# American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA Thursday, June 6. 1872.

DEMOCRATIO STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR

HON. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW OF COLUMBIA COUNTY. FOR BUPREME JUDGE

HON. JAMES THOMPSON. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM H. HARTLEY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, HON. RICHARD VAUX.

JAMES H. HOPKINS F ALLEGHENY COUNTY. HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT OF LUZERNE COUNTY

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Associa tion will meet in Gettyaburg next year CHINESE lawn-dresses are among the nummer fashlons in San Erancisco

of Indians who live without sleeping. BOB BRETTLE, the well known bruiser

and contestant for the honors of the ring with Mace, is dead. A NEW fangled corn dropper, which drops two rows and hunts ground squir-

THE largest orchard in the world is in over 75,000 fruit trees.

AT a Methodist church, in Troy, N. Y. on a recent occasion, a lady occupied the pulpit, and six young ladies passed round

Twenty thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, last week. the largest number on record.

An attorney in New Mexico, addressed very forcible argument to a jury the in any man who should intimate that his

A SAN FRANCISCO. (Cal.) paper regularly devotes a portion of its columns to various parts of the country.

THE trial of Hannah Fowler, in New York, for the murder of her husband, ended on Wednesday in her acquittal. Her brother-in-law, George Fowler, was also acquitted of the charge of being an ac-

A BALTIMORE leweller, has invented an engagement bracelet, which the gentleman locks on the wrist of the lady when they are engaged, and keeps the

LAST year the assessed value of property in San Josquin county, California, fell a little short of nine millions of dollars. This year the valuation will prob ably not fall much short of 22 or 23 mil-

DECORATION day was very generally observed through the country Thursday though the ceremonies were almost universally intterupted by the drenching rain that prevailed over a great extent of

THE emperor of China is sixteen years future Empress is named Alute, a Mon-Chung Chi, an officer of the Hanlin Col- will his two associates on the congres lege, whose father was a Mandarian of high rank

THE Newark Journal publishes a letter from Montgomery Blair, expressing the opinion that "the Democracy can support Greeley."

IT is again rumored that Secretar Fish is about to retire from the Cabinet. We doubt there is any truth in the rumor, for Secretary Fish has been going so long that we cannot believe he will go

Two petrified joints of the spinal columu of a shark, in a pefect state of preservation, were found, in digging a well, forty feet below the surface, in the interior of Iowa lately. Unless there were lawyers in the prehistoric age, it would consequently seem that Iowa was once

JOHN BRANHAM, who murdered hi wife at Sparta, Kentucky, on Wednesday, by splitting her head open with an are, was lynched the same night by party of men, numbering over 100, who forced the keys from the jailor, carried the prisoner half a mile from the town and hung him to a tree.

A VULTURE, it is said, can fly 159 miles an hour, wild geese 90 miles an hour, the common crow 25 miles, and swallows 92 miles. It is said that a falcon was discovered at Malta, 24 hours after the departure of King Henry IV of France from Fontainebleau. If true, this bird must have flown for 24 hours at the rate of 57 miles an hour, not allowing him to rest a moment during the whole time.

BENNETT-DEATH OF THE GREAT JOURNALIST .- NEW YORK, June 2 .- The Herald this morning comes out in the deepest mourning for the death of James Gordon Bennett, its proprietor and founder. The editorial on the deceased says; " It is not our province to sulogize him. His career as a journalist is before the world and is public property. His private tife and nersonal character are the prop erty of his family and friends." .. other papers contain lengthy obituaries of the deceased, with editorial comments in which the highest possible trioutes are paid to his memory as a leader in the great school of American journalism. James Gordon Bennett was born at New Mill Keith, in Scotland, in 1800,-He was educated for the priesthood at a Roman Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, but did not follow out the intention o his parente. In April, 1819, during a period of great commercial depression, young Bennett set sail for America where he attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but with very indifferent success. In 1822 he occupied a position on a newspaper at Charleston, South Carollua, which, however, he soon relinquished and went to New York where he became an active member of the Fourth estate. On May 5, 1835 he issued the first number of the Herald, which, through his judicious management and indomitable perseverence, has grown to a journal of colessal proportions and of immense value. A short time since he by civil authority. retired from its control leaving it in the . Give Grant a new lease of power, an

etration and judgment.

#### NEXT GOVERNOR, BUCKALEW!

"MATCH HIM!" NOW FOR VIOTORY!

It is with heartfelt joy that we an ounce to our readers the nomination. (by the Reading Democratic State Convention) of Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia county, for Governor. He will be elected by a monstrous majority. He is a man in the prime of life, a ripe scholar, a statesman of enlarged and liberal views, and whose character for integrity and honor is unmpeached and unimpeachable. He has been a public man for many years, filing various responsible positions, and the universal verdict always has been and is now, that he discharged his duties with signal ability and integrity. He has always been a Democrat, but never a bigot, and no partisan feeling would induce him to move a hair's breadth from what he' believed to be right. All in all, CHARLES R. BUCK-ALEW is one of the very best men in Pennsylvania, and when he takes the oath of office as Governor of Pennsylvania, honest men of all parties will re-

For Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON received the omination. To use the language of the Harrisburg Patriof, "this is a just tribute to the eminent ability, purity A CALIFORNIA writer has found a race and worth of that distinguished jurist. Judge Thompson has been tried for fifteen years on the supreme bench, and has met the high expectations of the people. His services are written in the aws of the commonwealth. Against him the radicals have nominated the Hon, Ulysse- Mercur. Judge Mercur rels at the same time, delights the Indihas had little experience on the bench. For the last six years he has been an active politician, and the unfitness of California. It contains 426 acres, and his nomination is rendered more glaring in the fact that it was given as a reward for partisan services. There is no danger that the people will set uside a ripe and able jurist like Judge Thompson to make room for this partisan who ssesses not a tithe of his experience

and ability. The failure of Governor Geary to sign the apportionment bill of last session, and the recent passage of a supplementary apportionment act in congress other duy by threatening to put a bullet giving Pennsylvania yet another representative, have required the election by the people of three congressmen at large. In the performance of this portion of the work, the Reading convenrecording the various ways in which the tion has presented for congressmen at Dolly Varden mania has broken out in large the names of RICHARD VAUX, JAMES H. HOPKINS and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT. All three of these name are well known to the democracy of the State. Mr. Vaux, who represents the democracy of the east, held the office of Mayor of Philadelphia, some years ago, and enjoys great popularity in that

city. The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, represents the democracy of the north on the ticket for congress at large. Mr. Wright formerly represented his district in congress and was chairman of the national convention at Baltimore which nominated James K. Polk for President in 1844. He is very popular throughout his portion of the State, and will receive a tremendous vote from the miners of the entire anthracite region

James H. Hopkins, Esq., is a promi nent young lawyer of Pittsburg, and is the son of that distinguished veteran democrat. William Hopkins, of Wash ington county. In this nomination the young democracy of Pennsylvania are of age, and is to be married shortly. The | properly recognized. Mr. Hopkins is an eloquent speaker, and will be hear gol by descent, and the daughter of on the stump during the campaign, as sional ticket, both of whom are experi-

enced campaigners. WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford co., who has received the nomination for Auditor General, has never held or sought office. He has always been content to perform his duty as a citizen without seeking the rewards of a politician. For a number of years past he has been extensively engaged in the oil b siness, and is well and most favorably known by all engaged in the trade for his stand against the South Improvement monopoly last winter. Business qualifications of the highest order and an itegrity of character that has never been impeached, fit him for this re sponsible position. Possessed of ample means he does not seek the emolument of the office, but is ready and willing to devote his time and services to the interests of the public. He is in every respect the moral antipodes of Harrison Allen who would be the mere tool of an unscrupulous ring in the office of Audi tor General."

# A TYRANT BY NATURE.

The thing that has been, it has been said, will be again. The following telegram has been unearthed after a burial of nearly six years; it was issued by Ulysses S. Grant during period of profound peace, and directed to a Major General in the army station ed in a city where the laws had free

MASHINGTON, June 6th, 1865.

Major General John A. Dix, N. Y.:—
Have John Mitchel, formerly editor of the Richmond Examiner, arrested and sent to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for confinement and trial. Make the arrangements for his immediate shipment hefore arrested and cive the mitment before arrested, and give the mat ter in charge of a discreet officer, wh will not let it get out that the arrest i to be made until he has his man. U. S. GRANT.

In accordance with this order, issued by one army officer to another, a resi dent of the United States was selzed by military power and shipped to another State, where he was "recipted for" as

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF LETRESS MONROE, VIEGINIA, June 17, 1885. Received from Major: General John A. Dix, per Second Lieutenant William H. Morris, Twentieth N. Y. Independent Battery, one prisoner named John Mitchel, late editor Richmond Examiner.

Jano S. MoEwan, Captain and A. A. G. Captain and A. A. G

At Fortress Monroe he was shut up in a case mate for several months, and finally released without having any

charge brought against him. Had this occurred while the rebellion was flagrant it would still have been entirely unjustifiable; for we have been taught to believe that an oath to an in formation must be made before a civil magistrate, hefore an arrest can be made, and that the arrest must be made

hands of his son. Mr. Bennett was in in a few years these arrests will be as contestably a man of great abilities, pen- common as the rising and setting of the

self Dictator and to carry his re-election by the bayonet, we have now positive evidence. A few days ago in company with one of his military scrubs he was on the floor of the House begging to secure an extension of the Ku-klux and Force hills: in other words asking the House to join the Senate in giving him legal authority to shoot down any man who won't vote for him. The same despatch that gives this information, asserts, as if by authority, that unless these two measures are carried the President will call an extra session and keep Congress together through all the neated term until it yields to his demand to place the ballot-boxes of the South under his direct control in November. Exactly what these bills are is clearly expressed in the following

summary of them: The Force bill gives the President the The Force bill gives the President the power to appoint, through his partisans, the circuit judges, supervisors of election for every polling piace in th United States, and deputy marshals to arrest and imprison any person whom these supervisors may accuse of fraudulent voting. It overturns all State election laws, and places Federal officers at every ballot-box. The Ku-klux bill authorizes the President to suspend the habeas corpus throughout the country and use the army to arrest whom he pleases.

It is an established fact, therefore that the President is determined at all hazards to make himself virtual Dictator of the South immediately before and at the time of a general election. Giving him the absolute and mones tioned power to suspend the habeas corpus throughout the South at such a time has no other meaning than the control of the polls by the military .-Can it be that General Grant has so little faith in his own popularity among the people that he feels compelled to visit the Capitol while Congres is in ession, and there attempt to dictate to that august body the passage of acts which are inten ded solely to secure his

e-election at the point of the bayonet? That the Ku-klux act is a bad one n itself, that it is as unpopular as bad, are facts demonstrated by the very general opposition made to it by the very strongest and most intelligent Republican papers of the North. Even in Philadelphia, the very paper that pub lished the despatch above referred to said, on M onday last, in a leading editorial: "It has been charged that the effort for the continuance of this stringent and almost arbitrary act is an attempt of the President to carry the

Southern States next fall by the bayo-

'net. We hope not. \* \* \*

The Ku-klux act, with its delegation of such great powers to the President and its invasion of State rights, has 'always been regarded with distrus 'by thousands of Republicans." \* We oursely es believe that the Klan will not be revived this year, and that if it is there will be power enough exclusive of this act to protect the blacks, and we must condemn the bill before Congress as a party measure. Re-elect him, and in 1876, he will cele ebrate the centennial of our birth as a nation, by doing so without even the

Happily, fear of the people, who still hold the ballot in terrorem over the heads of Congressmen from close districts, caused the efforts of Grant and his heachm en to be ineffectual.

pretext of law to excuse him.

No man can prove aught against the integrity of General Hartranit, and all the malicious insinuations against him in that respect are libers for which the present lay is inadequate to provide a oresent law is in: penalty.-Carlisle Herald.

As more than one-half the Republican papers of the State as well as a committee of the Legislature have pronounced John F. Hart ranft an unfaithful officer, who was a partner of Evans in his great steal, the above paragraph from the Herald is decidedly cool if not reckless. Here are some mottoes which it would be well for the Herald hang

"I paid to John F. Hartranft various "I paid to John F. Hartranft various amounts of money from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft.

"CHAS. T. YERKES, Broker."

"I paid John F. Hartranft the sum of twenty-seven bundred dollars, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the commonwealth, and sale of the same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870."

"CHAS. T. YERKES, Broker."

Broker."
"I borro wed seven thousand dollars of G. O. Evans, and did not pay it back until the matter of the defalcation was notorious. "John F. Hartranft."

Mr. J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railway called for Europe the other day, for little rest, though not before threatened softening of the brain, nor before grave doubts among his friends of his recovery. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice Pres ident of the Company, has been ordered by his physicians, it is said, to abate his labors, if he would live. The second Vice President of the Road has been sent to an Insane Asylum, his faculties having become impaired by the severe strain upon them, and the absence o all relaxation. Other employes of the gigantic Company are represented a worn out by constant toil. A more forcible commentary on our nationa tendency to over-work could not well be made. Over-anxiety and over-doing are the physical and mental curse of on people. We have never yet learned noderation in labor, or how to take rest. We die of exhaustion and old age at fifty, while Europeans are considered in their prime at fifty-five and sixty.-We certainly pay a high price for our material progress, for our rapid advancement—too high, it would seem, ometimes. If, with our extraordinary

FORNEY'S Press thinks "The Democratic party in Pennsylvania is perhaps in better trim just now than anywhere else in the country. Liberalism or any other element of disintegration has made but little headway, and the organization enters the canvass with bright hopes, which, whether groundless or not, are gener-ally entertained."

And that "We ma "We may expect the veterans of many a defeat to gird on their armor and go into the fray with their usual fferverent enthusiasm. Forney feels it in his bones that an

he Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the ablest Republican papers in the State. Read it, everybody, and in doing so, remember that that spawn of hell, the so-called Ku-klux bill, as it passed the Senate, was an administration measure: Fair Play for the South,

The passage of the so-called Ku-klux bill by the Senate on Wednesday was one of those mistakes which will live to toyment its authors. It virtually de-prives the South of all right to selfprives the south of all right to self-government, and substitutes the bayonet for the ballot. It is something more than folly—it is supreme wickedness—for national legislators to declare at this late day that the South must be ground down under the heel of the military because of a rebellion which was ended the proven one. Such a declaration cause of a rebellion which was ended seven years ago. Such a declaration is a mere pretense to hold a people in subjection, to oppress and humiliate them, in order that certain political ends may be advanced which are as unwise and inexpedient as they are dishonorable. This unholy cant of patriotism has had expression long enough in Reconstruction laws and other acts of Congress framed specially for keeping the whole Southern people in abject the whole Southern people in abject subjection. On the eve of a general slection, to extend a law which destroys the civil power of the Southern States, which makes them solely subject to the will of one man, which suspends the habeas corpus and places the polls under the absolute control of the one person most directly interested in the result of that election, is one of those acts of manifest injustice and impropriety which no portion of the American acc.

manifest injustice and impropriety
which no portion of the American people can regard with favor.

In the face of such an act the halfway Amnesty bill passed by the Senate
and signed by the President, becomes
the merest sham possible. It is a thing
of little meaning and of learnest beof little meaning and of less worth, for while it assumes to enfranchise the South, the Ku-klux bill absolutely aims to prevent a fair election. The ex-rebels are given the right to vote, but they can exercise that right only as Northern bayonets direct!!!

This measure is the device of a cow-This measure is the device of a coward. Its passage can only result in Grant's injury, for if there is any one thing more than another determined upon by the whole country, it is that the time has fully arrived when the South shall be admitted in fact and not in pretense into the Union. There has been no real reconstruction, while on every side it is admitted there should be. If the prosperity of the country is to be assured, if the old hospitable commercial relations are ever to be restablished between the North and established between the North scathished between the Morin and South, if a true peace is to prevail, they can only be made to do so by making the laws of the general government as applicable to South Carolina as to Mas-sachusetts. Amity and good will, which are absolutely necessary for the country's best development and highest good, can never exist between the two good, can never exist between the two sections while the one controls the oth-er as Russia controls Poland, England Ireland, and Spain Cuba. The South is either an intergal part of the Union, or is not; its States are States, or they are conquered provinces. If they are States they should have every right that is guaranteed to them by the Constitu-tion. If they are conquered provinces tion. If they are conquered provinces, then Ku-klux laws and every other infamy may be proper. Evidently the Senate considers them such, but that opinion is confined to the working majority of the Senate, and is indignantly repudiated elsewhere. The country repudiated elsewhere. The countr wants the Union restored, and it will not tamely allow the miserable exigen-cies of politics to prevent a proper res-toration. The Senate bill is a bad one, onceived and carried out for an iniqu tous purpose, and those who favor it, no matter who they are, must expect to bear the odium which the North and South attach to it.

Ben Butler, the least scrapulous dem-

agogue in Congress, defiantly announced but a few days ago that the real object of the bill was to control the November elections by the military, the result of which bit of insolent bravado was that the House indignantly spurned it. It will again come before the Rep-resentatives directly, and we trust they will then condemn it as emphatically as they did before. It has gained noth ing by the endorsement of the Senate

THE USURPER ARRAIGNED-GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER - In the U. Senate, a few days sice, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, delivered a four hours' speech against the great usurper and gift-receiver, Useless Grant. He literally skinned Grant alive, and produced proof to show that he is the meanest, most corrupt, most overbearing lawbreaker in America. He reviewed Grant's nepotism and gift-taking, his corruption and vindictiveness, and wound up by an appeal to his party friends not to again lisgrace themselves by making this man their candidate. It was the great speech of Sumper's life, and created a profoun-

### Democratic State Convention THE NOMINATIONS For Governor.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew. For Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. Jas. Thompson.

For Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. HARTLEY. For Congressmen at Large, HON. RICHARD VAUX. HON. JAS. H. HOPKINS.

HON. H. B. WRIGHT.

THURSDAY, May 30. MORNING SESSION. At 11 o'clock this morning the Demo At 110 clock this morning the Demo-ratio State Convention met at Mishler's Academy of Music. Long before the opening of the Convention the auditorum was crowded by persons from abroad and our own citizens. The seats on the stage

were filled by the delegates and the re-porters of the press. The visiting Bands, before the Convention was called to or-der, discoursed several very fine pieces of insic. Hon Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman c he State Central Committee, called the neeting to order, after which, John C. Barr of Pittsburg, one of the secretaries read off the list of delegates, first by dis tricts and then in alphabetical order. Hon. W. A. Wallace said:

Gentlemen of the Convention. I invoke sometimes. If, with our extraordinary energy and application, we could learn something of the benefit of leisure; if we could borrow a little stolidity from the English, a few smiles from the French, a modicum of calmness from the Germans, we should be much healthier and happier, and should doubtless accomplish quite as much in the long run.

Gentlemen of the Convention, I invoke in your deliberations the spirit of harmony, mutual deference and concession. Houset difference of opinion will exist.—In the performance of your duties in a true spirit, you will command success and hurl from power the corrupt rings that disgraced the state administrations, and defeat the radical ring nominations. The symbol of authority during the last five 'years has come to me, I might say without solicitation from the democracy of Pennsylvania. It now becomes my of Pennsylvania. It now becomes my uty to return to you my thanks for your ttention, for your aid and co-operation, tender to you my slucere thanks for the conor. We are now ready for the nomiaction of chairman.

Capt. Skinner nominated R. B. Brown,
of Clarion, for temporary Chairman of

he Convention.

Mr. Balley (Allegheny) named Hon Wm. Bigler.
Wm. Bigler. I desire to say that I deoline to be considered a candidate. I
cume here probably for the last time, to nocrats, from my na convention of De ive State. I came here with my all of gratitude for what they have els it in his bones that an for me heresolore. Remembering how ning defeat awaits the due in great trial they have supported their principles, I have the deepest solitudei

ATTEMPTING TO MAKE HIMSELF DICTATOR.

The following article we take from the future success of that party. Under all circumstances I would not be equal to the duties required of the Chairman, and I therefore decline to be either man, and I therefore decline to be either temporary or permanent president.

Mr. Moore nominated Wm. M. Ran-

dall.
Mr. Randall declined the office and thought the gentlernau first named, Ho R. B. Brown, should be elected by accl mation. This motion was agreed to and Mr. Brown was conducted to the chair, and addressed the meeting substantially s follows:

SPEECH OF HOM. B. B. BROWN. Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me of occupying the position of temporary chairman over this assembly upon me of occupying the position of temporary chairman over this assembly of Democrats, representing the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania.—Fellow Democrats, we have met here under, favorable circumst ances. I am happy to see such a large representation; not only every district is represented fully but the people of the State are here and the bone and sinew of the country are here to look upon our deliberations. I am happy to see such a fe eling of harmony and spirit, that we should have in order that we may gain what we have been and are striving for, success. In our meeting together in a so that way before we assembled, the good feeling shall still continue to be the pre-valling element throughout the deliberations of this Convention. Convention.

"There is a tide in the afferirs of men

"There is a tide in the affi drs of men which taken at the turn lead; son to fortune." The ticket of the l'Republican party is loaded down with men who are condemned by the most relial le men of their own party. Fellow citizens, in Democratic times we never had an Executive and the desire of Shank Pagerer. Democratic times we never has I an Executive, from the days of Shun k, Packer, or friend Bigler, to the present, who would take a pamphlet of the size of a monthly, magazine to explain the corruptions of his own party.

In the legislative branch of the government, in Democratic times, we never saw legislation controlled by corrupt cings, and powers granted by giant corporations which will crush out the interest of this Commonwealth. I hope that the good

which will crush out the interest of this Commonwealth. I hope that the good old Democratic times will again be restored. We have a large ticket to nominate, and I hope the spirit of harmony and unity will prevail and that our whole action will be such that the people will endorse at the polls. Thanking you again for the honor conferred, I ask for your kind consideration while I discharge my duties.

my duties.

Mr. Monaghan moved that the rules of the House of Representatives of this State he adopted to govern the proceedings of this Convention. Agreed to Mr. Randali offered the following resolution:

lution:

Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three members be made of the delegates from each Senatorial district, to report permament officers to the Convent and that a similar committee, similarly constituted, be appointed to draft resolu-tions, to which all resolutions shall be re-ferred without debate or reading. Ierred without debate or readlug.
Mr. Carrington, (Phila). I have no objection to the resolution save to the last two words, and those words are "or reading." Now, Sir, I think that this Convention ought to hear the resolutions.—
We will not know what resolutions are offered unless we hear them read. I

We will not know what resolutions are offered unless we hear them read. I move to amend by striking out the two words, "or reading."

Mr. Lamberton, (Luzerne). I understand a resolution in exactly those words was offered in the last Democratic Convention of this State, for the purpose and intention of facilitating the business. I have no doubt all gentlemen from all parts of the State are here with their views in writing. I know there are from views in writing. I know there are from my section. We have got more business connected with this convention than any other convention that has ever as bled in this State. If we ut take to read all the resolutions of convention we will not only be in se to-day but to-morrow and the next day. I am willing to trust the committee of Democrats selected from the Senatorial

I am willing to trust the committee of Democrats selected from the Senatorial districts with any resolutions that may be offered from any part of the State.

Mr. Carrigan. I agree with the gentlemen entirely as to the abilities of the committee of twenty-three, but I say it is due to the Democrats assembled here in the Convention, that any resolution offered shall be read, in order to know what resolutions shall go to the committee. We are entitled to know what resolutions are offered in this convention.—
This is the sole reason that. I offered the This is the sole reason that I offered the

Gen. Coffroth moved to strike out the portion relating to the reading of resolu-tions, and insert that all resolutions offered in this Convention upon the subject of the national platform, or in reference to the nomination of President or Vice President, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions in the clarks and in the clarks President, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions at the clerk's desk without debate. This amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended and adopted read as follows:

\*Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three members be made of the delegates from each Senatorial district to report permanent officers to the Convention, and that a similar committee, similarly

that a similar committee, similarly constituted, be appointed to draft resolutions, and that all resoluresolutions, and that all resolu-tions offered in this Convention upon the subject of the National platform or in reference to the nomination of President and Vice President be referred to the Committee on Resolutions at the clerk's desk without debate.

Gen. Coffroth (Somerset) offered the

following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of thirtythree members be made by the delegates from each senatorial district to nominate and report fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Brundage (Luzerne) moved that
the resolution be postponed until after
the permanent organization of this Convention, and after the nominations have

neen made for Governor, Auditor-Genbeen made for Governor, Auditor-General and Supreme Judge.

Gen. Coffroth. I have no bejection against the postponement of this resolution, but I think that the committee ought to be appointed now, so that they may select their representatives, and then, after the nominations have been made, they may report the fourteen delegates.

gates.
Mr. Moore (Allegheny). I seconded
the motion to postpone. I would like to
say why I did so. It is not with the say why I did so. It is not with the view of subsequently taking up the resolution. I am opposed to the nomination of men for either of those two offices by this convention at all. There are men scattered over this Commonwealth, men who will do honor to any office. I believe, sir, that this Convention, without regard te local vuestions, ought to be allowed to exercise its judgment in selecting for that position, the very best men in this party. I desire, Mr. Chairman, to have the liberty, not of nominating a man in my own locality, but anywhere in Pennsylvania; who can best do the work which this time and this hour most requires to do wisely. I am not ready to surrender to any parties, but select from any quarter, and you have the liberty to nominate on the floor in this Convention the men that in mp judgment will furnominate on the floor in this Convention the menthat in mp judgment will furnish the best contrast to the men that are opposed to us for that office.

C. D. Emery, (Columbia). Let this question be postponed until the Convention is permanently organized.

Mr. Brawley moved to postpone until after the permanent organization alone

after the permanent organization alone and strike out the last part of the resolu-This amendment was accepted and the solution as amended was agreed to

resolution as amended was agreed to.
Delegate from Allegheny. I don't
know that there is any person in this
Convention favorable to rings. We are
here to carry out the business by the appointment of our business committee for hep a rpose of nominating fourteen dele-tates to the Constitutional Convention. if we undertake to elect these fourteen men by ballot as has been suggested; it will take us daye. We ought at once to nominate this committee so that they can go on and prepare a list of delegates that is to be submitted to this Convention.— As a matter of saving time weshould pass this resolution,

Mr. Worrel said the motion to post none was not depatable.

pone was not debatable.

The motion to postpone until after permanent organization was agreed to.

Mr. Darrigan, of Philadelphia, moved that the Convention proceed to select Committees on organization and Resolutions, which was agreed to, when the following were appointed COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION. let District—William McMullen.
2d "C. D. Maurey.
3d "John Fullerton.

Charles Ailler.
Charles A. Gleim.
W. A. Morton.
Frank Rahn.
James Beeley.
H. C. Wayman.
J. L. Coolbaugh.
J. F. Cressler.
T. J. Hain.
J. G. Freize.
A. H. Boynton.
J. Woods Brown.
Philip Collins.
Augustus Duncan.
W. D. Bailey.
George B. Kerper.
John S. Miller. 13th John S. Miller.
Joseph S. Lau.
Jesse Sill.
Robert Liddell.
B. McCauley.
C. F. Warden.
Dr. A. Patton.
J. W. Robrer. 23d W. Rohrer. S. Morris. F. McLaughlin. W. Lyle. -Ed. Carree. John Hamilton

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS T. A. Sloan.
E. R. Worrell.
R. E. Monaghan.
Charles Earnest.
George Ross.
W. B. Griesemer
I. T. M. Gough.
W. A. Marr.
H. K. Hartzell.
J. W. Harbeson.
B. B. Bruudage,
C. L. Lamberton.
E. B. Hawley.
Thomas Chalfant.
1. C. Rackre W. A. Duncan
William Hartiey:
C. D. Keller,
J. H. Baller,
G. D. Moore,
E. J. Roberts.
Bates McCauly.
A. E. Wilson.
William Levan.
William Abrams
Samuel Griffiths.
F. B. Gerthyle.

A resolution was offered that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 3 o'clock "this afternoon, and that it then proceed to the nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court, Governor, Congressmen at large, Auditor General, Electors at large, and six delegates at large to the Democratic National Con-

large to the Democrate National Convention.

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, moved that the number of delegates to the National Convention be eight, with two provisional delegates, which was agreed to.

Mr. Brundage, of Northampton, moved to strike out all excepting the words "Resolved, that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that a committee, consisting of one member from each Senatorial district, be appointed on credentials.

trict, be appointed on credentials.

Mr. Bunting, of Delaware, moved that Mr. Bunting, of Delaware, moved that the committee consist of seven members: Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, moved that the committee on contested seats consist of five persons, which was agreed to, and the chairman named the followng persons:

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS. T. A. Sloan, Philadelphia. D. O. Barr, Allegheny. G. W. Skinner, Franklin. T. Chalfant, Montour. G. Search, Luzerne.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Upon the re-assembling of the Con-vention this afternoon, the name of Hon-liester Clymer was reported by the com-mittee on organization as permanent

Mr. Barr, of Allegheny, secretary of the committee on contested seats, reported that Hannibal Sloan, of Indians, and

John Miller, of Chester, were entitled to seats from those districts as delegates, Mr. MeMullen reported the following permanent officers: PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. sident—Hon. HIESTER CLYMER.
Vice Presidents. Charles Earnest.

O. Giantz.

G. Giantz.

E. Penn Smith.
James Duffy.
James Mahan.

R. Harder.

R. Harder.

Henry S. Mott.

William M. Pyatt.

H. H. Commin.

Walter Sherwood.

W. E. Smith.

William Linton.

George W. Skinner.

P. L. Wicks.

William A. McGonigle.

Dr. A. J. Fisher

Chilip H. Stevenson,

C. H. Ferritt.

John H. Bailey.

J. W. Bowman, D. W. Maratta, H. M. Stewart, J. R. Snowden, E. J. Roberts, W. C. Plumm, F. A. Dayitt, J. Howard Beach. I. P. Furéy, . W. Carrigan,

The temporary Sergeants-at-Arms on motion of Mr. Emory, of Lycoming, a committee of two were appointed to inform Mr. Clymer of his election, and escort him to the chair. SPEECH OF HON. HIESTER CLYMEE: Hon. Hiester Clymer, on being irr-roduced to the Convention spoke as

ollows: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION —I am profoundly grateful to you for this, and you will bear me witness, unsolicited honor. It adds another to the many debts of gratitude I owe to the Democtacy of Pennsylvania, and did I not know the feeling, gentleman of the Convention, this is a solemn of the Convention, this is hour. From all parts of this Keystone State, from our rivers, which flow to the gulf, from our lakes, from the the guil, from our lakes, from the southern borders, from the northern line, men have come up here together to consult for the deliverence of the land. For twelve years, long, dreary, bitter years, the people of the whole land have suffered worse than an Egyptian bondage. Good men everywhere to day are consulting together. mey than bounded. Good men everywhere to-day are consulting together how there may be a deliverance from this gripe of military power, from this oppression and wrong, from suffering which we endure patiently, because we hope and belive that in the Democracy and in the good men of the whole land there can yet be deliverance from there can yet be deliverance from them. We are about to appeal to the whole people of the whole State and the whole country. I will not say how you are to appeal to them. It will not be my pleasure for one moment to be be my pleasure for one moment to in-dicate to this Convention what they shall do. I can only ask that your Convention shall be conducted in the interest of right, and it will and must bear abundant fruits. I have nothing to say to you with reference to men, nothing with reference to him who should fill the high position of Governor. It is my pleasure to know every gentleman connected with that office and to know them personally, in him whom your choice will fall, he will be

immeasurably the peer of his opponent.
You are about to begin your deliberations. You will allow me most reverently to humbly ask the devine blessing of Him, without whom and without his guidance the labors of men are in vain. I have but one more word to add, that you will portlon any over I add, that you will pardon any error I may make and believe it to be an error of the head and not of the heart. I am of the head and not of the heart. I amdone, gentlemen, and am ready to receive any motions that the Convention may have to offer.

The roll was called by the Secretary,

and the following resolution was offer ed:
Resolved. That a committee of 33 be

appointed, one from each Senatorial district, to report the names of 14 per-sons at large as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and 10 persons as elegates to the Democratic National The first part of the resolution was dopted.

The proposition to send 10 delegates at large to the National Convention, was opposed by Mr. Lamberton, Luzerne. He was not in favor of a com mittee choosing the delegates to the National Convention. That power should be exercised by the Convention itself. The consideration of the second portion of the resolution was, on motion, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Carrigan desired to ask of the Chairman of the Committee on Resoluions what progress they were making Gov. Bigler, Chairman, said that the Committee were not ready to report.— The Committee would hardly be ready to report before to morrow GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS. Nominations were then gone into for

Nominations were then gone into for Governor, as follows:
Mr. Fleid, of Allegheny, nominated Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny.
Mr. Pyatt, of Wyoming, nominated Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia.
Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia, nominated Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, Mr. Donohoe, of Philadelphia, nominated John S. Morton, of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, nomina-

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, nominated Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford. Mr. Brundage, of Luzerne, nomina-ted Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne. Mr. Morris, of Lawrence, nominated Capt. Wm. McClelland, of Lawrence. Mr. Snowden, of Venango, nomina-ted Gen. A. B. McCalmont, of Venan-

Mr. Fritz, of Montgomery, nominated Hon. E. L. Acker, of Montgomery. Mr. Worrel, of Philadelphia, nomi-nated John R. Reading, of Philadel-phia.

phia.
Mr. Griffith, of Mercer, nominated
Hon. M. O. Trout, of Mercer.
Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks.
The nomination of Mr. Clymer, the
Chairman, was received with vociferoits appliates. Mr. Clymer remarked—I am not in-

sensible to the kindness of my friend from Philadelphia, but he knows me too well to think that his kindness would permit me to do anything that would jeopardize our victory. I am at the service of the Democrats of this at the service of the Democrats of this State (rather as a private), I am ready and willing to serve, and to follow its marches, firmly believing and earnestly praying for a great and glorious victory. You will allow me to decide the notion nominating me to be out of order. Let this Convention nominate a man who will lead us on to victory. Mr. Carrigan remarked that Mr. Clymer made the very best argument why he should be nominated.

The nominations then closed and at 4 o'clock the balloting was commenced. Before proceeding with the first ballot, the names of Hon. E. L. Acker, and John R. Redding were withdrawn. FIRST BALLOT.

W. Cass, Buckalew, 23 Wm. McClella S A. B. McCalm H. B. McCalm H. B. Wright, oyes, 12 M. C. Trout, bas, R. Bu. D. M. Fox, S. Morton, SECOND BALLOT. 54 | Wm. McClelland 24 | A. B. McCalmon 16 | H. B. Wright, 3 | M. C. Trout, THIRD BALLOT. FOURTH BALLOT. 56 W. McClellar 35 A. B. McCali 14 M. C. Trout, FIFTH BALLOT. SIXTH BALLOT.

SEVENTH BALLOT. 45 | McCalmont, 60 | McClelland, 217 | Wright, Cass, Buckalew, Noyes, BUCKALEW NOMINATED Before the announcement of the re suit of the 7th ballot ex-Gov. Bigler and a number of others who had voted for other candidates changed their votes for C. B. Buckalew, when deafening cheers and applause ensued. The result of the seventh was then announced by the Chairman, as follows: by the Chairman, as follows:
Cass 39, Noyes 11, Wright 2, McClelland 5, McCalmont 1, Buckalew 74. C. W. Carrigan then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried, the delegates rising to their feet and giving nine cheers.

A committee of five was appointed by the Chair to wait on Mr. Buckalew, by the Chair to wait on Mr. Buckalew, inform him of his nomination and concluct him into the Convention, as follows: W. M. Randall, Schuylkill; C. J. Rhoads, Lancaster; R. B. Brown, Clarion: Joseph S. Lare, Allegheny; H. H. Cummin, Lycoming.

The Chairman announced, the names of the Gommittee of 33 to report names of 14 delegates to the Constitutional Convention, as follows:

onvention, as follows: George R. Snowden J. B. Brawley. David Olin.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Mr. Chalfant, of Montour. moved hat Hon. James Thompson be nomi nated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, which was carried amidst great applause.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.—
The Committee to wait upon Mr.
Buckalew had not returned when the Convention rose.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1872. Morning Session.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock his morning. Several substitutions o delegates were made, after which the entire list was called over.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the nominee of the Convention for Governor, was introduced by Mr. Clymer, and was greeted with loud cheers and ap-plause. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKALEW.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the

Convention:—I appear this morning in your presence, in pursuance of the re-quest of the Committee that waited upon me, for the purpose of tendering to you, and through you, I hope, to the majority of the people of this State, my sincere, heartfelt, earnest thanks for the great honor which has been done me in nominating me as a Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. [Applause.] This nomination, was not solicited by me.-It came, if I understand the facts correctly, as a legitmate, healthy outgrowth of public opinion in this State [applause]—not so much from any general conviction of pre-eminent ability in the individual who has been selected -not because of any shining or distin-guished character which has been guished character which established by him, but b established by him, but because my fellow citizens throughout this Com-monwealth, having had the opportuni-

Judging by the past, it is likely in the future that when the interests of a

the future that when the interests of a class or a clique are upon one side and the interests of the people upon the other, we will stand firmly as a rock by the latter.

Gentleman, this action taken by you, I speak now personally, will be sanctioned and ratified. [Applause.] Prompted by no low alm, no merpersonal object, but acting from patriotic motives and honest convictions, we will go forward in this contest assurede that the result will be triumph. [Vociferous applause.]

And what do we desire? Not men representing merely the offices,—not the mere advocation of party pageant, but that this government shall be honest and fair, and equal in action in regard to all our people, and aboveal

est and lair, and equal in action in regard to all our people, and aboveal at this juncture that these reforms in government in the State as well as in the government of the United States shall be secured.

shall be secured.

The people of this State have deter-emined that the Constitutional onynvention shall fairly represent the whole

vention shall fairly represent the whole State.

But we know that something more than this is necessaty. That Constitutional provision must be general to a certain extent, and with the application of the principles of the Constitutional government we must have reliable men in public places. The old political motto, a popular one, is this, "principles and not men," and I believe that an inscription equal to this expression was placed upon the carriage of Madison, and he exemplified it. In the experiences of the present time we son, and he exemplified it. In the experiences of the present time we should now say "principles and men"—and support them. [Loud applause.] Look to your government of the State, look to your government at Washington, is it not manifested by them that good principles of fundamental are wronged by them?

Be it now our mission in this initiated reform of 1872 to go forward in the selection of men who will apply Amer selection of men who will apply American principles in our American

selection of men who will apply American principles in our American government. [Applause.]
Gentlemen, my ideas of the duties of the Governor of the Commonwealth are, I suppose somewhat peculiar. My idea is that he is a magistrate called to a high and important office. In the actual discharge of his duty he is not to know the party which elected him; he is to be the magistrate for the entire people of the Commonwealth. He is not to let loose a criminal from the penitentiary because a political favorite has demanded it, [Applause]. I benot to let loose a criminal from the penitentiary because a political favorite has demanded it. [Applause]. I believe there is a disposition at this time in this Commonwealth to get a little outside of the intense party feeling when it tends to blind men to the true purposes of government. Our people are beginning to understand that there are many significant questions upon which all men of liberal opinions can readily unite, such as general amnesty, finance, taxation, &c., upon which there are common interests. Now, in view of the general disposition to have reform introduced into our State and National governments we are entitled—when we set up candidates around whom public confidence is gathered—to all shades of opinion, and establish a new departure; one from blind party fathfulness to integrity in the administration of the government. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, it is a source of great satisfaction to know that at this stage of the controversy the utmost good feeling prevails in this Convention, and outside, respecting the nominations. All in the Convention and their friends are cordi-

vaus in this Convention, and outside respecting the nominations. All in the Convention and their friends are cordi-Convention and their friends are cordi-ally united,

I now desire that you all will stand by
me in this contest, and uphold my weak
and feeble hands like a band of brothers.
There has been, heretofore, too much of
a disposition to push personal rivalries a
little too far, and the result has been that
our noble State has been comparatively
dwarfed in this great Union of ours,
whilst other States no larger than ours
have been more prominent and had more whilst other States no larger than ours have been more prominent and had more influence. This has been our own fault and the remedy is in our hands. Let us cultivate and cherish magnanimity and good will, and when a man rises above the ordinary level, instead of putting him down, support him. Let us cultivate State spirit and State pride, and encourage our own men and give them that position which belongs to them. I hall the friendly feeling prevading the proceedings of this Convention as an evidence that we will hereafter cultivate that spirit of harmony and good will among our representative men, which will not only promote the interests of our party, but promote the interests of our party, but give our State that position it deserves. Gentlemen, I know you are anxious to get through with your duties here, and I shall not say anything further now.—During the course of the canvass opportunity will be offered me to meet you in different parts of the State, at meetings more especially intended for the discussion of the various questions. I will endeavor to perform my whole duty in this canvass and I have no doubt you will perform yours.

this canvass and I have no doubt you will perform yours.

Mr. Clymer said, at the close of the above address: "May a kind Providence guard and keep him! May the good people sustain and support kim! And may honest men everywhere, and of every political creed rejoice that the hour has struck when in him, by him and through him, imbecility and corruption is to be banished from the Executive and Legislative departments of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Coffroth moved that the Convention proceed with the nominations for Auditor-General, which was agreed to and the following nominations were

made:

Mr. Bailey, of Allegheny, nominated
Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks; Gen.
Zulich nominated Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Phila.; Mr. Ham nominated F.
M. Crane, of Wayne; Capt. Skinner nominated Wm. Hartley, of Bedford; Mr.
Cummings nominated Jno. Loshe, of
Clearfield; Mr. Patton nominated J. F.
Temple, of Greene; Mr. Sloan nominated
B. L. Temple, of Phila.; Mr. Bailey nominated Levi Maish, of York; and Mr.
Worrel nominated Wm. Baird, of Phila.
On motion, balloting was commenced,
with the following result

FIRST BALLOT.

Davis, 26; McCandless, 8; Crane, 12; Hartley, 39; Loshe, 6; Temple, of Phila., 15; Temple, of Greene, 14; Maish, 7; Baird, 1. The names of Messrs. Loshe, Temple of Philadelphia, Maish and Baird were SECOND BALLOT.

Davis, 29; McCandless, 8; Crane, 8;

Hartley, 179; Temple, of Greene, 89. Mr. Hartley having received a majority of all the votes, he was duly announced nominated, On motion of Mr. Monaghan, of Chester, the nomination of Mr. Hartley was

ter, the nomination of Mr. Hartley was made unantmones.

General Davis, of Bucks, made a few remarks, in which he pronounced the success of the party a certainty.

Mr. Hartley was introduced, amidst loud applause, and briefly addressed the Convention, as follows: SPEECH OF MR. HARTLEY.

I have not the language to express to you the feelings of my heart for the hon-or you have conferred upon me, knowing that as a politician and a party man, it is unmerited. Though I have lived 40 years, I have never held an office of trust years, I have never held an office of trust or emolument, no matter what other size I may be guilty of. [Laughter.] But it is certainly a great gratification to me today, to know that my friends and neighbors have thought better of. me than I have of myself. [Laughter and applause.] I stand before you without any prepared speech. All I expected, when my mame was taken up by the Convention, was a complimentary vote. Two weeks sgo I did not dream of being presented to the people of Pennsylvania for such an honorable position. But as you have seen proper, in your wisdom or folly, to place me in nomination, I will by the help of God, try to pursue the same course of life, guided by the same rules I have ever been guided by, and not bring shame upon the State.

Impromptu speeches generally run shallow, and I will not inflict one upon you. [Laughter.]

monwealth, having had the opportunity for nearly a quarter of a century to observe his course, have been strentisened in the belief that whatever else may be said of your candidate, he is neither to be seduced nor intimidated in the performance of public duty.—

[Vociferous applause].