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Misellaneous.

GREAT UNION CONVENTION

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BERIAN EXILES! The Old Union and all its States!

THE OLD FLAG AND ALL ITS STARS

The Great National Union Conven tion, made up of delegates from all the States and Territories of the United States, met at Philadelphia on Tuesday Previous to the assembling of the Convention at the Wigwam, the follow-Ing letters from distinguished gentlemen who had been elected members but found it impossible to attend, were received and published:

PATRIOTIC LETTER OF HON, ROBERT C. WIN THROP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THROP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 9, 1866.

Hon. Leverett Settonstatt:
My Dear Sire: I am sincerely sensible to
the honor conferred upon me, yesterday,
by the meeting at Faneudl Hall, over which
you presided, in placing my name at the
head of the delegates at large to the National
Union Convention. But, as I had previously
intlinited to more than one ofour friends, it
will not be in my power to go to Philadelwill not be in my power to go to Philadel

I am quite unwilling, however, to decline the appointment without a distinct expres-sion of my hearty concurrence in the gener-al views of those by whom that Convention at views of those by whom that Convention has been called, and of my earnest hope that its deliberations may conduce to the earliest practicable restoration of all the States of the Union to the exercise of their constitu-tional powers, and to the enjoyment of their constitutional privileges in the national

government.
I can add nothing, I am aware, to the arguments which others have already pre-sented on this subject, and I gladly avail myself of the language of Judge Curtis in his late admirable letter: "To suppose that the Government of the United States can in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so, appears to me unwarranted by any rules of public law, absorbed to right reason, and inconsistent horrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our government." With Judga Curtis, too, I hold to the opinion, "that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually, in the 'nion, as they were before the madness o their people attempted to carry them out. imppily, Congress did not adjourn admitting to their seats the Sena tors and Representatives of Tennessee; bu tors and Representatives of Tennessee; but that very act has rendered it all the more difficult to discover anything of constitutional principle, or anything of true antional policy, in its persistent denial of all representation to the other Southern States. Congress—has more ample means of protecting itself, and of protecting the country, from the presence of distoyal men in the halls of legislation, by the simple exercise of the power which each branch possesses, of deciding without appeal on the qualifications of its own members. Had the case of each individual Senator or Representative elected from ten States, lately in rebellion, been taken up by itself, and fairly considered on its own merits, agreeably to the wise suppositions of President Johnson, no one could have complained, whatever might have been the result. But I know not how either branch could have consented, as it has done, to compromise its constitutional independence, by submitton any question as to its members either to legislative or executive discretion. has rendered it all the me

not a question which concerns only the Southern States, who, I know, are regarded by not a few unrelenting men as having forfeited all rights which the Northern forfeited all rights which the Northern States are bound to respect. It is a question which concerns the Constitution and the whole country. The people of the whole Union have a right to demand of their public servants an exact and faithful observance of the Constitution and of all its provisions. It was to enforce and vindicate that Constitution that their blood and treasure have been poured out so lavishly during the last four years of civil war. Who could have believed in advance that a year and a half after that war had ended, and after the Union had been rescued and restored, so far as our gallant armies and restored, so far as our gathant armies and navies could accomplish it, nearly one-third of the States should still be seen knocking in vain at the doors of the Capitol Rnocking in vain at the doors of the Capitol, and should be denied even a hearing in the councils of the country? Such a course may, indeed, be calculated to prolong the predominance of a party, but it seems to me atterly inconsistent with the supremacy of the Constitution.

I have no disposition, however, to indulge in any imputations either upon parties or

in any imputations either upon parties or upon individuals. I hope that a spirit of forbearance and moderation will prevail at Philadelphia, notwithstanding the insult-ing and proscriptive tone in which the Con-vention has how combatted. ing and proscriptive tone in which the Convention has been assailed by so many of the opponents of the President of the United States. But I shall be greatly disappointed, I confess, if through the influence of that Convention, or through some other influence, the people of the whole country are not soon aroused to the danger of allowing the Constitution of the United States to be longer the subject of partial and discretionary observance, on the part of those who are sworn to support it. It is vain to offer test oaths to others, if we fail to fulfill our own oaths. our own oaths.

The necessities of a state of war may b

an excuse for many irregularities, both legislative and executive. But, now that, by the blessing of God, a state of Peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate authority and extent. Nothing less than the whole Constitution and the whole Union ought to satisfy us. For one, I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten Southern States, and even of the maintenance of our own national credit, if there should fail to be exhibited at Washington something of that scrupulous adherence to the Constitution and the Laws which characterized the earlier days of the Republic. Nor could anything in my judgment, be of more influence upon the future career of our country than that Congress should ever seem to try than that Congress should ever seem to be holding in abeyance any provisions the Constitution, until they shall have be changed, under duress, in order to suit the opinions, or secure the interest of a predominant party. Against such a course of proceeding, I trust, the Convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

Once more regretting my inability to be Once more regretting my inability to be present at that Convention, and thanking all to whom I am indebted for the honor of being named as a delegate,
I remain, dear sir,
With great regard,
Very faithfully, yours,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

A NOBLE LETTER FROM HON, W. C. RIVES OF VIRGINIA.

CARNWARTH, Duchess Co., N. Y.,

August 10, 1866. August 10, 1866. August 10, 1866. August 10, 1866. My Dear Sir: I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 23d ult., a few days ago. Since I last wrote to you I perceive that, in my absence from home, I have been named one of the delegates of Virginia to the National Union Conventions to the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th instant. I regret it will not be in my power to attend. The state of my health is too feeble to admit of any useful participation in the pro-ceedings of that body. I am here at presen-with my son and his family in their sum-

ism which originated the proposition of the meeting.
The objects and principles so well set forth

of the meeting.

The objects and principles so well set forth in the call of the Convention, have my most learty consent and concurrence. And I am not less sensible of the fitness and propriety of such an assemblage, at the present moment, to interchange counsels on the measures requisite for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the security of republican liberty in this land of ours, once so favored of heaven. It certainly would not be an extraordinary thing if, after the fearful tempest of the unhappy civil strife through which we have lately passed, our measures requisite for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the security of republican liberty in this land of ours, once so favored of heaven. It certainly would not be an extraordinary thing if, after the fearful tempest of the unhappy civil strife through which we have lately passed, our vessel of State, however nobly she has withstood the shock, and however strong and unharmed her timbers and clamps have proved to be, should have been somewhat discomposed in her canvas, and been momentarily driven by the stress of the elements from her straight and onward course. nents from her straight and onward course t becomes, then, the duty of those in charge of her, now that the star of peace once more penns from an unclouded sky, to take a new observation; to ascertain her precise position on the ocean, still swollen by the recent tempost; to put her on her original tack, and to steer her, by the chart of the Constitution, into the port of her destina-

tion.
The sacred observance of the principles of the Constitution is the highest and most vital interest of every free country. It is vital interest of every free country. It is that alone which gives peace and security to the whole and to every part; which guarantees the public liberty; which promotes enterprise and improvement by confidence in the future; which vivifies private industry by the prospect of an assured reward, and leaves every man free, without distracting apprehensions and forebodings of governmental oppression, to put forth his whole energies in providing for the wants of himself and his family, and indoing so, to contribute most effectually to the aggregate wealth, revenue and prosthe aggregate wealth, revenue and pros-perity of the nation. If this faithful adhe rence to the Constitution be the paramount interest of every free people, how emphati-cally is it ours, blessed as we are with free cally is it ours, blessed as we are with freer institutions than any other people, and en-dowed, by the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors, with a constitution of govern-ment which, by a nice adjustment and bal-ance of State and National attributes, en-trenches liberty against the encroachments of power, while defending power against the attacks of licentiousness. ne attacks of licentiousness

the attacks of licontiousness. Every free government is necessarily a system of checks and balances, or what Burke happily and significantly calls a system of "reciprocal control." This principle our ancestors were enabled to apply to a greater extent than any modern people have done, by the fortunate division of our country into separate and independent communities. The system devised by them has stood the test of experiment, in peace and in war, through a period of now eighty years, and has proved itself adequate to every virissitude and exigency of human very vicissitude and exigency of human flairs. While some of the systems of the affairs. While some of the systems of the old World, after a far shorter trial, are Old World, after a far shorter trial, are erumbling into ruins before our eyes, the federo national system of America still survives in undiminished vigor, and bids fair to "thrive amid the rude concussion of the storm." We have every reason, then, to cherish with increused veneration the legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers in the Constitution framed by their wisdom, and to surround it with new and watchful precautions against usurpation on the one hand.

ions against usurpation on the one hand and rash and unadvised change on the All will now admit, in the language of on All will now admit, in the language of one of the carliest and most distinguished of our republican Presidents, when entering on his high office, that "the preservation of the general government, in its whole constitutional vigor, is the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;" but no attentive observer of the practical operation of the government, or judicious student of its theory, can fail also to agree with his immediate successor bred in the school of the Constitution itself, when, on a like solemn Constitution itself, when, on a like solemn occasion, he said, "the rights and authorities reserved to the States and the people are equally incorporated with and essential to the success of the general system." It is this compound organization of the system—the mutual dependence and reciprocal action and reaction of the several parts upon each other—which constitutes its chief security and excellence, as well as its distinguishing characteristic, compared with other governments. One of those venerable and able men who bore part in the formation of the Constitution—John Dickineon—adverted in the Convention, with prophetic and far seeing sagacity, to the division of the country into distinct States as "the chief source of stability" to our political system. "It is of stability" to our political system. "It is this," he said, "which is the ground of my consolation for the future fate of my country Without this, and in case of the consolid

Without this, and in case of the consolida-tion of the States into one great republic, we might read its fate in the history of all which have gone before it."

The supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States within their al-lotted sphere; the inviolability and per-petuity of the Union under the Constitution; the incompetency of a State or States or of ie incompetency of a State or States, or o he general government, to impair the in-egrity of the Union by secession on the one and, or exclusion on the other, must be hand, or exclusion on the other, must be soon, if not already, universally acknowledged. The perfect equality of rights among all the States under the Constitution; the exclusive right of each State to regulate its interior concerns, subject only to such special exceptions as the Constitution itself has established; the right of each State to prescribe for itself the fundamental qualifications of suffrage, are correlative propositions equally clear, no less necessary to the preservation of the system, and go hand in hand with their companion principles just enumerated. The corporate existence and privileges of a State under the Constitution are as indestructible as the Union itself.

nion itself. A State can never be the subject of co. A State can never be the subject of conquest in a united government, however loose and imperfect the bands of connection may be. It is remarkable that this principle was laid down as a well established maxim of universal law in the late-debates of the Corps Legislatif of France with regard to the rights of the Germanic Confederation over the Duchy of Holstein. "It n'y a pras," said Monsieur Thiers, "de droit de conquete a l'eard d'un confeder. La n'y a pas," said Monsieur Thiers, "de droit de conquete a l'egard d'un confedere. La confederatiom sur le Holstein qu'un droit de jurisdiction, et non pas un droit de conquete." The same principle has received the highest judicial sanction in this country from luminaries of the bench, whom I am forced to recognize as belonging to the North, and elevated far above the possible imputation of any party or sectional bias—of Nelson, of Spragne, of Curtis, of Parker. Among the rights of the States, none certainly is more vital than that of representa-

tainly is more vital than that of representation in the national councils, according to the rules established by the Constitution the rules established by the Constitution—a right which cannot, without a virtual act of revolution, be denied to a State fulfilling, in peace and loyalty, its obligations to the Union. Instructive lessons for the present are often learned by a recurrence to the past; and in this view, a passage of our early constitutional history is well worthy of being recalled. In looking back to the proceedings and debates of the Federal Convention, as I had occasion to show in the ention, as I had occasion to show in the econd volume of the Life of Madison, reently published, it is seen with how much valousy and alarm the Eastern States conlealousy and alarm the Eastern States con-templated the future growth and power of the new States of the West. Mr. Gouver-neur Morris, though at that time a delegate of the State of Pennsylvania, was made the chief spokesman and interpreter of this jealous feeling of the Eastern States. He said:

id:
"He looked forward to that range of new "He looked forward to that range of new States which would soon be formed in the West. These new States will know less of the public interests than the old; will have an interest in many respects different; in particular, will be little scrupulous of involving the country in wars, the burthens and operations of which would fall chiefly on the maritime States." "Among other objections," he added, "it must be apparent they would not be able to furnish menequally enlightened, to share in the admin rent they would not be able to furnish men equally enlightened, to share in the administration of the common interests." Finally, he said, "seeing the dangers from this quarter, he should be obliged to vote for the vicious principles of equality in the second branch, in order to provide some defense to the Northern States against it;" and he also declared that "he thought the rule of representation in the first branch ought to be so fixed as to secure to the Atlantic States the prevalence in the national councils."

This blut was immediately taken by Mr. This hint was immediately taken by Mir. King and Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts; and the latter—repeating the alarm sounded by Mr. Morris, and declaring that "if the Western States acquire power, they will abuse it; will oppress commerce, and draw our wealth into the Western country"—actually submitted to the Convention a proposition that whatever might be the our wealth into the Western country"—
actually submitted to the Convention a
proposition that, whatever might be the
future population of the new States of the
West, "the total number of their representatives shall never exceed the total number
of the representatives of the old States."
This invidious attempt on the part of some
of the old States to bind the infant Hercules
of the West in perpetual swaddling bands,
met with an indignant protest from others,
and especially from the oldest of them allVirginia, Colonel Mason said: "The new

mer residence on the North river, where the congenial quiet and pure highland air I am permitted to enjoy will, I trust, gradually restore me to my ordinary health. In the meantime, my warmest wishes and prayers shall be for the success of your deliberations, guided, as I am sure they will be, by that spirit of union, of justice, of fraternity, and of broad and comprehensive gard to the West must be treated as equals and subjected to no degrading discriminations. They will have the same pride and other passions which we have; and will reither not unite with or speedily revolt from the Union, if they are not, in all respects, placed on an equal footing with their breaking and subjected to no degrading discriminations. They will have the same pride and subjected to no degrading discriminations. They will have the same pride and other passions which we have; and will reither not unite with or speedily revolt from the Union, if they are not, in all respects, placed on an equal footing with their properties. States of the West must be treated as equals and subjected to no degrading discriminations. They will have the same pride and other passions which we have; and will either not unite with or speedily revolt from the Union, if they are not, in all respects, placed on an equal footing with their brethren." Mr. Madison said, "with regard to the Western States, I am clear and firm in the opinion that no unfavorable distinctions are admissable, either in point of tinctions are admissable, either in point of

> tablished in the Constitution, against all the efforts and devices of sectional ambition or Jealousy to thwart and defeat it. What is now the sweeping exclusion of ten States of the Union from a common representation in the national councils but a reversal, by a subordinate and brief authority, of the supreme decision of the Convention and the people, and an effort to revive, in another form, the injurious, sectional discrimination attempted and overruled in 1787? Each State has an inherent right and interest in the equal, constitutional repreinterest in the equal, constitutional repre-sentation of all the States. If the West, for sentation of all the States. If the West, for example, shall think that the representa-tive voice of the South would be with her in any question of national policy which may divide the public councils, she has a direct, immediate interest in the equal and Just representation of the South; and to withhold that representation is the same thing to her practically, in the decision of every such question, as the undisguised and open mutilation and retrenchment of and open mutilation and retrenchment of her own representation. And what, it is well worth while to consider, may not be the danger to so many of the States having a representation in one branch of the Log-islature out of all proportion to their popu-lation, of once setting the example of break-ing in upon the solemn constitutional ad-justment of a subject involving such deli-cate and precarious interests. ate and precurious interests. In writing to you thus, my dear sir, I have been borne along by the current of my thoughts, and by an earnest solicitude for the preservation of the Constitution, into thoughts, and by an earnest solicitude for the preservation of the Constitution, into the statement of my views on topics which certainly require no discussion to you. You have "sounded all the depths and shoals" of constitutional learning, as you have done and will long continue to do, I trust, of the public honors of your country. My career, if career it may be called, is ended. Still, as a citizen, a patriot, and a man, I cannot but feel the deepest interest in whatever concerns the eventful future of our magnificent, common country. I accept, without hesitation or reserve, the constitutional amendment already made for the extinction of slavery—a consummation long and anxiously sought, though in a different mode, and by other agencies, by many of the wisest and most illustrious citizens of my own State. In all other respects, my fervent prayer is that the Constitution of our fathers, with the admirable wisdom and harmony pervading its complex adjustments.

harmony pervading its complex adjust-ments, may be defended from the rude hand of headlong innovation or wanton encroachment, and that it may continue, with eroachment, and that it may continue, with each revolving year, to the remotest gener-ations, to shed its blessings on a free, united, and Christian people. Believe me, my dear sir, most truly and faithfully yours, W. C. Rives. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator of the United States.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1866.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.,

Dear Sir:—I am earnestly desirous for
the entire success of the movement intended to be initiated by the Convention tomorrow. If successful, the results to the
country will be of the most salutary character. But it cannot be successful if its
proceedings shall be disturbed by any. I
am informed that serious disagreement is
likely to arise in consequence of an attempt
to be made to exclude some delegates, myself included, because our political record is
distasfeful to Radicals and their sympathizers. Now, although I feel confident that
such an outrage would not be perpetrated
by the Convention, and though I have
nothing to regret nor take back as to my PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1866. othing to regret nor take back as to in

nothing to regret nor take back as to my course during the war, (and I do not admit the right of any one to raise that question in the Convention,) yet I am too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high patriotic object in view to permit my presence there to be made the means of disturbing its deliberations, or an excuse for an assault by its enemies outside. Wherefore I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.

FERNANDO WOOD.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham is understood to have written a letter declining to take a seat in the Convention as a delegate. His letter is

expected to be read after the permanent or ganization is effected. MEETING OF THE CONVENTION. At noon on Tuesday the members of the Convention began to arrive at the Wig wam and soon filled up the body of the hall. The galleries also were soon crowded A band, stationed over the entrance door beguiled the time with music. The first impulse given to the proceedings was the announcement by Postmaster General Ran dall that the delegations from Massachu-setts and South Carolina would now enter, arm in arm. This caused the whole as semblage to rise and cheer lustily; and, as the representatives of those two States headed by Mr. James L. Orr, of South Caro lina, and General Couch, of Massachusetts, walked up one of the aisles in this fraterna manner, the highest degree of excitement and enthusiasm was manifested—the band playing successively, "Rally around the "Away down South in Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doo-dle." Men waved their hats, clapped their hands, and cheered vociferously; and the ladies present waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Hogan, member of Congress from Mis souri, then called for like honors to Presi dent Johnson, to the Union, to the Red, White and Blue, &c. Altogether the conven tion seemed to open under very promising

suspices as to harmony and general good 'clock, called the Convention to order, and aid: For the purpose of the temporary organization of this Convention, I propose that General John A. Dix, of New York,

act as the temporary Chairman. The proposition was unanimously agreed

SPEECH OF GEN. DIX.

Gentlemen of the Convention and fellowcitizens of the whole Union:—I return to you
my sincere thanks for the honor you have
done in choosing me to preside temporarily
over your deliberations. I regard it as a
distinction of no ordinary character, not
only on account of the high moral and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a
Convention of the people (cheers) of all
the States of this Union, and because it cannot fail, if its proceedings are conducted the states of this Union, and because it cannot fail, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment to lead to most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so delicate since the year 1787, the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to frame a better Government for the States that were united under the old Confederacy—a Government which has been made more enduring, we trust, by the fearful trlais and perils it has encountered. fearful trials and perils it has encountered and the Constitution which they came her to form we are here to vindicate and tore

o form we are activations (Cheers.)

We are here to assert the supremacy of the supremacy o We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government over all who are within the confines of the Union—a government which cannot permit the violation of its principles or of the protection it extends to the people who are represented in it, over those who by virtue of that representation are entitled to a voice in the administration of the public affairs. (Cheers, It was such a Government on fortes) ministration of the public affairs. (Cheers.) It was such a Government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the Government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice, and good faith, to defend and to maintain. Gentlemen, we are not living under such a Government. Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five. Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative body. That numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented has been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

constitution.

It is this wrong which we have come here It is this wrong which we have come nere to protest against, and as far as in us lies to redress. (Long and continued applause.) When the President of the United States when the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States The more candid radicals themselves admit

had a right to be represented in the Legislative body. (Applause.) They had the right under the Constitution. They had the right under resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress in 1861. (Applause.)

Those resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be so represented on the right under grounds of fairness and good faith. The Dresident, not in pursuance of any Constitutional power, had called on the Confederated States to accept conditions of their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union wind the resulting had not be represented in that Wigwam to a sight as is presented in that Wigwam to a sight to equal representation. (Cheers.) When that is done the Union will be restored (cheers), and then we shall enter upon a higher career than that of any other Government. We shall stand in the vaniguard of liberty, and lead by our example all the nations of the earth. Without detaining you further, I shall at once enter upon the duties of the Chair.

The point of order was again insisted that he desired on the present consoling that the desired on the present that the desired on the present that the desired on the present and then we shal their admission to the exercise of their le-gitimate functions as members of the Union—the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the re-pudiation of the debts contracted to over-throw the Government. These conditions were made and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, a violation of the faith of the Government, subversive of the faith of the Government, subversive of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. (Applause.) Each House of Congress is made a judge of the qualifications of its members, and can reject individuals for just cause; but the two bodies act conjointly, and cannot exclude entire delegations without an unwarrantable assumption of power. (Applause, Congress has not only

power. (Applause.) Congress has not only done this; it has gone farther. done this; it has gone farther.

It has incorporated new conditions in amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union. To insist on the conditions they contain, is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from their representation in Congress. Is this the government our fathers fought to establish? (Cries of No, no.) Is this the government we have been fighting to preserve? (Cries of No, no.) The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong, (applause and no.) The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong, (applause and cheering) to restore the legislative body to its full proportions by giving to the members of the Union their proper place in the public councils. Legislation without representation is an anomaly under our political system. No! In our form of government it would be another name for usurpation and misrule.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations Gontlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose, that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of our Government which needs amendment—some things to be done and others to be undone.

There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare, but we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the politically of the state of the st arry out these until we change the politi al complexion of Congress. (Loud cheer-ng and applause.) This should be our cal complexion of Congress. (Loud cheering and applause.) This should be our first, our immediate aim. (Applause.) It is in the Congressional districts that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one body will enable us to prevent partial, unjust, and pernicious legislation. But the control of both Houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms, to bring the Government back, in the lander of the control of both Houses, with the lander of the control of both pack, in the lander of the control of the forement back, in the lander of the control of the cont to bring the Government back, in the lan-guage of Jefferson, "to the republican track," will come later. (Applause.) But with wise, harmonious, judicious ction on our part, and on the part of thos

ve represent, it need not be long delayed Applause.) I believe that public opinion is right; that I believe that public opinion is right; that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and those who control the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and most devoted efforts?—(applause)—to bring back the Republic, purify it, strengthen it by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, and restore it to its ancient prosperity and power? (Lond

ancient prosperity and power? (Loud ancient prosperity and power? (Loud cheers and applause.)
To present to the world an example worthy of imitation, with no Utopian vision of good government, but with the grand old reality of better times (applause), with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our hopes of the future are inseparably entwined. (Applause.) One country, one flag, one Union of equal States. (Loud and continued cheering and applause.)
The chairman them called upon the Pay

The chairman then called upon the Rev J. N. McDonald to open the proceedings with prayer. The Reverend gentleman cor plied and invoked the Divine blessing in the following supplication to the Throne of Grace:

niverse, we, Thy dependent and pleading reatures, humbly draw near to Thee in the name of Thy blessed son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Have mercy upon us according to Thy loving kindness. Ac-Saviour Jesus Christ. Have mercy upon us according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies, blot out our transgressions. We bless Thy great and holy name for the innumerable mercies Thou hast bestowed upon us as a Christian people. We bless Thee for the establishment and maintenance of religious and civil liberty; and especially do we praise Thee for the interposition of Thy power in our behalf in the late troubles which thou permittedst to come on our beloved country. We bless sition of Thy power in our behalf in the late troubles which thou permittedst to come on our beloved country. We bless Thee that Thou hast brought to an end the fearful struggle in which the nation has been engaged, and that the nation is preserved. Verily, Thou art a God who doest wonders. Thou canst make the wrath of man to praise Thee, and Thou canst restrain the remainder thereof. We thank Thee that Thou hast put it in the hearts of these Thy servants here present, to assemble from various parts of our land to consult for the public good. And now, 0, most Mighty, 0, Most Holy, let Thy blessings rest upon this Convention. May Thy servants come together as brothers and as friends. Help them to lay aside all selfish motives, all unworthy personal and sectional considerations. Enlighten their consciences and guide them in all their deliberations, so that the Union of these States may be fully restored, and may be rendered perpetual, ["Annen" from a member of the Convention.] Restore their prosperity as at the first, and their peace and fraternity as at the beginning. Bless the country in all its interests. in

prosperity as at the first, and their peace and fraternity as at the beginning. Bless the country in all its interests, in its agriculture, in its commerce, and the mechanic arts—in its churches, and its religious and benevolent institutions. Avert from us, we beseech Thee, the pestilence which walketh by darkness, and the de struction which wasteth at noonday; and avert all the judgments which our sins deserve. O, most merciful God, our Heavenly Father, we beseech Thee to mannfest Thy especial favor on Thy servant, the President of the United States. [A loud "Amen" from several members of the Convention.] May his health and life be precious in Thy sight. Wilt Thou make him a great and lasting blessing to the country over which, asting blessing to the country over which in Thy wonderful and adorable Providence he has been called to be the ruler. Bles

in Thy wonderful and adorable Providence, he has been called to be the ruler. Bless his constitutional advisers. Gird them with wisdom and strength in every emergency. We pray that he may be just—ruling in the fear of God. And especially, O Lord, crown the efforts of thy servant, the President, in maintaining the union of these States inviolate under the Constitution established by our fathers, Bless all nations, and their rulers. Let the gospel be spread abroad. Let oppression disappear from among men, and let righteousness and peace fill the whole land, These are our petitions: these are our requests. O Lord! hear them. O Lord! forgive. O Lord! hear them. O Lord! forgive. O Lord! hear kedemer.

On motion of General Steadman, of Ohio.

On motion of General Steadman, of Ohio, Committee on Credentials was appointed. Hon. Montgomery Blair moved that a committee, to consist of one member from ach State and Territory, be appointed by the Chairman, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention

The motion was agreed to. On motion, the Randall circular and th address of the Democratic members of Congress endorsing the call for the Convention, vere read.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, at a quarter af er one o'clock, moved that the Convention djourn to meet on Wednesday at 12 o'clock M. The motion was agreed to, and the Con

vention adjourned; but a rain which com-menced about this time detained hundreds in the hall for an hour or more. The time was improved by cordial intercourse among the delegates, and all departed well satis fied with the auspicious beginning of their labors.

After the adjournment of the Convention he Committee on organization met and selected Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. for permanent President. Senator Cowan is expected to be chair man of the Committee on Resolutions.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866. The scene inside the Wigwam at noon to lay was inspiring beyond description. The nterior of the vast edifice was crowded to ts utmost capacity. Not a vacant seat was

course of people more than equal to threefourths of the whole population of Lancas ter city. How many thousands were crowded out for want of room it is not possible even to conjecture. The city is jammed everywhere, and the crowd in the streets s not sensibly diminished even when the per of strangers in Philadelphia.

Gen, A. McD. McCook and Gen. S. W. Crawford are occupying seats on the main stand to-day. Hiester Clymer is also on he main stand. Upon entering he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. The fraternization of members from all sections is complete and hearty. The entry yesterday, arm-in-arm, of Gen. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, was not a mere outward sham. It typified the real feeling that prevails.

Among the papers in the interior of Pennsylvania who have representatives in the Reporters' Gallery are the Lancaster Intelligencer, the Chambersburg Valley Spirit the Erie Observer, the Banner of Berks the Lucoming Gazette and the Towanda Argus PROCEEDINGS.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the Conention was called to order by Gen. Dix, the temporary Chairman, at whose invitation the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Holsinger, of Wash-

THE PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast been the dwelling place for all generations, before we were brought forth. Even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God, and in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, this time we ask Thee for His sake to pardon all our sins. In Thy Providence we have been brought together here for a special purpose, and we ask the kind Father to give us a portion of His Holy Spirit on the present occasion, and that Thou wouldst the present occasion, and that Thou wouldst give us to feel the responsibilities which rest upon us; and as millions in all future time re to be affected for weal or for woe by the doings of this Convention, may we be im bued with infinite wisdom.

May we feel glad that the storms of war have passed by, and that we are permitted to be reunited under the arch, and all our States to be represented together.

We ask Theo, kind Father, that the stars on the field of our national emblem may be compended and may be what it represent be cemented, and may be what it represents to be. May our Union be permanent; may it be lasting; and in order that this may be our success, we ask Thee, kind Father, to give us the spirit of our fathers, that their mantles may fall upon us, and may the spirit of 1776 abide and dwell among us in this Convention, and may God bless us all

We ask Thee for temporal prosperity, that it may rest upon the land. May pence reign everywhere. May our fields produce in abundance. May our goods be increased, and may we appropriate them all to the be-neficent purposes of promoting the good of our race and the glory of God. We now ask Thee to bless our future Convention

ask Thee to bless our future Convention proceedings

And especially we would ask Thy blessings to rest upon the President of the United States; give him the head and heart and hands to accomplish Thy mighty work, which Thou hast been pleased to give him to do.

And we pray Thee to encircle us in Thy arms, for we are all living greatures. arms, for we are all living creatures. In a few years we will be called, and we will sleep in the silence of the tomb, as our fathers do to-day.

A telegraphic

Impress our hearts with the solemnity of Impress our hearts with the solemnity of the occasion; may we be honest men; may we act singly for the good of the country, and for Thy glory; may we fear Good, and keep His commandments, and when we come to be changed from being in the world, may we die in peace with all our fellowmen, having faith in God, and finally, through the blood of our Blessed Redeemer, may we shout the song of triumph at the right hand of Thy Majesty on high forever and forever. Amen.

and forever. Amen.
PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. The Committee appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention reported as follows:-

cers for the permanent organization of the Convention reported as follows:—
FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES R. DOOLITILE, of Wisconsin. (Tremendous applause.)
VICE PRESIDENTS.
State of Maine, Leonard Wood; New Hampshire, Edwin Marsh; Vermont, Hiram Clark; Massachusetts, W. B. Hill; Rhode Island, Alfred Anthony; Kentucky, Hon. O. F. Winchester; New York, Hon. James F. Paxton (cheers); New Jorsey, John Mershamberg (cheers); Pennsylvania, Asa Packer (cheers); Delaware, A. R. Stockwell; Maryland, General Packer; Virginia, Hon. John W. Poindexter; West Virginia, James Lerman; North Carolina, John A. Gilmer; South Carolina, Judge B. J. Wardlaw; Georgia, Richard F. Dyon; Florida, Judge Thomas Lindall; Mississippi, G. A. Childs; Louisiana, Cuthbert Bulitt: Texas, Gen, and ex-President E. G. Burnett; Texnessee, Thomas A. R. Nelson; Alabama, George F. Houston (cheers); Indiana, Hon. J. W. Radway; Ohio, Hon. Rufus B. Haney; Illinois, E. K. Greene; Missourl, Hon. John Hogan (cheers); Minnesota, Franklin Seal; Wisconsin, Gilbert Montgomery (cheers); Iowa, Edward Johnson; Kansas, J. L. Pendrick; California, Wm. D. Homan; Arkansas, Hon. George L. Corwin; District Columbia, Joseph H, Hocy; Dacotah, Judge J. W. Turner; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Colorado, Hon. B. F. Hill; Washington Territory, Ellwood Evans. (Cheers.)

Hill; Washington Territory, Ellwood Evans. (Cheers.)

SECRETARIES.
Maine, James Kane; New Hampshire, S. S. Cutler; Vermont, George H. Simonds; Massachusetts, Charles Wright; Rhode Island, James Parsons; Kentucky, James Hake; New York, E. O. Perrin; New Jersey, Thomas Wilson; Pennsylvania, A. Weaver; Delaware, J. H. Clarke; Maryland, Dr. W. W. Watkins; Virginia, Edward Singleton; West Virginia, Henry W. Walker; North Carolina, S. S. Patton; South Carolina, Jim Simmons; Georgia, H. S. Creston; Mississippi, A. G. Misshern; Louisiana, A. W. Walker; Arkansas, Louis Goodwin; Texas, J. M. Lanner; Tennessee, John Miller; Alabama, John Daystree; Indiana, M. H. Aslin; Ohio, E. Beaslin; Illinois, Johh Maginnis; Michigan, General John B. Burk; Missouri, L. Wilkinson; Wisconsin, John L. Goodwin; Iowa, S. C. Wisconsin, John L. Goodwin; Iowa, S. C ADDRESS OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE

Senator Doolittle then stepped forward and was received with vociferous cheering. He spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens of the United States—For the dis-tinguished honor of being called upon to

tinguished honor of being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this Convention, I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another. But relying upon that generous confidence which called me to the Chair, I enter at once upon its duties with an earnest desire for the success of that great cause in which we are now engaged. gaged.
This Convention will prove to be one of

rins great cause in which we are now engaged.

This Convention will prove to be one of the greatest events of the present day, "for peace hath her victories, as well as war.' This is a crowning victory of peace. For the first time in six long, weary years, a Convention representing all the States is now assembled. It has been an interval of blood and agony and tears. We have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen.

A thousand battle-fields have been drenched with fraternal blood. But now, thanks be to Almighty God, the war is over, and peace, blessed peace, has finally come. Peace has come, and come to stay. (Prolonged cheers.) If all the people of the United States could look in upon this Convention, witnessing North and South, East and West, joining in fraternal association, our work would be already done. (Cheers, If they could have seen the full delegations of Massachusetts and South Carolina entering arm in arm, if they could see this body, greater in numbers, in weight and character than any ever assembled before on this continent, joining hands, there would be no coming struggle at the polls. I remember that Massachusetts in 1812 taught through some of her statesmen the doctrine of secession, while South Carolina fired the first gun in its favor in 1881; yet Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the contest, and now the representatives of these two States enter arm in arm, and could the whole people of the United States witness this, there would be no further strife.

Could Massachusetts herself have witnessed it, she would return to Congress no one who was not pledged to recognize all the right and the states of the second of the transport of the second of the could the whole people of the United States witness the second of the could the whole people of the United States witness this, there would be no further strife.

its utmost capacity. Not a vacant seat was left—not a foot of the room allotted to spectators was unoccupied. Public interest in the proceedings is deepening every hour, and the public mind is becoming most profoundly impressed with the importance of this Convention to the cause of the Union. The more candid radicals themselves admit

The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner." the delegates meanwhile congratulating each other upon the temper of the

President's address The President then invited the Vice Presidents and Secretaries to come forward and occupy seats upon the platform, the band the while playing "Tramp, Tramp." General Steadman, of Ohio, then preed the report of the Committee on Creden tials, which was read by the Secretary There were no contested seats, save from he States of Maine. Delaware and New York, which were disposed of in a satisfac ory manner.

A letter from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was then announced by Mr. Groesbeck of Ohio, amid vociferous cheering. MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTER

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—To the Chairman of the National Union Convention—Sir:—I have this day received from the National Union Committee, through the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, Challenger of the William S. through the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, Chairman of the Joint Ohio delegations to your Convention, a ticket of admission as a delegate from that State. The Hon. General McCook, Chairman of the Democratic delegation from Ohio, has also communicated to me the following resolution, this morning adopted by that delegation:—

ing adopted by that delegation:—

Revolved unanimously, by the Democratic Ohio delegation that we recognize the right of Clemont L. Vallandigham a duly elected delegate from the third Congressional District of Ohio, to hold a seat in that Convention. That we should regard his exclusion from such seat as an unjust and unwarrantable infringement of the rights of the Democracy of said district, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights of the rights of his constituents; that we endorse cordially the purity and patrio ism of his motives, and his fitness to sit in said Convention; yet for the sake of harmony and good feeling in the same, and in order to secure the great ends for which it is called, we consent to his withdrawal from the delegation, and from a seat in the Convention. feligation, and from a seat in the Convention, in his judgment, his duty to his constitutes shall justify such a withdrawal.

Yielding my own deliberate convictions of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinion and decision of the friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincertix and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no question, to the end that there shall be no pretext from any quarter for any controverted question or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony, or hinder in any way the good results for the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and public liberty, which shall follow from its deliberations and its action. I hereby withdraw from the Ohio delegation, and decline taking my seat in the Convention. I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and profoundly conscious that the sanctity and he magnitude of the interests involved in he present political canvass in the United States, are too immense not to demand states, are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle upon the issue of which depends as I solemnly believe, the present peace and ultimately the existence of free republican government on this continent.

Trusting that your deliberations may be harmonious, your proceedings full of the harmonious, your proceedings full of the spirit of wisdom and patriotism, and its results crowned with a glorious and a saving triumph in the end to the grea

in which every sympathy of my neart is enlisted. I am, very respectfully, &c., C. L. Vallandigham. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, then arose

amidst the most boisterous cheering, and offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two from each State and Territory to report resolutions A telegraphic

follows: Washington, August 14.—To the Hon-orabie O. H. Browning and A.W. Randull, Philadelphia Convention:—I thank you for your cheering and encouraging despatch.
The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unbroken as to the

ANDREW JOHNSON. The Committee on Resolutions and Adiress was then announced by the Chairman and read by the Secretary. The names of Cowan, Chairman of the Committee, Brown ng, Graham, and others were loudly

cheered. Considerable time was then consumed in the attempt to rectify the list of the representatives of the different States upon

The Committee reads as follows: Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania Chairman; Maine, R. D. Rice, G. M. Wes on; New Hampshire, C. D. Bowers, H Bingham; Vermont, C. N. Daven, C. H Williams; Massachusetts, D. N. Couch Rhode Island, Thomas Steer, W. B. Law ence; Connecticut, O. S. Seymour, James Dixon; New York, H. J. Raymond, S. D. Dixon; New York, H. J. Raymond, S. D. Chulk; New Jersey, General Mott; Pennsylvania, Edgar Cowan, William Bigler; Delaware, J. P. Comegys, A. Stickly; Maryland, Reverdy Johnson, J. P. Chrisfield; Virginia, R. H. Parker, L. Meagher; North Carolina, William A. Graham, N. Boyden; South Carolina, B. S. Perry, S. McGowan; Georgia, J. R. Wright, B. W. Alexander; F.orida, William Marion, Gov. Call; Alabama, G. C. Langdon; Louisina, John Ray, — Murdock; Texas, P. H. Epperson; Askansas, William Ryers, M. L. Bell; Kentucky, Garret Davis, E. Heiss; Tennessee, J. S. Bryan, J. Baxter; Ohio, Samuel Hinckle, S. W. McCook; Indiana, J. S. Davis, T. A. Hendricks; Illinois, O. pugh; Washington Territory, Edward Ren-dall; New Mexico, G. P. Esty; Missouri, J. O. Brookbead, A. A. King; Minnesota, Henry M. Price, D. Norton; Dacotah, A. J. Fourke.

A resolution was then offered and erred under the rules to the Committee, for ecommending the revision of the neutrality

The Committee on Resolutions at this stage of the proceedings, retired to their room for consultation. Mr. S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, offered the

following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be authorized and directed to report in print, and to supply each member of the Convention with a copy of the resolutions reported, at the time of their presentation.

Mr. Carroll, of New York, inquired whether it was to be understood that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was not to report directly to the Committee. was not to report directly to the Convention.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, objected that under the resolutions adopted by the Convention as a rule to govern its proceedings, the resolution just offered must go without debate to the Committee on Resolutions

go without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chairman decided the point of order to be well taken, and that the resolution must be so referred.

Mr. Hayes of Illinois, said he understood that that resolution had reference only to propositions affecting a declaration of principles, but had not reference to such a proposition as that now offered. He had come here with the utmost enthusiasm, and did not expect the adoption of any resolutions or platform endorsing his opinions, or the opinion of the party to which he belonged, on points on which the country had heretofore differed. He only expected that this Convention would say nothing and do nothing to which he, as a Constitution and thing to which he, as a Constitution and Union-loving Democrat, could not heartly subscribe. He knew the sentiments of the subscribe. He knew the sentiments of the Democratic party of the country, having the honor of being a member of that party, and he believed that if there were a patriotic party in the world it was the Democratic party of this country.

[Loud cries of "Question, question," from all parts of the hall.]

A delegate from New York rose to a point of order that there was no question before the Conyention.

the Convention.

Mr. Hayes appealed for leave to say one

Mr. Hayes appealed for leave to say one word more.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois had been already referred to the Committee on Resolutions, no appeal being taken; and that there was, therefore, no question before the Convention for discussion.

The Chairman sustained the point of order. Mr. Hayes said that he did not propose to dissent from the action of the Convention, but he simply wished to add one word by way of explanation. He had known resolutions to be adopted by large bodies of men

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS TO REPORT TO-MORROW MORNING.
Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, soon afterwards came into the hall, and announced, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, that the Committee would not be ready to report finally before to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUR OF MEETING. Several motions and amendments in relaion to the hour of meeting to-morrow were ffered, and it was finally decided that the Convention should meet to-morrow 'clock A. M.

O'clock A. M.

MEMORIALS, ETC., REFERRED.

Mr. C. L. Pershing, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial prepared by a gentleman in his Congressional District, which was, on his motion, referred without reading to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Babcock, of Connecticut, also presented an address to the people of New England, prepared by members of the Louisiana, Missisppi, and Missouri delegations who were born in New England, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention, on motion of Governor Orr, of South Carolina, at 2 o'clock r. M., adjourned till 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning. ng to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Babcork, of Connecticut, also

Local Intelligence.

THE RADICALS IN COUNCIL-MEETING OF THEIR COUNTY CONVENTION .- The Conention of the Radicals of Lancaster county net on Wednesday, at Fulton Hall, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket. The Convention was called to order at 113 o'clock by Samuel Slokom, Esq., Chairman f the County Committee. Before Mr. S. had hardly line to call the Convention to order, Mr. John Brady, of Millersville, jumped to his feet and moved that Dr. J. C. Gatchell, of Martic, be selected as President and put the motion himself. After this Alderman Wiley, of this city, arose and very sensibly moved that the motion for the appointment of the President be put by the proper person, namely Mr. Slokom, which accordingly done, and the motion carried amid a good deal of laughter at Mr Brady's expense.

The organization of the Convention was ompleted by the appointment of the followng additional officers :

Vice-Presidents.
Wm. B. Wiley, Esq., City.
W. F. Neal, Fulton.
Dr. C. H. Stubbs, Fulton.
John Brady, Manor.
B. U. Shuman, Manor.

Secretaries.
S. M. Fridy, West Hempfield.
Edgar C. Reed, City.
Frederick Williams, Columbia.
J. B. Shuman, Manor. The names of the delegates were there ead, and corrections made.

Mr. Benjamin Haldeman, of Columbia at this point offered a resolution in favor of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for United States Senator, and also one that each candidate for Senator and Assembly be required to pledge himself to support Mr. Stevens for that position. Another delegate offered an mendment that they be required to vote for Mr. Stevens as long as he consents to be a candidate. The resolution, as amended was adopted.

The following persons were then placed nomination for the different offices: Senate-Gen. Joseph W. Fisher, Columbia; E. Billingsfelt, Adamstown; J. M. Dunlap, Manhelm Boro; Maj. R. W. Shenk, City; Col. S. H. Price, City; C. L. Hunsecker, Manhelm; Capt. W. T. McPhail, Strasburg; Dr. H. B. Bowman, Manhelm; N. Ellmaker, Salisbury; Joseph D. Pownall, Sadsbury.

Assembly.—J. M. Stehman, Penn; D. G. Steacy, Bart; S. H. Brubaker, Elizabethtown; Andrew Armstrong, E. Donegal; Col. Philip Gossler, Columbin; Major A. C. Reinoehl, Manheim twp.; Hon. John H. Shirk, East Earl; Walter G. Evans, City; F. H. Wirmer, Paradise: Mut. M. H. Shirk, East Earl; Walter G. Evans, City; E. H. Witmer, Paradise; Maj. M. It. Locher, City; W. D. Relizel, East Hempfield; Capt. D. Herr, Manheim; M. L. Brosius, Providence; Jacob E. Cassel, Mount Joy; Capt. E. D. Roath, Marietta. Associate Judge.—Robert Baldwin, Salisbury; A. P. Hibshman, Clay; Peter Martin, Ephrata.

Sheriff.—Jacob Fry, Manor; Frederick Myers, Strasburg; S. H. Williams, Smyrna; Maj. John R. Bricker, Warwick; Isaac Heinaman, West Hempfield; Christian Shenk, city; Hugh O'Nail, Martic.

Prothonotary.—Col. W. L. Bear, Warwick.

Register.—Geo, W. Compton, Carnaryon;

Register.—Geo. W. Compton, Cærnarvon Col. D. Miles, city; Aldus C. Herr, Wes Col. D. Miles, city; Aldus C. Herr, West Lampeter.

Recorder.—John V. Hiestand, Strasburg; Isaac Hollinger, Petersburg; Peter Diffenbaugh, East Lampeter; Lieut. Sam. Boyd, Drumore; Benj. Urban, Conestoga; Col. A. W. Bachman, Pequea.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions.—Joseph Lefever, Paradise; Martin D. Hess, Paradise; Jacob M. Greider, West Hempfield; Capt. E. H. Green. E. H. Green.

Clerk of Orphans' Court.—Sergeant Amos

Clerk of Orphans' Court.—Sergeant Amos F. Sweigart, Salisbury; Thomas Furniss, Little Britain; Capt. J. Q. Mercer, Sads-bury; David Bender, West Earl. County Commissioner.—Jacob L. Steh-man, Warwick; John D. Sensenig, Martic; Christian Nissly, Mount Joy; Jno. B. Breneman, Rapho; Joel Miller, East Lam-peter. Directors of the Poor.—John K. Reed, city; C. B. Herr, West Lampeter; Christian Myer, West Earl; Simon Groh, East

than Myer, West Earl; Simon Gron, East Donegal.

Prison Inspectors.—H. M. Musser, Earl; J. A. Sweigart, Ephratu; Jacob Kurtz, Upper Leacock; John Long, Drumore; P. W. Housekeeper, Drumore.

Coroner.—Geo, D. Eberman, city; Henry Hess, city; Capt Geo, Leonard, city; Joshua Hess, city; Capt. Geo. Leonard, city; Joshus Potts, city; M. W. Smith, Conoy; Amos Froff, Providence; C. B. Martin, Manor Jacob Herzog, city.

Auditor.—Peter Reidenbach, Earl; Geo.

W. Hensel, Eden.

The names of Walter G. Evans and E.

H. Witmer, for Assembly; Isaac Heina-man, for Sheriff; Geo. W. Compton and Allus C. Herr, for Register; A. F. Sweigart, Thomas Furniss and David Bender, for Clerk of Orphans' Court, and Joel Miller, for County Commissioner, were withdrawn. The nominations of Hon. Thad. Stevens, for Congress; Col. David Miles, for Regis-ter; Col. W. L. Bear, for Prothonoury, and Capt. J. Q. Mercer, for Clerk of Orphans Court, were then made unanimous, On motion of John I, Hartman, Esq., the Couvention adjourned until 14 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convention re-assembled 'clock. On motion the Convention first proceeded o ballot for Sheriff with the following result: Fry, 92; Myers, 73; Bricker, 21.
Ninety-four votes necessary to a choice sult: Fry, 92; Myers, 73; Bricker, 21.
Ninety-four votes necessary to a choice.
There being no choice a second ballot was had, before proceeding to which the name of Maj. Bricker was withdrawn. On this ballot Fry received 105 votes, and Myers 82. Jacob F. Fry, of Manor, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee for Sheriff.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Recorder, with the following result:
Hiestand, 18; Hollinger, 50; Diffenbaugh, 21; Boyd, 60; Urban, 39; Bachman, 0. No choice.

Convention proceeded to another ballot Mr. Diffenbaugh's name was withdrawn The ballot resulted as follows: Hiestand 12; Hollinger, 65; Boyd, 70; Urban, 40. No boice. The Convention proceeded to another bal lot with the following result: Hiestand, 11 Hollinger, 73; Boyd, 64; Urban, 39. No

Hollinger, 73; Boyd, 64; Urban, 39. No choice.

The Convention proceeded to another ballot, as follows: Hiestand, 8; Hollinger, 79; Boyd, 61; Urban, 39. No choice.

Convention proceeded to a fifth ballot which resulted as follows: Hollinger, 78; Boyd, 68; Urban, 41. No choice.

Convention proceeded to a sixth ballot, which resulted as follows: Hollinger, 84; Boyd, 69, Urban, 40. No choice. which resulted as follows: Hollinger, 84;
Bayd, 60; Urban, 40. No choice.
Convention proceeded to a seventh ballot;
which resulted as follows: Hollinger, 89;
Boyd, 63; Urban, 35. No choice.
Convention proceeded to an eighth ballot,
which resulted as follows: Hollinger, 109;
Boyd, 66; Urban, 11. billinger having a majority of all the votes cast, was
declared the nominee.
The Convention proceeded to ballot for
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, the first ballot
resulting as follows: Lefevre, 75; Greider,
105; Ulmer, 5, Green, 2, Mr. Greider
having a majority of all votes cast was declared the nominee of the Convention.
On motion of J. B. Amwake, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to wait upon

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Auditors' notices,
Auditors' notices,
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Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, inform him of his nomination and request him to address the Convention.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for County Commissioner, the first ballot ressilting as follows: Stehman, 46; Sensenig, 65; Nissley, 91: Breneman, 2. No choice.

At this point the committee having returned with Mr. Stavons, that gentlemen turned with Mr. Stevens, that gentleman was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have come to detain you GENTLEMEN: I have come to detain you but a single moment in the midst of the great labors you have to perform. I come again—yes, again, to say that you have laid me under great obligations, often repeated, for your renewed confidence and your unswerving determination to support the acts which we have deemed it necessary to perform for the public good. I shall not, as I said before shear you long for I know your said before keep you long, for I know you labors, and, tunortunately, I am obliged t said before, keep you long, for I know your labors, and, turfortunately, I am obliged to leave the city in the next train. I should be glad, however, to have an opportunity to address you, and to tell you of the many things which, during the last eight months, have transpired in Congress—to have an opportunity to render to you, my constituents, an account of the manner in which I have discharged the duties which you have so confidingly entrusted to my care. At some future day, when less pressed for time, I shall be glad to address you in explanation of the great troubles and the great difficulties which have been produced by the perfldy of the President and a few apostates, whom the hope of power and plunder has seduced into his ranks. I cannot begin now to attempt to unfold the policy of that man in whom you—I can hardly say myself—in whom the people confided as a true patriot, and whom we have now found to be worse than the man who is incarecrated in Fortress Monroe. I say that I am not very much disappointed. say that I am not very much disappointed, opposed his nomination. It is our fault f we are cheuted. Johnson was a Brecknridge Democrat, and he never re inridge Democrat, and he never renounced one principle of that Democracy. He only left them when they went out and he declared they could not succeed; and moreover, I say that Johnson never uttered one word in favor of the free institutions of the North before he became Vice President. We, therefore, have only ourselves to blame. To be sure, we did not anticipate the present contingues: but since it has blane. To be sure, we did not anterpare the present contingency; but since it has come upon us, let us bear it with patience until time shall enable us to correct this mistake, never, I hope, again to be repeated. I know not how until time shall enable us to corroct this mistake, nover, I hope, again to be repeated. I know not how you view these things. I believe that nations are punished by the Ruler of the Universe for national crimes. From my earliest hour to the present day, I have looked upon the oppression of men as a crime. I have no doubt for this great crime our brothers and friends and children now lie in bloody graves. I had hoped that the blood of a half million of our citizens, and the expenditure of five billions of money would have induced the destroying angel

would have induced the destroying angel to put up his sword. We have not yet done would have induced the destroying angel to put up his sword. We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them with the right of citizenship. We have been too much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is "Negro Equality"—" Nigger"—" Nigger ?" We are influenced too much by those porsons from foreign lands who, while in search of freedom deny that blessed boon to thom who are their equals.

I may be superstitious; but I look around and ask myself why we are now afflicted? I view our present situation and romember that the Lord is still just, and that until we become just he will take care to inflict vengance. You all remember that in Egypt he sent frogs, locusts, murrain, lice, and finally demanded the blood of the first born of gance. You all remember that in Egypt he sent frogs, locusts, murrain, lice, and final-y demanded the blood of the first born of very one of the oppressors. Almost all of hese have been sent upon us. More than he first born have been taken from us. We have been oppressed with taxes and lebts, and he has sent us worse than lice and has atllicted us with an Andrew John-Fellow-citizens, you see that when I be-

gin to talk to a Lancaster county audience
I do not know when to stop. [Cries—"go
on": "go on."] But I know the labors you
are to perform, and you will allow me to
thank you again for the great pride and
pleasure which I feel in this oft-renowed approbation of such a constituency, and I rust that on some future occasion before he election I may be allowed half an hour the election I may be allowed half an hour to explain what Congress has done, and frankly to criticise our acts and to ask you how far I have your approbation.

Convention then proceeded to a second ballot which resulted as follows: Stehman, 46; Sensenig, 57; Nissley, 82; Breneman, 0. Convention proceeded to a third ballot, which resulted as follows: Stehman, 40; Sensenig, 57; Nissley, 90. No choice.

The name of Jacob D. Stehman was withdrawn, when the Convention proceeded to a fourth ballot which resulted as follows: Sensenig, 82; Nissley, 105. Mr. Nissley having a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee.

The Convention took a recess until 7

The Convention took a recess until 7

clock P. M. o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to ballot for Directors of the Poor, the first ballot resulting as follows: Grissinger, 113; Reed, 151; Myer, 4; Herr, 17; Grow, 24. Messrs. Reed and Grissinger having a majority of all two tots cust, were declared the nominees.

Convention proceeded to ballot for Prison Inspectors, the first ballot resulting as follows: Musser, 151; Sweigart, 121; Long, 7; Housekceper, 32; Kurtz, 73. Messrs. Musser and Sweigart having the highest number of votes cast, were declared the nomiper of votes cast, were declared the nomi-Convention proceeded to ballot for Coro-

Convention proceeded to ballot for Coroner. A motion was made and carried, that the candidate having the highest number of votes on the second ballot be declared the nominee. The first ballot resulted as follows: Eberman, 10; Hess, 2; Leonard, 54; Potts, 15; Groff, 20; Smith, 65; Martin, 14; Herzog, 3. No choice.

The names of Amos Groff and Jacob Herzog were withdrawn, when the Convention zog were withdrawn, when the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, resulting as follows: Martin, 10; Eberman, 4; Plots, 7; Smith, 78; Leonard, 95. Capt. Leonard having a majority was declared the nomi-

nee.
The name of Peter Reidenbach being with-drawn as a candidate for Auditor, Sec. W. Hensel of Eden, was settled by Geo. W. Hensel of Edon, was settled by acclamation.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Associate Judge, the first ballot resulting as follows: Baldwin, 11; Hibsbman, 77; Martin, 99. Mr. Martin baving a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nomi-

of all the votes cast was declared the nominee.

Convention proceeded to ballot for State Senator, the first ballot resulting as follows: Fisher, 94; Billingfelt, 101; Dunlap, 85; Shenk, 45; McPhail, 6; Pownall, 42. The name of Col. S. H. Price was withdrawn previous to ballot. Gen. Fisher and Mr. Billingfelt having a majority of all the votes cast were declared the nominees. Convention proceeded to ballot for four candidates for the House of Representatives, the first ballot resulting as follows: Stehman, 108; Steacy, 120; Brubaker, 67; Armstong, 113; Reincehl, 85; Shirk, 97; Locher, 37; Reitzel, 3; Roatch, 113.

Messrs. Stehman, Steacy, Armstrong and Roath having the highest number of votes cast were declared the nominess.

The business of the Convention being over,

The business of the Convention being over, speeches were made by Messrs. Armstrong, Steacy, Fisher, Roath, Billingfelt and Stehman, nominces for the Legislature, and by Lieut, Reingehl, after which the Convention adjourned with three cheers for their State and County Tickets,

MR. STEVEN'S SPEECH.-The speech of Mr. Stevens, which appears in the Convention proceedings to-day, was reported pho-nographically by our young friend, Mr. Thomas B. Cochran, We were absent from the Convention at the time, but our readers can rely upon the report being correct in every particular.

NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY .- We have the pleasure of announcing to our amusement-loving citizens, that a new Dramatic Combination, under the management of Miss C. Cappell and Mr. J. B. Everham, has been formed which will visit this city and open at Fulton Hall on Monday evening next in Dion Bourcicault's beautiful and interesting drama of "The Octoroon." The management have succeeded in securing the ser-Misses Effle Germon, Frank Monell, Jenny Kemble, C. Cappell, Mesars. Fawcett, Murdoch, Wallis, Everham, Parker, etc., comprising some of the best talent in the profession. The stay of the Company is limited for a few nights only, and we bespeak crowded houses for them, as they intend to produce the newest. most popular and interesting dramas of the day. Mr. E. J. Parker, the gentlemanly acting and stage manager, was in the city yesterday making the necessary arrangements, and he promises that rare entertainments will be furnished every evening by