't condemn the Jury! Just because we could not do so without being con sidered a dunce. But, we quote again from the Herald, thus:

"Men who have been four years in rebel lion against the Government, whose days and nights were passed in treason, murder and robbery, who starved helpless prisoners and burned captured towns, are daily being pardoned by scores, and yet no voice is raised in condemnation of the clemency.

Well, if President Johnson is doing wrong in pardoning those guilty of "murder and robbery," why don't you pitch into him? You hear of no "condemnation of the clem ency." Why? Because you and other Republican editors have not the nerve to assail As the Democratic Convention of the President. You can grumble and throw dering the streets in the vain search for hon-York county failed to name the time or place out inuendoes against your President, but of meeting of the Senatorial Conferces, we you quail before the power of your own crea would suggest Bridgeport, this county, as the tion. If you disapprove of Mr. Johnson's place of meeting, the time to be agreed upon policy toward defeated rebels, say so like men, and stop whimpering. On the subject of pardons we think the President right. If you think otherwise, condemn him, if you

> THE SOLDIERS' FRIENDS (?) .- The follow ing resolution was offered in the Negro-equality State Convention by Mr. LEMUEL TODD,

> of this county: Resolved, That this Convention, represent ing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers, in its confidence and gratitude, as superior to all candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in

To the brave boys who have fought and friends, we will state, for their information, that the resolution was indignantly hooted at by a vote of 17 for and 111 against it! Mr. Todd was green when he offered his resolu-

Michigan produced seven million dollars of copper last year.

POLITICS AND ROGUERY.

Never is a great fraud or wrong of any kind detected, but some small politician who not proved that there were dishonest men in dler, of whom one of the "loyal" journals publishes a letter from Chicago, asserting that,"he was present at the National Democratic Convention held there last August, as a leading friend of McClellan; that he kept open house at one of the hotels, scattered his money like a prince and made a big splurge generally."

Now, even if this were true, it would prove ething to the discredit of McClellan or the party that nominated him, as the small malce of the writer evidently intended. But, there is another side to the story, which puts the boot on t'other leg so tight that it cau't be kicked off. And here it is, according to

"Mr. Morris Ketchum was for a long period the confidential friend and adviser of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, when that gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury, and thence he enjoyed extraordinary facilities for making money in gold gambling and stock job-bing, of which he liberally availed himself. As leading Republicans and members of the Loyal League Club, Mr. Morris Ketchum were peculiarly favored with the earliest and most accurate information from the highest Government and National Bank authorities. They have made so much money during the rebellion, in gold and stock cambling from their confidential relations with Government officials, that the creditors of the firm and the holders of the forged brutal murder, provided the fiend who com- gold checks are sanguine that Mr. Ketchuin' means will be sufficient to pay all claims in full."

If men's politics make them swindlers, then the "Loyal Leaguers" must be the most corrupt political organization that ever cursed our country; for young Ketchum, so far, has proved himself the biggest rogue in the forging line that has turned up before or since the war. To be candid, however, no fact is better known than that the most venturesome stock gambler or gambler of any kind holds his politics in very accommodating subserviency to his greed for gain.

The innumerable robberies and embezzlements by "loyal" officers under the present Administration, and the gigantic swindles of the Government by shoddy contractors, that have disgraced us as a people during the four years of war, if they do not prove the demoralizing tendencies of the Republican party, should certainly teach its journals that it is in very bad grace for them to attemp to make the Ketchum or any other swindle a reproach to those who nominated and supported McClellan.

SOLDIERS AND TAYPAYERS READ!

the following paragraph without "note or eomment :" "Thirty-five employees have been discharged-from the gas works at St. Louis, and one for us and for our children, and military nehundred and fifty negroes employed to do their work. The negroes receive twentyive cents per day more than was paid to the

prevent the whites from mobbing them." the Federal army have paraded the streets of New York in procession, asking for work .- | They carried a banner inscribed—"Our last aployment was in putting down the rebel-Did the Tribune observe those veterns marching sadly along, or was it convenently blind as they filed past its office? While these veterans were parading the streets as an advertisement to procure work, General Howard, of the Negro Bureau, was pointed, to whom all resolutions on National sending cargos of "freedmen" to Rhode Is- and State affairs were referred without deand, at Government expense, where employment was to be furnished them. At the ame time, or shortly after, agents were seuring in Richmond a large number of enlisted with little or no bounty, should re freedmen" at one dollar a day and their ountd, to go to Cayuga county, New York, to fell timber. Also since then the Campbell Hospital, at Washington City, one of the very finest, has been taken by the Negro Bureau, and a "village" established, where over one thousand negroes and families will be accommodated with shelter and comfort, to be fed with good wholesome food, at Government expense, and the children to be educated by teachers supported by societies throughout the North. At the same time Fairfax Seminary, at Fairfax Va., was turned over to the Bureau, by the Government authorities, and will be used for a similar purpose—the founding of a negro village at the public expense. A little further down in virginia, at Camp committee on resolutions, made the following Hamilton and Hampton, buildings are now in course of crection by the Government, for the freedmen who are lying around loose, and preparations are being made to issue to them, daily, cooked soup, meat and vagetables, in lieu of the half ration of uncooked food heretofore issued to them and to the sol-

diers. The withdrawl of the soldlers has thus bettered the "freedmen's" condition in And yet, while all these extensive prepations are going on under the Negro Bureau, at Government expense—that is, at the expense of every tax-payer in the North-thow ands of white veterans, whose "last work was putting down the rebellion," are wanest employment. Is this just—is it right? most sacred obligations, disregarded the com-Where is the boasted gratitude of the Re-mands of the fundamental law, corruptly publican party? We do not advocate doing injury to the poor negroes—they need protection and employment, too—but why should ment from its original purpose, and, thereby, everything be done for them and nothing for have trought untold calamities upon the those white men who are as poor and as help country; therefore, less? There are thousands of whites as ur 1. Be it Resolved, That we, the Democra gently needing assistance as the poorest ne-And should they not have it ?-Pariot & Union.

eystem of government in a Republic. Always give us a renegade to defend new theories and rascality generally. The journal that would undertake to defend Sranton at this day-a man that has committed more crimes against civil liberty and constitutional law than any man on this continent, since in the advent of one of those parties into the the days of that political knave, George III seats of Federal power made war a fact which -must have little respect for American law. or civil liberty, or decency.

The Democrats of York county, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., nominated the following ticket: Senator, A. H. Glatz, (subject to the York and Cumberland Conference); Assembly, James Cameron and Abram S. Lawrence; Commissioner, Henry Hammond; Treasurer, George Daron; District Attorney, Jno. W. Bittinger.

Democratic State Convention.

THE WHOLE STATE REPRE-SENTED BY ITS REST MEN.

Hon Richard Vaux President of the Convention-

Soldier's Ticket Nominated. General Davis, of Bucks County, for

PLATFORM ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

State Auditor. Major Linton, of Cambria County,

for Surveyor General. W. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield, CHAIR-MAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24 -The Democratic State Convention met at two o'clock, P. M., and was temporarily organized by electing Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria, President, and A. D. Boileau of Philadelphia, Benjamin Whitman of Erie, and D. H. Nieman of

Northampton, Secretaries.

Mr. Smith of Lancaster, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each Senatorial disrict to report permanent officers.

Mr. Lamberton moved to amend, that the convention proceed to elect a permanent President, and that the Senatorial delegates select one member from each district for Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and also one from each Senatorial district as committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions on State and National subjects shall be referred without debate.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the original resolution was adopted. A recess was then taken, to permit the delegates to indicate the Committee on Organi

The Committee on being announced, re tired for consultation, and after a short time returned, and reported the Hon. Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the Convention, with a Vice President for each Senatorial district and twenty nine Secretaries.

Mr. Vaux, on taking his seat, said: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by her epresentatives, in conformity to the ancient usages of the party, is again assembled in State Convention. Since the days of Thomas Jefferson, in every crisis of our country's hisory, we have assembled in the Capitol of this Commonwealth, bold and defiant, standing on the principles of constitutional liber try, which can alone maintain us as a happy and prosperous people. [Applause.] And amid threats of violence and the menaces of

of power, the Democrats never quailed. During the last four years of war and oppreson; when the pressure of executive power was used to destroy the democratic partywhen to be a Democrat was something more than at any period in our past history, the Democracy met the enemy upon the great principles of the Constitution, and defied the party in power. [Cheers.] We have here met again, and let us do as our fathers in past days of our history have done, stand on the broad principles of the Constitution and demund those rights and privileges which belong to the States and to the people. We will be satisfied with nothing less. [Ap-plause.] These principles cannot be chang-ed by fanatics or over-ridden by power. The

The New York Tribune lately published rights of the people are dear to them. [Applause.] Our fathers made this compact of Federal unity under hardly less than inspiration, and it cannot be altered by fanatics cessity shall not deprive us of either of these rights or privileges. [Applause.] Let it be then distinctly understood, that the dignity The police were sent to the spot to of American citizenship must not be degraded or contaminated by association or an Since this was published white veterans of equality with an inferior race, either social-he Federal army have paraded the streets of liv or politically. [Immense applause.] Gen-

tlemen of the Convention, having by your partiality been chosen to preside over your deliberations, I ask your indulgence, and promise to perform my duties to the utmos of my ability. The Chair is now ready for any motion that may be made.

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each Schatorial district was ap-

bate.
Mr. H. W. Petriken offered a resolution that the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, having ceive one hundred and sixty acres of land, and urging upon the next Congress the justice of maintaining such an appropriation.-

The Convention then took a recess to af ford the committee stime to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention and during their absence the Convention was addressed at considerable length by Major Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county, and Gen Wm. II. Miller, of Dauphin.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the hou appointed, and was called to order by the

Hon, Jeremiah S. Black, chairman of the

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty and should be the exclusive desire of every American citizen entrusted with the power of controlling public affairs, by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are ad-ministered with a single eye to the great objects which our forefathers had in view wher they laid the foundations of this Republic namely: "To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote he general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." AND WHEREAS, The men and the party administering the Federal Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their soundered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole Govern-

cy 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 sympa-A Big Job.—The Philadelphia Press has thy or association whatever with that party undertaken the mammoth job of defending in the North which plotted against the Unand justifying Court Martials—Stanton's ion and pronounced the Constitution "a coverant ion Republic Al

hell." 2. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and hongr, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war; but when the formation of section al parties in the North and in the South and we could not control, we sustained the Federa authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financia affairs; but in both those particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.
3. That the Constitution established by

our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our nqualified respect and obedience; the oath and legally, at all times, under all circum- eral, when the following gentlemen were stances, and in every part of the country up ramed:

on all public officers from the liighest to the owest, as well as upon private citizens, it is only by 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 its violation by others, is oublicenemy and a dishonest man.

4. That among the rights guarranteed to

us by the plainest words of the Constitution are these—free speech, a free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of habcas corpus, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or many from any species punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a regular 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 State elections ac-

cording to the laws of the State.
5. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repented several times since that the Federal Government is sovereig within its proper sphere; that it acts no through or upon the States but directly 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 attempt ed revolution came to an end by the submis sion 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 duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their 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 that faction at the North which always hostile to the Huinn which now ways was hostile to the Union, which now ounces it legally dissolved, and which is still malignantly laboring to prevent its res-

6. That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Govarnment with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people on the States against the way is not only a and contrary to existing laws is not only a high crime against the Constitution but a de-liberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and ome of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to africanize a large portion of the country and degrade the white race mor-ally and socially as well as politically to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to gov ern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their gnardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we

pherited form our fathers; and we exhart our brethren in other States to take up the 10th " same attitude and maintain it firmly.

7. That we will support President Johnson 12th " in every effort he may make to place all the 13th " States in their proper position, to give them a fair representation in Congress and to save 15th " them from the curse of negro equality. He 16th " shall have our hearty approval when he infliets legal punishment by means of legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him sincerely 19th ' to sustain and uphold him in every measure which looks to the maintainance of the pub-lic credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law 23d " and nothing but the law in all parts of the country, that he will not allow the military 25th " to interfere with state elections; that he will punish kidknapping and robbery through the legal authorities whether committed by 27th "

federal officers or private citizens; and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by military commission. We go for measures not men, and upon these measures there can be no compromise, he that is not for us is against us.

8. That in view of our encormous Nation-

il debt, the great weight of our State taxes and the local burdens imposed upon us it divers ways, economy and retrenchment be comes an important duty of all our represen-tatives; and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravegant practices lately introduced into the Government should be totally abolish

9. That our revenue laws need to be care fully revised in such manner, that while the public credit will be maintained the national

nor preserved, taxation will be equal and 10. 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 partment" can neither prevent nor paralyze gross insult on their patriotism, and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot-

11. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth have ment, and to defend it. Invoke the men of contended in defence of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparallelled, is deserving of our grateful recognition and should entitle it to the encouragement of every Constitution loving citizen. 12. That we re affirm our adherence to the

Montoe Doctrine. The resolutions were read amidst much enhusiasm and adopted by a unanimous vote. The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor General, when

be following gentlemen were named:

Col. Franklin Vanzant, Bucks county. Hon. Isaac Slenker, Union county. Col. W. W. H. Davis, Bucks county. Robert J. Hempbill, Philadelphia. Col. Wellington H. Ent, Columbia. Wm. Workinan, Washington county. Hon. Wm. Hopkins. S. T. Shugart, Centre county. Charles D. Manley, Delaware county. On motion, the ne ninations closed, and th

convention proceeded to ballot with the folowing result: Col. W. W. H. Davis Col. Franklin Vanzant Isaac Slenker Robert J. Hemphill Col. Wellington H. Ent Wm. Workman 13 Wm. Hopkins S. T. Shugart Charles D. Mauley

Manley were withdrawn. The second ballo resulted as follows: Col. Franklin Vanzant Isaac Slenker 41 " 55 " 8 " Col. W. W. II. Davis Col. Wellington II. Ent 19 Wm. Hopkins

None of the candidates having received a

najority of all the votes cast, a second ballot

f Mesers. Hemphill, Workman, Shugart and

ordered. Before taking a vote the name:

No nomination being effected, the name of Col. Vanzant, was withdrawn, and a third ballot ordered, with the following result: Isaac Slenker Col. W. W. H. Davis 86 Col. Wellington H. Ent Wm. Hopkins Col. W. W. H. Davis having received

ajority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated as the candidate for Auditor General; and on motion the nomination was made unanimaus. On motion, the Convention proceeded to the to support it is binding religiously, morally nomination of candidates for Surveyor Gen-

Lt. Col. John P. Linton, of Cambria. James P. Barr, of Allegheny. Col. Henry A. Hambright, of Lancaster. Hon. Bernard Riley, of Schuylkill. David Carksadden, of Clinto Col. John Cummings, of Union. Col. S. B. Sweitzer, of Allegheny. Abraham Lamberton, of Cumberland On motion, the nominations were closed and the Convention proceeded to ballot, with

the following result:

It. Col. John P. Linton James P. Barr Col. II. A. Hambright Bernard Riley David Carksadden Col. John Cummings Col. S. B. Sweitzer Abraham Lamberton There being no choice, the names of Messrs. Hambright, Riley, Cummings and Lamberton were withdrawn, and a second ballot was

ordered, which resulted as follows: Lt. Col. John P Linton James P. Barr 14 David Carksadden Col. H. B. Sweitzer There being no choice, the name of Colonel weitzer was withdrawn, and a third ballot iken, with the following result: 75 votes Lt. Col. John P. Linton

James P. Barr David Carksadden Lt. Col. John P. Linton having received ajority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the Convention for Surveyor

General. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous, and the announcement was received Mr. Sanderson, of Luzerne, offered the folwith three cheers.

lowing resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from each Senatorial district select one person, and forward the name to the president, to constitute A State Central Committee, to continue in office until January 1, 1867, and that hereafter the duties of the Committee shall commence

on the first of January and continue for one The delegates from the various Senatorial districts reported the names of gentlemen for members of the State Central Committee,

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Clearfield, Chair

lst Dis.—C. E. Kamerly, Philadelphia. 2nd "Jas. W. Honkins" 3rd " John M'Carthy,

Albert R. Schofield, "
Robert E. Monaghan, West Ches ter; Isaiah B. Houpt, Norris-Franklin Van Zant, Oakford. Robt. McDowell, Slatington. Dan'l Ermentront, Reading. D. E. Nice. Pottsville. Wm. H. Dimmick, Honesdale. Washington Boyle, New Milford. J. B. Stark, Wilkesbarre. Stephen Pierce, Weilsborough, Henry W. Petriken. Muncy. Thus Chalfant, Danville.

Benj. L Forster, Harrisburg. H. B. Swarr, Lancaster; II. Shultz, Elizabethtown. J. 11. Cresswell, Shippensburg. F. M. Kimmel, Chambersburg. G. H. Spang, Bedford. E. D. Parker, Millintown; W. Reynolds, Bellefonte. Philip Collins, Ehensburg. W. W. Barr, Clarion.

Robt. Given, Greensburg. Andrew Burke, Perrysville; Jno C. Dunn, Pittsburg. W. W. Smith, Washington. Jacob Zeigler, Butler. Albert Price, Sheakleyville.

M. Park Davis, Mendville. 29th " On motion, the president appointed Messrs. Zeigler, Mott, Johnson, M'Grath and Bennett committee to inform Colonol Davis and Col. Linton of their nomination. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black-was called-up to address the Convention, and responded in an able and logical speech, which was listen-

On motion of Mr. Zeigler a vote of thanks was passed to the President and other officers of the Convention for the able and faithful manner in which they had discharged their

ed to with interest by the large assemblage

and repeatedly and enthusiastically applaud-

duties. The motion to adjourn having been adopt-

ed, Mr. Vaux arose and made the following closing address: Gentlemen of the Convention : - You have included the duties which your constituents have imposed upon you. You are now about to return to them with a report of your motives and actions. Go to the mountains and alleys of this great Commonwealth and tell the people that the Democratic party still lives and its principles are vital and vigorous. Applause Tell the people that we are nei her dismayed nor disheartened, that the infamous tyranay of the "War Dethe assertion of our principles nor the exercise of our rights. | Immense cheering which lasted for some minutes.] Invoke the young men to consider the labors and trials of our fathers to establish our system of free governmiddle age to consider what they owe to their posterity as having received it as stewards or coming generations. Invoke the old men to counsel and advise and bless the efforts of those on whom the ark of the covenant of liberty now rests. Do this and have faith and hope. Trust the people. Gentlemen, the Convention is adjourned without day.

THE ABASEMENT OF THE PARDONING POW ER.—A few days ago we published the sentence passed by Judge Graham, at Carlisle upon the three Ruperts, who were found guilty of the killing of a deserter from the army, named Vanasdlan. We understand that, upon the next day after sentence had been passed. Gov. Curtin granted them a full pardon, and they are now at liberly. After reading Judge Graham's summing up of the evidence, it seems like a most flagrant out rage upon society to interpose the pardoning power, for the benefit, at least, of the principal in that murder. A more cold blooded rime than it was, and more brutal conduchereafter, have scarcely ever been recorded. No one, who is conversant with the facts in the case, can excuse the action of the Govern-Was he influenced by false and detestable "loyal" or political reasons, or merely tions — his "liabilities," as he says by mawkishness and weakness? Respect about four millions of dollars. by mawkishness and weakness? Respect for courts and laws should have deterred him from exhibiting what must be considered, at least, as unusual and indecent haste. If the principal Rupert was not deserving of death. he righly deserved severe punishment in some shape, but the Governor has made haste to relieve him from all anxiety and discomfort. Unless the Governor has been noting the case during the trial and carefully sift ing the testimony, his action is indefensible. n one day only he could scarcely examine and fairly determine the guilt or innocence

of the accused.

It is but a week or two since one Dr. Hughes, a bigamist, who was pardoned out of the penitentiary by Gov. Curtin, atrociously murdered his wronged victim. This ought to have been to the Governor a terrible warning against casting hardened criminals loose upon society to indulge their terrible pasions. But, it seems, the horrible results of his elemency to Hughes has had no effect upon him, and if, hereafter, another atrocious crime is the result of his present careless and naccountable use of the pardoning power his name will be rendered little less than ex

In another column will be found an article from the Carlisle Volunteer, which touches ed shen the Ocean Queen sailed. upon the points of the case calmly though very clearly .- Patrios & Union.

Ohio Democratic State Convention GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN NOMINA. TED FOR GOVERNOR,

UNION AND HARMONY,

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25 .- The State Convention assembled at Columbus yesterday, and organized by electing Rufus P. Ranney, President. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Gan. George W. Morgan; Lieut. Governor, William Long; Supreme Judges, P. Van Trump and Thomas McKey; State Treasurer. George Spence; Attorney General, Daniel M. Wilson; School Jommissioners, S. C. M. Wilson and H. H. Barney; Board of Public Works, C. Basil; llerk of Supreme Court, D. S. Donor,

The resolutions oppose a consolidation of power in the hands of the federal Governnent; maintain the doctrine of State rights. as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798; declare that the ordi nance of secession being void, that the Southern States are still in the Union as States and ontitled to all their reserved rights, and to their due representation in Congress; de-nounce all efforts to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes; discourage negro emigration into the State; compliment the sol-diers for their valor and fortitude; regard the national debtasa national curse, and demand the exercise of the most rigid economy, recommend that the national tax be collected by the county treasurers as far as possible, and that the military commutation tax be repeal ed; denounce the arrest of citizens by military authority in States where the civil tri-bunals are unmolested; declare that the continued suspension of the habens corpus since the termination of the war, and the denial of right of trial by jury and interference with the elections by military power, as in recent instances in Kentucky and Tennessee, are revolutionary of the Constitution; and the last resolution declares that while we so resolutely condemn all infringements of the Constitution, and while we regret that the terms of pacification agreed to by General the man in April last were not at once ratified by the federal executive, we will never-theless stand by President Johnson in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and power within the Union.

The Ketchum Defaleation --- Edward B. Ketch-

'nm Caught. Edward B. Ketchum, of the firm of Morris Ketchum, Son & Co., whose abstraction of onds and other securities from the house which he was a member, and whose forgeria of gold certificates have made him so notor ous, was arrested at 5 o'clock on Friday en ning, in Twentieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenue, in New York, near a house where he had had his lodgings.
The arrest was made by detective office Gilmore, who had been "working up" the case with Detective McDougal, under the different case.

rection of Superintendent Kennedy and Segent Young, of the detective force. Information had been conveyed to the police that young Ketchum could be found in Twentieth street, and officer Ginnore proceeded thither on Friday afternoon.

The arrest was made near the prace when Ketchum was stopping. It appears to we walking homeward, and the officer, recognic ing him from the description that had be fornished the police, took him into custudy.

Ketchum made no resistance whatever. He did not seem to be even surprised; but saying it was "all right," he accompanie the officer to police headquarters in Mulben Under arrest, Ketchum did not exhibit an concern. He spoke of the subject as the end of a rather wild career, but did not apparent ly apprehend any un leasant consequences. Ketchum spoke freely of the manner it which he has lived since his flight. He ha not been out of the city. He had lodgings Twentieth street—there are rumors in rega to this matter it is not proper to print nowand at once retired to his rooms when he le

Wall street. Every day except one-Tue day, nearly two weeks ago, they day on which the disclosures were made—he has been the street, and has not once been out of Net whom he knew, including brokers and other who were involved in his forgeries; but apparently avoided them, so that they show not observe him, and it is not known that vas recognized until he was arrested. On Thursday last Ketchum rode to b

Central Park, and remained there for a ca siderable time. He saw there a number persons with whom he had been acquainte nd it is reported that he spoke with some hem. This, however, is a mere rumor. Ater Ketchum was taken to the pol seadquarters, his father and other men of his family, with the officers of one of h ed paper, and persons who have been ches as his counsel, were notified of his arrest. In the course of the evening, several them called to see him. He met them except his father, with singular coolness,

stoke with them as though he had been porarily absent on business. He did not iently consider himself a criminal, or atk lid not acknowledge the fact by his demest The persons who were called snoke to rith kindness, and none of them showed lisposition, whatever, to prosecute him his crimes. The interview of Ketchum and his fall was deeply affecting. The father had had knowledge whatever that his son had remain

ed in the city, and the announcement of crest naturally caused him the greatest! rise, while the safety of young Ketchun innaturally give him pleasure.
The meeting cannot be fully described.
The futher clasped his son and said to him.

My son! my son! you have ruined me. forgive you!" During the interview, which was prote ed, great mutual affection was manifeand the two were reconciled.

Edward Ketchum's wife also saw him

The particulars of this interview have come to light. Ketchum speaks with entire freedom operations. He says that at'one time wied property worth six million dollars His losses began with the decline on premium on gold. He says that the am which was irvolved in his various trate

He would have found it easy, he deck to pay off an indebtedness of two and

The sum found with him was \$48,000.

FRIGHTFUL DISABTER ON THE PACI VEARLY THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST The steamship Ocean Queen arrived at York on Friday, with San Francisco pers of August 3d. They contain the all ling intelligence that the steamship Brown Jonathan, From San Francisco, July for Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, with tween two hundred and three hundred sengers, was totally lost near Cape Lind Oregon, July 30th. Only fourteen me one woman were saved.

Among the passengers were Go Henry, of Washington Territory, adier General Wright and family, Waite, Surgeon A. Ingraham, of the A and Captain Chaddock, of the Revenue vice. No other particulars had been r General Wright was on his way to command of the Department of Colum