

FREN DEMOCRATEC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW." WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863. The Preservation of the Constitution:

The Restoration of the Union. And the Supremacy of the Laws. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

WALTER H. LOWRIE

OF ALLEGHENY.

Election on Tuesday, October 13th, 1863.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the which it condems public affairs, but not to deery the government under which we live, or express hopes or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebelle or of the many entirely condemn; the Gavernment he is bound to support. Farties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or opposes a particular admainstration. Is one in which the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no main or set of mee has any right, natural or politic to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There extrainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of party, the former of patriolism."

In Ohio the Democrats had about 20,000 majority last fall. Let the minority yield.

In Illinois 18,000 or 20,000.

In Indiana 8,000 to 10,000.

We feel confident that in the great that Mr. Barr continue to act the permanent organization. The motion was agreed to.

A delegate moved that the gates be called over, and the permanent organization of bigority of at least 200,000 votes, and we submit, if, for the sake of Union the great minority of abolition. Loy all Leaguers ought not to give up their party organization in a body and join the Democratic Clubs, as thousands of them are doing individ. JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE

The Nominces of the Demoeratic Convention.

The result of the recent Democratic State Convention has produced an enthusiasm in the ranks of the De. mocracy that has rarely, if ever, been equalled in the history of the Demomonwealth. George W. Woodward, the homi-

nee for Governor, is widely known in this Commonwealth. He is at pres. and exalted position he was elected by a large majority. He is a Demo-erat without a blemish upon his poin his devotion to the great doctrine purpose of throwing infamy upon the of State rights and strict Constitual construction. He is unyielding in his attachment to the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and expressed his wish to "get through the Constitution. As a lawyer and a jurist, he stands in the front rank and the many estimable qualities which endear him to all who know him, make him a candidate who seek the proud position which has been conferred upon him by the Conlen upon the humblest citizen in the until the great struggle, is overcrowned, as we believe it will be, our Generals are nearly all Braggs. with success will prove him to be a candidate in every way worthy of

The selection, by acclamation, of WALTER H. Lowrie, as the Demo- people, when right, and things will cratic nominee for the Supreme be much better than they are Bench, was equally proper and patriotic. Judge Lowrie was elected to the Bench in 1851, and ever since his occupancy of that position he has shows himself to be a true man and a consummate jurist. His private life is irreproachable, and his public services have all indicated ability and patriotism of the highest order. Long of our Government are named therein, before the Convention assembled, it was conceded that the nomination tions of the persons comprising them they ic party could not perform a nobler action than to continue him in the Tories high office he has filled with so much dignity and ability. The announcement of his nomination, although ex pected, occasioned the most heartfelt satisfaction; and the intense pleasure it produced was an carnest tribute to the commanding talente and acknowledged worth of a tried and

faithful public servant. With such candidates, the Democratic party cannot fail to win a glorious triumph. They would prove a tower of strength to any organization. Not only the principles they believe in, but the men themselves must command the serious attention of every honest voter .- The Age.

The abolitionists are very anxious just now that we should all be anited, but to accomplish that object they want the Democrats to yield to them, join their "Loyal Leagues," and in that way "wipe out" all divisions. To accomplish the object they | Knownothing have in view we would propose to them that the minority yield to the majority. It certainly would be wisin 1863, Union League No Party Emangination-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscationthan for the many to yield to the many,
than for the many to yield to the ministration Party. majority. It certainly would be wis-

few, and, moreover, the expectation would be more sensible. For instance: In New York the Democrats are in an overwhelming majority, as was shown in the election of Governor Seymour. Honce, let the abolition minority join the great party of the Union and the Constitution in

party" is accomplished. tion of Gov. Parker.

In Penhsylvania, last fall, we whipp-Clubs at once if they are sincere in Clubs at once it they are successful their "no party" cries. When they tell, of Cambria.

The amendment to the amendment, was not GEO. W. WOODWARD, shall probably then follow their commendable example, and join their on the question the recurred on the amendment, made the following report:

On the question the recurred on the amendment, made the following report: "Onion Leeks." Inter-alia, as the manded. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, advice them to make haste to join the Democrats, for there is such a thrashing in store for the abolitionists this fall at the ballot boxes the like of which is not in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant

In Ohio the Democrats had about

we submit, if, for the sake of Union, Mr. Lamberton, of Clarion, moved to amend by thousands of them are doing individ-

ually daily.

An Abolitionist crowded him self into a crowd of Democrats, last week, at Harrisburg, during the Democratic Convention, and attempted three cheers for Jeff. Davis." He cratic party. The nominations made was put out quicker than he came in, by that body are hailed with the with some sore spots about his perwas put out quicker than he came in, greatest satisfaction and delight; and, son. Another attempted in the Capfrom the manner in which they were itol, where the Convention was sitcrowded to Harrisburg from all parts ting, to give "three groams for Gen, of the State, there is no doubt that McClellan" He was also pretty ting, to give "three grouns for Gen. the same feeling extends throughout roughly handled. The scamps are the length and breadth of the Com-set on by the abolitionists to do these things, and then their papers, say "there was vociferous cheering for Jeff. Davis, &c., at Democratic meetent, one of the Judges of the Supreme ings." We are free to assert that all Court of Pennsylvania, to which high the cheering that has been done in the North for Jeff. Davis was by abolitionists. Sometimes they are sinlitical record, and has never wavered cere, but generally they do it for the

GEN MILLEON, SQUE time since the rights of all the citizens, under with the rebels in the South in order to suppress the Copperheads in the of his profession. His learning, his North." He reported himself in ability, his pure and blameless life, Pennsylvania, last week, as having his sound and orthodox Democracy, "cut through" fifteen thousand rebels with the loss of only two thousand men. Since then a Maryland regimust command the entire support of ment of the General's troops has turnthe Democratic organization, and win ed up at Harper's Ferry, who report the respect and admiration of every that the General left them behind, true friend of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. He did not Seventeen hundred more of the General's troops have since arrived at vention. It sought him, unsolicited Bedford in safety, who are known to by a single word or action of his own. be a part of the "two thousand killed The news of the nomination came to and wounded." After these great him as unexpectably as if it had fall feats General Millroy will no doubt State; and his bearing from this time speedily attack the Copperheads. While the rebels have but one BRAGO

The abolition ists are very anx the party which selected him as its lous that the people should sustain standard bearer in the most critical the Administration, right or wrong and important period of its history. Let the Administration sustain the

Opposition. It is amusing as well as interesting to recite the names by which the opposition to the democratic party have been known since the Revolution - We have prepared a list but do not say that all the differ ent parties that have attempted the overthrow of Democracy, since the formation are innumerable. They were.

In 1775, Loyalists or Loyal to King George of In 1776 Loyal Tories. In 1789, Nova Scotia Cow Boys and Tories In 1786. Convention Monarchists. In 1789. Black Cockaders.

In 1812, Peace and Submission Men. In 1813, Blue Lights. In 1814, Hartford Conventionists. In 1816, Washington Society men. In 1818, No Party Men. In 1819. Pederals.

In 1820, Federal Republicans. In 1826, National Republicans. In 1828, Anti Masons. In 1836, Anti-Masonie Whigs, In 1836. Conservatives. In 1837, Independent Democratic Whigs. In 1837, Independent Democratic Wings,
In 1838, Abolitionists.
In 1840, Log Cabin—Hard Cider, Democratic
Republican Abolition Whigs.
In 1843, Native American Whigs.

In 1844, Coon Party or Anti-annexation Whiga In 1845, The Whig Party In 1846, Mexican Whig Party In 1847, Anti-Mexican War Panty

In 1848, Rough and Ready Party. In 1850, Clay Whig Party. In 1852, Sectt Whigs. In 1854, Knownothings. In 1855, Native Americans, In 1856, Freemonters or Abelitionists and Knownsthings nownothings.
In 1867, Black Republicans.

In 1859, Opposition and Peoples party. In 1880, Wide-Awakes cap and cape Party. In 1862, NO PARTY.

The Democratic State Convention.

THE HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR. HON. WALTER LOWRIE, FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.,

the Union and the Constitution in that State, and the object of "No called together by Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairmarty" is accomplished In New Jersey ditto. Vide election of Gov. Parker.

Mr. Richards, of Pittsburg moved that Mr. ed them out of their boots, and hence to amend the motion by striking out the name of the motion was agreed to, and the Convention now they should all join the Democratic Clubs at once if they are sincere in

adopted for the purpose of this vote.

The vote resulted year 75, nays 50.

So the amendment naming George W. Nebinger was adopted.

The original motion as amended was adopted, and Mr. Nebinger was chosen as temporary Messrs. Petriken and Kettle were name to conduct Mr. Nebinger to the chair,
Mr. Nebinger, on taking the chair, said.:
"Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention: I

thank you kindly for the high bonor you have been pleased to confer upon me, and I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discharge the temporary duties imposed upon me to your entire stricted." Mr. L. C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia. moved that Mr. Barr continue to act as Secretary until the permanent organization of the Convention. the motion was agreed to.

A delegate moved that the printed list of del

egates be called over, and that where there were no objections, the delegates there named be con-

The amendment was accepted, and the motion, The list of delegates, as corrected, is as fol-SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1st District—Philadelphia—C E Kamerley, Chas Wolf, L C Cassidy, Albert R Schofield. 2 Clester and Delaware—Chas D Manley. 3 Montager Laborator Laboratory mery-John A Martin. o mongoinery—onn a martin. 4 Bucks—Paul Applebach. 5 Leb igh and Northampton—W H Hutter. 6 Berks—Jere Hagenman. 7 Schuylkill—G De B Keim. 8 Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne-Phineas Ar

9 Bradford, Susquellanua, Wyoming, and Sullivan 12 Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union-Dr Jame 13 Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia

14 Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin-Dr E D awiord. 15 Dauphiu and Lebanon—Win M Breslin. 15 Lancaster—I E Hiester, Dr Henry Carpenter. 17 York—Dr John Ahl. A Lork—Dr John Ahl.

Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Dr W C Stein.

Somerse Bedf.rd and Huntington—R Bruce Po

ken.

Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Wil liam Kettell.

Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Wil liam Kettell.

I Judiann and Armstrong—J B Sansom.

Westmoreland and Fayette—Wesley Frost.

Washington and Greene—J Gorard

Allegieny—W I M Gee. J E Huey.

Beaver, and Butler—Samuel B Wilson.

Lawrence, Mercer and Venapo—D S Morris.

Erle'and Crawford—J L Leiderman.

Clarion, Jefferson Forest and Eik—Dr C B Earley. REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—George King,
Allegheny—James M Richards, A J Baker Leo. S
Hays, AS M'Quaid, flugh M'Afee.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—J A M'Cullough,
John George, E. C leichty.
Besver and Lawrence—David Tidball, E B Dough

eriy. Bederd—Job Mann, J W Dickluson. Berks—Adam W Kauffman, H H Manderbach, Win Hines. Hines.

Blair O. B. Traugh.
Brad ford — V. E. Piollel, J. A. Pearce.

Brad ford — V. E. Piollel, J. A. Pearce.

Bruter — Samuel Marshall, S. P. Irvine.
Cambria — P. J. Noon.
Carbon and Lehigh — Jacob Erdman, D. Entwarman.
Centre — John C. Hoover.

Centre—John C Hoover. Chester—Chas C Moore, John H Brinton, Dr John A Clarion and Forest—C.L. Lamberton.
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk—Kenne ly
Blood, Paniel, W Moore.
Clinton and Lycoming—A J Deitrick, Chas A May-

Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan-Dr J.V mith, Peter Ent. Crawford and Warren—Thomas N Brooks, R Brown Cumberland and Perry—Samuel Hepburn, Henry I

golf.
Dasphin Dr. C Seller, Jno Raymond.
Delaware—Jno B Rhodes.
Brie—Benj Whiting, W A Galbraith.
Fayette—T B Searight.
Franklin and Fulton—Aug Duncan, C V M'Neil.
Greene—W T. Hi'auley.
Huntingdon—J S. Miller.
Indiana—Irvin Steele. Juniata, Union and Snyder-A G Bonsall. J. Cum

ings Lancaster—John H Raub, Richard M'Grann, Horatic Kerns, Henry A Wade, Lebanon—Dr D S Cooper, Luzerne—S M Hill, S S Winchester, John H. Heller Monigomery—J. S. Yost, Henry M'Miller, Charles

Hurst.

Northarhiton—George H Gundie, Philip Johnson.
Northumberland—Jacob Llesenring.
Philip did Alexander Diamond; Dr George Nabinger, Wm McMullin, Joseph Monheimer Theodore Cuyler, John Campbell, Robert Barr, Kline Shoemaker. Georlewin, Benjamin Kellas, Andrew Brumaker, J. seph Crockett, George Fisher, Chas F Miller, James Dounelly, John Conner, William J Crans, Frank Mc

Glaughlio; Pottor and Tiogu—Alvinus C Hunt, Miles White. Schuylkill: F W Dewees, F W Hughes, Thomas I

Walker, 174, j.
Susquehanna—Gen John Blauding.
Somerset—A J Colburn.
Washington—W. S. Cellohan, F Patterson.
Wayne—Thos J Ham.
York—David Smith Henry Lattimer. When the name of Mr. D. W. Moore, of Clear-field was called, Mr. Lamberton stated that the seat was contested. After a slight discussion, Mr. Sansom moved that the subject be passed over for the present.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hagenman, of Berks, presented the following resolution: Resolved. That a Committee of one from each Sena-torial district shall be appointed by the Chairman to report officers for the permanent organization of this Convention. Hon. Isane Hiester moved to amend by mak-

ing the number of the committee equal to the number of Senators. The amedment was accepted. A delegate moved to amend by providing that the committee be appointed by the delegates from each Senatorial district. Mr. Noon suggested that Francis W. Hughes be chesen President by acclamation.

Mr. Hughes-I acknowledge the compliment. but respectfully decline the honor.

Mr. Petriken advocated the election of a President by the direct vote of the Convention. He made a motion to that effect.

Hon Philip Johnson, of Northampton, said that, were he disposed, he might raise a point of order that the original motion provided for the election of all the permanent officers, while the motion of Mr. Petriken provided only for the election of Petriken provided only

election of a President.

Mr. Petriken modified his motion so as to em brace all the permanent officers, but in order to save time, withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Lamberton moves the second of now proceed to the election of a regiment of the cleation of a regiment. President, and that the delegates from each Senatorial district designate one person to select the other officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, and one person to the Computtee on Assolutions.

Mr. Lamberton stated that in offering his proposition he had simply followed what he believed to he the means of previous. Conventions; but

last House of Representatives, so Mr. Johnson then moved that wen the Con-vention adjourns, it be to meet atwo o'clock vention adjourns, it be to meet

P. M.
The motion was agreed to.
Mr. Heister moved that the Comention now appoint a Committee on Resolution
Mr. Johnson opposed the proposion of Mr Mr. Sansom (Mr. Heister having vithdrawn his motion for the purpose) moved that the con-tested sea is be now considered by the Govention

each of the contestants being a llowed in minutes man of the State Central Committee, who announced that he was ready to receive a motion for a preliminary organization.

Mr. Richards, of Pittsburg moved that Mr.

R. Bruce Petriken act as temporary Chairman.

Mr. John Campbell, of Philadelphia, moved the district in which the contest are included in minutes to present his claims.

A delegate moved to amend by providing that each of the contested seats be referred to a special committee, consisting of the delegates from the district in which the contest are included.

> Afternoon Session The Convention reassembled | 2 o'clock

Alexander Diamond. DESIDENTS.
Jacob S. Yet.
Dr O. P. Janes,
James Erdans,
James Erdans,
Jacob Leisering,
Dr D. S. Coper,
Richard Merans,
Henry A. Vade,
Dr John Ab,
Aug. Duncs,
A. W. Dickinson,
Dr A. G. McQuid,
Dr G. S. Haws,
Samuel B. Valle,
David Tidbau,
C. L. Lebers, C.
C. R. Earley les D. Manly, Dr. W. Moore, J. A. McCullough,

F. W. Hutchinson, of Allegheny. Charles Leverett Wolf, of Philadelp. J. Simpson Africa, of Buntingdon. Wn. Whigtman, of Eric. W.C. Stine, of Adams. C. Barr, of Allegheny. S M Hill, of Luzerne E. S. M. 11111, of Luxerne. Messenger—Owen Laughlin. Doorkeepers—Sebastian Lieber, John Mr. Patterson was conducted to the chair by Mr. Galbraith and Judge Hepburn and on tak ing the chair, said:

ing the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: My hart overflows with gratitude for this mark of your partiality. To be selected to preside over the deliberations of the chosen representatives of the Democracy of the great State of Pensylvania is truly an honor; and for if I feel greatful. Fellow delegates; Never, never, siee the organization of our glorious old Commonwealth have the actions of any deliberate body been looked by with more anxious solicitude than those of this Colvention. To select a standard bearer for the Democray at any time is an important work; but now, when the whole civilized world is looking to the success and prosperity of the Democratic party to restore our appressed and bleeding country to its once peaceful and happy state, it is truly a work of vast importance; and trust we shall engage in it as it becomes the representatives of a great and worthy people; for truly sich are those that we are here to represent. You are at aware that harmony, order and dignity are essentially necessary, on the part of a deliberate body, to give weight and character to its proceedings. I trust am hope, then, that we will discharge the important trust confided to us with an eye single to the salvatian and prosperity of the Democratic party, which is truly the cause of our country; and that, too, with such button be, 'principle.' Let the old Sail Spangled Banner, in all its parts and fulness, be our emblem, and victory, glorious victory, will crown but labors.— I again thank you for your kindness."

Mr. F. W. Hughes offered the following roso.

1. F.C. Kamerly, G.W. Irwin; Lewis C. Cassidy,

John Conner.

2. John H Brinton.

3. Henry McMillen.

4. O A James.

5. Philip Johnson.

6. Wm. Heins.

7. Francis W Hughes.

8. Thos J Hamm.

9. V E Piollet.

1. S S Wh inchester.

R Brown. R Brown. C A Mayer. Isaac D Recker. 16 Samuel Hepburn. Wm M Breslip. E Heister, Henry Carpenter: David Small. 17. A CAPHOIN. 23. W T II Phuley. 24. Dr J E Hay, Hugh McAfee. 25. T B Wilson.

26. M C Trout. 27. W A Galbraith. On motion of Mr. Sausom, the convention pro ceeded to consider the contested seats, fifteen minutes being the time allowed to each of the contestants. The first case was that of D. W. Meore, delegate from Clearfield, whose seat was contested

by Mr. Bennett.

After the reading of papers and the making of statements in relation to the case, a motion wa nade that Mr. Moore be declared entitled to the

On motion, the yeas and nays were taken and esplied: Yeas 64, mays 62.

Mr. Moore was therefore declared entitled to The consideration of the contested seats occuied nearly two hours, after, which the Conven-

tion adjourned for an hour to enable the Commit-tee on Resolutions to prepare their report. On reassembling at five and a half clock, it was stated that the Committee would not proba-bly be ready to report till eight o'clock! The Convention adjourned till seven and a

half o'clock.
EVENING SESSION. On the reassembling of the Couvention, Mr. F. W. Hughes presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and in doing so said: "The Committee upon Resolutions have hid present"

unworthy of public confidence.

That among the rights which the Constitution provides to overy citizen, that of being secure in his life, liberts, and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law-a fair trial hy a competent judge and jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and connect to defend him—is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made; and this is so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can haisunderstand it has not the mental capacity which the him for a public station.

all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not the mental capacity which fits him for a public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep find ignation that some of our pollical opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despoit monarcha, namely—the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions of the combination of the combination and mercy which his own nature might prompt, hat has delegated it to many subordinates, and they spain to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and elt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom

That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to of the for the manly vindication trey have given to the Constitution, against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Vallandigham, and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights. That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this

That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, etme from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his oan liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the sake of the Union that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party ents tains now, ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to a peace on any terms involving a dismemberment of this Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure hereto fore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were, among the first to fly to the resoue of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That, as the true friends of the Union, and

our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole National Union together under one Federal Government.

Resolved, That when theis war began we had the solomn pledge of the Federal Administration, and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress July 22d, 1661, that it is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing, or interfering with, the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremecy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignit, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. But the Federal Administration, noting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally change d its grounds; avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly delayed our just hope of an honorable pence.

The reading of the reso Intions was frequently The reading of the reso littions was frequently greatest enthusiasm.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Nine ballcts were taken, as follows: FIRST BALLOT.

Hiester Clymer W. H. Witte Geo. W. Woodward N. Strickland 33 G. W. Cass
47 Richard Vaux
9 Jacob Fry, jr
3 W. Bigler
9 Geo . Sanderson
4 Jeremiah S. Black lohn Cessna len. W. B. Franklin The ballotting then continued without much variation, except by the withdrawal of the names of some of the candidates, and the increase of the the seventh ballot, they stood equal, each having 55 votes, Judge Woodward 13 and General Franklin 8.

EIGHTH BALLOT

Gliester Clymer William H. Witte George W. Woodward William B. Franklin

F. W. Hughes, Esq., arose, after this result that been announced, and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte, and called upon his friends to go for the Hen. George W. Woodward. The ninth and last ballot was then taken, and esulted as follows:

Hon. George W. Woodwarn having received Mr. B. W. Hugues out.
Intion, which was adopted:

*Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions shall be selected in the same manner as the Committee on Permanent Organization, and that all resolutions of ored in this Couvention pertaining to platform shall be referred to the Committee upon Resolutions, without debate, and that said Committee upon Resolutions, without debate, and that said Committee shall have power to select their Chairman.

According to the minutes, the following

According to the nominee of the

Resolved, That it is the desire and request of this Convention that Hon. George W. Woodward will centinue to occupy his seat on the beach until his inauguration as Governor of Penusylvania. After some debate upon the propriety of leav

ing Judge Woodward to act in this matter as his own inclination shall prompt, the resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint a Sinte Central Committee of one from each Senatorial District, and to name

the Chairman of said Committee, subject to the approval of the Candidate for Governor.
The Convention then adjourned sine die. RATIFICATION MEETING. A mass meeting was immediately organized, and Hon. Samuel Herburn was unanimously called upon to preside, Messrs. Witte and and responded in elequent speeches, pledging their hearty support to the nominees of the Con-

vention. The meeting was also addressed by CHARLES INGERSULL, Esq., of Philadelphia, V. E. PIOLETT, Esq., of Bradford county, and others. The following are brief sketches of the speeches of Messrs, Witte and Clymer: MR. WITTE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Witte said he was glad that the Convention had begun a work which would trach the powers at Washington that there is a point beyond which they must not go; that there is a sovereignty here in this State, independent and separate, which, by the help of God, will be maintained indestructible. The day is not far distant when we shall no longer have a service, trucking Executive, content to be the mere tool of the President of the United States.

ling Executive, content to be the mere tool of the President of the United States.

Referring to his failure to receive the nomination, the speaker said that if, in aspiring to the office of Governor, he bad no higher motive than his own ambition, he would have been unworthy of the position—He thanked the friends who had supported him, and also those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right and their views of duty, had supported others—He could say that no one of his friends had been called upon to make any explanation or spology with regard to his fealty to the Democratic party. That fealty nothing could shake. He referred feelingly and indignantily to the attacks that had been made upon him, but he had no word of complaint to utter with regard to those who had been his competitors for the nomination. He yielded, he said, as gracefully as could be expected from a man who had twice before been called upon to yield. In regard to Judge Woodward, his cheracter was so high that it would scarcely be just to praise bim; since that might imply that commendation was necessary. With him as Governor, there would be no kidnapping under his nose. The rights of the citizen would be protected at all hazards.

mittee on Resolutions, and in doing so haid:

"The Committee upon Resolutions have hid present do to them a great number of resolutions to which they have given careful consideration, and which have undergone considerable discussion. The committee have instructed me to report the following series as the unanimous voice of that committee."

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we approve the resolutions upon the state of the country, passed by the House offlepresentatives of this (Smmonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do Resolve as follows: That we again renew our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our forelathers struggled and enght, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, in sure trauquility, provide for the comman defence promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

That, innsmuchas the Constitution ambodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty, and price of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution and afterwinds, with the other of the Constitution and afterwinds, with the continuity of public confidence.

That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, that of being secure at his life, liberty, and property thich are the many the summents of the Constitution and force of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwinds, with the continuity of public confidence.

That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, that of being secure at his life, liberty, and property the constitution as it is proves himself to be deficient in the first elements

An accident occurred on Monday on the Rappahannock, to one of our balloons. It had ascended about four hundred feet, when it was struck by a flaw of wind, which caused a great rent. The eronaut fell to the ground, but sustained no serious in-Farmers, Make your own Tar .- Strict

economy in all things is most requisite in these (so denominated) war times. Among the thousand and one things to be mentioned is that of making tar, which is The Rebel Raid.

The Rebels, under Jenkins, nine hundred and fifty strong, entered Chambersburg on Monday evening, and left it on Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock. They were composed of cavalry and mounted infantry. They are also reported to have had two pieces of our artillery captured at Martinsburg, which they did not bring into the town. They seem to have been drawn as far as Chambersburg in their attempts to capture the wagon train which escaped from Martinsburg. Immediately upon taking possession of the town Jenkins threw out pickets as far as Scotland, a distance of five miles from Chambersburg, where the railroad bridge, a substantial wooden structure, some eighty feet long, was destroyed The Rebels, under Jenkins, nine hundred and

structure, some eighty feet long, was destroyed by them. He established a chain of expresses between himself and General Rhodes at Williamsport. Scouting parties of considerable force were sent out in the direction of Shippensburg. Having taken these precautions, Jenkins is-sued an order requiring the citizens to produce all the Government arms in their possession by

for and now being managed to be a solution of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That, as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain, and urge, in becoming terms, upon the people and the constituted anthorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole National Union together undor one Fedoral Government.

Resolved, That when theis war began we had the solomn pledge of the Fedoral Administration, and of the contents of the drugstores of Mr. Nixon and Dr. Miller were packed up and removed.

Everything in the shape of a beaver hat was seized upon, while the shining silk dress hat was passed by in contempt. Everything in the was passed by in contempt. Everything in the same also gathered.

millinery line was also gathered. Where pay-ment was made it was generally in Confederate paper. Occasionally a greenback was offered.
On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, detachment of about forty cavalry from Carlisle while reconnoitring mot a rebel scouting party on the pike, about four miles this side of Cham-bersburg, and had a skirmish, in which two of our Carlisle mon were captured.

The Rebels seem to have considered these Car-

lisle men as the advance pickets of a larger force. The idea was, perhaps, suggested by our captured men, as about two o'clock some of our scouts interrupted by applause, and the resolutions as captured, near Geonogatle, an express carrying a a whole were adopted unanimously amid the despatch from Jenkins to Rhodes, stating that there was a very heavy force in his front, and that he had sent his baggage to the rear. A suc-ceeding express dashed through a party of our scouts, pistol in hand, and reached Rhodes.

Later in the day the Rebels told the citizens that they expected heavy reinforcements of infantry, and that they would be up by nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

They did not come, and at one o'clock Jenkins withdrew his force in the direction of Hagers

The Rebels have not at any time been nearer to Harrisburg than to Scotland, as mentioned a bove, with the exception of a scouting party of 30 to 50, which rode around Shippensburg on Tuesday night. And the force above named has been the only one which had up to Wednesday night been within the borders of Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Thursday, June 18, 8 P. M. At noon to day the robels were said to be re-turning to Chambersburg in force. The tele graphic operator procured his information from a scout, who advised him to leave at once. Men, women and children passed the telegraph offlee in confusion, leaving the town. The operator made every preparation to leave, taking with have not been heard from. They are, however, said to be in force, say 25,000 strong, and it is thought their aim is Baltimore.

LATEST FROM THE BORDER. HARRISBURG, Thursday, June 18.

The reports from the border line have been ary confliction during the line have been ary conflicting during the day. The following is the latest report from the operator at Cham-bersburg, dated 6 P. M.: "The latest scout just in reports being eight miles from here, and saw no rebels, and heard of none being at Greencas-

Another scout confirms the report of a body of 200 being at Greencastle at noon, and dividing, one portion going towards Waynesboro, and the other towards Mercersburg, supposed to be after Heavy cannonading was heard at Greencastle

n the direction of Harper's Ferry. Seventeen hundred of Gen. Millroy's troops, who were cut, off from the mein body at the bat-tle of Winchester, arrived at Bedford to day.— They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and work-ed their way safely through. Gen. Milroy, who arrived here to night, states that these 1,700 are part of the 2,000 he reported having lost at Win-chester.

for this emergency.

Regularly organized troops, from New York

This morning, Mosby's cavalry is eight miles below Chambersburg. That pertion of the rebel cavalry which left Greenestle in the direction of Mercersburg yesterday were at McConnellsburg this morning, taking the road towards Hancock. They are on a horse and cattle stealing expedition. Fresh troops continue to arrive in large num bers, by every train, but not as rapidly as the State authorities would desire.

HARRISBURG, Friday. June 19. I have seen to day a number of despatches from the border, indicating the presence of a considerable rebel force at Hagorstown, Wiliamsport, Hancock and McConnellshu liamsport, Hancock and McConnellsburg, but there are no signs of a powerful inroad in this

Our troops are now going down the Cumber-land Valley pretty briskly. The fortification on the hill opposite the city is nearly completed. Troops from the East continue to come, to be sent to the front. HARRISBURG, June 20 .- A heavy force of reb. Is continues to linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport. Scouts sent out from Chambersburg report that there are indications of a retreat to the other side of the Potomac, but

McConnellsburg and Bedford. General Milroy is on the alert for them.

Active operations have at length been commenced by the forces organized here. A portion of the New York Cavalry regiment to day capthe New Lork Cavairy regiment to day cap-tured twenty rebel prisoners at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county. We hold Chambersburg, and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. General Couch has ordered that the place shall

be held. The fortificat ions opposite this city are finished, and are considered impregnable.

The rebels are known to be eight thousand strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

We have been permitted to pub-

posed to be marching for the North-ern Central Railroad, We have no support. Soldiers at Shippensourg for three days. Our men will not

organize. Of the facts in the above we have no doubt, as the writer's character renders it certain that he fully believe ed them. But in his speculations in regard to the probable purpose of the eleven hundred under Jinkins who marched towards Waynesboro, he is, we think, at fault. The nearest point of the Northern Central Railroad to Waynesboro is the Hanover Junction in York county, to reach which they would have first quite a respectable mountain to cross, then by way of Gettysburg to Hanover, thence to the Junction-altogether. some 40 miles.

Marriage of Ex-Gov. Sprague. The Newport News states that the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island will visit the city of Washington in a few days, for the purpose of uniting in the bonds of matrimony Ex Governor Sprague, now U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase, eldest daugh ter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Last of a Regioide Family .- Mr. Wm. Goffe, who died in Boston a few days since, was a lineal descendant of the famous Wm. Goffe, one of the Judges who sentenced Charles I to death.

0.7 An hostler, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwards and said have greased every part of the wagon but them sticks where the wheels hang on!"

"Your President may easily become a King." Patrick Henry.

Speech of Senator Trumbull ON OCIHINOIS MARK

A "Large Brick" thrown into the Re-

publican Camp. Hon. Lyman Trembull, U.S. Senator for Illinois, made a speech at a Republican meeting in Chicago, on the 4th inst., which should be read and pondered by every Republican in the country, Senator Trumbull views the political horizon in a different light from the optimism of Lincoln and Seward, and truthfully portrays what the political complexion of our rulers will inevitably be a few months him his instrument, in order that he might communicate with Harrisburg at some point on the road. He still, however, at this hour maintains his position, and the alarm is probably false.

The Rebels in the neighborhood of Gettysburg al and illegal acts. In doing so, they will but meet the unmistakably expressed will of the majority of the people. The speech was evidently distasteful to a majority of those who were present; it will be so to a majority of Senator Trumbull's party throughout the North—but it were better that they should not allow their distaste for the truth, to entirely override their judgments. We make the fol-

The times he said are grave ! A majority of

lowing extract:

the people of our State are taking ground against the admin istration—and why? In the name of heaven, why is this? I will tell you why; I will point out to you some of our on intakes that they may be corrected in the future. The rea-rare, very rare, where the rule can be reversed. It here resolves itself into the plain naked question of whether the President and his generals, Gov. Seymonr, of New York, has tendered Gov. Cartin fifteen regiments, which have been accepted. He is also reported to have sent for Gen. McClellan to assist in organizing the troops for this emergency. where is the end? (Great Sensation and mur-murs.) Do you propose to interfere with the bal-lot box? (Cries of 'No!' 'No!' Newat, Never!' for this emergency.

Regularly organized troops, from New York and New Jersey, arrived to day.

The authorites are busy organizing the troops, who continue to arrive in large numbers.

The work on the rifle pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehanna is still going on, and there is much activity there, at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

It is believed that there are now no receive troops in this State.

The cavalry force, under Jenkins, was at Hagerstown last night. There is no evidence of any infantry force having been with him.

On leaving Chambersburg the rebels took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in that section of the valley.

HARRISBURG, Friday, June 10.

Two boatmen who left Williamsport, Md., on Wednesday evening, report that at the time of their leaving, six regiments of mounted infantry were encamped on this side of the river, and more were crossing.

Gen. Rhodes's hendquarters were on the opposite side of the river at lingerstown. There were four regiments of infantry encamped about two miles this side of the town.

At Williamsport, the rebels wore parolling all the citizens, and both the hoatmen had their parolle papers.

This morning, Mosby's cavalry is eight miles below Chambersburg. but in an unvarying adherence to the Constitutional landwarks of our fathers. (Further cries
of "Jennison," "Music," and much dissabisfaction.) You are wrong—it is the greatest and
gravest mistake—in allowing your adversaries
to place you in a position of being opposed to
the Constitution. (Cries for "Jennison," and
"Give us sombody else.") I see that I am distasteful, but I cannot help it and willing deep
you long. Who is there a mong you who does
not believe in adhering strictly to the Constitution in these limes, and extending to every
citizen of the loyal States its guarants are citizen of the loyal States its guarantee? Who among you is prepared to acknow ledge our government a failure? Who among you is prepared to say the Constitution is a fine thing for peace—good enough—but when war comes it must be rolled up and laid away? Or in other words—for it means the same—who among you is ready to substitute the will and onining of one man who may be madeless. At the words—for it means the same—who man who may be madeless to the will and onining of one man who may be madeless. words—for it means the same—who among the is ready to substitute the will and opinion of the man, who may we mother Valladigham; in place of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land? (Cries of "We don't want to hear any more of that." "What sthat band for 30 Mell, hear me through, for I will not be long; and, the questions before you are of so much importance and gravity that you should listen patiently and, not only that, decide dispassionately. The Constitution is broad. It grants all powers necessary, even for the suppression of treason in attention. (Applause.) Yes, gentlemen, it is instantially not in the field, and the civil officers of the mation as it is upon the humblest citizen in the land. Has it come to this, that you will deny to the free city of Chicago the right of a citizen to discuss the acts of the President? (Cries of We won't allow it," and "None but copperheads do that, and we will stop them.") Is there a man in this andience who has not expressed to day his dissatinfaction with some act of the President? (Cries of Wes," "Yes," "We have uone of un axpressed any dissatisfaction" Ah, do all of you them, think the President's revocation of General Burnside's order suppressing the Chicago. Times Regarded.

side's order suppressing the Chiengo. Times was right? (Criss of "No!" "No!" "It was wrong!" "He ought to have enfored the order.") Then delegated rion each feature freedeath, and that the delegated the computing of a selection of the Conventions and one person for the formatting of passibilities.

Mr. Léanberton stated that in offering hip proposition he had simply followed what he believed to be the usages of previous. Conventions; but the strict believed to be the usages of previous. Conventions; but the first him of the strict of the farticle to public the strict of the farticle to the strict of the st