



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: COL. W. W. H. DAVIS.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: MAJ. JOHN P. LINTON.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LANDS: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE POST OFFICE: JOHN W. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: JOHN W. BROWN.

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The following resolution, adopted by the Republican convention of this county, on Monday a week, comes with a bad grace from farmers and mechanics, like most of them are—

Resolved, That we continue, as heretofore, the friends of American industry against the competition of low priced foreign wares; and we have less cause now than ever to do so, as we have built up British monopolies at the expense of our own industrial prosperity.

Did they consider what they were passing when they unanimously adopted the above, or did they merely accept it without thought, as it was presented to them, drawn up by one whose interests are probably as different from theirs as day is from night. They declare that they "continue the friends of American manufactures," and are "opposed to the introduction of low-priced foreign wares" to compete with our own—

This all looks very well in theory, but let us look a little at the practice. One or two items will suffice to illustrate. The gentlemen of the convention, or their wives, may want some muslins. If they step into any store of the neighborhood they will be asked from 37.1-2 to 50 cents a yard for an article that used to be bought for 12.1-2 to 15 cents. For prints they will be asked at least three times what they paid formerly. Cotton is now selling at 42 to 44 cents a pound, a price which would enable the manufacturers to make, and sell at a fine profit, the above goods at a price that the storekeepers could retail them at one-half the price he is now obliged to ask for them. The manufacturer, whom the members of the convention resolve to stand by, is the one who gets the enhanced price, making at least 100 per cent. on the manufactured article, and, as the income returns show, some of the mills in the New England states are making over \$100,000 per week. We could go on and specify hundreds of articles that enter into the family consumption of Messrs. Bickler, Mark, Early, Rank, and their colleagues, causing them often to make long faces when they hear the prices, and yet they are not willing to continue to pay thus exorbitantly, but resolve and vote to make their fellow men do the same. What return do they receive for maintaining this tax upon the public, and which bears most heavily upon the laboring classes? How would they be "injuring American industry" and be "building up British monopolies" by buying their muslins at 20 cents a yard instead of 40, and their calico at 15 instead of 25 and 30 cents? What is the remedy? Instead of passing such resolutions, let Messrs. Bickler & Co. get up petitions praying Congress, which is soon to meet, to reduce the tariff on all goods which are now manufactured at an exorbitant profit in this country, and they will soon find that Cotton, as well as a good many other things, are no longer Kings and Princes in this land of manufacturing monopolies.

The Republican Circuit Riders' Convention of this County last week, did not intimate, whether it was opposed to, or in favor of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. If they were in favor "would" they not have commended it? Being opposed they keep quiet in public, but in secret they denounce it. We would merely hint to them, in this connection, that opposing the administration is "opposing the government."

The negro suffrage party say that the Democracy inaugurated the war, and almost in the same breath, they declare the Democracy opposed the war. These precious "Tom Peppers" can't stick to one falsehood long enough for anybody to believe it.

Brig. Gen. Schimmelpenninck, a German, who commanded our troops at Charleston, S. C., died on Thursday morning last, at the Water Cure Establishment of Dr. Smith, (formerly Leisenring's) about 3 miles above Reading. Gen. S. had been in a declining condition for some time from Consumption, and his death was not unexpected.

For cool lying, some Republican papers we know of have a happy faculty. The Democracy have been contending that the war ended the moment the rebel armies under Lee and Johnston surrendered, and that consequently the habeas corpus should be restored, military commissions and courts martial abolished, and the civil law again be made supreme. We have thus been contending for months, and in Philadelphia, a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court decided that the "war was over," granted a writ of habeas corpus, and arrested and fined an officer for refusing to obey it. All this on our side, while the republicans have been contending for just the reverse. Now, to make a point, these same republicans suddenly veer round, abolish, and not only assert that the war is over, but have the cool assurance to say that the Democracy contend that it is not over. For reckless lying these republicans take the rag off the bush.

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The following card from the Officers and members of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., speaks for itself. We recognize among the signatures some of the most prominent and respected republicans of Lancaster.

Mr. Buchanan's Resignation of the Presidency of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer of Sept. 8. The misrepresentation which is corrected in the following card from officers and members of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, came to our notices some time ago. We made no allusion to it, because we wished to see whether there was not manliness and fairness enough even among political opponents of Mr. Buchanan connected with or interested in the college, to set the Lebanon Courier's slander at rest without any prompting from us:—

[From the Lancaster Express of yesterday.] MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED. "Buchanan Removed."—At a meeting of the trustees of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, last week, Hon. John Cessna was elected President of the Board, in place of James Buchanan. The friends of Franklin and Marshall have long felt that the connection of Mr. Buchanan with the institution was an injury to it, but there was delicacy about getting rid of him. The necessity for a change, however, at last became so overwhelming, that it could no longer be resisted: Mr. Cessna will give character and vigor to the institution. It is likely there will soon be some important changes made in the faculty.—Lebanon Pa., Courier.

As this statement has been widely circulated by the press throughout the country, the undersigned, officers and members of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, resident in and near Lancaster, consider it due, both to the Board and Mr. Buchanan, that it should be met with like public contradiction. There was no such action in the Board, as is here implied, at its late meeting. Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal from the presidency was altogether of his own free choice, and took place with entirely kind feelings on both sides. Having been continued in office many years by annual re-election, against his reiterated request to be excused from the service, he presented his resignation finally, on this occasion, in a form too absolute to allow of refusal; and it was accepted accordingly, after some hesitation, by the following unanimous resolution, which may be left to speak for itself:

Resolved, That we receive with regret the renewed request of the venerable President of this Board to be released from the position he has so long and acceptably filled during the term of his Institution in its consolidated form; but as this request has been reiterated for a number of successive years, and as advancing age has a claim to release from such a public duty, we hereby respectfully accept the resignation of the Hon. James Buchanan, with thanks for his past services, and the hope that he may be long spared to favor this Board, as one of its members, by his presence, counsel, and sympathy.

The election of Mr. Cessna had nothing to do with this transaction. It took place at a subsequent session of the board the next day, under the order of business calling for the usual annual election of officers, and as the result of a general nomination made by a committee previously appointed for this purpose. He was chosen as one of the oldest alumni of the institution, whose devotion to its interests and well known business powers, were supposed to qualify him especially for the trust. Composed as the board is of members belonging to the different political parties, it has, of course, all along made it a principle to exclude politics from its proper corporate business; and must naturally resort, therefore, any attempt, like this of the Lebanon Courier, to give a political complexion to any part of its proceedings.

J. W. Nevins, 1st Vice President; E. V. Gerhart, 2nd Vice President; W. E. Kramer, Secretary; Bernard C. Wolf, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Long, Treasurer; John L. Ayle, H. G. Long, A. L. Hayes, P. C. Brennan, L. E. Hester, G. Galt, John Sheaffer.

The assessments of voters will be an important duty this fall. Every soldier who voted in the field, or who did not vote, will have to be assessed in the district in which he resides, or intends to reside, ten days before the coming October election to insure him the right to vote.

Col. Davis, our nominee for Auditor General, thus notices his nomination in his last paper:—"It will be seen that the Convention nominated the editor of the Democrat for the office of Auditor General. It was a place we did not seek; we were not a candidate, and when we found there was a chance of our being made the candidate, we were about as much astonished as the man who woke up and found himself famous. Of course we can say nothing in favor of ourself further than that we are sober and honest, and believe ourself qualified. We are greatly indebted to the partiality of those who named