DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria Co.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY. Capt. DANIEL HEBR, Columbia, Lieut. J. S. ROATH, East Donegal, Lieut. GEORGE P. DEICHLER, City,

A. LICHTENTHAELER, Warwick DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Col. F. S. PYFER, City. COUNTY TREASURES.

Capt. J. MILLER RAUB, Providence. COUNTY COMMISSIONER. JOHN HESS, Conestoga. PRISON INSPECTORS. Private JAMES HENRY, Columbia, WM. CARPENTER, Lancaster Twp.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR. Lieut. LEWIS ZECHER, City, GEORGE G. BRUSH, Manor, GEORGE H. PICKEL, Bart, (1 year.) COUNTY SURVEYOR. JOHN B. ERB. Warwick. AUDITOR.

J. W. SHAEFFER, West Donegal. Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM. ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1865. A meeting of the Democratic State Cen tral Committee will he held at the S Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, on SATURDAY the 30th day of September, 1865, at 2 P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. WM. A. WALLACE. Chairman State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM. ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1865.

You are upon the eve of a most importan Both political organizations have an nounced their platforms, and presented their candidates for your suffrages.

The Democratic party distinctly affirms its support of the policy of reconstruction adopted by President Johnson, and announces its opposition to negro suffrage and negro equality. Upon these, the real issues of the canvass, the Republican platform is ambiguous, its

candidates are mute, its central authority We believe that it is your right to know their sentiments, and that they who seek your support should be frank in the ex-

pression of their opinions. Can you sustain the President by voting for those who refuse to endorse his policy Will you hazard the superiority of you race by voting for those who are unwilling to proclaim their belief in the inferiority of

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA! Press home upon your antagonists th vital issues of the campaign. Through the press and on the rostrum, in

the field and in the workshop, demand that they shall answer. Are you for or against President Johnson's policy of reconstruction? Are you for or against negro suffrage and

negro equality? By order of the Democratic State Central Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

Our County Ticket.

Our county ticket is composed of excellent men and true. The claims of the citizen soldiery have been fully recognized. Eight of the candidates have served their country faithfully on the tented field.

For the Assembly we have Captain Daniel Herr, Lieut. Jacob S. Roath, Lieut. George P. Deichler and Lieut. Charles H. Lichtenthaler.

Captain Herr was connected for about eighteen months with the cavalry service. He assisted in organizing and making the same the efficient body which it was during the last two years of the war. Ill health compelled him to leave the service.

Lient, Roath joined the late Col Welsh's regiment, the 45th, as a private, and rose step by step to the position he occupied when the war closed. He was a brave, gallant, intelligent and efficient officer, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Lieut. Deichler served from the beginning to the end of the war, and, like Lieut. Roath, rose from the ranks, having enlisted as a private. He was an officer in the 69th P. V., and was a member of Gen. Smith's staff. During the war he was wounded three times. At the attack on Fort Steadman in March last he was so severely wounded that his life was despaired of until a few weeks ago. He is still suffering from this wound. No young man from this city made himself a better reputation as a brave and intrepid soldier. He is one of the few survivors of the famous Irish Bri-

gade. Lieut, Lichtenthaler was a brave and efficient cavalry officer, and participated in numerous engagements and skirmishes. He is one of the affable and gentlemanly hosts of the Litiz Springs Hotel, with which he has been connected for over a year past. He is a young gentleman of education, and would make a most excellent legislator.

Our candidate for District Attorney, the brave and gallant Pyfer, is well and favorably known all over the country. He first served in the three months service, then raised a company for the 77th, and was afterwards, for meritorious conduct, promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of that regiment. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, and was confined in Libby Prison, at Richmond, for eight months He was compelled to leave the service last spring on account of broken and shattered health.

The candidate for County Treasurer is Capt. J. Miller Raub, late of the 122d Regiment, P. V. He participated in the battle of Chancellorville, and made himself a lasting reputation for gallantry and bravery in that terrific battle. He is a gentleman of intelligence and excellent business qualifications, just such an one as should hold the keys of the County Treasury.

One of the candidates for Prison Inspector, is Private James Henry, of Coumbia, who we understand served his country all through the late war. We have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, and are unable to state to what regiment he belonged.

Lieut. Lewis Zecher heads the list for Directors of the Poor. He enlisted as a private in the 79th, was made Sergeant Major, and afterwards promoted to the Quartermastership of the Regiment, which responsible position he held all through the war. He stood high among his brother officers and comrades, and is a young man well fitted to fill any position in which he may be placed.

The other candidates on the ticket are all well-known, intelligent and highlyrespected citizens, and it would be an The time is short, and the probabilities honor and credit to the county if they were chosen to fill the positions for which they have been nominated. We may take occasion to refer to them individually hereafter.

But Two Weeks Remain.

Democrats of Lancaster county; bu wo short weeks remain in which to prepare for the coming political contest Are you working with that zeal which becomes men who know and feel that reat interests are at stake? The pres ent is no unimportant struggle. Upon the result of the fast coming election in Pennsylvania much depends. A Democratic triumph in this State will sound the death knell of radicalism throughout the nation. The Keystone State is just now the pivot upon which popular sentiment will turn. The eyes of the whole country are fixed upon us. Everywhere all true conservative men are earnestly praying and hoping for an old fashioned democratic triumph in Pennsylvania. Shall it be achieved? It is for the working men of the party to say. The victory we desire is within our grasp. Proper energy and activity will ensure it to us beyond a peradventure. We cannot be defeated in the present contest, except by our own apathy. A full Democratic vote is sure to secure us a majority of thousands. Go to work then to get out the vote! See to it that not a man who will vote the white man's ticket is left at home! Work, as becomes men who desire the triumph of the right should work, and a glorious victory will assuredly crown your efforts.

Yankee Preachers Again on the War Path. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher opened the political campaign in the State of New York, on last Sunday night, by making a stump speech from his pulpi in Plymouth Church in favor of the Republican candidates. A good part of

his harangue was devoted to the leading theory of his political friends, negro suffrage. He claimed suffrage as a right of the negro, although he might ask it even on other grounds. He was for universal suffrage, and would give a vote to every man that lands on our shores. At the same time, he believed that the four millions of Africans now here could be better trusted with the ballot than the Irishmen and foreigners that swarm here from the old countries. He believed, too, that in withholding the ballot from women we are not acting up to the spirit of American free institutions She should have every civil right that

belongs to the man. Speaking of negro suffrage, again Mr. Beecher said: "God abdicates, and is false to his attributes, if there is peace before you settle that question of right." He continued to speak of the duty on the part of the strong to protect the weak. One of three things must happen to the freedmen-their masters must take care of them, or we must take care of them, or they must take care of themselves. The voice of the people, speaking as the voice of God. has decided that their old masters shall take care of them no longer; and it is our duty to give them all the rights of citizenship, that they may be able to

take care of themselves. The utterances of Beecher, and of the fanatical religious bodies of the North, are the watchwords of the real leaders of the Republican party. They only seem to be a little in advance of the main body of that organization, because they speak out more boldly. It is only a few days since the New York State Congregational Association adopted, among other resolutions, one which declares that all distinction of color or race in the apportionment of civil privileges and political franchises should be swept away, and that the negro ought to be fully recognized as the equal of he white man, both in his right and in regard to his testimony before the Courts.

Similar resolutions, some of them de cidedly more offensive in tone than the above, have been adopted by several Conferences of the Methodist Church. and by other religious bodies. The Yankee preachers, and their imitators, are again on the war path. If the white nen of Pennsylvania would save themselves from being degraded to a level with the negro, they must put their feet down firmly at once. If the Republican party triumphs in the coming election in this State, the triumph will be hailed as an endorsement of the doctrine of negro suffrage, for the very good reason that it is covertly endorsed by the platform. Let every white man who has any pride of race about him remember this when he goes to the polls to deposit his vote.

"Straws Show," &c. The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the West-says that "Andrew Johnson's Mississippi policy, if carried out, will disgrace the Republican party morally and overthrow it politically." It also speaks most contemptuously of "the Tennessee Democrat now in the Presidential

chair."

The above sentiments are identical with those entertained by Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Chase, Greeley, and all the other leading spirits of the Abolition or Republican party; and yet, in some of their State Conventions recently held, they endeavor to draw the wool over the eyes of their deluded followers by damning President Johnson with faint praise, and what is still more surprising, many of these poor, ignorant souls delight in being gulled. They will get their eyes opened when too late to recede from the brink of ruin towards which they are being rapidly driven by their unprincipled and traitorous leaders.

Not a Word About Frauds.

One astounding and very noticeable thing in these days is the entire silence of the Republican press upon the subject of the enormous frauds that have been constantly occurring in the different departments of the Government An exchange says the immense frauds that have been perpetrated in the several departments of the Government by She is still recognized as the leader of employees have astounded the tax- the column. Henry Ward Beecher's payers, but have had no visible effect | paper, the Independent, thus compliupon the radicals. Scarcely have we heard a word from them on the subject. Their journals have been silent, not having sufficient honesty to condemn what they know is wrong. We hear of no courts-martial being ordered to try Government defaulters, but we certainly would hear of the speedy organization of one if some misguided soldier should run away with an officer's horse, or a small portion of the funds taken from the paymaster's chest. When a quartermaster, a revenue collector, or any other employee of considerable prominence in the party, absconds, leaving the Government his creditor to a fabulous amount, mum is the word. Rather than expose the delinquent, the Abolitionists tax the people an amount sufficient to meet the amount abstracted from the United States Treasury. The great object had in view by radicalism will not permit questions of flaud, peculation, taxation, finance, or civil liberty to interfere with its speedy accomplishment. It is too vital to the welfare of the party, and, therefore, those things must be kept secret and not divulged on any account.

Attend to the Assessment.

Remember that Friday is the last day when any voter can be legally assessed. are that up to this hour there are numbers who have neglected to attend to crat is duly assessed before Friday night. | the polls.

That windy and wordy little renegral

John Cessna, Chairman of the Republican State Control Committee, has at ength written and sent forth an ad-less of almost interminable length. If t is seen in full before the election by people in the rural districts it must be circulated in pamphlet form. It will take up twice or three times the number of columns devoted to reading matter by the country newspapers, and cannot possibly be crowded in by most of them before the election. Even the Harrisburg Telegsaph, the organ of the party at the State Capital, is fain to content itself with publishing extracts not amounting to more than one-third of this voluminous document. We won der whether its author has the vanity to suppose that many people will ever be found with patience enough to wade through the almost interminable amount of twaddle he has written? If has pronounced itself as opposed to rehe has he will be much mistaken. Most | ceiving the revolted States back into the of the newspapers of the Republican | Union except upon condition of there party will content themselves with granting the right of suffrage to the publishing a few of the more scurrilous portions of this pretentious address, and

John Cessna's Address.

the greater part of it will never be seen by the people. We are glad that we can assure all concerned that they will lose nothing by failing to see a full copy of this document. It is not in any way remarkable for ability. On the question of restoring the seceded States to the Union, it is in full sympathy with the radicals, being but a repetition of the absurd dogmas announced by Thaddeus Stevens in his Lancaster speech. Unless he had deserted the Republican State platform, which he helped to make, Mr. Cessna could not take any other position than one of direct and positive hostility to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. Following that platform he naturally falls into a labored defense of all the absurd theories of Thad. Stevens. On the negrosuffrage question the little trimmer has not a single honest word to say. The doctrine having been covertly endorsed by the State Convention, he, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, did not dare to repudiate it, nor does he, either by word or implication. This is most significant, and should not be lost sight

The above points are all that demand notice from us. All the balance of this wordy document is made up of false statements, and of such scurrilous abuse of the Democratic party as is to be expected from a'low-bred, vulgar fellow of John Cessna's antecedents and character. It is one of the most undignified public documents ever put forth, and will be regarded as an unworthy production by all decent men in the party of which John Cessna is at once a neophyte and a would-be leader.

How Long Will Pennsylvania Consent to be a Dependency of New England?

Beyond doubt Pennsylvania is a great State; big enough and intelligent enough to have an opinion and a public policy of her own. Yet she has been. for a number of years past, but a mere political dependency of New England, hanger-on to the dirty skirts of Yankee fanaticism. A set of unprincipled political sharpers have bandaged the eves of poor, old, patient, Dutch Pennsylvania; laid burthens upon her willing back, and led her about as a sort of pack-horse for the peddling of Yankee political wares, which are as shameful a cheat as were the wooden nutmegs of Connecticut manufacture. Under such treatment Pennsylvania has been as patient and as uncomplainas ever was any beast of burthen. She has seemed completely to have lost all spirit, every vestige of an independent will; and to be perfectly satisfied to be made a dependency of Yankee land a mere beast of burthen for her newly found Yankee masters.

How much longer does Pennsylvania intend to be content to remain a mere dependency upon New England? Is it not high time that there was an end of this Yankee rule? The Republican party of this State has never had any vitality except that derived from its connection with the radical fanatics of New England. It has been but a sort of wriggling tail end to the political monster whose head and heart have been enclosed within the rocky barriers of original Yankee land. Its triumphs have not been the triumph of Pennsylvania ideas or Pennsylvania policy; but the triumph of Yankee ideas and Yankee politicians, of the Sumners' and Wilsons' of Massachusetts. With it the masses of Pennsylvania have never really been in sympathy. They have been misled and wheedled into voting for a party which has degraded and disgraced the State. It is high time there was an end of this Yankee Republican party and of all its misdoings in Pennsylvania. We believe the people of this State will throw off the degrading yoke at the coming election. If they do not,

pride. WHEN General Slocum heard of his nomination by the Democrats of New York as their candidate for Secretary of State, he promptly resigned his position

in the army. Brigadier General Hartranft, the Republican nominee for Auditor General in this State, has not resigned. He is still drawing his pay at the rate of \$3,600 per annum, while he is stumping the State against the restoration policy of the President, and in favor of

negro equality. Will the people make a note of this? It shows the difference between the Democratic idea of duty and the Republican idea of the same thing.

The Pioneer State.

Massachusetts has been the pioneer State in the Abolition movement from the commencement of the agitation. ments her on her position:

"Massachusetts, as usual, leads the She not only preaches, but While other States are depractices. bating whether they shall give their colored fellow-citizens the right of suffrage, and yet others are doing all they can to shun this right, she admits them without remark to positions and honor. Two MEN OF COLOR sat in the State Republican Convention at Worcester last week—a lawyer and a minister. The minister was made one of the Vice Presdents. Let Connecticut not foolishly resist the incoming sentiment, but endorse it heartily, by repealing her unbrotherly law, and New York get ahead of Massachusetts by putting Frederick Douglas on her State ticket, on his way to the seat in Congress that he shall yet Then she will be worthy of otto, "Excelsior," and surpass her motto, "Excelsior," and surpass her Eastern rival in these good works.

The difference between the Independent and the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania is rather nominal than real. The editor of that journal speaks out plainly, while here the issue is only shirked. It is not repudiated. The State platform has not one word to say against it, neither has John Cessna in his interminable address. The radicals of Massachusetts and of Pennsylvania are brothers. A triumph of the Republican party of this State in the coming election would be justly claimed as a triumph of the most radical ideas of that revolutionary organization. Every vote cast for Hartranft and Campbell will be counted as a vote in favor of negro sufthis essential matter. We again urge frage and negro equality. Let every our friends to see to it that every Demo- voter remember this when he goes to

the New York Republican State Conven-tion Reclares in Favor of Negro Suf-

Many Republicans in this State still deny that their party is pledged to the odious doctrine of negro suffrage. They have the audacity to do so, notwithstanding the fact that the theory has been endorsed by a majority of the State Conventions recently held by their party, while it has not been repudiated by a single one. They persist in the lie to shield their party from odium in spite of the fact that negro suffrage is openly advocated by a large majority of Re publican newspapers, and not condemned by any of them. Had anything been wanting to give the lie to the words of all who deny that the Republican party is unequivocally committed to the odious doctrine, that want has been supplied by the action of the Republican State Convention of New York. It

Resolution 5 contains the negro hidden in the fence, and with all the wool possible shaved off Resolved, That while we regard the national sovereignty over all the sub-jects committed to it by the Constitu-tion of the United States as having been confirmed and established by the recent

war, we regard the several States in the Union as having jurisdiction over all local and domestic affairs, expressly reserved to them by the same constitutional authority; and that whenever it shall be deemed compatible with the public safety to restore to the States lately in rebellion the renewed exercise of those rights, we trust it will be in the faith and on the basis that they will be exercised in a spirit of equal and impartial justice, and with a view to the elevation and perpetuation of the full rights of citizenship of all their people, inasmuch as these are principles which constitute the basis of our Republican institutions institutions.

This is tolerable straddling: but the attempt to carry water on both shoulders, to look one way and walk another, to talk this and mean that, all at once, can't succeed. It isn't in human nature The resolution might have been divided into several parts, and read thus: Resolved, That the States have control over all matters not committed to the Federal Government by the Consti-

tution, but resolved that we won't give it to them. Resolved. That the States lately in ebellion shall have their rights restored whenever we please, if they will agree o vote the Republican ticket.

Resolved, That we are in favor of elevating the negro to the full rights of citizenship, and that we hope the right to vote will be considered by our longhaired radicals as a right of citizenship but that our short-haired conservative will inwardly chuckle to remember that the Supreme Court has decided

egroes not to be citizens. Any one of these would have been in telligible and clear, but to juggle with language and mix them all up into one mess is worthy of the party "founded

on great moral ideas." CABINET OFFICERS used to attend to the administration of the affairs of their respective Departments, and the ablest of them generally found this as much as they could do. But Parson Harlan, of Iowa, the present Secretary of the Interior, is so very much abler than any of his predecessors, that, in addition to the discharge of the duties of his office. he can find time to interfere in the State elections. From the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 19th inst., we learn that-"At a meeting of the Pennsylvanians last evening, to arrange to go home at the ensuing election, a letter was read cretary Harlan, stating that all desiring to vote would be granted leave

of absence. It is also stated that trans portation at reduced rates would be fur-"All desiring to vote" means, as a matter of course, all desiring to vote the Abolition ticket. As President Johnson is supposed to be desirous of narrowing instead of widening whatever breach there may be between him and the Democracy of the North, it might be well for any of our prominent Pennsylvania Democrats who may have access to his person, to inquire of him how far Secretary Harlan's impudent interference in our pending election has his sanction. It would do no harm to extend the inquiry so far as to ascertain, if that be possible, whether "transportation at reduced rates" means transportation at:government expense, as this is

Superiority of Southern Negroes.

payers.

a matter of some importance to tax-

We have heard much of the tendency of slavery to degrade the negro, and have been told constantly of the elevation to come with freedom. All this seems, however, to have been suddenly exploded. It appears to be now universally admitted by the abolitionists themselves that the negro slaves of the South are infinitely superior in every they will show that they are destitute | respect to free negroes of the North. of proper self-respect and of all State | John Sampson the negro Editor of the Cincinnati Colored Citizen, who possesses the useful faculty of combining business with pleasure, has lately been advertising his business and collecting subscriptions for his paper in North Carolina at the same time. At a meeting held a short time since he said:-"The colored people of the South

were infinitely superior in good inten-tions and general politeness and courtes, to those of the North, and as an illustra-tion he gave the audience an anecdot of two school exhibitions he attended one in Mississippi and one in Indiana He visited, in his canvassing tour for subscriptions to his paper, both of these States, and being requested to attend in Mississippi a colored school, he was de lighted to observe the respect and atten on that he met with from the scholars tion that he met with from the scholars, and the "yes sir" and "no sir" of their replies to questions. He asked one of the boys what he wanted to be when he became a man, and his answer was in stantaneous: I intend to be a lawyer, sir." Another asked the same question, preferred to be a "doctor." while tion, preferred to be a "doctor;" wh another replied, under the influence extraordinary ambition, "he wanted to be the President of the United States." In Indiana it was a different feeling tha moved the urchins, and their answers, although betraying more practicable no-tions, yet showed a less elevated state of thought, and in their manner of reply

invariably omitting the "sir,") deno nferiority of intellect and condition." How completely that gives the lie to all the assertions of the life-long abolitionists. The question now to be decided is this. Is the superiority of the Southern negroes the result of slavery, and the inferiority of the free negrous of the North the legitimate result of freedom for which they are unfitted Will some philanthropist of the negro oving school please explain?

WE ARE DISPOSED TO BELIEVE that the Earthquake which startled the good people of this city and neighborhood on Sunday last, was no earthquake at all, but only the howl set up by the Steven is abolitionists (headed by the whole pack of Bloodhounds of Zion) when they read the following telegram from Washin g ton: "Capt. E. J. Scranton, United States

den. Gilmore's department." If a buck nigger is "a man and a brother." we would like to know whet he er a nigger wench is not a woman and a sister? And if she is, we would like to know whether the Stevensmen haven't a right to raise a young earthquake (or rival it by a howl of rage) when one of their brothers is dismissed the service for marrying the "sister?"

colored volunteers, has been dismissed the service for miscegenation and mar-rying a disreputable colored woman in

Why Was He Not Promoted. We have recently obtained poss

of a record highly honoring our candidate for Auditor General, Colonel William W. H. Davis. It appears that a number of the friends of Colonel Davis presented his name to the War Department for promotion, and accompanied their recommendation of the brave soldier with an array of testimony as to his capacity and conduct as an officer, of which any man might be proud. The application was in vain, however, for was not Colonel Davis a Democrat? His long, faithful and efficient service, his blood shed in the cause, and maimed body, all were counted as naught, while such men as Schenck, Banks, &c., were raised to the "stars." N'importe! The Democracy of Pennsylvania now present him to the people for promotion -and to the people we present some of the testimonials that accompanied the fruitless application in his behalf to the War Department. Read!

SILAS CASEY, Brigadier General of Jolunteers, says: Volunteers, says:

"Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was under my command for about nine months, during a major part of which period he was in command of a brigade, which he brought to a state of discipline and efficiency. In command of his regiment on the 31st of May, 1862, at the battle of 'Seven Pines' he with his men behaved in the most gallant manner." T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier General of

Volunteers, says:
"Colonel Davis served with credit during "Colonel Davis served with credit during the Mexican war; he was one of the first to step forward in this. As Colonel he has constantly commanded a brigade, and in some of the hardest fought actions of the war. He has everywhere not only acquitted himself with credit, but has acquired the name of a thoroughly capable and efficient brigade commander, and the confidence of all with whom he has served."

J. N. PALMER, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, says: "I have served in the same division with Col. Davis and know him to be an attentive, intelligent and zealous commander. His regiment was one of the best drilled and best disciplined volunteer regiments in the Army of the Potomac." 'ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier Gener-

al commanding, says, under date of November 29, 1863: " Colonel Davis has commanded a brigade almost without interruption since the au-tumn of 1861. He commanded a brigade of my division during the movement on James Island in July last, and during a considerable portion of the operations on this (Morris) Island. He has rendered very efficient and valuable considerable operations. efficient and valuable services and proved himself a most capable and faithful officer." S. C. HUNT, Brigadier General of Vol-

unteers, says: "I take pleasure in bearing witness from "I take pleasure in bearing witness from my own personal observation to the steady endurance and gallantry which were displayed by his regiment under his example and guidance during the Peninsular campaign, and especially at the battle of the "Seven Pines." Col. Davis' regiment was drawn up in the advance of Casey's division, and sustained the first shock of the overwhelming rebel force."

JOHN PECK, Major General, says: "Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Regi-nent Pennsylvania Volunteers, served with his regiment for some months in my division on the Peninsula. He is a brave and accomplished soldier."

ORRIS S. FERRY, Brigadier General, savs. (May 12, 1863): "Colonel Davis received a military edu-cation; served with credit in the line and on the staff in the Mexican war; raised a on the stain in the Markani wit, laised company, afterwards a regiment and a six-gun battery at the beginning of the present war; organized the brigade now command-ed by him in November, 1861, and has been ed by him in November, 1801, and has been in command of the same ever since, with the exception of a few months. He has been twice wounded in action, and everywhere has deported himself as a brave skillful, energetic commander." R. SAXTON, Brigadier General Volunteers, writes January 7th, 1864:

"It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the fidelity and efficiency of Col. Davis as an officer. He served for several months under my command in the capacity of Brigadier General to my entire satisfaction. E. D. KEYES, Major General, writes: "Col. Davis served in the Fourth corps,

under my command, a considerable tin

the Peninsula. I had ample opportunity to observe his conduct, which at all times was that of a brave, energetic and attentive officer. Moreover, Col. Davis is a gentleman of high character and intelligence." Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE, under date of November 26, 1863, expressed officially his high appreciation of the zeal, intelligence and efficiency which had marked the conduct and service of Col. Davis during the operations against the defenses of Charleston; and subsequently, on the 26th of February, 1864, made an official recommendation of Colonel Davis for promotion to the Brevet of Brigadier General, "for meritorious service and conspicuous executive ability." Upon the back of a copy of

1864, the same distinguished officer made the following endorsement: "Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Pennsylvania volunteers, is an officer of rare executive and administrative ability as a commander, and in every way merits the promotion which I have asked for him.— His conduct during the time he has served under my command as a brigade and post commander has been uniformly commencommander, has been uniformly commendatory." Q. A. GILLMORE, Major General.

this official paper, under date of April 30,

President Johnson Swears! The New York Anti-Slavery Standard of Saturday last, in its leading article, headed "White Reconstruction?" reports President Johnson as having

aid:
''This is a white man's country, and by God, while I am President it shall be a white man's Government." And then exclaims, "It is in such words— inhuman and atheistic words—that Andrew Johnson, within a few days, has announced his convictions and policy. They were spoken to Governor Fletcher of Missouri. * * * * * The announcement of his purpose is but the reaching of the point whither he has been tending since the first fatal steps of his administration—the North Caro-lina proclamation."

That President Johnson should have the hardihood to assert that this is a white man's country is shocking, indeed, to the nerves of the radicals; but, for him to have sworn a solemn oath, that while he is President this shall be white man's Government is, in their stimation, unmitigated Copperheadism, if not downright treason. wonder the Anti-Slavery Standard is sorely exercised. We apprehend the most impracticable character. Relying upon the masses for support he will not eed their howling, but will pursue the even tenor of his way. Meantime it is the duty of every conservative voter in this State to do his best to set the seal of condemnation upon the radical plat-form of the Republican party.

ONE SINGLE ISSUE is before the Northern people for their judgment and decision in the fall elections. That issue is simple, clear and unmistakable. Shall President Johnson's policy and plan for the immediate restoration of the Union succeed or not? It is the question of Union or practical Disunion. The Democratic party say Union; the Radicals in the opposition-old foes with new faces-say Disunion. The pivot of all our politics is this. Other questions are important, but this is chief. President Johnson and the Democratic party desire to restore the old order of thingsthe Union, local self-government, and the authority of civil law at once. The Radicals wish to perpetuate social disorder and military domination, for the sake of wreaking their passions and their hate upon the Southern people, and for the sake of accomplishing a social revolution which shall put into their hands permanently the political power. Hopeless of retaining by the votes of white men the power which they have abused, they desire to disfranchise Southern whites and enfranchise Southern blacks, and to become themselves the negroes' new masters.

THOSE having relatives buried in the South, whom they wish to have brought home, should remember that all applications for transportation to and from Virginia, for the removal of the dead bodies of Pennsylvania soldiers for burial within this State, should be addressed to Col. Charles F. Gregg, Chief of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pa. The Prospect.

Our exchanges from all parts of the State bring us most cheering news of the prospects in the coming election. for the coming contest. Take the following item from a Schuylkill paper as a sample. The Advocate says:

During the past few weeks we had an opportunity of conversing freely with Democrats from all portions of the county, who were in attendance at court, and we are gratified to learn that our brethren in the country are fully inspired with zeal, vigilance and industry, which with zeal, vigilance and industry, which are necessary to secure success at the polls. We heard it frequently remarked that Old Democratic Schuylkill never looked better for the good old cause—that all the townships give signs of improvement on the vote of last fall—that our strong holds are vieing with each other in the good fight—that the most timid of our friends have grown hold timid of our friends have grown bold-and that the idle have become untiring and the sleepy have grown vigilant.— Right gallantly have the Democracy began the work—right gallantly will they prosecute it to a successful is

The same tone of energy and confident resolve prevails throughout the State. In the meantime our enemies are despondent, and full of well-grounde fears. Their ranks are broken and their hosts dispirited. Nothing but our own neglect to do our whole duty can prevent our triumphing gloriously. Let every Democrat do his work faithfully and all will be well.

The Soldiers at Home-Their Influence. During the past summer nearly a miln have returned to their homes from the army. They are the most patriotic men in the community. The soldier, wherever you see him, is the one man in twenty who was ready to give his life for his country, and went out to do it. He is the one who laid aside all his ordinary pursuits, while the others thought about it; and his patriotic sacrifices and endeavors, his trials, his triumphs, have only made him love the country still more, and he comes home a more earnest patriot than

he was when he went.

These men care but little for thequib bles of the politicians or the terrible wordy wrath of the radicals. Nigger suffrage does not vex their souls. They suffrage does not vex their souls. were willing that Sambo should have a chance to be shot, and will, perhaps, not stand in the way of his securing an not stand in the way of his securing an equivalent privilege. But there is one point on which they are positive, and that is the support of the Administration. They went for Old Abe through and through, and now they go with equal completeness for Andy Johnson set he whole hearted representative man nathe whole-hearted representative man of the people. His blunt directness, his obvious purpose to be just to all, his resolute adherence to the spirit of the constitution against all the clamor and quibble of the political cliques—all these take hold of the soldiers' heart as did

the similar characteristics of his great predecessor, and they all go home Johnon men to the core. There is thus spread over every part of the North an immense unbought, unpaid, spontaneous influence in support of the President. The soldiers affect greatly the communities in which is the communities of the communities of the communities in which is the communities of the co they live, especially in the rural districts. They have been out and seen the world and the war, and they become the centres of little circles that unconsciously adolt their views. Their influence on the result of our elections will be obvious; and the politicians already forsee this, and bid wisely for i in the nomination of military men for all offices. But the influence of the soldier will go further than this. It will originate such a full and hearty support of the President as will carry his reconstruction policy through without jar or jolt. It will put the radical party out of existence—and thus the soldiers who saved the country will be a main

An Incident at the White House.

influence in hissettlement.—New York Special Despatch to The Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1865. On Thursday last, an unusual and uite romantic incident occurred at the quite romantic incident occurred at the White House among the squad of pardon-seekers there. The suppliants were waiting around as your correspondent D. D. described a few days ago, and among others were two persons, a close ly-veiled young lady and a gentleman somewhat bronzed, (a rebel soldier once, quite likely,) with a heavy beard and eareful dress. They had not paid any attention to each other during the hour or two they had been so near, and would not have done so for all coming time had it not been for the usher. He came with a document, and in a sharp tone called out the name superscribed on it envelope. It was a prominent one once in Georgia, and was familiar to most of the ears upon which its tones fell. The gentleman, with an air of pleasure, stepped forward to take it, when the lady, with a little scream, pressed forward and clasped him tightly in her arms. He at first seemed sur prised by such an unwonted proceeding out when she several times excited? asked "Don't you know Jessie?" time," and removed the veil to show fresh, piquant, pretty face. Recogni-tion was instant, and with the one word "sister." he was quite as demon strative as she had been before. Jessie, what are you doing here?" asked, "I am here for father; h very sick," she said, with a little elision of the "r," and a sob. "But he wants to die, if he has to die, a citizen of the

Union again."

The young man seemed affected, but in the new found joy of meeting a sister long lost, the cloud that time did not darken his heart. A few moments after she also received the grant of her appli cation.

It seems that the young man went out eagerly in the war as major of a Con-federate regiment. He has taken prisoner in a skirmish just after Bull Run, and er in a skirmish justatter Bull Rull, and spent two years in a Northern prison. Returning to service, the cause of the "Confederacy" needed all the men for support it could obtain and he was forced to stay in the ranks. Letters he had sent home failed to reach, and he, despairing of finding his family after the North to see after a friend. work done he returned to Washington to look after his pardon. All this time his family gave him up as dead, and, saving who met him so strangely think so yet

The End of the Colchester Case. The N. Y. Herald publishes the deradicals will find Andrew Johnson a cision of Judge Hall in the Colchester case with the following comments:

It will be seen that, as we predicted, Judge Hall sustains the verdict of the jury against Colchester, and upon the very grounds foreshadowed in Herald. If Colchester's lawyers taken our advice they would have saved taken our advice they would have saved their client the additional expense of this appeal. The learned judge regards spiritualism in a very practical light.— He asks why Colchester did not enrich himself, if he possessed such super-natural powers, instead of pandering to the credulity of the public by juggling the credulity of the public by juggling seances. He calls attention to the fact that, with all their boasted knowledge, the spiritualists did not and could not discover the assassins of President Lincoln. Finally, he is astonished, as we were, that none of the spirits interfered were, that none of the spirits interfered to help Colchester during his trial, when a single manifestation in the court room would have brought him off triumph-antly and established the reality of spiritualism beyond a doubt. Judge Hall's opinion is very readable, and we commend it to the public generally and commend it to the public generally and our friend ex-Judge Edmonds in particular. Spiritualism is now jugglery by solemn judicial decision

THE Wisconsin Democrats have just met in convention, and, like the Democrats of New York and other states, indorse President Johnson's plan for an immediate restoration of the Union. The Wisconsin Republicans, like their fellows throughout the North, oppose President Johnson's plan and want to keep the South from the Union till she has agreed to do several things which we have no right to force her to agree to, and which all look to partisan policy and not to political justice-in other words, to a perpetuation of the Republican misrule in Congress.

THE Union county Republican Convention declared that "the abrogution of all special laws against men of any race or color should be guaranteed by constitutional provision.

"Nickels."

An exchange paper noticing the fact that during the months of May, June, July and August, 5,500,000 one cent pleoes were coined at the United States Everywhere the Democratic party is Mint in Philadelphia, says where are alive to its duty, and ready and eager help? We answer, fast becoming a nuisance, and more intolerable to be borne than the ten and twenty-five cent notes. They are now rolled in paper bundles of 25 and 50 and dealt out in change in market, and by small dealers generally. When they were really desirable as change they were hoarded away, when the mint labored to the exaway, when the limit above to the tent of its ability, coining five to six millions per month to supply the demand in circulation, which, so long as they commanded a premium, and an inferior currency supplied their place, was very much like the effort to fill a bettomless the The pear currency is bottomless tub. The paper currency is now more nearly on a par with specie, and the depreciated small coins are of less value than the paper, consequently, in accordance with an invariable rule in a contest between two currencies of unequal value, that which is cheapest will apply to the contest between two currencies of unequal value, that which is cheapest will irculate to the almost entire exclusion of that which is dearer. As cent pieces are more numerous than ever before, we suppose in a little while as paper and specie more nearly come together, we specie more nearly come together, we shall feel their nuisance more than ever

> Cholera in Italy. A Naples letter says: "The news from the small town of San Severo is "The news quite lamentable. The last bulleting

mentions 122 cases of cholera and 54 deaths. All the wealthy families have fled with one exception, and this latter has lost three members out of five. The state of prostration of the unfortu-nate population is indescribable. The syndic and the government authorities who are displaying an admirable firm-ness and devotedness, are asking for medical assistance and aid from the other towns. To give an idea of the state of the poorer classes of this locality I have but to mention that the syndic ust ordered to be sent away 3,000 pigs, who were living in the homes of the low-er classes pell-mell with the inhabitants. Naples is acting very generously in these painful circumstances; on all sides subscriptions are being opened. Doctors have left to the number of 20 and 35 emigresfrom Venice and Rome and have offered themselves as attendants and been accepted. Turin is sending ice, and Naples lemons by thousands. This ut burst of public charity merits the

eatest eulogiums. Getting Scared. Every Republican exchange we pick

up, speaks despondingly of the approaching election. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, proposes to sink negro suffrage, and in its issue of the 21st, says:
"Whatever differences of opinion
may exist among the individual memopinion bers of the party on the question of col ored suffrage, they must be reserved and not allowed to interfere with the greater issue of universal freedom, which is at stake. Our opinions on the sub-ject of the enfranchisement of the negro are well known. We believe that justice, sound policy, and the guarantees of the Declaration, alike demand that the ballot should be the symbol of freedom, and co-extensive with it; but in the present imperilled condition of the country, we think there are other ques-

tions more pressing than that."

The "other questions more pressing" are simply—the spoils!
The Philadelphia Bulletin complains that "there is very little interest evinced in the conduct of the present cam-paign." Just wait until election night,

and the Democracy will give you prin eipal and interest both.—Pittsburg Post A Man Gored to Death by an Klk.

rom the Ottawa (Ill.) Plaindealer Sept. It becomes our duty to record a most amentable occurrence at Judge Caton's park, near this city, on Saturday last. Three men from Ottawa—Marvin W. Dimock and a brother on a visit from Connecticut, and Mr. Edward Drew, at whose house the former two were stopoing, took a walk to the north bluff and arriving at the north end of Judge Caton's park, concluded to enter and look at the deer, elk, etc. They climbed the fence, and approaching a group, in the centre of which stood two then started toward the fence to climb out As they walked away, however, the elk followed them, and when still some distance from the fence, the larger of the two made demonstrations as if to attack the party. Mr. Drew, and Mr. D. of Connecticut, took refuge in a tree, while Marvin Dimock remained on the ground. The elk made a pass at him, but he dodged around the tree several times avoiding him until he fell. Mr. Drew, and the other Dimock then came out of the tree to his rescue. fought the elk some minutes, when Mr. D. of Connecticut, seemed to faint away, and Mr. Drew, for safety lifted him again into the tree. The other Mr. D., who still lay on the ground, up to this untouched, also seemed from fright or excitement to have lost his consciousess, and Mr. Drew maintained his struggle with the elk alone, until the latter, seeing Mr. Dimock on the ground, made a furious plunge at him, dealing him frightful blows on the body. Mr. Drew then started for help, the other elk which had thus far merely played the spectator, following him and making frequentattempts to strike him as he hurried along. He reached the house of Judge Dickey, who, seizing some pitchforks and other implements, hurried to the rescue. They found the elk, standing over Mr. Dimock, and had a fearful fight before they drove him away. Mr. D. of Connecticut, was then brought down out of the tree (again fully recovered from his fainting fit), and Marvin D. taken up, placed in a buggy, and brought to town. He was still conscious at times, and though badly, it was thought not fatally injured, until placed on a bed, when he sank

away immediately, and in ten minutes vas a corpse. was a corpse.

He was one of our oldest citizens, and highly respected by all who knew him. His wife was on a visit East at the time, and of course the melancholy news must be to her a crushing blow.

The Money Stolen by the St. Albans' Baiders.

The New York Herald says: A correspondent at St. Albans, Vermont, in a communication which he has sent us, contradicts a report which has been generally circulated, to the effect that the banks of that place have had refunded to them by the Canadian authorities all the money stolen from them on the 19th of last October by the rebel raiders. He says that the total amount tolen was over two hundred and ten thousand dollars, and that of this only ninety thousand dollars have been returned by the Canadians. It is said that Secretary Seward has made a demand on the British government for the restitution of the remainder, on the ground that before the raid took place some of the Canadian officials were aware that it was contemplated, and that they assisted the scoundrels in making escape, and threw all possible obstacles in the way of their arrest and punishment. Our correspondent complains of the bad faith generally of the Canadian

government in the matter. A MAN who has been cultivating tea as an experiment, since 1860, writes to the Savannah *Herald* that most of his plants grow finely, that his tea is of good quality, and the plants will do quite as well in Georgia as in their native country. The plants require no culture after the third year. If well taken care of by that time they will be large enough to commence the manu facture of tea from them. The yield to the acre is from three to four hundred pounds, and the plants produce good crops for eighteen or twenty years. The growth of tea is not affected by dry or wet weather, or by storms, and insects will not molest the plants.

Agricultural Fairs.

The New York Tribune says: The recurrence of so many profitable fairs throughout the country is a sign of the returning health and usefulness of peace. In half a dozen fairs the receipts have averaged not less than \$10,000 or \$12,000, and in New York and Illinois much more. The start given to manu-facture promises much benefit to both East and West, as we note establishment of wool factories in Illinois, and large wool sales, amounting to 2,000,000 pounds, in Boston. We welcome the reappearance of Horse Fairs; they do good to the owner and to the horse, when they are not mere races. If some-thing be done for the humbler brute the mule, for instance—it might lead to a wider science and a more common humanity in the treatment of animals.

A man, named Jones, who was the rebel Assistant Secretary of War, has been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol.

Local Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC OUNTY CONVENTION.—In the absence of R. R. Tshudy, Esq., Chairman of the County nmittee, A. J. Steinman, Esq., Secretary of the County Committee, called the Con vention to order. General Wm. Patton, of Columbia, was chosen President. On taking the chair he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you orthe partiality you have shown in choosing de to preside over the deliberations of this convention. We meet under more favoraconvention. We meet under more lavorable auspices than we have for four years.
When we last met a reign of terror prevailed. Democratic citizens were immured in prisons without warrant or form of law.
Now peace prevails; our gallant soldiers are at home, where they can exercise the right of suffrage untrammeled. We have, too, a President whose policy of reconstruction we can fully endorse. On that important subject he is with us and we are with him. [Applause.] You are met here to-day to put in nomination a county ticket to be voted for at the coming election. I know your work will be well and wisely done, and, I hope you will willingly recognize the claims of our citizen soldiery. They deserve and should receive honor and encouragement. Gentlemen, again thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I pronounce this Convention ready to proceed to business. e auspices than we have for four years

The following named gentlemen were

then chosen
VICE PRESIDENTS. VICE PRESIDENTS.

Edward McElroy, Marietta.
C. J. Nourse, Columbia.
Col. H. M. Brenneman, Elizabetht'n.
R. P. Spencer, Strasburg Boro.
H. Galen, Martic.
David Grove, Donegal.
John M. Weller, West Hempfield.
Wm. Dungan, Eden.
John L. Läghtner, Leacock.
Chas. Lafferty, Paradise. Chas. Lafferty, Paradise. H. S. Kerns, Salisbury. Geo. Duchman, East Earl.

The following named gentlemen II. G. Smith, Esq., City. B. F. Martin, Lampeter. J. H. Hegener, Jr., City. Edwin Garret, Bart. The list of Townships and Wards was

called and the following delegates found to be in attendance, with proper credentials: LIST OF DELEGATES. Bart-Josiah Byers, Edwin Garrett, John Taggart, George S. Boone, John D.

Laverty.

Brecknock—J.,G. Bowman, Henry Rupp,
David McColm, Michael Witmer, H. E. Shimp. Cærnárvon—Wm. Yohn, L. K Bean, David Run, Martin Ringwalt, George Ax. Clay—Wm. F. Moyer, John Demmy, Joseph Kline, Samuel Enck, Curtis Miller. Conestoga—S. S. Welsh. John Martin estoga-S. S. Welsh, John Martin,

Conestoga—S. S. Welsh, John Martin,
John Hess.
Colerain—Uriah Swisher, Jeremiah P.
Swisher, Benjamin F. Ferguson.
Columbia—North Ward—Jos. M. Watts,
George Young, Jr., Peter S.
McTagne, John K. Eberlein,
J. C. Bucher.
Gen. William Patton, Charles
L. Vourse, Leoch F. Shroder.

J. Nourse, Jacob F. Shroder,
Benjamin Herr, Geo. Tille.
Donegal West—Christian Kautz, Christian Haar, Matthias Shenk, Philip Old
weiler, Joseph C. Brinser.
Donegal East—William Sailor, T. J.
Albright, Lieut. J. S. Roath, David Grove,
George Kendig. George Keudig.
"Drumore—John Hastings, Sam. B. Moore.
Wm. J. McPherson, Wm. McCombs, Alex.

Elizabeth—Joseph S. Keener, Benjamin Breitigam, T. Masterson. Elizabethtown Bor.—H. Tyler Shultz, Col. H. M. Breneman, H. A. Wade, John Shaeffer, William H. Wagoner. Ephruta—D. Rhine Hertz, P. Martin Heitler, Martin S. Keller, Dr. J. M. Groff, Emanuel Mohler.
Earl-Wm. U. Custer, David Besore, A. G. Smoker, John C. Martin, W. Detrich. Earl East—George Duchman, Isaac W. tauffer, Jacob Bixler, Wm. Newpher, E.

Elizabeth-Joseph S. Keener, Benjamin

Eden—Wm. Dungan, William Kunkle saac Montgomery, Dr. D. Hess, Andrew Fulton—J. H. Clendenin, W. F. Jenkins, Fulton—J. H. Clendenin, W. F. Jenkins, Wm. H. McCardel, Joseph Smedly, Jr., Washington Whitaker. Hempfield East.—Col. David Ringwal t Simon Minnich, Henry Hoffman, Jacob

Foltz Ahraham Sheirich Hempfield West-Levi Rhoads, John M. Weller, Ephraim Boys, Joseph Hoover John H. Musser. Weiler, Ephraim Boys, Joseph Hoover, John H. Musser. City—N. W. Ward—Col. F. S. Pyfer, Dr. Samuel Parker, A. J. Steinman, H. G. Smith, Geo. W. Brown. "—N. E. Ward—Samuel H. Reynolds,

H. G. Smith, Geo. W. Brown.

"N. E. Ward—Samuel H. Reynolds,
A. Z. Ringwalt, John Rose, H. B.
Swarr, Jacob R. Everts.

"S. W. Ward—Wm. Wilson, Henry
Long, Hugh Corcoran, Henry
Schaum, Philip Fitzpatrick.

"S. E. Ward—J. H. Hegener, Jr.,
Davis Kitch, Jr., Hugh Dougherty,
James B. Wilhelm, Sam'l Shroad.

Lancaster Twp.—P. E. Lightner, A. E.
Carpenter, Benjamin Huber, Henry Wilhelm, Samuel Potts.
Leacock Upper—John Sigle, Dr. Isaac C.
Weidler, Daniel A. Beck.
Leacock—John L. Lightner, Joel H.
Sharp, John Royer, Jr., Phares M. Eaby,
Isaac L. Dunlap.
Lampeter East—Christian Erb, John
Harsh, Marshall Lucans, J. L. Martin, J.
B. Martin. B. Martin. Little Britain—Wm. Hays, Jr., James S. John P. Hays, Edward C. Swift, E. M. Zell.

Marietta – E. F. McElroy, John Crull. F.

K. Curran, Jos. Clinton, Lewis Leader.

Martic—W. N. Gibson, H. Galen, F.

Moss, A. Walton, Sr., R. Soulsby.

Manor—Frederick R. Leonard, George
G. Brush, Abraham Peters, Frederick Manheim Bor.—Nathan Worley, Benjamin Donaven, A. J. Eby, A. L. Krum, Henry D. Miller.

Manheim twp.—Benjamin Workman, Edward Kauffman, John Hoffman.

Mount Joy Bor.—A. B. Culp, L. M. Hoffman, Albert Gast, John B. Shelly, Henry Shaffner

Shaffner.
Mount Joy twp.—Abraham Sheaffer Sam. Masterson Nichols, Jacob S. Baker. Nichols, Jacob S. Baker.
Paradise—Amos Rockey, George Vondersmith, Peter Niedich, George L. Eckert,
Charles Laverty.
Penn—James McMullen, Em'l. Keener,
Hiram H. Hull, Jacob Eberly, W. W. Bus-

er. Providence—Abrm. Dennis, David Harlan, Benjamin Huber, Christian Breneman, Albert N. Rutter. Rapbb-Michael Ober, Samuel Baker, Michael Baker, Joseph Detweiler, Moses Ober. Salisbury—H. S. Kerns, Thomas W. Henderson, Daniel Ault, Dr. John Wallace,

ohn Mason. John Mason. Strasburg—Barnett Reynolds, Samuel H. Wiker, Franklin Clark, Philip Miller, Wiker, Frankin Clark, Philip Miller, Jacob Spindler. Sadsbury-Malon Fox, J. D. Harrar, George Rigg. Strasburg Bor.—James Clark, Samuel P. Bower, R. P. Spencer, B. B. Gonder, Wm. Warwick-Wm. Kemper, Wash. Kryder, Sam. E. Keller, Urias Schaeffer,

On motion of Hon. Nathan Worley, the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Legislature, Hon, Nathan Worley was named, but promptly declined, stating that while he was always ready to serve in any position where he might be placed by the Democracy of Lancaster county, he thought he uld now best serve them by declining He had no doubt others would readily be found whose nomination would add strength

to the party and increase our vote in the county. The following named gentlemen were then put in nomination as candidates for the Legislature: ASSEMBLY.

Lieut. J. S. Roath, East Donegal; Capt Daniel Herr, Columbia; Lieut. George P. Deichler, City; Milton B. Seldomridge, Leacock; Lieut. Charles H. Lichtenthaler, Litiz; George G. Brush, Manor. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. On motion, Col. F. S. Pyfer was nomina-

ted for District Attorney by acclamation. COUNTY TREASURER. Captain J. Miller Raub, of Providence, was nominated for County Treasurer by cclamation.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. The following names were put in nomina ion for the office of County Commissioner: John Hess, of Conestoga; Samuel Paterson, City.

The following gentlemen were then nom-

nated for PRISON INSPECTORS. James Henry, Columbia; William Carpenter, City.

The following gentlemen were nominated

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR. Lieut. Lewis Zecher, City; George G. Brush, Manor; John L. Martin, E. Lam-The following names were then put in nomination for the office of

COUNTY SURVEYOR. John B. Erb, Warwick; Wm. N. Gibson, AUDITOR. J. W. Shaffer, of West Donegal, was nom-

nated for Auditor by acclamation. Milton B. Seldomridge and George G. Brush having declined to be candidates for the Legislature, on motion, Lieut. J. S. Roath, Capt, Daniel Herr, Lieut, George P. Deichler and Lieut. Charles A. Lichtenthaler were nominated by acclamation,