DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks County,

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Col. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria Co. The Democratic State Central Committee The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 5th of SEP TEMBER, at 4 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

W. A. WALLACE, Chairman State Central Committee.

## To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of authority given the un dersigned by a resolution of County Committee, adopted at their meeting on Saturday, August 19, you are requested to as semble in the several wards of the city, and boroughs and townships of the county, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, then and there to elect not less that three, nor more than five delegates to represent such district in a general County Con vention to be held on WEDNESDAY, SEP TEMBER 20TH, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Association, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the énsuing October election.

The Township Committees are urged to give early notice of the time and place of R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman

A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary. TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES. Adamstown Bor.—Samuel Styer, Henry

tauffer, Richard Regan. Bart.—Edwin Garrett, Harrison Graham Bart.—Edwin Garrett, Harrison Graham, John J. Coulter. Brecknock.—H. E. Shimp, R. E. Shober, Simon Kind, M. Witmer, B. Seifert. Carnaryon.—John Yohn, George Rigg, Silas Wiler, Jacob Yohn, M. Ringwalt. Clay.—Curtis Miller, Samuel Enck, Geo. Flory, John Demmy, John Getz. Colerain.—A. D. Whiteside, J. P. Swish-

Colerain.—A. D. Whiteside, J. P. Swisher, George Sampson.
Columbia.—N. W.—A. Pelew, J. R. Eberiein, R. T. Ryon, A. Zellars, J. M. Watts. Columbia.—S. W.—Geo. Tille, Cornelius Tyson, Benjamin Herr, F. Schillot, Morgan Hays.
Cocalico East.—Cyrus Ream, Reuben Shorman, G. E. Shimp.
Cocalico West.—Reuben Bucher, W. Bechtel, Benj. Ebling, Benj. Kegerise.
Conestoga.—John Hess, John Martin, J. S. Welsh, W. W. Woods, H. D. Stehman, Conoy.—J. L. Haldeman, J. A. Miller, J. B. Small, J. Filbert, D. Metzler.
Donegal East.—T. J. Albright, J. F. Jacobs, A. Gettemacher, N. L. Pock, Jacob Murray. Donegal West.—Christian Harr, Matthias

Shenk, Jonathan Diffenderfer. Drumore.—Clark Phillips, Clarkson Jeffries, S. B. Moore, E. D. Waters, Aaron Cox. fries, S. B. Moore, E. D. Waters, Aaron Cox, Earl.—Wm. Custer, Levi Holl, Barton Winters, A. Carpenter, J. C. Martin, Earl East.—J. W. Stauffer, S. Moyer, J. Woomert, W. Sloat, E. S. Hammond, Earl West.—Henry Kafroth, John For-ney, C. Hunschberger, Jacob Bear, Ephrata.—M. S. Keller, David Weider, Samuel Slough, Mecagic Pierce, R. N. Winters.

Winters.

Elizabeth.—Joseph S. Keener, B. Breitigam, O. Caldwell, T. Masterson.

Elizabethtown Bor.—Jas. Wilson, J. B. Shultz, John Sheaffer, A. Harrauff, J. Felix.

Eden.—Robt. Evans, D. D. Hess, Wm. Kunkle, David Myers, Wm. Brown.

Fulton.—Samuel Wicks, Harvey Swift, S. W. Scott, Joseph Smedley, J. B. Jenkins, W. Whitaker, J. B. Dunwoody.

Hempfield East.—R. Bowman H. Hoff. Hempfield East.-R. Bowman H Hoffman, S. Minnich, Daniel Sehner. Ringwalt,
Hempfield West,—G. W. Rettew, James
Boys, H. M. Weller, E. Yohn, Frederick
Weller,

Weller.
Lampeter East.—J. C. Dunlap, Enoch Lytle, A. D. Hills, A. T. Lytle, Isaac Gra-Lampeter West.—J. M. Miller, Samuel Weaver, E. R. Miller, C. Himes, J. Eshel-City, N. W. Ward.—Wm. McComsey, J. W. F. Swift, Lewis Zecher, W. H. Shober.

City, N. E. Ward.—J. M. Amweg, J. J

City, N. P. Ward, John Wilhelm, A. Z. Ringwalt, City, S. W. W.—Wm. P. Brinton, Wm. Wilson, James Peoples, John Dickel, Alex.

Wilson, James Peoples, John Dickel, Alex. Harris.
City, S. E. Ward.—W. A. Morton, Michael McCullom, A. Shank, Jas. McGonigle, J. H. Reigart.
Lancaster Twp.—Peter E. Lightner, Benj. Huber, Henry Wilhelm.
Leacock.—Jacob Becher, Robt. Wade, S. M. Bitzer, Isaiah McKillips, John Royer, jr. Loacock Upper.—Peter Kellenberger, Cyrus Miller, Goo. Marks, Daniel Weidler.
Little Britain.—Wm. Hays, B. S. Patterson, Robert R. Clendenin, Sylvester Wilson. Manheim Bor.—Benj. Donavin, H. D. Miller, Jacob G. Leber.
Manheim Twp.—J. K. Grube, E. Kauffman, Henry Brown, Jacob Hiestand, S. Hambright.
Millerstown.—Conrad A. Krause, George

Hambright.

Millerstown.—Conrad A. Krause, George
Brown, Jacob Frantz, James Morrison.

Indiantown.—C. J. Rhoads, P. Kline, D.
Shoaff, A. Sourbeer, M. R. Sourbeer,
Marietta.—E. F. McElroy, C. Bucher, C.
Howar, John Crull, S. Cushman.

Martic.—Henry Galen, John McLaughlin, Amos Shirk, C. T. Soulsby.

Mount Joy Bor.—C. W. Johnston, A.
Culp, A. D. Reese, G. W. Shaffner, S. Donavin.

avin.

Mount Joy Twp.—John Gantz, David Farmer, J. S. Baker.

Paradise.—Henry Girvin, Henry Rutter, C. Laverty, John Nelson. Jacob Creamer.

Penn.—Jacob Busser, jr., Emanuel Keen-Jenn.—Jacob Busser, Jr., Emanuel Keener, Jacob Eberly.
Pequea.—John Sehner, Michael Zercher, G. E. Sehner, Neal Tyson.
Providence.—Capt. J. M. Raub, Howard Dance, A. N. Rutter, D. Reese, W. Brenne-

nan. Rapho.—Michael Baker, Henry Shelly, Frederick Gantz.
Strasburg Bor.—R. P. Spencer, J. P. KilStrasburg Bor.—R. P. Spencer, J. P. Kilburn, Alex. Shultz, Wm. Black, Hi Strasburg Twp.—S. Graham, Jac. Spind-ler, B. Reynolds, Benjamin Myers, Samuel sadsbury.—J. R Townsend, Mahlon Fox,

Salisbury.—Wm. Martin, John Patton, F. Houston, Truman Wallace, T. W. Warwick.—Hiram Kline, Jonathan Buch, Warwick,—Irman Kine, Sonacian Buch, Josiah Snavely. Washington Bor.—John Charles, John Shartzer, Cyrus Shultz, William Parker, Israel Hoover.

## The Rival Platforms.

We publish to-day the platforms of both the Democratic and the Abolition parties of this State. Let every reader of this paper take the time necessary to compare them. The Democratic platform speaks out boldly and fearlessly; it sums up the rights of the people and announces the firm resolve of the party to stand by them; it demands that the Constitution be sacredly regarded, and the civil law rendered supreme throughout the land. It is broad, national and patriotic. The people will sustain it, because they well know that by so doing they are sustaining their own most

sacred and cherished rights as freemen. Home Again.

John W. Baughman, Esq., the able and fearless editor of the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, who was cruelly banished over a year ago for "opinion's sake" from his home and family and his business entirely ruined by that cold-blooded tyrant David Hunter, a Major General (2) in the Army of the United States, has returned to his home again, and resumed the publication of his paper, the first number of the re-issue of which is now before us. We hope the Democracy of Maryland will accord to Mr. B. a hearty and generous support, for there is certainly no man more deserving of it. Let the Democracy everywhere stand by the men who stood by them in the 'days which tried men's souls.'

FISHER AMES called the Democratic party of his time (1790-1808) Jacobins James Watson Webb, after the United States Bank had bought him for fifty thousand dollars, nicknamed the party Locofoco. Quartermaster Hurtt styled them Copperheads in 1861; and the venal Cincinnati Commercial displayed its incenuity in the name Butternut. But the names won't stick. It is the Democratic party all the time.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, hich met in Harrisburg on Thursday last, was one of remarkable fullness and strength. Every Senatorial and Rep resentative district in the State was rep esented, in nearly every instance, by the delegates originally chosen. There were not more than half a dozen case of substitution. Very many of the ablest and purest Democrats in the State had seats in the Convention, and were active participants in its harmonious de liberations.

The prevailing tone of the body was feeling of confident and trustful hopefulness, combined with an inflexible resolve that seemed to subordinate all other sensations. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have resolutely determined to win in the coming contest, and we have no doubt that they will most triumphantly succeed.

The platform is a full, firm, open and honest expression of the political creed of the Democracy of this great State. It is eminently conservative, and will commend itself to the heart and the voter in this commonwealth. In contrast to the platform of the Republican party, it will

command the respect and challenge the admiration of every man who reads it. It is lengthy, but that was a necessity under the circumstances. It takes more than a few words to denounce the wrong and unconstitutional acts of our opponents, and to define our own public policy at the present time. In spite of its length, the platform adopted on Thursday by the Democratic party of this State will be more universally read and more generally approved by the sensible conservative voters of Pennsylvania than any paper of the kind which has been put forth for years.

From Thursday the Democratic party of Pennsylvania dates a new era in its existence, and "marks with a white stone" the lucky day which will hereafter be recognized as the commencement of a renewed lease of power. It seeks the ascendency, which it will surely attain in the coming contest, not for the sake of any petty emoluments of office, for these things it cares but little. but that it may be once again in a position which will enable it to lead this great nation along the peaceful ways of increasing prosperity and renewed and continuing greatness and glory.

## The Pending Political Contest

The political contest now going on in this State is one of no ordinary importance, not because of any very great magnitude attaching to the offices to be filled, but because vital and fundamental principles will be seriously affected by the result. The candidates of the two great political parties are now fairly before the people, and it is hazarding nothing to say that the nominees of the Democratic party have the advantage of their opponents. In military reputation, gained by long and arduous service. the marks of which they can show in numerous honorable scars, they are more than fully the equals of their opponents. In talents, in education, in fitness for the positions for which they have been named, they are decidedly their superiors. They are men of lives so pure and of reputation so spotless that no assault can be made upon them even by the unscrupulous and lying Abolition press

The contest must therefore be deternined, as it should be, by the political principles of the candidates, as set forth in the platforms on which they have been placed. Here the distinction between them is well marked and very clearly defined.

The platform of the Republican party has in it but three strong points

First, it entirely dissents from the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, under which the States recently in revolt are now rapidly preparing peaceably to resume their places in the Union, demands that he shall make an entire change in his policy, and insists upon keeping up an enormousstanding army to rule them by force of military power. Secondly, it shows by its refusal to utter one word against negro suffrage, and by its covert endorsement of that doctrine, that, in opposing President Johnson's reconstruction policy, the lead-

ers of the Republican party of this State are in full sympathy with the radical fanatics of New England. Thirdly, it calls for an indefinate in crease of the tariff.

If in all the verbage of the Repubican platform there is any other single political principle enunciated, we confess we cannot see it.

What a contrast does the platform or room for a proper analysis of it today. There is not a conservative rightthinking man in the State who cannot endorse it fully and take his stand

## squarely upon it.

The Poor Man's Curse. A New York paper says that scores of men in that city, have sold out their real estate and put their money in government bonds which draw large interest, but are exempt from all taxation .-The same thing has occurred in other cities and towns. The rich men invest in bonds—the interest is paid in gold.-The rich man has nothing to do but live at his ease and roll in luxury, exempt from taxation on every dollar he has in these bonds. The poor man must pay the expenses of government, and pay interest to the rich man. He must pay increased rents and prices for all he has and every thing he needs for the support of his family. He must pay the tax gatherer, while the man who has his thousands in bonds laughs, pays nothing and grows richer every day .-

The poor man goes to war and gets killed or disabled by wounds-therich man remains a private in the rear rank of life. The poor man pays all the taxes; and he is obliged to keep out of business for the reason that he cannot afford to pay double interest on money and bear all the taxation besides. This is Abolitionism. This is part of the grand policy the people appear to be

in love with; but would it not be better to exempt houses, manufactories, machinery and poor men's wages from taxation, and compel the rich people to pay a portion of the war debt? We are sure would be better for the country, and | fifty witnesses have been examined. at the same time would only be carrying out the great Jeffersonian doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men.

They are All Democrats.

Slander it as they may the Shoddy party, says the Harrisburg Patriot, can not get on without the Democracy. The shoddy organs not only announce their Chairman of the Central Committee, John Cessna, and their candidate for Auditor General, General Hartranft, as Democrats, and claim credit and vote for the latter in consequence, but they even go so far as to say that Col. Campbell was also once a Democrat. It is announced with a flourish that he freared in the school of Jackson Democracy," (renegades always prate of Jacksonian Democracy,) and in 1844 voted for Polk and Dalias. This anxiety of the pedigreeless, traditionless mushroon - Yankee - Abolition - Shoddy party to give their leaders and candidate a Democratic paternity, shows conclusively that they are hard up for political capital. The fact is, there is not healthy soil enough to be found in modern shoddyism for any candidate to take root in The first thing days there take root in. The first thing done, therefore, always is to declare that the shoddy candidate was not always what he now

is, but that he once was a true and re

spectable "Democrat of the Jacksonian

Work for the Democracy. The Democracy of Pennsylvania can

easily win in the present contest if they go to work in proper manner and with most horrid, crimes. Murders have resolute determination. What is needed grown so common of late that the an is prompt and efficient organization in nouncement of a new one scarcely exevery county in the State. This is a cites comment unless it be of extraor work which must be done by each dinary atrocity, or attended by other county under the auspices of its own circumstances which have a tendency county committee. The time for work to render its recital more exciting that is short, and what is done must be done usual. Human life is getting to be held quickly. The different county committees should be assembled at the earliest | will out" seems to be no longer true possible day, and every member should among us. Murderers escape easily in feel it a bounden duty to be present. If these days. One would suppose the apmoney is needed, and more or less parent increased insecurity of life would be required everywhere, steps should be taken to raise it at once.-There should be a county fund and a fund in each township. There is not an election district in the State where ever was before to secure convictions. there are not some voters for whom means of conveyance to the polls must | then a jury is to be found doing its necessarily be provided, or their votes will be lost. This cannot be done without expense, hence the absolute need of | quently grossly misapplied. raising a fund. Let a Democratic club be started in every election district in be held until the election. In these, arrangements can be made for from the penalty justly due to his

conscience of every right thinking the State, and weekly meetings seeing every doubtful voter, for furnishing proper reading matter to all such purpose. It was only intended to who will read, for making out lists of voters, for properly parceling out the work to be done and assigning each de- | was ascertained on examination, that partment of labor to competent hands, and thus ensuring that every Democrat, not known to or properly understood by and every Conservative citizen who is the judicial tribunal when sentence ready to vote "the whiteman's ticket," was passed. The Governor has no shall not fail to be at the polls. An shadow of right to interfere for the pureffort thus made throughout the State would ensure the defeat of the negro no odds how severe the sentence of a suffrage party by a majority of such proportions as would forever kill it in Pennsylvania. Is not this a sufficient incentive to labor? Let there be immediate organization, and prompt energetic ac- | lawfully arraigned, it is a gross outrage tion. That is needed, and it is all that for the Governor, either for political is needed. We have the chances all in reasons, or from any other selfish or our favor, and the tide of popular opinion is fully with us. Shall we not go to work with that earnest zeal which becomes menwhose best interests are at stake? We | he violates his duty to the public, breaks are assured that the Democracy of his solemn oath of office, does violence Pennsylvania feel the importance of se- | to his own conscience, if he has any curing a right decision on the greatissues | tramples upon the law of the land, inbefore the people in the coming cam- cites bad men to the commission of paign. The masses of the Democratic | crimes, renders the life and property of party are fully alive to their own inter- those he has sworn to protect insecure, ests and ready to act with the promptness and vigor necessary to secure the most glorious triumph. All that is needed is proper organization, proper local organization, effected through the agency of the different county committees. Heretofore this work has not been half done. Whenever and wherever it was well done the good results were seen. There is time enough to organize every

election district in the State, and barely time enough. It must be done, done ers will remember the clear and able fully and effectually, and done quickly. The State Central Committee meets on Tuesday the 5th day of September. We have no doubt it will do its work wisely and well, but after all it will brutal murder committed. There were have to depend upon the County Committees. They are the agencies by which the work of the coming campaign must be done. Let them meet at once and effect the most thorough and perfect organization. If a delinquent member is found in any district, let the work be devolved upon some one who will attend to it promptly and efficiently. A

little system, a little patience, and a For so doing he deserves the execration good deal of hard work is what is wanted. | of all decent citizens and richly merits We hope all our exchanges will urge | impeachment. No man of right feeling, forward the work of organization at once. They can do much in this way. If we fail to win in the present contest it will be our own fault, and we will deserve defeat. With proper, prompt organization we cannot fail.

The "Tycoon's" Navy.

A few years ago the Japanese government, having been infused with the Anglo Saxon spirit of enterprise, made an appropriation of three millions of dollars for the construction of three magnificent steam vessels for its navy. The Tycoon and his cabinet having become convinced of the superiority of Americans in shipbuilding, the money and the contract for constructing the steamers were entrusted to Mr. Pruyn, our Ministeratthe Japanese court. One of these ships, named the Fuslyama, after a sacred mountain of the empire, was launched at one of the shipyards of this city in May of last year, and completed and made a most successful trial trip of three days to sea in the following September, and she was to have left immediately after for Japan; but owing to our national complications with certain foreign Powers consequent upon the rebellion in the South, she has been detained till the present time. Now that adopted by the Democratic State Con- all these difficulties have been overcome vention present? We have not the time there is no longer any necessity for keeping her here. The Fuslyama is a fine steamer of over one thousand tons, magnificently fitted up and finished in every respect, and is armed with one hundred-pounder and three thirtypounder Parrott rifles, four nine-inch Dahlgrens and four twenty-pounder

brass smooth bores-in all twelve guns. Profession and Practice.

It will be remembered that the late Republican State Convention refused by a vote of 17 year to 111 nays to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania recognizes the claims of the citizen soldier recognizes the claims of the citizen soldiers of the State on its confidence and gratitude as superior to those of all others; and in token of this, its declaration, it will nominate as candidates for office none but those who have proven their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field, against the enemies of the republic.

The action of the Abolitionists in this eity fully accords with the proscriptive spirit of the above resolution. They made many and loud professions of friendship for the soldiers before their reministry conventions matching the processions. nominating conventions met; but when the time came to test their sincerity hey refused to place a single soldier on their ticket, and gave all the offices to the old and worn-out political backs of their party. In every instance in which a soldier and a civilian came into coner and a civilian came into contest the former was beaten out of sight test the former was beaten out of signethe soldiers' candidate for Mayor polling only 14 votes, and their candidate
for District Attorney only 5!—Agc.

The Wirz Trial a Long One. Should the Wirz trial not progress faster than it has the last week several months will be consumed in bring the proceedings to a close, as only half a

dozen of the more than one hundred and

The commission give the defense the greatest latitude of examination. The Cholera in Turkey. Our minister at Constantinople officially informs this government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says, had the proper quarantine regulations been inforced at first the introduction of the disease from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to him, from the experience at Constantinople, that it will be advisable for the

United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations. THE trustees appointed by Judge Packer for the management of the new Polytechnic School, have adopted the name of "Lehigh University," by which the institution is to be known.-"Packer College" was urged by several members of the board of trustees, and the citizens in the Lehigh Valley, but the donor forbade it. An election of officers also took place, and the following gentlemen were selected: Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., L. L. D., Bishon of the disregards law, public opinion and morals, and will receive the execrations Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, President; Rev. E. M. Potter, Secretarv : E. P. Wilbur, Treasurer.

Our Candidates. Daily the public ear is stunned by the The Patriot and Union has the folannouncement of a fresh batch of the owing biographical sketches of our caudidates

Gross Abuse of Pardoning Power.

impress upon courts and juries the ab

solute necessity of meting out the full

punishment merited by crime; but it

really seems to be more difficult than it

especially for capital offences. Now and

whole duty, but then the pardoning of

the Governor is evoked and not unfre-

The Governor of this State has no

right to misuse the great trust reposed

in him by the grant of pardoning power

for the purpose of relieving any criminal

and turns loose the enemies of society

without any authority, and in violation

Governor Curtin has already been

guilty in this respect more than once

but the most glaring and unmitigated

of the three murderers recently convict-

ed and sentenced at Carlisle. Our read-

summing up of the facts contained in

the sentence of Judge Graham, which

we published somedays since. It is sure

that there never was a more foul and

no mitigating circumstances, unless the

their victim for the purpose of making the

paltry sum of thirty dollars by his ar-

rest as a deserter was sufficient to justi-

fy them in murdering him most foully.

Governor Curtin seems to have so con

handed, bloody-minded villains loose

sidered it, and he turned the bloody-

who has a knowledge of the facts in this

We append the following account of

the transaction from the Carlisle Volun-

teer, and thus dismiss, for the present,

latter to the penitentiary for a term of

culprits, and they were at once set at

complain of the reckless manner that

murdered in cold blood-that the mur-

der was concocted, planned and agreed upon by the three Ruperts long before

t took place, was proved to the satis-

faction of every man who was present at the trial of the culprits. The diaboli-

cal crime was not the result of passion

personal, if not political, friends.— They gave him no warning, but shot him down in the road, near his own

about the dying man, heaping curses

upon him, and making efforts to draw boots upon his cold and pulseless feet, so

heard of more savage inhuman conduct

ments in regard to his insolent inter-

with impunity and escape punishment, but we doubt whether we have many

granting pardon to the Ruperts, Gov. Curtin proves himself a bad and dan-

endorses fearful and revolting crime,

of an outraged people.—Carlisle Volun-

Republicans in this county who indorse the infamous conclusion.

decessors. By this act of cler

political adherents.

In our last we stated that the three

this most damnable outrage:

case can ever respect him hereafter.

fact that the Ruperts were pursuing

of his plainest and highest duties.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Democrati candidate for Auditor General, is a native of Bucks county. He is a son of Gen. John Davis, of Davisville, whose name is familiar to the people of Pennsylvania.

Col. Davis received his education at

Norwich, Verthe military academy at Norwich, Ver-mont, and having graduated from that very cheap, and the saying "murder institution was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Military Instructor at the Military Academy of Portsmouth Va. This position he filled with dis-

tinguished ability for two years, when he resigned, and returned to Bucks county, and studied law under Judge Fox, of Doylestown. Having been admitted to the bar, he attended and finished his legal studies at the Cambridge University law school. While at Cambridge, the war with Mexico broke out, and Col. Davis with patriotic zeal volunteered his services and enlisted in the Massachusetts regi ment then being raised by the Hon. Ca leb Cushing. He was immediately made Adjutant of the regiment, and in

that capacity and various staff appoint

ments served during the war, partic

ating in all those great battles which

eflected so much credit upon the arm

of the United States. For gallant conduct he was promoted to a Captaincy and held that rank during the last year crimes. It was never conferred for any of the war. Upon the conclusion of peace, Co. enable him to correct mistakes made by Davis commenced the practice of law in Doylestown, and continued in the quiet pursuit of his legal labors until 1853, when he was called upon by President courts and juries, or to relieve, when it there were mitigating circumstances when he was called upon by President Pierce to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Terri-tory of New Mexico. He proceeded to New Mexico in October of that year New Mexico in October of Link year, and held the position of District Attor-ney until 1854, when he was appointed Secretary of State for the Territory, and pose of preventing merited punishment n that capacity was Acting Governo competent judicial tribunal may be. When a criminal has had a fair and imand Superintendent of Indian Affairs fo four years until November, 1857, whe partial trial by his peers, and been found resigned the position and returned to guilty of the offence for which he was his home in Bucks county. In 1858 his purchased the Doylestown Democrat ublished in Bucks county, which he

till owns and edits. When the rebellion commenced interested motives, to interfere to 1861, Colonel Davis immediately volun prevent the full execution of the solemn teered his services, and raised the first armed man in his native county and sentence of the law. When he does so gressional district. With a company of eighty (80) men he immediately marched to Harrisburg, joined the 25th Penna. regiment, and served through-out the three months' campaign in the army of the Upper Potomac, commanded by Major General Patterson. At the expiration of his term of service in September. 1861, he was mustered out, an returning to Bucks county, immediate ly raised a regiment of infantry, 104th to prey upon it-and all this he does Pa., and a six gun battery, under special instructions from the War Department. On the 1st of November, 1861, he proceeded to Washington with his regiment, and was immediately placed in command of a brigade, from which time he continued in active service (except when disabled by his wounds,) until the 1st of October, 1864, when he outrage of the kind which he has yet perpetrated, is the unconditional pardon was mustered out, by reason of the ex

piration of his term of service. His gallant regiment served one year in the Army of the Potomac, and was afterwards transferred to the Army of North Carolina, then to South Carolina Colonel D. commanded a brigade of division during the greater part of three He was severely wounded by rifle ball in the left elbow at the terrible battle of Fair Oaks, and was also shot in the left breast by a spent ball at the same engagement. The Colonel participated in all the operations Charleston, commanding a brigade or

division during the entire period.

From the first day of January to the lst of April, he had command of the siege operations on Morris Island di ected against Charleston, having under his command a division of three brigades, and in July 1864, at the battle of John's Island, S. C., his right hand was carried away by a shell. While serving in the Department of the South Colone Davis had, at different periods, and of Folly Island, Beaufort and the District of Hilton Head. The colors of of the Commonwealth, bear the names of Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Chickahomi-

Pines, White Oak Swamp, Carter's Hill, James Island, Morris Island, seige of Charleston and John's Island. brothers, Howard, Henry and Lewis Rupert, the murderers of Wilson T. Vanasdian, of Penn township, in Jan-Col. Davis has numerous testimonials com the ablest generals under whom uary last, had been sentenced by Judge Graham—the first named "to be hanged by the neck until dead," and the two e has served, complimenting him in the highest terms upon his bravery in battle, and the faithful discharge of his and the two years. The day following this righteous military duties. In early life he re-ceived the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater, and he is also an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical entence Governor Curtin pardoned the liberty.

We have had occasion frequently to Society and of the Long Island Histori-cal Society. He is not unknown to the literary world, being the author of a the "one man power" has been exercised by that utterly reckless man, Curtin. We have noticed for some years work on New Mexico, published by Harper & Brother in 1856, and he has that the Governor cares nothing for the now ready for press a history of the con-quest of New Mexico by the Spaniards. that the Governor cares nothing for the rights of the people at large, but in the exercise of the arbitrary power placed in his hands by the Constitution, he is to the press, and periodicals of the day.

Our candidate for Surveyor General, governed entirely by political consider-ations. In nearly every instance where Col. John P. Linton, is a young man of about thirty-three years, a native of ations. In hearly every instance where murder, theft, burglary or any other crime had been committed by men of his own party—"loyal Republicans"—he has granted pardons immediately after conviction. Indeed he has, by the exercise of this power, nearly emptied our prisons, for it is a fact that ninetenths of the men convicted for the last of about thirty-three years, a native of Cambria country, a pure patriot, an honest, upright man and a splended representative of the incorruptible mountain Democracy. He is the son of Robert P. Linton, at various times Sheriff of the county, and grandson of Peter Levergood, Esq., who, many years ago, was Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth. By profession Col. tenths of the men convicted for the last four years of loathsome crimes were his the Commonwealth. By profession Col.
LINTON is a lawyer, and before the war But, of all the pardons ever granted by the Governor, this pardon of the Ruperts is the most to be condemned, he was fast making his way to eminence at the county bar. In general intellifor there was not even a semblance of excuse for it. That Vanasdlan had been gence he is far above the average, and professionally he is well known among the legal fraternity for his acquirements. He was a student of Jefferson Colledge,

and subsequently studied law with and became the law partner of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing. This latter fact is of itself guarantee for his intelligence and oility. When, in 1861, the war was brought the parties had had no quarrel, no dispute. Vanasdlan, their victim, regarded the Ruperts as neighbors, and pon the country, he was a lieutenant of a holiday volunteer company. Mainly hrough his efforts the organization was maintained, the company recruited the maximum number, and, upon the declination of other officers, he was dwelling, and in the presence of his ter-rified wife and little children. He lived but a short time after receiving the fatal shot, but during the few minutes he did live the the Ruperts crowded unanimously proclaimed captain. With

this company he faithfully served during the three months' campaign. At the termination of the three months' campaign, Cols. Linton, Campbell and M'Dermott at once recruited a regiment, (the 55th) and the officer boots upon his cold and pulseless feet, so that they might, as they said, "take the body to Carlisle." It is difficult to conceive more heartless brutality. Never in the history of crime, have we read or heard of more severe in the state of t were soon after, in August, 1861, commissioned as follows: Colonel, Jacob M. Campbell; (Republican candidate for Surveyor General;) Lieutenant Col. Bernard McDermott; (one of the sol-Bernard McDermott; (one of the soldiers of the war with Mexico;) Major, John P. Linton. Subsequently Colonel M'Dermott resigned on account of ill health, which, on February 1st, 1863, advanced Major Linton to the position on the part of murderers. During Vanasdian's struggles with life, when the
red fountain was rapidly flowing from
his heart, and his eyes were glazed, the
Ruperts stood by, armed to the teeth,
and refused to permit his wife to place
her dying husband upon a bad or eyes of Lieutenant-Colonel.

her dying husband upon a bed or even The regiment was immediately assigned to duty along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. During the whole of the early period of the war, when the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley was the scene of constant alarms and raids, the 54th Regiment was startly assigned. to put a pillow under his head! Had a emon from the lower regions stepped into Vanasdlan's dwelling at that moment, he would have whispered into the ears of the Ruperts, "hold, brothers! you are going too far; the Prince of Darkness requires no such heartless the 54th Regiment was stretched as a cordon of protection to the lower tier of wickedness as this, and is already satis-Pennsylvania counties. We have not fled with what you have done."

The Ruperts had a fair trial. Indeed, time nor space in this article to follow the regiment through its later history this will afford matter for subsequent their guilt was so manifest, their conduct so brutish, that the attorneys for the Commonwealth had little to do exarticles. It is sufficient to say after about two years of detached service the regiment was ordered to take part cept to acquaint the jury with the naked facts, as testified to by many unimpeached witnesses. There was not a in the active operations up the Valley. During most of this later and more active period of service, Colonel Campbell was away from the regiment single mitigating circumstance in favor of the accused; they had not a thread to hang a rope upon. The jury was com-posed of intelligent and fair men—seven Republicans and five Democrats—and in temporary command of a division or brigade, it is stated—so that Col. LINTON had the honor of leading the Republicans and nive Democrats—and were unanimous in rendering a verdict, the only question that staggered them a little being whether or not they should declare the whole three guilty of murder in the first degree. 54th in the battles of Newmarket and Piedmont. And most bravely and gal-lantly he led his regiment on those disastrous fields. In both those battles der in the first degree.

And these three Ruperts—these coldhe was severely wounded, but although for a time compelled to go home for blooded and heartless murderers—have been turned loose upon society by Gov. Curtin! Let the Governor come up into treatment, he scarcely remained long enough from his post to fully recover— so wedded was he to his regiment, his

our valley and hear the loud deep curses of the people, and he may form an idea of their temper, and learn their sentiduty and the serious work required of When the 54th was subsequently ordered to the front, before Petersburg, Col. Linton, we believe, still retained direct command, and again led his men in those hard-foughtengagements which ference with law and justice. He, the Governor, may be of opinion that his political partisans can commit murder proved so disastrous to that gallant old regiment. Hereafter we shall furnish a detailed history of this regiment and its commander in battle. Col. Linton is a candidate of whom the Democracy may well feel proud.
There is not positively a speck or flaw
in his history or character. His claims
do not rest alone upon his military sergerous man to be invested with a power that was seldom used at all by his pre-

vices. He is a just man-an hon

honorable and true man. He could not evade a duty if he would and he would not if he could. He never compromises

with wrong, and in the same manner

that he performs his own duty he is excting upon others subject to his con trol. But, though firm and unyielding where right and honor are concerned he is one of the most temperate, genial and agreeable of men in all the social relations. Should he be elected, the people can rely upon having secured an officer who will be an ornament and gain to the State-one who

swerve from duty.

The Democratic State Convention.

The President's Restoration Policy Endorsed—The Rights of Freemen Asserted—Nominations for State Officers. The following is the report furnished by telegraph to the Associated Press of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which is about as correct and impartial as could be expected:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention met at two o'clock P. M., and was temporarily or-ganized by electing Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria, President, and A. D. Boileau of Philadelphia, Benjamin Whit-man of Erie, and D. H. Nieman of Northampton, Secretaries. Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, submitted solution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each Senatorial district to report permanent

officers.

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

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

Organization.

The committee on being announced. The committee on being amounted, retired for consultation, and after ashort time returned, and reported the Hon. Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the convention, with a Vice President for each Senator al district and twenty-nine Secretaries Mr. Vaux, on taking his seat, said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The Democratic party of Pennsylvania. epresentatives, in conformity to the representatives, in conformity to the ancient usages of the party, is again assembled in State Convention. Since the days of Thomas Jefferson, in every crisis of our country's history, we have assembled in the Capitol of this Commonwealth, bold and defiant, standing on the principles of constitutional liberty, which can alone maintain us as a happy and prospersus people. (Appless of happy and prospersus people. cappy and prosperous people. [Applaus And amid threats of violence and the me And amid threats of violence and the men-aces of power, the Democrats never quailed. During the last four years of war and op-pression, when the pressure of executive power was used to destroy the Democratic party—when to be a Democrat was some-thing more than at any period in our past history, the Democracy met the enemy upon the great principles of the Constitution and the great principles of the Constitution the great principles of the Constitution, and defied the party in power. [Cheers.] We have here met again, and let us do as our fathers in past days of our history have done, stand on the broad principles of the Constitution and demand those rights and privileges which belong to the States and to the people. We will be satisfied with nothing less. (Applause.] These principles cannot people. We will be satisfied with nothing less. [Applause.] These principles canno be changed by fanatics or over-ridden by power. The rights of the people are dea to them; the rights of the States are dea to them; the rights of the States are dear to them. [Applause.] Our fathers made this compact of Federal unity underhardly less than inspiration, and it cannot be al-tered by fanatics or destroyed by power. Its provisions are for us and for our chil-dren, and military necessity shall not de-prive us of either of these rights or privileges. [Applause.] Let it be then distinctly unprive us of either of these rights or privileges, Applause.] Let it be then distinctly understood, that the dignity of American citizenship must not be degraded or contaminated by association or an equality with an inferior race, either socially or politically. [Immense applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, having by your partiality been chosen to preside over your deliberations, I ask your indulgence, and promise to perform my duties to the utmost of my adulty. form my duties to the utmost of my ability The Chair is now ready for any motion that may be made. [Applause.]

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each Senatorial dis-trict was appointed, to whom all resolu-tions on National and State affairs were referred without debate Mr. H. W. Petriken offered a resolu-

tion that the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, having enlisted with little or no bounty, hundred and sixty should receive one numered and Sixty acres of land, and urging upon the next Congress the justice of maintaining such an appropriation. Referred.

The Hon. J. S. Black, Chairman of the following. he committee, reported the following resolutions :

The preamble asserts the betrayal of heir trust by the party in power since The resolutions affirm the fidelity of ennsylvania Democrats to the Union. and declare that the slaughter, debt and lisgrace of the civil war was a consequence of their counsels being disregarded. That the Constitution ought to be obeyed at all times, under all circum-stances, and in every part of the country, the oath to support it being universally binding, and it is only by a rigid enforcement of its provisions that we can hope for liberty or peace. The palladium of all our political rights are trial by jury, habcas corpus, free press, free speach ree speech, immunity from punish ment, except upon legal conviction by an impartial jury, and the right o

white citizens to vote at State elections according to State laws.

The Convention concurs with President Johnson in the opinion that State ordinances of secession are nullities, and the States therefore are all as much in the Union as ever, the people owing the same duties and clothed with the same rights as before, and the resumption of he old position shall not be impeded by that portion which always opposed the Union, who declare it legally dissolved and is malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

The resolutions argue strongly against negro suffrage as a high crime against the Constitution, and a deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to the low level of the black, and express willingness to support President Johnson in restoring the States; giving them a representation in Congress, and saving them from the curse equality; but can only give its full approval to the administration of President Johnson if he adheres to the Cor stitution and the laws, and punishes kidnapping and robbery when commited by his own officers, and suffers n person to be murdered by military com-

missions.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Auditor General as follows: W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks.
Col. Franklin Vansant, of Bucks.
Isaac Slenker, of Union.
Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia.
Robert J. Hemphill, of Phil'a.
W. Workman, of Washington.
Wm. Hopkins, of Washington.
S. T. Shuggert, of Centre.
Chas. D. Manley, of Delaware..... lst. 2d .... 27 55

And the nomination of Col. Davis was eclared unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to

pallot for Surveyor General as follows John P. Linton, of Cambria Jas. P. Barr, of Allegheny H. A. Hambright, of Lancaster Judge Reilly, of Schuylkill, Abrm. Lamberton of Cumbertand, David Karshaden, of Clinton John Cummings, of Snyder, J. P. Surtzer, of Allegheny And the nomination of Col. Linton as declared unanimous. The President was authorized to appoint one person from each Senatorial district as a State Central Committee,

and the Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clear-field county, was chosen by the Con-vention Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. Petriken, of Lycoming county, re-offered his resolution that, in the estimation of the Convention, the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, who enlisted with little or no bounty, are entitled to, and should eceive an appropriation of 160 acres of land, or a fair equivalent in money, and that such an appropriation be urged upon the next Congress.

The resolution was discussed for some

time, and finally passed, modified as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of so equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers in 1861 and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1864, and that Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Convention then took a recess to

afford the members an opportunity of selecting a State Central Committee which resulted in the appointment of the following:
Chairman, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Clear-

ield.
First District—C. C. Kamerly.
Second District—Jas. McCarthy.
Third District—James Hopkins.
Fourth District—A. Schofield.
Figh District—Losich B. Hounte. Fifth District-Josiah B. Houpt and Rob Monaghan.

Monaghan.

Monaghan.

Sixth District—Franklin Vanzant.

Seventh District—Robert McDowell.

Eighth District—— Ermentrout.

Minth District—— Denice. Tenth District—Wm. H. Dimmick.

Twelfth District-J. B. Stark ourteenth District—H. W. Petriken Fifteenth District—Thomas Chalfant, Sixteenth District—Benj, Foster, Seventeenth District—H. B. Swarrand H.

Seventeenth District—H. B. Swarrand H. Shultz.
Eighteenth District—John Cresswell.
Nineteenth District—F. M. Kimmel.
Twentieth District—G. H. Spang.
Twenty-first District—E. D. Parker, W. or personal nor family friendship, car F. Reynolds. Twenty-second District-Philip Com-

Twenty-third District—W. W. Barr.
Twenty-fourth District—Robert Gwin.
Twenty-fifth District—John G. Dunn and wenty-sixth District-W. W. Smith. Twenty-seventh District—Jacob Zeigler, Twenty-eighth District—Alfred Price, Twenty-ninth District—M. Park Davis. Committees were appointed to notify ne candidates of their nomination. After addresses by Judge Black and Richard Vaux, the Convention adjourn-

The Rival State Platforms.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty nd should be the exclusive desire of very American citizen entrusted with he power of controlling public affairs, by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are administered with a single eye to the great objects which our fore-fathers had in view when they laid the foundations of this Republic, namely: "To form a more perfect Union, estab-lish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." AND WHEREAS, The our posterity." AND WHEREAS, men and the party administering Federal Government since 1861, have petrayed their trust, violated their most sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, cormands of the fundamental law, con-ruptly squandered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole Government from its original purpose, and, thereby, have brought untold calamities upon the country;

therefore,

1. Be it Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with that party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution

ant with death and an agreement with 2. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, and disgrace of a civil war; but when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South and in the advent of one of those parties into the seats f Federal power made wara fact which we could not control, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs; but in both those particulars we were disap

pointed and betrayed.

3. That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience; the oath to-support it is binding religiously, morally and legally, at all times, under all circumstances and in every part of the country upon ell with very part of the country upon all pubic officers from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens, it is only by a strict observance of its provisions and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States that we can pe for Union, Liberty or Peace; he ho wilfully violates it, or counsels its violation by others, is a public enemy and a dishonest man.

4. That among the rights guaranteed

to us by the plainest words of the Con-stitution are these—free speech, a free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of habcas corpus, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a regular conviction by an impartial jury—the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at State elections according to the laws of the Statε.

5. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States but directly upon individuals; that the States co fore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before, their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime. And we hereby declare that, so far as we can prevent it, the resumpion of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction at the North which always was hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally dis-solved, and which is still malignantly

laboring to prevent its restoration.

6. That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government, with a view to force negrosuffrage on the States against the will of the people, and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliber-ate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less, and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country and degrade the white race morally and socially, 'as well as politically, to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited fro fathers; and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly.
7. That we will support President
Johnson in every just effort he may
make to place all the States in their proper position, to give them a fair representation in Congress and to save them from the curse of negro equality. He shall have our hearty approval when he

inflicts legal punishment by means of legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him sincerely to sustain and uphold him in every measure which looks to the maintenance of the public credit.— But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law and nothing but the law in all parts of the country; that he will not allow the military to interfere with state elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities whether committed by federal officers or private citizens; and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by military comprision. military commission. We go for measure ures not men, and upon these measures there can be no compromise; he that is not for us, is against us.

8. That in view of our enormous Na tional debt, the great weight of our State taxes and the local burdens imposed

upon us in divers ways, economy and retrenchment becomes an important duty of all our representatives; and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the Government should be totally bolished

9. That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such manner, that while the public credit will be maintained the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal and just.

10. That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defence of the Union and the

Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections—and, dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say—as our political op-ponents do—that they fought and bled and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriot ism, and an outrage which will be in-dignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot-box. 11. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Common-

wealth have contended in defence of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition and should entitle it to the encouragemen of every Constitution-loving citizen. ragement

12. That we re-affirm our adherence the Monroe Doctrine. 13. Resolved, That we are in favor of qualizing the bounties paid to soldiers 1861 and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1864; and that Congress should make an appropriation for this

purpose. ABOLITION PLATFORM. 1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouch-safed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treasor against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country Peace, and to the downtrodden everywhere an asylum of Liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the People is as invincible in its strength as it is ben-

as invinciole in its stelled in as it is belieficient in its operation.

2. That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than he agreement support of his name than by a generous support of his fellow patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liber ties of all the citizens of the Republic

. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, ha not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude; but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they can not safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men with-in their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

1. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the lawmaking power of the nation to which it

legitimately belongs.

5. That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exeed the sum of \$10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damages casuatties of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loval citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

6. That it is duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry; to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturists to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit and this Convention recognizes the chie enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which for four years has furnished piratical vessels of war to the rebels, and thus endenvored to drive our commerce from the seas.

7. That any attempt by foreign nations o establish monarchical government on his continent is evidence of a design to lestroy Republican institutions gard for our own safety and for the fu-ture security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed. s. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistmen 9. That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the fearless, honest and able head of the Department of War, a pub lic servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnes gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distingished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for

their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the constant devotion of Govdividuals; that the States could not absolve the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities; and, therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of not merely by words, but also by deeds entitles him to the thanks of every loyal

citizen of Pennsylvania.

11. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for offices es-pecial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the

navy in the suppression of rebellion.
12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstruct ing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the republic They did this:

By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all approach against treason or armed traitors.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our supreme court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State

for the defence of their imperilled counry. By discouraging men from volunteering in the armies of the Union; thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence, although one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our Constitution and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability. By exaggerating the public indebted-ness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were unequal to the suppres-

sion of the rebelion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaus he nation in its effort to subdue their

friends.

By now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punish-ment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither

urers, and by assuring reveis that neither in person nor property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by most and the state of would make labor profitable by protect ing the working men of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to maintenance of the public faith and credit.

The report of the committee having been read, Mr. Cessna moved that the whole be adopted, with the exception of the resolution marked eleven that separate action be had on the resolution designated as No. 11, which was unanimously agreed to.

The resolution No. 11 was then separately considered. Mr. Todd offered the following amend-

ment to the resolution reported by the committee. Resolved, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognises the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude as superior to all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this, its

declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemie of the Republic.

Mr. Todddemandedthe yeasand nays.

on this amendment, and a vote taken, with the following result: Yeas 111. Nays 17.