Thursday, July 18, 1872. DEMOGRATIO NATIONAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, HON. HORACE GREELEY. OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN,

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, Charles R. Buckalew OF COLUMBIA COUNTY. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. James Thompson.

OF ERIE COUNTY. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, William Hartley, OF BEDFORD COUNTY. FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne. DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, George W. Woodward, of Philadelphila. Jeremiah S. Bluck, York. William Rigler, Clearfield. William J. Bear, Somerset, William H. Smith, Allegheny, F. P. Gowen, Philadelphila. S. H. Reynolds, Lancaster, James Ellis, Schuylkill. S. C. T. Dodd, Venango. G. M. Dallas, Philadelphila. R. A. Lamberton, Dauphin. A. A. Purman, Greene. William M. Corbett, Clarlon.

SENATORIAL.

ELECTORS.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland, GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin. REPRESENTATIVE. SELDIN MARVIN, of Eric. JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntington S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia. Districts.

1. Thomas J. Barger. 13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Steph, D. Anderson. 14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.
4. George R. Berrell. 15. Henry J. Stahle.
5. [Not agreed upon.] 17. R. W. Christle.
18. Isalah B. Houpt. 18. William F. Loga.
18. Isasah A. Dyer. 19. Rasselas Brown.
18. Josse G. Hawley. 29. F. M. Roblinson.
21. J. R. B. Swarr.
22. F. M. Gunster. 21. John Knikle.
23. John Kunkle.
24. George W. Miller

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING. The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, are requested to meet in the Committee Room, at Carlisle, on SATURDAY, JULY 27, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the County Convention, may be brought before the Committee. S. C. WAGNER, J. L. HENRY.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Got b yesterday, \$114% MISS NELLY GRANT, (the President's daughter,) bought silks and laces one

the amount of \$8,500. DEAD .- David Paul Brown, the re nowned criminal lawyer of Philadel phia, is dead. He died at his residence

day last week, in a store in Paris, to

on Thursday last, aged 78 years. In is estimated that the cost to this Government for the cable correspond ence on the subject of consequential damages up to Saturday last, is up-

wards of \$18,000 in gold. " WE all do fade as a leaf; and we must acknowledge the force of Longfellows beautiful verse:

Life is short, and time is fleeting And our hearts, though stout and brave, Still. like muffied drums, are beat

A REUNION of the officers and em ployees of the old Portage railroad, and the canal and other public works of Pennsylvania is to take place at the head of Plane No. 5, Summit, Cambria county, in September next, at the Mansion Hotel, in that place. Jno. Dougherty, of Mt. Union, is to deliver the oration. Governor Geary and other prominent ex-officials of the works. are to be present.

OUR TICKET-NOW FOR VICTORY!

We place at the head of our columns this morning the honored names of the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention and the Cincinnati Liberal Conservative Convention for President and Vice President-Horace Gree-LEY of New York, and B. GRATZ Brown of Missouri. The policy of accepting this ticket by the Baltimore Convention, was the proper policy, and thus believing, we advocated it in these columns. We believe-indeed, we are confident—that under the lead of Hon- vention, who have met in order to pre-ACE GREELEY, we can drive the vandals from the high places they now occupy and disgrace, and restore the of the Democratic and conservative government to its original purity. To effect this high and holy purpose, we are willing to cooperate with anybody, the effect of July, 1868; I predicted that the election of General Grant would reare willing to cooperate with anybody, or any party of men. What we want and must have, is peace and honesty .-We can no longer afford to prowl around the grave-yard of dead issues .-We must look the present in the face and meet it.

"We have turned our backs on the past; we stand in the present and look to the future. The past is lost to us; the future is ours: let us make it a glorious one." This eloquent sentence is the whole question in a nut-shell .-And who used this languague? That man of giant intellect-that fearless sand upright Democratic statesman, senator Henderck of Indiana, who has recently been placed in nomination for Governor by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of his great State. He is one of the ablest defenders of Democratic principles in the control of the supremacy of the civil Constitutional laws through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of these States are infringed and trampled upon, and the law, will, in my judgment, discharge all our present duty. The foregoing remarks were delivered with much energy and effectiveness, and that Casarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations are undermining the very foundations are undermining the very foundations. Democratic principles in America, and will be elected Governor of Indiana by 20,000 majority or more. Hendricks thas been our beau ideal, and it gives us pleasure to follow his lead. Again, to use the language of the New York use the language of the New York i Tribune. (Greeley's paper.) " no broader or simpler creed was ever promulgated. Liberty, honesty and peace against centralization, corruption, and perpetual war. To fail with such a cause would be glory and gain. To succeed with it will be the greatest political victory ever achieved for the cause of good government, and the greatest moral victory ever gained for the cause of peace and goodwill among

Then, Democrats, Conservatives—all men who are thinking more of country than of party—fall into line and assist the party—fall into line and assist that no to men, and I trust that no the party—fall into line and assist that no the party—fall into line and assist that no the party—fall into line and assist that no the party in the party is the party in the party support of every patriot throughout the learty support of every patriot throughout the vist of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and not form and I trust that no the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and not on the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and not on the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the party support of every patriot throughout the vist oxide and the patriot throughout the vist oxide and the patriot throughout the vist oxide and the vist oxide an by your influence and your votes, to throttle the most infamous combination of men that ever disgraced our once proud but now humiliated country.—

and not to men, and I reas that no prediction or prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. General Grant has been a good and faithful soldier during our civil war. His stubborn and indomitable

Lot us remind our readers and all others that the masses are in terrible earnest just now, and have resolved to think and act for themselves, not only in regard to national affairs, but in egard to county, city, town and township affairs. The people are supreme the press is no longer the muzzled instrument of the venal and corrupt.— Thank God, the people are thinking more of country than of party, whose highest interest demand that we should bury the animosities engendered by the late cruel war. What we want. we repeat, is forgetfulness of the past. The elevation of Horace Greeley to the Presidency will rescue us from the taunts of foreign nations, and the United States will once more command respect. We are now regarded by all Europe as a nation of thieves, with a horse-jockey and trader in jobs at our head. It is time to wipe out the disgrace we have endured for nearly

four long years. Democrats! our duty is a plain one; let us discharge it as becomes men who love their country. Let us give to GREELEY and Brown our united, cordial, zealous support, and victory will crown our efforts.

Andrew Johnson's term as Presi dent began in 1865. General Grant's term began in 1869. According to the official report of the Register of the Treasury, (page 367) dated October 30, 187s, the following payments have been made on account of the public debt:

This is from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1869. Gen. Grant came in on the 4th of Marck, 1869, but of course, provision for any payments made up to July had already been made during the previous session of Congress.

The payments on the same account so far as reported by Mr. Allison, the Register during Grant's time, are as

Now, if such of our Republican friends as are able to "do a sum" in simple addition, and simple subtraction, will hunt up a slate and pencil and add to gether the payments made during the two last years of the much abused Johnson's time, and then add together the payments during Grant's first two years, they will probably conclude as we have after deducting the greater from the less, that Johnson paid \$161,-673.156 74 more of the public debt du ing his last two years than Grant did in his first two years. We are free to admit that this carries no merit to Johnson's account, nor does it carry any dismerit to Grant's; but as the By Authority presses, who jump as Grant's underlings pull the string, lie so persistently upon the subject of Grant's paying the debt, it occured to us just

to stick a pin in these wind-bags. BALTIMORE CONVENTION!

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM ADOPTED.

GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT BROWN FOR VICE PRESIDENT

The Enthusiasm Unbounded!

GRANT SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

Greeley and Brown Will be Triumphantly Elected!

Rings, Thieves and Villainy to be Tolerated no Longer.

Down With Bad Men : "Down With

Rings." The National Convention in Session

At 11 o'clock the doors of the Opera House, in which the sessions of the con-vention are to be held, were thrown open, and in a very little time the balopen, and he a very little time the bar-cony was crowded with spectators; but very few persons were in the upper gal-lery. The Opera House is very plain itself; but the decorations, which are similar in design to those at the Re-publican Convention in Philadelphia, are very attractive, a give the place a fine appearance. fine appearance.
Among the distinguished visitors on the platform was the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, whose entrance was greeted

with applause. At ten minutes past 12 o'elock the

convention was called to order by August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who said:

MR. BELMONT'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention-It is again my privilege to welcame the delegates of the National Democratic Consent to the American people the candidates for President and Vice President, the election of General Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the Government by the Executive and by Congress, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism. The vast majority of the people of the United States have with grief and sorrow seen the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which are threatening us, if by the re-election of General Grant, the policy thus far pursued by the radical party will be continued.

wing, which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years reign of corruption, usurpation and despotism, and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of a can-didate whom they have selected in op-position to General Grant, there canposition to General Grant, there can not be any doubt of the patriotic im-pulse which dictated their action, nor can any fault be found with the plat-form of principles upon which they have placed their candidate. The reso-lutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country require, and they must command the hearty support of

On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and violent attacks against myself individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preferance at my any sympathy or preference at my hands; but Mr. Greeley represents the national and constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his admirable and manly letter of accept-ance, he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that if elected, he leans to carry them out honestly and

faithfully.
Should you, therefore, in your wisdom, decide to pronounce in favor of the Cinciunati candidates, I shall, for one, most cheerfully bury all past dif-ferences, and vote and labor for their election with the same zeal and energy with which I have supported heretofore, and mean ever to support the candidates of the Democratic party. The American people look with great solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to devise means by which to free them from the evils under which they are suffering; but in order to obtain that end you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party

preference.

However much you might desire to fight the coming battle for our rights and liborties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party, it will become our duty to discard all considerations of party tradition if the selection of a good and wise man outside of our own ranks offer better chances of success. You must remember that you success. You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats, but as citizens of our common country, and that no sacrifice can be too great which she demands at your hands. And now before I propose to your acceptance the temporary Chairman of this conven-tion, permit me to detain you one mo-

tion, permit me to detain you one mo-ment longer by a fow words of an en-tirely personal character.

With my present action terminates my official functions as chairman of the National Democratic Committee, an office which, by the confidence of my constituents and the courtesy of my collegues, I have held for twelve consecutive years. During all that time I have striven with honest zeal and with have striven with honest zeal and with all the energy and capacity which God has given me, to do my duty faithfully to the party and to the country, and to render myself worthy of the great trust confided to me.— While I was grieved and deeply mortified to see at various times my motives and actions misconstrued by several Democratic papers, and that some even descended to the fabrication of the most abourd falsehoods concerning my social absurd falsehoods concerning my social and political conduct, I have had the mnt pointest conduct, I have had the proud and consoling satisfaction that my colleagues on the National Committee, and all those who knew me, dld justice to the integrity and purity of my intentions in all the trying situations in which my official position had placed me, and let me tell you, gentlement that there is no one amongst you nen, that there is no one amongst you

men, that there is no one amongs you who bears a warmer and truer affection to our party and our country than I have done and ever shall do.

You love this great republic, "your native land," as you do the mother who gave you birth; but to me she is the cherished bride and choice of my wouth cherished bride and choice of my youth the faithful and loving companion of my manhood, and now that I enter upon the sere and yellow leaf of life, I eling to her with all the recollections of the manifold blessings received at her hands.

hands.

I retire from the position which I have field to take my place in the rank and file of that great party whose national, constitutional, and conservative principles have claimed my unwavering allegiance for the last thirty years; and as long as the Almighty will spare my life, I shall never falter in my love and devotion to our party and our

auspicious omen that a scion of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the Democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen, and against oppression and tyrany in our fair land.

Air. Belmont's remarks were frequently interrupted by moderate applause. The mention of Mr. Greeley's name was received with loud demonstrations of approval. So also were the speaker's personal references to himself. At the conclusion he said, "I have the honor to propose the name of Hon.

Mr. Randolph took his seat amid

Mr. Randolph said:-- 1 am aware that the very great honor conferred on me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but is a token of respect to the State from which I came, and a recognition of other circumstances possibly adventitious.

I remember freshly every Presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liability, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which de-

and of this body to wrest the Govern-ment from the hands of its present des-potic and corrupt holders, and to place it in honest hands to restore to the citiwill be continued.

The thinking men of both parties have become alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, over-riding the civil authority in the recognition.

It in honest hands to restore to the citizen everywhere the proud conscious en everywhere the proud conscious en everywhere the proud conscious enterprise of the citizen everywhere the proud conscious enterprise of the citizen everywhere the proud conscious everywhere the proud conscious enterprise everywhere the proud conscious enterprise everywhere the proud conscious everywhere everywhere the proud conscious everywhere the proud conscious everywhere ev

called in alphabetical order, that the chairman of each delegation may name

their members of the several committees, and may also, in case of contest,

Organization reported the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries; John C

Mr. Doolittle was received with great

rplause. He addressed the convenion as follows :

and devotion to our party and our country.

I have the honor to propose to you as your temporary chairman a distinguished and venerable citizen of Virguished and venerable citizen of yis-guished and venerable citizen of yis-ginia, a grandson of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It is an union of Liberal and Democratic Repub-

honor to propose the name of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, as your temporary chairman."—Music by the band, "Dixie." SPEECH OF MR. RANDOLPH, TEMPORA

RY CHAIRMAN.

I am perhaps the oldest member of this body, and a life of eighty years spent in the Democratic republican party constitutes me a senior member. manded of our party and our people a calmer or more earnest recourse to pru-dential principles.

It strikes me as the duty of this hour

The Rev. Henry Slicer being present ed, addressed the Throne of Grace. Frederic O. Prince, of Massachusetts Mr. Madigan, of Maine, moved that ...O. Ferrin, of New York, be appointed temporary reading secretary.—

Agreed to.
Mr. MeHenry, of Kentucky, offered
a resolution of thanks to Mr. Belmont
on retiring as chairman of the National The chairman ruled that all resolutions were out of order until the organization was perfected.

Mr. Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution that each State be

name the contestants.

The Pennsylvania delogates opened business by offering a resolution for calling the roll of States, to allow the chairman of each delegation to name members of the various committees.— Efforts were made to amend the resolu-

Barr, of Pa., being Recording Secreta-Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsis was named for permanotic thairman and was escorted to the chair by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Gov. Hoffman, of New York.

SPEECH OF MR. DOOLITTLE:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I thank you for this great honor. Words cin hardly tell how much, but you will allew me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and purpose which brings us here. Two years ago, nearly five years after the bloody civil war had closed, the Libedal Republicans of Missouri, feeling keenly all the evil of the proscription test oaths, the hates and the strifes, the passions of war had left upon them, long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the Executive Federal dictation in this local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens, [applause] white as well as black; to restore local self-government, and to arrest the further centralization of Federal power. [Applause.] Then they said: "This thing has gone for phough, if not aiready too far; the time has comewhen all honest and patriotic Republicans must say halt! and rensert the vital doctrine of a Republican government; that under the Constitution the powers of the Federal Government are defined and limited, and that the people of the United States have a right to govern themselves, in their domestic affairs, upon the basis of the equality of all the States before the higher law and before the constitution and the equality of all men before the law, [applause] of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace. Taking no steps backward, taking no right and no franchise which had been secured to the blacks, pledging themselve to support them in all their full rights, they at the same time demanded in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people.—
[Great applause.] They organized nearly 40,000 strong and called on B. Gratz Brown to lead the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor, and then what followed? Eighty thousand the success of that movement as above any party triumph, resolved for assisting its with their whole st

which came from that union was the end of proscription and test oaths, of pain and of strife, and of all disloyalty. In a word the real end of the civil war came with that victory, and did not come until then in Missouri. [Cheers.] It redeemed that State—it gave the rights of freemen to 70,000 men who had had been bound and fettered. Missouri is now a free State in this Union, with all her rights, dignity and equality under the constitution, and not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union Federal where heard. By that union Federal dictation in Missouri in their local elections was overthrown, and by that union strife and hate have given place to peace.
and goodwill. By that union, liberty with equal rights for all have given to the State unbounded prosperity, and to her people a joy almost unspeakable.—So great was their joy, and so complete their success, that the Liberal Republicans of that State were not content without making up a first to straid the same

icans, and with it, the same blessings of liberty, peace and fraternity to all the other States. [Rounds of applause.] Accordingly, in State Convention on March 24th last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet eral Republicans in all the States to meet them in National Convention, at Cincinnati, May 1st. That invitation was accepted, and there was indeed a great response. They came by thousands, in such vast numbers that a delegate convention of representatives of all the States was formed, both from principle, and from necessity, to give form to its proceedings. Many of the ablest men of the country, lately leaders in the Republican party were there, and took part in its deliberations. They were assured that a large number of Liberal Republicans in every State, and from all portions of the country stood behind them, ready to sustain then, and they were morally certain that if the millions whom we this day represent [cheers,] would only come

day represent [cheers,] would only come to their support, the number of Liberal Republicans would reach a half a million or more. [Cheers.] That convention presented a platform, and presented candidates to the country. For President, Horace Greely, [loud cheers,] and for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown [cheers,] and that convention for the promotion and that convention for the promotion and success of the principles declared in the platform there enunciated, and for the support of the candidates nominated by that convention, have invited and

by that convention, have invited and welcomed the cooperation of all patrictic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliation. Those principles were so clearly and concisely stated in the platform itself, and restated in the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greely, and they are so well known to you all, that I will not restate them. For weeks that platform and these candidates have been before the country.

Meanwhile the convention called to nominate Gen. Grant [hisses], and to endorse and continue the principles, practices and policy of his administration has done its work [hisses]. As between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of the Grant Administration the conventions, one from each State was then appointed tion has done its work [hisses]. As between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of the Grant Administration, the issue is now clearly made up. It is Grant or Greeley [Immense] It is Grant or Greeley. [Immense cheers and cries of "Greeley! Greeley!"] While those events were passing, the Democratic Republicans, whom ing, the Democratic Republicans, whom we represent, held their Conventions in all the States. The Liberal Republican movement, the example of Missouri, The Cincinnati Convention, its platform and its candidates, with their letters of acceptance, were all before these conventions, which were very largely attended by their ablest men, and the paramount questions before all these conventions were, Shall we accept the invitation to cooperate with the the invitation to cooperate with the Liberal Bepublicans? [Applaise.]

Liberal Republicans? [Applause.] Shall we adopt their platform? [Loud cries of "Yes! yes!" and some cries of "Never!"] Shall we nominate the same candidates and shall we elect them? [Cries of "Yes! yes!" and cheers.] Or shall we refuse to cooperate [No!], nominate other candidates, Greeley! Greeley!] and strive to elect them over both tickets in the field? Gentlemen, these are the questions which you are to decide now and here. That you will decide them wisely I cannot doubt. Nor can any one doubt who looks over this body of men, representing as they do 3,000,000 of ctizens and who feels, as every one here must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you. Gentlemen, what means this great and rising movement which we everywhere see? What means this proposed union of 8,000,000 of demogratic republicans with a milnominate other candidates

courage has helped to crown the Union arms with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity.

I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he has most signally and sadly failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people. He is at this moment the very personification of the misrule which is oppressing us, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the republic, and endaugers the liberties of the cheek the cheek and and the call of the roll.

On the call of the committee union of the committees were completed, on motion of Hon. Samuel S. Cox. of New York, the rules of the last liemoration were adopted for correct Convention were adopted for the government of the convention until otherwise ordered.

A resolution was adopted eulogistic of August Belmont and thanking him for his able management as chalrman of the surface currents—what mans all this? There are some things gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, of what is just, of what is good in human government. It means no union of the lied at 4 P. M., and the Committee on Organization reported the list of lytice the living upon the living issues of the call of the American Union on the same candidates—a union so sudden, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to contound its ender, so compact and so carnest as to Surprise its friends and to cont whoms the ordinary current of public opinion as the great storms always run counter to the surface currents—what means all this? There are some things gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, of what is just, of what is good in human government. It means no union of the idead upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon the living issues of the present. [Cheers.] It means no union for the spoils of office [cheers.] but it means a union of men with the same

nor the spoils of once [cneers.] but it means a union of men with the same faith upon the great and paramount issues of the present hour— a frank, mauly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see, and the moral courage to accept the situation. It means a union of men who have the seggeity to see what is past. have the sagacity to see what is past, and to deal with the issues of the present and for the future, to do their duty to their country, their God and their fellow men. The issue of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri compromise, nor the question of slavery in the territories, on which alone the Republican party, was organized in 1886. It is not party was organized in 1856. It is not that upon which followed when the Lecompton constitution for Kansas di-Lecompton constitution for Kansas divided the Democratic party in twain and elected Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not 'the question of war to put down the rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order or by constitutional amendments, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864; nor yet is it the question of reconstruction, or of the 14th or of the 15th amendment, nor the question of negro suffrage, nor of the establishment by federal power of universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights or any existence even precedent to the States of the South having any rights or any existence even as States in the Union. It is none of these questiions that is now in issue.— All these have been issues in the past— great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and to dissolve political par-ties + because these ideas are stronger ties +because these ideas are stronger than men or parties; but they are all past issues. They have been fought out, and fought to the end, in the forum, or on the field, and they are no more in issue to-day than the Mexican war or the war of the rebellion. We could not reopen them if we would, and they falsely represent our purpose who say that we would reopen them if we could. This great union, therefore, means no step backward; forward is means no step backward; forward is the word leheers]; and, first of all, it means to-day for all the other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. Instead of proscription, test oaths, suspension of the habeas corpus and military despotism, it means per-sonal freedom for the individual and sonal freedom for the individual and republican government for all. Instead of negro supremacy, upheld by proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all men, "white as well as black. [Loud cheers.] Instead of thieving governments, organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity. Instead of trife.

phanter sudjugated States, it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity. Instead of strife, hatred, and robbery, it means justice, liberty, peace loyalty and goodwill; and, gentleman, for our whole country—East, West, North and South. Instead of a war president, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life, instead of this, it means the election of a peace President [cheers], trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and republican simplicity of peace and universal freedom; of peace, not enchained; of liberty, not under arrest, awaiting trial, sentence and execution by drumhead court-martial, but that liberty and that peace which the Constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword [loud applause]; by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury.

by jury.

It means another thing—and perhaps the most important of them all—it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal Government.—
[Loud cheering.] It means to assert the vital principle of our republican system, in which it moves and has its very being—that constitutions are made by the people, in their sovereign capacity, for the express purpose defining and limiting the power of Governments—powers of all Govern-ments, State or National. It means hat we are determined that Presidents that we are determined that Presidents, Governors, Congress and State Legislatures, and every department of the government, shall obey the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] It means also, a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the Presidential office.—

and which our nation's good reputation will be best consulted by not even naming. [Cheers.] It means also to give a higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs so as to command the respect and confidence of our own people, and of the civilized world. It ple, and of the civilized world. It means to give strength and stability to our financial affairs and our national credit, by bringing honesty, economy and fidelity to every position, Federal, State and municipal, where public moneys are collected and disbursed.—
[Cheers.] It means, also, the honest payment of all our obligations. [Renewed applause.] It means to place in the highest offices of our Government men of whom all the world will ment men of whom all the world will say, "They are honest; they are ca-pable." [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation,

rom each State was then appointed-Hon. Samuel J. Randall representing Pennsylvania.

A resolution was agreed to that all resolutions pertaining to the platform of principles to be adopted by the con-vention be referred to the committee on resolutions without reading and without debate. Among the resolutions referred to the committee was one nominating

Greeley and Brown, and one accepting and sustaining the 14th and 15th mendments. The committee on credentials reported the delegations full with contested seats; that the seats in the convention were 737; that Texas had sent 20 delegates, and moved that they be allowed seats, but only 8 be allowed to vote; also that the delegates from territories be allowed seats. territories be allowed seats, but no votes. The report was agreed to.

The roll of States was called and the nembers of the National Committee members of the National Committee named; James D. Barr, of the Pittsburg Post, representing Pennsylvania. Gov. Hoffman announced that Mr. Belmont had declined a reappointment upon the National Committee, and the New York delegation had unanimously agreed upon Hon. Augustus Schell. The names of Messrs Belmont, Barr, Schell, McCormick, (the reaper inven-Scholl, McCormick, (the reaper inventor) of Illinois, and others were received with applause.

following States voted in the negative: Deleware, Texas, Georgia, Oregon and

Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, July 10—p. m. At 101 o'clock a. m., the convention came to order, and the committee on resolutions, through their chairman, recommended the adoption of the Cincinnati platform entire, as embraing all that is essential. [Loud cheer-

ing.]
In order that there should be no misapprehension as to these resolutions Mr. Barr called for their reading in full to the convention, which was done, each plank in the platform being received with applause. The one term plank was especially well received. ROSOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions off-ered at both the Cincinnati and Baltired at both the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions:

First.—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

Second.—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the question settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth a mendments of the Constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, be-

posed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens mere securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument, of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican

scandal and reproach upon our ree insuitutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard, a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the dis-

regard to the respective systems of pro-tection and free trade, we remit the dis-cussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dicta-

tion.

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise. Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest covernment. y and honest government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly

earned fame or the full reward of their

errned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth.—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong. welcome the co-operation of all natriotic

citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

Mr. Barr explained that the resolutions were the Cincinnati platform texactly, nothing added, nothing excluded. This platform was adopted in Cincinnati by the Cincinnati by ical affiliations. platform was adopted in Cincinnati by all the States except Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia, and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report, and moved the previous question.

The Secretary then called the roll of

It means to put an end forever to certain practices which have grown up with the Administration, which have driven so many of the ablest Republicans to join in this Liberal movement, and which have deeply wounded the hearts of all, Republicans as well as Democrats, in this country; [applause] practices which never existed under any other administration, which are but too well known to all the world, and which our nation's good reputation

The Convention was then briefly addressed by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in opposition to the acceptance of the platform, and by Mr. O'Connor, of South Garolina, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, "Cayor of it. Garolina, and John H. Reagan, of Texas in fayor of it. The roll of States was then called on he main question, the adoption of the

THE VOTE ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Dox, of Alabama, changed the vote of that State to 20 yegs. The vote was then announced, being 670 in the affirmative and 62 votes in the negative.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, presented a resolution from 15,000 German voters in favor of the Cincinnati platform, and the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Brown. M. M. Ray, chairman of the Indian

his seat, upon the call of States, and that his voice shall be considered the vote of outside, unable to gain admis the delegation. Adopted. The roll was then called the States vo ting as follows for President of the United States:

Hon. William A. Wallace, of Penn-sylvania, took the stand and pledged the support of Pennsylvania, and moved that the nomination of Horace Greeley be the nomination of Horace Greeley be made unanimous, which was received with deafening cheers, and the playing of "Red, White and Blue" and "Hail to the Chief" by the band. A tableaux, representing the White House, was at this time displayed from the rear of the stage. The motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was adopted, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President of the United States, with the following result:

States. Brown. Stevenson, Blank.

Brown, Stevenson, Blank,

Wisconsin. 220

'The whole number of votes cast were 732, as follows: Brown, 713; John W. Stevenson of Kentucky, 6; blank, 13. Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, moved the nomination be made unanimous, which was adopted. which was adopted.

A committee, with Hon. James R.
Doolittle as chairman, was appointed to
inform the candidates of their nomination. Hon. W. A. Wallace represents Pennsylvania. Resolutions of thanks to the various officers of the meeting, the citizens of Baltimore, and others, were adopted. About 2 P. M. the Convention adjourn-

The National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held to-day, elected Augustus Schell, of New York, its permanent Chairman, and F. O. Prince, of Massa-

chusetts, permanent Secretary and Treasurer. A. J. D. THE CAMPAIGN The Whirlwind Gathering Strength

MORE LIBERAL CONVERTS.

Gen. Moorhead Declares for II. G.

TOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Newville, Pa., Monday, August 5th, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M. ASBURY DeELAND, TOM MARSHAL TO TAKE THE STUME

The Cameron-Forney War. SUMNER'S POSITION. HON. J. K. MOORHEAD FOR GREELEY.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD FOR GREELEY, WASHINGTON, July 12.—The political advices from Pennsylvania at the Greeley and Brown headquarters are very significant. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, long a Republican Congressman from Allegheny, has declared for Greeley, and will run as an independent candidate for Congress against General Negley. He will be supported by the manufacturing interests and cannot be defeated. Hon. J. W. Riddle, the late Republican candidate for Mayor of Pittsburg, is also out for Greeley.

for Greeley. HON. TOM. MARSHAL AND WM. STEWART Hon. Tom Marshall, the ables Repub-Hon. Tom Marshall, the ables Republican stumper in the western counties, will soon take the stump for Greeley.—Hon. William Stewart, formerly M. C. from Mercer, and one of the most influential Republicans in the west, has written here that he will support Greeley.—He says: "I think the time has arrived when it is necessary to break up the corrupt rings which control Grant's administration. Ex-Senators Landon and Maistration. istration. Ex-Senators Landon and Mason, of Bradford county, have also declared for Greeley, and nearly all the leading Republican politicians of Crawford county, including a majority of the Republican county officers, have openly espoused the Liberal cause."

PROMINENT COLORED MEN FOR GREELEY Several of the most intelligent and wealthy colored men of this city have declared for Greeley. Among them is Dr. Augusta, Professor in Howard University; James Wormley, the celebrated caterer, and William Smith, law professor of Howard University. The latter has gone to North Carolina to take the stump for Greeley.

THE CAMERON-FORNEY WAR. General Cameron is still here. It is understood that he had demanded the dismissal of several poor devils in the de-partments who are suspected of being against Hartranft. He made diligent in-quiry vesterday to except in against Hartranft. He made diligent inquiry yesterday to ascertain whether Colonel Forney had any friends in office, but he was unable to discover them. He says all disaffected Republication over to Greeley them. He says all disaffected Republi-cans must be driven over to Greeley-their offices taken from them, and their reputations confiscated. He declares that if Hartranft is defeated in October, Grant will be overwhelmingly defeated in No-yem ber. Grant got his fingers burnt by his interference in the McClure-Gray contest in obedience to Cameron's de-muds, and he does not mean to inter-fere in local politics again.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

Both the Greeley and Grant parties are extremely anxious to capture Mr. Sumner. While the Grant men know that under no circumstances can they hope to secure his support for the man on horseback, they want to do the next best thing, namely, to keep him entering actively into the campaign for Greeley.—Mr. Sumner is in sympathy with Greeley, but he don't want to commit himself until the canvass has fairly opened. In the meantime all the negroes who apply to Sumner for advice are regaled with a powerful and striking comparison between Grant and Greeley, and then told whom they will serve. As might be expected the comparison is not very favorable to Grant. MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

STOKE'S TRIAL.

Jury Unable to Agree and Discharged. NEW YORK, July 15.—The largest-crowd ever seen in the oyer and termis-ner court congregated there this morncalling the roll of States, to allow the chairman of each delegation to name means this great and rising movement immembers of the various committees.—
Here, the fight are particularly adopted a resolution that the convention means this great and rising movement which we everywhere see? What is means this proposed union of 3,000,000 secret meeting at the Clarenden Hotel, and agreed, after some discussion, to ed, and Secretary Frederick O. Prince, and others were received with applause.

In M. M. Ray, chairman of the Indiana delegation, offered a resolution that the convention now proceed by States to ballot for a President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment, that the clarenden Hotel, and agreed, after some discussion, to democratic republicans with a million, it may be, of liberal republicans?

Hundreds remained in the hall outside, unable to gain admission. The prisoner entered, as usual, between Chief Brennan and Deputy Sheriff Shields. He looked cheerful, feeling confident that the jury would be unable to access ble to agree.

Judge Ingraham, addressing the jury, said, "I suppose, gentlemen, you have not agreed?"

not agreed ""
Foreman—" No, your honor, we can
not come to any agreement whatever."
The judge then discharged the jury
and ordered that Stokes be remanded to jail without bail. The prisoner's counsel rose and shook hands with each othsei rose and snook hands with each oth-er and the prisoner. Sheriff Brennan resumed the custody of Stokes and took him back to the tombs. An immense crowd watched the prisoner's egress from the building. It is known that the jury remained divided precisely as on Saturday—eight for murder in the first degree and four for manslaughter in the third degree. in the third degree.

New Advertisements.

CUMBERLANE COUNTY, ss: CUMBERLANE COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennaylivania to the Sherity of Cumberland County, GREETING.

SEAL S. A. Foulk, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and great before our Court of Common Pleas, to be and epear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be at Carlisle, in and for said county on the same may be, so that he be and epear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be at Carlisle, in and for said county on the county of the same may be, so that he be and epear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be at Carlisle, in and for said county on the act of the said of a plea in debt founded on a written agreement under seal; real dobt not exceeding \$550, and have you then there this writ. You are directed to attach all the interest of the said defendant, S. A. Foulk, in a two-ctory cast slide of Pitts street, fround, situate on the east slide of Pitts street, fround, situate on the cast slide of Pitts street, fround, on one hundred and ten feet in depth.

Witness the Hon. B. F. Junkin, President Judge of our said Court, at Carlisle, the 2th day of June, 1872. W. V. CAVANAUG, I certify that the above is a true cony of the

luge of the list.

W. V. LAVANAUGH,

Profinoidary.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original writ now in my possession.

JAMES K. FOREMAN,

Sherif. A DJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Saturday, August 3, 1872.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to me directed, as Administrator of Jacob Klink, dec'd, I will expose at public sale, on the premises, near the vilinge of New Lancaster, in Newton township, Cumberland county, Pa., on the above day, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, that certain TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of the said Jacob Klink deceased, containing about THIRTY ACRES

of good pine land, and having thereon erected a comfortable Dwelling House, Outbuilding, &c. The terms of sale are extremely easy ling as follows—\$100 on the day of sale; \$225 on the 1st day of October, 1872, when deed will be made and possession given, and \$225 dollars on the 1st of October of each year—with interest on unpaid balance—until the purchase money is paid.

July 18—st. Adm'r of Jacob Klink, dee'd. NOTICE.—A young man, 21 years of sige, with fair education, desires to obtain board with a private family in or near carlisle, for which he proposes to work at almost anything in pay for same, or he will work at low wages. For particulars call on or address the editor of the Volunteer.

July 18, 1872—11*

W A N T E D.—Good, reliable, active business men to take the agencies for Mechanicsburg, Shippensburg and Newville, to sell the "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE. Easiest to operate. Best to sell. Entirely new. JOS. W. OGLIBY, Carlist, Agent for Cumberland county.

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED my son, CHARLES R. WOODWARD, with me in business. The firm will be R. C. WOODWARD SON.

July 15, 1872--64. R. C. WOODWARD. VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE
SALE.—The undersigned offers his FARM
located in South Middleton formship, on the
road leading from the Wainut Buttom Road to
the Baitimore pike, and about ions
of Carlisle, at private sale. This form is in excellent condition, and contains

ONE HUNDRED ACRES f good limestone land; all of which is under ince and cultivation, except about two acres f wood land. The improvements are a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, mearly new, stone bank Barn, corn crib, waron shed, hog pens, &c. There is a never failing well of good water near the dwelling, and a cistern at the barn. The apple orchard is very subtern at the barn. The apple orchard is very superior, and in fine bearing condition. There are also all kinds of other fruit trees, together with real or the property of the presence of the property of the presence of the presence of the premises.

1 July 4, 1872—2m.

B. W. WOODBUMN.

July 11, 1872-4t. Candidates.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, HENRY G. MOSER, of Mechanics Subject to Democratic Rules, POR ASSOCIATE JUDGE JAMES H. WAGGONER, of Carlisle

TOR PROTHONOTARY, JAMES A. SIBBETT, of Mechanicalus OR PROTHOFITARY, EORGE EICHELBERGER, of Lower Allen Subject to Democratic Rules

OR PROTHONOTARY. D. W. WORST, of Upper Allen.
Subject to Democratic Rules. FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS. GEO. S. EMIG, of Carlisle. Subject to Democratic Rules. MOR CLERK OF THE COURTS. ACOB M. GOODYEAR, of South Middleton

OR CLERK OF THE COURTS. JOHN HECKMAN, of Carlisle, Subject to Democratic Rules. FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS, WILLIAM F. HENWOOD, of Carlisle,

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,

WILLIAM NOAKER, of Carlisle.

POR CLERK OF THE COURTS, A. K. SHEAFER, of Carlisle. FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS. CHARLES A. SMITH, of Carlisle,

OR REGISTER, P. G. McCOY, of Newton. JOR REGISTER, JOHN REEP, of Penn. Subject to Democ

POR REGISTER, JOHN ZINN, of Penn. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JAMES GILL, of Newton

PPOPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu Pennsylvania. Re it resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-entatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanta it Jeneral Assembly met, That the following amount uent of the Constitution of this Commonwealth is proposed to the people for their adoption of ejection, pursuant to the provisions of the outh article, thereof, to wit:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth arif-cle of the Constitution, and insert in lieu there-of the following: "A State Treasurer shall be shosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law." WHI LLAKE STRIKERS Speaker of the House of Representatives JAMES S. RUTAN, Speaker of the Senate APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred an twenty-two. JNO. W. HEARY. Prepared and cortified for publication pursa int to the Tenth Article of the Constitution. FRANCIS JORDAN,

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Speretary of the Commonwealth,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARrisburg, June 26th, 1872.
July 1, 1872—3m.