THE LATE CASTILL WEIGHT IN THE LATE CASTILL WEIGHT IN THE LATE CAST CONTROL OF THE LATE CAST CON

VOLUME 72

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 31, 1871.

NUMBER 22...

Watched for you, pined for you all the day through: Craving no boon and no blessing but you! They for you, plead for you, sought you in vair Oh! I have serrowed and suffered so much; Mince I last answered your lip's loving toue. Through the night watches, in daylight's broa-beams. ed that I stood by your pillow and heard 1 your pale lips love saweet, half-uttered

word; And by the light of the May morning skies Watched your face whiten, and saw your d sald, Faintly; so faintly, and then you were dead, grave,

Calling upon you to love and to save;

leading in vain for a sign or a word,

Only to tell me you listened and heard;

mly to tell me you listened and knew

How all my soul was in anguish for you;

titer, despiring, the tears that I shed,

Yet in the midst of darkness and pain,

Now you are here, you will always remain, Never, oh, never, to leave me again! You has it vanished, the anguish of years! Yunished—any, these are not sorrowful tent inpplices only my check has impearled, There is no grieving for me in the world, ark clouds may threaten, but I have no ten Dariling, oh, darling, because you are here!

BY JOHN O. WHITTIER

"Nay!" said the grandmother; have you b My poor, bad boy! of the flery pit. And how, drop by drop, this mereifu Carries the water that quenches it He brings cool dew in his little bill, "My poor Bron Rhuddyn! my breast-burn

'Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth;
"Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well;
Each good thought is a drop wherewith
To cool and lessen the fires of hell. "Prayers of love like rain-drops fail, Tears of pily are cooling dew. And dear to the heart of Our Lord are all Who suffer like liftm in the good they do!"

> Miscellaneous. Doomed and Saved.

On a handsome lawn fronting an iv on a handsome lawn fronting and war grown mansion, in the State of Virgiwia, one pleasant afternoon not many years slites, a group of young people of both sexes were gathered. Standing in their with age, looking as it she stood on the brink of the grave, but her dark, resiless eye showed that there was vigorous iffe in her mind, if not in her body. She had been "telling fortunes" for the young people gathered around her, and to all but one she had foretold a bright and happy fortune. The exception of this rule was a handsome boy o tion of this rule was a manufacture in ineteen, with a dark, passionate face, and an expression which indicated per-fect fearlessness. Five years before the opening of this prophew Five years before the opening of this story an old gentleman and his nephew had moved to Virginia from some Northern State, and, buying a farm, had made it their home. Mr. Mercer and his nephew Frank were treated with kindness by the gentlemen of the neighborhood, and they received invitations have the state of the neighborhood. pornood, and they received invitations to visit the plantations near them.— Frank soon became acquainted with all

Frank soon became acquainted with all in the country, but his uncle never left his farm, and seemed to shun society. For this many reasons were given, but the true one was that he had lost all his family, and Frank's parents having left him to Mr. Mercer's charge, he determined to devote himself to the boy, and found sufficient enjoyment in his company, and in cultivating his farm. Though reported very wealthy, and that he always kept, a large sum of gold Though reported very weating, and that he always kept a large sum of gold in the house, Mr. Mercer and Frank lived in a quiet way, and made no display.
Thus passed Frank's youth from his fourteenth until his nineteenth year, when our story opens. A man of superior education, Mr. Mercer had been when our story opens. A han of superior education, Mr. Mercer had been
his nephew's teacher, and had imparted
unto him much knowledge of the world
of letters, and people, so that Frank, at
nineteen, was as well-informed as if he
had possessed a cultivated education.
There were those in the neighborhood
who reported that the boy was wild and
dissipated, and this found ready believers in others; so that Frank had some
enemies as well as friends.

Thus we find him; and on the evening of the commencement of our story ing of the commencement of our story he had been invited to an entertainment given by a wealthy planter to his

children.
Mr. Dewes, the planter, had three Maryand Frank were the best of friends, and loved each other dearly; so that when the fortune-teller predicted a dark and stormy fugrze for Frank, the tears arose to the child's eyes and she said, "Don't listen to her, Frank."

But the boy laughed, and turning on his heel walked away.

Two days afterwards he left home for a week's hunting in the mountains; but the second night after his departure the neighborhood was aroused by the startling news that old Mr. Mercer had

startling news that out Mr. Mercer had been murdered by his nephew. One of the servant's passing the house at night heard a cry, and seeing Frank's window open, he sprang in and walked across the hall to Mr. Mercer's chamber, from whence the cry came. Lying upon the floor, was the old man,

tled my horse to the fence, sprang into

candle, and saw my uncle's body covered with blood, gown knife, which had in the control of the floor, and seen by the peddler. As of the floor, and seen by the peddler. As of the floor, and seen by the peddler. As of the my witness, I did not murder the good old man who has protected in the was my own fatier. The silence in though he was my own fatier and mit to my fate! I mon all; there were, as the control of the floor, and it is the was my own fatier. The silence it was Mr. Dewes and his family, who through all, remained staunch friend.

Frank Mercer was to be hung, to die an ignominous death on the gallows, and hundreds flocked to the little tows where the execution was to were disappointed and in the test of the floor, and hundreds flocked to the little town where the execution was to were disappointed and in the kindness show where the execution was to were disappointed by the had left a note addressed to the jailor, thanking him for the kindness show which had left a note addressed to the jailor, thanking him for the kindness show which had left a note addressed to the jailor, thanking him for the kindness show which was not be soon and the was not fired him, and the accepted it, and before an introuble, but saying he had an opportunity of escaping, and took addressed to the mit touble, but saying he had had an opportunity of escaping, and took addressed to the mit touble, but saying he had the was not fired him, and the accepted it, and before the letter, and when it was published in the local paper, there were some who was offered him, and the accepted it, and before letter, and when it was published in the local paper, there were some who was found to be considerable. Trusteen assumed charge of it, and before letter, and when it was published in the local paper, there were some who was found to be considerable. Trusteen assumed charge of it, and before letter, and when it was published in the local paper, there were a some who was found to be considerable. Trusteen assumed charge of it, and before le

together with their father, they had lived at the old homestead.

Business cailing Mr. Dewes to Havana, he took Maryfiwith him, and they set sail from Charleston in a fine ship running south. They had been some days at sea when in the dead of night the fearful cry of "Fire" was heard, which aroused all from slumber. In vain were efforts made to quench the itames. The seamen in fright rushed into the only available boat, and it sank with them, and left them struggling in the ocean borne away by the wind and waves, while Mr. Dewes and Mary, the captain of the ship, and a few others were huddled away upon the stern, awaiting the fearful doon that must, to all appearance, overtake them.

"Sail ho!"

The joyous cry came from the captage of the stern and the synthesis of the synthesy

The joyous cry came from the cap-tain, who had been straining his eyes over the ocean, in hopes of seeing some vessel coming to save them. Swiftly lying towards their came a low, rakish, near.

Hark! the deep boom of a gun is heard, and as the captain listens, he exclaims, "Miss Dewes, we are all right now; cheekup, for there comes a vessel-of-war to ouraid."

or-war to out aid."
"Ship shoy!" came in ringing tones from the schooner, as she came near the surning ship, which was being rapidly lriven along by the wind.
"Aboy!" prayered the contain 'Ahoy!" answered the captain.
"Throw a long line from your
d I will send you a boat." cam your ship The line was thrown, the boat attacned, and, after a little difficulty, the people from the ship were transferred to the schooner, and Mary was soon in the comfortable cabin, rejoicing over their escape from a horrible death.

At breakfast the next morning, the young captain of the war-schooner descended to join his guests at the table, and, as he entered, Mary sprasg towards him.

wards him.
"Frank Mercer! Oh! it is you—is it not?" One glance at the beautiful girl and, One glance at the beautiful girl and, though years had passed, Frank Mercer-for it was no other-recognized the playmate whom he had loved so well, and whom he had never ceased to think of of.

Mr. Dewes came forward and what a joyful meeting was there; but seeing a cloud, as if of bitter memories, come over the young captain's face, Mr. Dewes said, "First, let me relieve you of one thing. Your innocence in Virginia has been thoroughly established; for a negro running away, hung the other day for killing a woman, confessed just before his death that he had murdered your uncle, and your arriving when you did, had prevented him from getting the gold, but made him escape from the house. He knew your uncle kept a large amount of money, and you being away, as he thought, he procured your knite, and with it committed the fatal deed."

Frank listened to Mr. Dewes, almost breathless, and then, when he had conof.
Mr. Dewes came forward and what a

initted the fatal deed."

Frank listened to Mr. Dewes, almost breathless, and then, when he had concluded, he bowed his face in his hands and wept like a child.

"But come in," said Mr. Dewes at length, "we are hungry and need breaklast; and are dying to know how you became a captain in the Mexican navy."

"My story is easily told, my dear friends; for, after escaping from prison through your kindness, I went to Mexico, entered the navy, and, having rendered some service, rose to my present contains which has been the means of saving your lives."

Little more can be added.

Frank resigned his commission and returned home, when he was lionized by the whole community. He came in possession of his estates, which were greatly increased in value, and six months afterwards, in the town where he was to have the hangman's halter placed around his neck for death, he had like verse of martingony thrown around

Barwin.

If there be any truth or sense in the new and wonderful theory advanced by Darwin, then the genealogical table of some particular family traced back to about the time of the transition state from monkey to man, would be curious and interesting. It might read about as follows: window open, he sprang in and walked across the half to Mr. Mercer's chamber, from whence the cry came. Lying upon the floor, was the old man, dead, while near him stood his nephew, with a bloody knife in his hand. In fright the negro rushed from the house and gave the alarm. Persons from the neighborhood were sent for, and Frank was selzed against every protestastion that he did not kill his uncle, and thrown into jail.

The feeling against the youth was intense, for the negro told the story of how he had found Frank, and a way-faring peddler, who had just ascended the front steps to ask to stay all night, corroborated the negro's statement.

The trial came off and the charges were made known. Frank was accused of starting upon a hunting expedition for a bilind, and then returning from the mountain by night, had entered the room, and attempted to remove a large of gold kept by his uncle, had aroused nim, and upon being discovered had driven his hunting knile into the heart of Mr. Mercer; the gold was on the floor, its weight having torn through the bag when it was raised. The knile with which Mr. Mercer was killed was one he had given to Frank some days before, and was a large dirk-knile encased in a silver scabbard.

Pale as death, but showing no sign of fear or guilt upon his handsome face, the prisoner sat unmoved by his sentence, which was to die on the gallows. When asked if he had aught to say, Frank arose, and looking round the court-room, in a clear voice answered:

"I have! Circumstantial evidence has condemned me! I admit it looks as if I did the deed. But I am guiltless of murder. Dropping my percussion capbox in a mountain stream, I returned home for more; for without caps, my gun was useless. It was a lovely night, and I determined to enter the house by my room window, get the caps, and return without awakening my uncle. I ted my höres to the feece, sprang into the window, and then heard a loud the form the long that he had been an infant.

The Empero of Germany is reported.

The Emperor of Germany is reported to be a practical printer. All the members of the royal family of Prussia are required to learn some trade, and William chose typography as the most designate or the required to learn some trade, and will the nall, and it will change to discular motion. Then let a third person place is table craft, and spent three years at the least.

The system, exhausted by physical and an entral labor during the dark, study and the mental labor during the dark, study and the mind a

ing and bending his unrefreshed body at which we are to perform the over his books.

It is against the teachings of nature to the love we bear both country demand that we do our work suppose that we should labor during the femand that we do our work fulthfully, that we may enter suppose that we should labor during the bours of darkness. Our eyes are made only to see by the light of the labor of darkness. Our eyes are made only to see by the light of the labor of the day is artificial, and was not comprehended in the original design; and if we so lengthen it out we rob ourselves, and make of none effect the laws of God. I know many cases to be cited of men who took only four or live hours' sleep during the night, who rose early and accomplished much; but they are only the exception, and by no means the rule. Occasionally there may be found a man who is so hardy, and blessed rule. Occasionally there may be found a man who is so hardy, and blessed with so good a constitution that he will not suffer any very material inconve-nience by losing a part of the hours that should be devoted to sleep; but that should be devoted to steep; but this is by no means true of the majority of mankind.

I believe that by observing the sim-ple teachings of nature in this respect, a great amount of suffering could be avoided, and life could be lengthened

a great amount or sunering could be avoided, and life could be lengthened many years.

So much for the time when to sleep, and the amount necessary. A few practical suggestions may be profitable in this connection.

Feathers make a very unhealthy bed, because they retain the heat and keep the temperature of the body too high, thus debilitating the skin and reudering the system liable to contract colds; they also retain the moisture and waste matter thrown out by the lymphatics, which is absorbed, producing disease. A dry straw bed, or, what is better, a hair mattress, should be used.

The bed should be level; high pillows should be avoided; they throw the head into an unnatural position, produce stoop shoulders, and prevent the free flow of blood to the brain.

Never place a very young person in the same bed with a very old one; the younger will suffer by a loss of vitality and heat. One in a bed is better than two.

and heat. One in a bed is better than two.

The right side is best to lie upon, as it leaves the action of the heart free, and precludes the probability of undue pressure on any of the large blood vessels; but generally the body may be allowed to select its own position.

Sleep with the mouth closed.—Home and Health.

Haggling in the Highlands.

Haggling in the Highlands.

It is odd to notice the style in which the country-folk coming into Stornoway go about their purchases. For instance, a man comes into town to buy a bonnet (a Scotch cap). He goes first to the draper's, and, after lounging about in the shops looking round, and perhaps offering an occasional remark on the weather and other general subjects, as if he had no intention of making a purchase (for the people consider the space outside the counter to be public property), heat last approaches the business that brought him. He tries on a variety of bonnets, asks the prices, and takes particular note of the bonnets that suit him. He then leaves the shop and proceeds to another draper's, where he goes through the same process; and, having gone round the town in this way, returns to the place where he thinks he will make the best bargain. After a great deal of haggling to bring down the prices, he perhaps makes the purchase; but, if not satisfied, he will go away, to return some other day, and see if he cannot get the article for a penny or a half-penny less. This style of business is not confined to the Jews. A gentleman connected with the Pertiand Inverness Railway told me that, when that line was first opened, some of the natives, wholly unaccustomed to lixed prices, endeavored to deal with a shopkeeper. The following was one of the dialogues that ensued: Countrymain—"What is the price to Kingussie?" Ficket-clerk.

inxed prices, endeavored to deal with the ticket-clerk as they would with a shopkeeper. The following was one of the dialogues that ensued: Countrymain—"What is the price to Kingussie?" Ficket-clerk—"Pwo and eightpence?" "Two and eightpence? Hoch, never! I'll give you two shillings." "There is no reduction. The fare is two and eight," "Make it two and tuppence, and it's a bargain." "It tell you the fare is two and eightpence." "It's only a matter of thirty mile." "It doesn't matter what it is. That is the fare." "I'll give you two and treepence." "It won't do." "Two and fourpence, then." "No, nor two and fourpence, then." "No, nor two and fourpence." At two, and sixpence hemade a dead stand, and, finding the clerk inexorable, went away and waited till the next train, when he came back with his offer of the two and sixpence, in hopes of finding the clerk more accommodating.—Macrae's Home and Abroad.

The Spring exhibition of the Chester county agricultural society will be held on the fair grounds on Saturday, the 3d of June next. of June next.

Fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to circular

Schuylkill — Michael Weaver, Charles Dougherty, John Buckley, Charles Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—J. W. Dickerson, G. B. Kerper, Susquehanns and Wyoming—E. B. Har-THE DEMOCRACY! Susqienanus and Wydrans

Vox.

Tiogs and Potter—A. Guernsoy.
Venango and Warron—J. A. Neill.
Washington and Beaver—William Hopkins. Dr. John Weaver.
Wayne and Pike—Thomas J. Ham.
York—J. Frank M'Gee, John Gibson.
Mr. Leisenring offered the following:
Resolved, That's Committee equal to one
for each Senator, to be selected by the delegates from each Senatorial District, be appointed to select permanent officers for the
Convention. Agreed to, and the following
gentlemen were appointed:

Temmittee on Organization. Meeting of the State Convention N EXCELLENT PLATFORM

HARMONIOUS ACTION.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL, GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER,

ORWARD TO VICTORY

nointed:
n Grganization.
17. JG M'sparran
17. Dr John Marcin
18. H Manning
19. Dr A B Dill
20. J W Dickson
21. J Rinehart
22. James King
22. James King
23. J Frank M'sut
25. W H Mechadeli
26. Col Wm Sirwel
27. Col Wm Sirwel
28. Chae Dinsmort centlemen were ap entlemen were a

1, O M Loisenring

2 Wm Steinhour

3, Thomas H Gili

4, H R Cogniali

5, Col N M Ellis,

1, H Davis

6, J J Corneli

7, F Z Heebner

8, Edwin Shalter

9, John Buckley

0, T J Ham

1, E B Hauley

2, K A Beanush

3, A M Benton

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Mutcheler, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Mutcheler said:
Gentlemen of the Convention: The last Democratic Convention which assembled here gave to the candidates it nominated the privilege of naming the Chairman of the State Committee. By their partiality, and without any solicitation on my part, I ir, Miller officed the december of the decembe for each Senator, to be selected by the cegates from each Senatorial district of State, be appointed to draft resolutions pressive of the views of this Conventis and that all resolutions offered in this Countin without debate. Agreed to, and the lowing gentlemen were appointed:

Resolution:

11. Geography**

11. Geography**

11. Geography**

. Agreed to. otion, the Committee on Permanen

Mr. Challant moved this Convention c now adjourn. Agreed to. And the chairman adjourned the Conver ion until two o'clock, P. M. tion until two o'clock, P. M.

AFFERNON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at two o'clock, P. M., by the temporary chairman, Hon. Charles E. Boyle.

Mr. Gill, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report :

HON, WM, HOPKINS, Washington. Robt L Smith *'enls :* Michael Malone E.S. Meizger Robt M'Cleat teo "Kerper" Dr B P Hook, B B Shellbeimer R-L Johnson Col Wm Birwell James L Toner isidore Coblens, W H Mechling Frank Wilson Geo 8 Putney M C Trout D D Williams. Aaron Hess
D H Scholl
John Buckley
T J Ham
Harvey oickler
K W Keene
R R Bridgens
S S Barber
J W Hess

cturies.
John I. Jacobs
H. Grier
W. H. Grier
Chat F. Singlser
W. H. Stenger
John H. Kwell
J. R. Fonst
H. K. Sloan
John T. Hindinan
R. H. Phelan
Jos D. Lynch
John C. Barr
Dr John Weaver
J. Frank M'Nutt
Albert Price demand that we do our work well and faithfully, that we may enter upon that arrupple with the prestige of victory and bot induct the

Sin & Wilson
Segregate At Arms—Samuel Carson.
Höffater A. J. Segans.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Thos. Do
in, Daniel J. Farren, Thomas Gillespie. dopted. Agreed to unanimously.
Mr. Gill conducted the Hon. William
Hopkins, permanent President, to the ention. M. Turner offered the following resolu tion.

Resolved, That the rules of the House o
Representatives be adopted for the govern
ment of this Convention as far as applica

Hopkins, permanent President, to the chair.

Mr. Boyle said:
Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have the honor to present to you the permanent. Chairman of the Convention, the Hon.
William Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:
Gentlemen of the Convention:—I trust you will not doubt my sincerity, when I say that I feel profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me by selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention.

I feel that I am not able to make any extended remarks on this occasion, because ole. The list of delegates was called over and the credentials of the following gentlemen

The list of delegates was called over an the credentials of the following gentleme were hauded in:

SENATORIAL.

I. Philadelphia—John P. Ahern.
II. "Wm. V. M'Grath.
III. "Charles Dougherty.
IV. "A. P! Bolleau.
V.—Chester, Delaware and Montgomerv.
-Abraham H. Carn, Col. Jos. B. Baker.
VI. Bucks—S. Parrab.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—Wm.
Beildleman. The list of delegates was called over the ceredentials of the following gentlement were hauded in:

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I. Philàdelphia—John P. Ahern.

II. "Wm. V. M'Grath.
III. "Charles Dougherty.
IV. "A. P. Boileau.
V.—Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Abraham H. Carn, Col. Jos. B. Baker.
VI. Bucks—S. Darrab.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—Wm.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—Wm.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—Wm.
VII. Berks—D. H. Scholl.
IX. Sohuykill—Jamos Ellis.
X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—R. M. Brodhead.
XII. Juzerne—S. W. Keene.
XIII. Luzerne—S. W. Keene.
XIII. Lycoming, Union and Suyder—Ed. Balsler.
XIV. Lancaster—James G. M'Sparran, Michael Malone.
XVII. Cangbria, Indiana and Jefferson—R. L. Jöhnston.
XXII. Luzernee, Buller and Green—R. H. Phelan.
XXII. Luzernee, Buller and Green—R. H. Phelan.
XXIV. Westnoreland, Fayette and Green—R. H. Phelan.
XXIV. Westnoreland, Fayette and Green—R. H. Phelan.
XXIV. Westnoreland and Fullor—Selden Marren of Chas, Dinsnore.
XXIV. Lycoming and Beaver—XXVIII. Lawrence, Buller and Armes strong—G. S. Putney.
XXVIII. Lawrence, Buller and Armes strong—G. S. Putney.
XXVIII. Lawrence, Buller and Armes strong—G. S. Putney.
XXVII. Crawford and Erio—Seld

The Convention re-assummes as our o'clock.

Mr. Cassiday, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said the Committee was ready to report, and if the Convention desired it he would now make the report.

Mr. Boyle thought it would be better to make the nominations prior, to acting upon the reports the Committee on Resolutions. There in 19th the sound differences of opinion ariting of the resolutions.

James P. Barr.
XXVI. Washington and Beaver—
XXVII. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—G. S. Putney.
XXVIII. Mercer, Venango and Warren -Chas. Dinsmore. XXIX. Crawford and Erie—Selden Mar-

NNIX. Grawford and Eric—Selden Marvin.

BEFRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia.—Ist District, Charles M.
Leisenring; 2d, R. Lyster Smith; 3d, Win.
M'Mullen; 4th, Thos. Nulty; 5th, John
Tobin; 6th, J. M'Cormick; 7th, Win.
Steinhauer; 8th, Goo. S Coburn; 9th,
Thos. Gil; 10th, S. Gross Fry; 1tth, Hugh
Kennedy; 12th, Joseph S. Hilbs; 13th,
Thomas J. M'Quillen; 14th, Liburn Harwood; 15th, J. M'Closkey; 16th, H. R.
Coggshall; 17th, Thos. H. Flood; 18th,
Win. Milligan.

Adams—Robert M'Clief.
Allegheny—Isidore Coblens, Anthony F.
Keating, J. P. Heisel, Robert Liddell, Joseph D. Lynch, John C. Barr.

Armstrong, Col. Win. Sirwell.

Berks—Edwin Shalter, Hiester M. Nagle,
Aaron Snyner.

Cornell and Goo. E. Herge-Aaron Snyner. Bucks-J. K. Cornell and Geo. E. Hege-

Bucks-J. K. Cornell and Geo. E. Hege-man.
Bradford and Sullivan-Captain C. H.
Ames and Stophen F. Wilbur.
Blair-S. M. Woodcock.
Cambris-James King.
Carbon and Monroe-R. S. Staples.
Centre-Frederick Kurtz.
Clarion and Jefferson-Frank M'Nutt.
Clearfield, Forest and Elk-George B.
Goodlander.
Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean-A. M.
Benton. enton. Chester—Benjamin Vandever, John Mil-ar, N. M. Ellis. Crawford—W. R. Bele, F. M. Robinson. Columbia and Montour—Charles Murphy, Cumberland—T. F. Singiser, Dauphin—W. C. M'Fadden, W. K. Wil son.
Delaware—W. Cooper Talley.
Erle, H. Arbuckle, J. Boss Thompson.
Fayette-Charles E. Boyle.
Green—James Ingram.
Huntingdon, Millin and Junista, John
H. Shellheimer, E. B. Faust.
Indian and Westmoreland—Hanibal K.
Sloan, James L. Toner, John A. Marchand.

Sample.
Lebanon Philip F. M.Cauley.
Lehigh J. S. Dillinger, F. Z. Hoebner,
Leycoming, Union and Snyder Jackson
Goughler, John Platt, S. S. Barber,
Luzene F. A. Besselsh, C. H. Schadt, Luzerne, E. A. Bessnish, C. H. Schadt, L. Rhone. Mercer, Lawrence and Butler, William Black, W. K. Potts, Albert Price, Hilry W. Squier, Montgomery — Samuel B. Helfistine ewis H. Davis. ewis H. Davis. Northampton—R. P. Micke, Asron Hess. Northamberland— Northamberland— Ferry and Franklin—Jeremiah, Rhein-art, William S. Stenger,

THIRD BALLOT. PIRST BALLOY 11. Stowart Wilson
W. T. H. Pauley...
John A. Morrison...
Thomas S. Brooks...
Samuel Ketterman
J. H. Cooper...
W. Sirwell...
The names of Messrs. White, Spicer
cl. Sirwell were withdrawn.
second BALLOT. SECOND BALLOT. H. Stewart Wilson. W. Donnelly..... Jno. A. Morrisor

undrawn. тніко відлот. H. Stewart Wilson.....

manimous.

Mr. Cassiday, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of revising and amending the Constitution of the State, and, recognizing the right of the people to be fully heard on a subject so vital to their interests, they do hereby endorse the course of the Democratic Particles of the Particles of the Democratic Particles of the Democratic Particles of the Democratic Particles of the subject so vital to their interests, they do hereby endorse the course of the Democratic members of the Legislature in favor of submitting at the next peneral election the question whether or not a State Convention should be called for that purpose. Resolved, That the persistent refusal of the Republican party in the Legislature to consent to a proper modification of those provisions of the registry act relating to the city of Philadelphia, by which at least one-half of the olectors of that city are utterly deprived of representation in the election boards, and fraudulent election returns, forgery and murder encouraged, must be condemned by every just man and ought to be rebuked by the ballot of every upright citizen. Resolved, That the action of the Delini-cratic majority of the Senate of Pennsyl-vania upon the Apportionment bill and the Philadelphia Registry Law meets our un-qualified endorsement and ought to receive the approbation of every citizen who values fair representation and pure elections. Resolved, That the force and bayonet bills recently enacted by Congress are gross bills recently enacted by Congress are gross attacks upon the reserved rights of the States, destructive of the elemental princi-ples of civil liberty, intolerable to a free people, centralizing in tendency and should

pies of GVM interest of the people, centralizing in tendency and should be forthwith repealed. Resolved, That the language of Senator Carl Schurz in his St. Louis speech, wherein he says: "I consider it one of the most pressing need of our days that we should return to the sound practice of Constitutional Government. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. It is time that the American people open their eyes to the dangerous character of this ten

proceed to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the State.

Agreed to.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for the position of Auditor-General:

A. D. Markley, of Bucks county.

William M'Caudless, of Philadelphia.

D. H. Neiman, of Northampton caunty.

F. M. Crane, of Wayne county.

George W. Skinner, of Franklin county.

S. T. Shugart, of Centre.

Mr. Murphy moved the nomination for Auditor-General be now closed.

Mr. Murphy said if the Convention objected to the motion being made at this time he would withdraw it.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for Surveyor-General of the State;

George Sanderson, of Lancaster county.

Edward Whito, of Philadelphia.

J. J. Spicer, of Philadelphia.

W. Donnelly, of Westmoreland county.

H. Stewart Wilson, of Dauphin county.

W. Th. Pauley, of Greene county.

John A. Morrison, of Chester county.

Samuel Ketterman, of Bedford county.

William Sirwell, of Armstrong county.

J. H. Cooper, of Lawrence county.

Mr. McMullen moved a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions, and ascertain what time they will make a report to this Convention. Agreed to:

The President appointed Messrs, McMullin, Johnson and Royle said Committee.

Mr. McMullen Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee on Resolutions reported that the Committee on Resolutions reporte **Exception of the ninth resolution. Agreed to.

**Mr. Orvis moved the resolutions be taken up and pussed upon scriatim. Not agreed to.

*The report, with the exception of the ninth resolution, was unanimously agreed to.

*The question then recurring on the adoption of the ninth resolution, a lengthy and spirited discussion was had, which was participated in by Messrs. Millor, Johnston, Ketterman, Stenger and Cassiday, in favor, and Messrs. Orvis, Buyle and Honiman against it.

On the adoption of the ninth resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cassiday also reported the following resolution:

The question then recurring on the adoption of the pinch ston, Ketterman, Stenger and Cassiday, in favor, and Messrs. Orvis, Buyle and Honiman against it.

On the adoption of the ninth resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cassiday also reported the following resolution:

The committee to whom was referred resolutions providing for the better organization of the party in the State beg leave to offer the following report and recommend its adoption by the Convention:

First. The conduct of all campaigns shall be under the immediate charge of a State Bescout.

The frequestion then resolutions between the property and of article elegance; political property and of art Mr. Cassiday also reported the following resolution:

The committee to whom was referred resolutions providing for the better organization of the party in the State beg leave a form of the party in the State beg leave a mend its adoption by the Convention:

First. The conduct of all campaigns shall be under the immediate charge of a State Executive Committee to be composed of nine njembers to be selected as follows:
Second. The Chairman of said Executive Committee shall be chosen by the State Convention and his eight associates shall be selected by the said Chairmaniand the nominees of the Convention for State officers; and they shall, as far as practicable be chosen, three from the west, three from the central and three from the eastern portions of the State.

Third: That the Chairman of the respective County Committees of the State shall compose a Committees of the State shall.

Third. That the Chairman of the respective County Committees of the State shall compose a Conmittee to be known as the General State Committee, and the said General State Committee, and the said General State Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the State Executive Committee, and the Chairman of the State Executive Committee shall preside at all such meetings.

Fourth. All vacancies in the said State Executive Committee shall be filled by the Chairman and the remaining members of the said Committee; b. on some of the resolutions.

Mr. Johnston moved that the nominable home now close, and that the convention proceed to ballot for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General of the State. Agreed to First Mallor.

A D. Markley 33

With M. Candless 21

D. H. Neiman 22

F. M. Craine. 10. to Geo. W. Skinner. 22

S. T. Shugare. he said Committee; Mr. Ellis offered the following:

ominated: • W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield. W. M. Randall, of Schuylkill.

for placing his name in nomination for the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee, but most respectfully declined to be a candidate.

The name of v. E. Ploiett was withdrawn.

The Convention next proceeded to a ballot for Chairman of the State Executive Committee, when W. A. Wallace received 88 votes and W. M. Randall 30 votes. Mr. Wallace receiving a majority of the votes cast was declared elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. McFadden moved that the election of Mr. Wallace be made unanimous, Agreed to of Mr. Wallace be made unanimous Agreed to.
Mr. Boyle moved that a Committee three be appointed to wait upon the candidates and request them to address the Convention. Agreed to ention. Agreed to. Messrs. Boyle, Putney and Bolleau were

mittee returned and presented General William M'Candless and Captain Cooper, the nominees, who were received with lemonstrations of the highest delight on lepart of the Convention. the part of the Convention.

Capt. Cooper, the nominee for Surveyor-General, said that he had slways recognized the orders of his superior officer, and as General M'Candless had asked h'm to speak first he would do the best he could. He was no speech-maker, and therefore, would content himself with the grateful duty of returning his sincero thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon

he had no doubt would be the result in October next.
General M'Candless said he joined his comrade, Capt. Cooper, with all his heart in returning his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor the Convention had conferred upon them both, by making them the standard hearers of the great Democratic party in this Common west hurring the campaign just inaugurated—a contest for the supremacy of the great party to which he was proud to belong. It is true that Captain Cooper and himself had gone through campaigns on quite another field of warfare, where they had poured out their blood like water in defense of the supremacy of the laws and Constitution of their common country, but, even in those trying times, those campaigns were not as important, or so vital to the liberties of the people as the contest now opened before them when by Federal encroachments. trying times, those campagns are trying times, those can be liberties of the neople as the contest now opened before them, when by Foderal encroachments, through a profligate Congress, they were threatening the very citadel of our liberties. He said: I see before me the representatives of at least a quarter of a million of reemen of this State. I see before me an army of white freemen who are advancing to grapple with those living issues that, like principles, are eternal.

It is but a week ago since I stood in those halls and heard the annunciation, from the lips of my opponent, Dr. Stanton, of a charge which was a slandor upon the pure and patriotic men who had perfect them.

from the lips of my opponent. Dr. Stanton of a charge which was a slander upon the pure and patriotic men who had perilled everything to defend their country in her hour of need. But such statements need no other refutation than the fact that both his colleague, Captain Cooper, and himself were here, against whose characters no tongue of slander dare wag, for their record is spotless in all the relations of citizens or soldiers. He commended the action of Governor Geary in his reburke to the administration and to the Radical party, when he, the Governor took ground against the Federal Interference of the General Government in the elections of the peaceful citizens of Philadelphia last Fall, and said that these usurpations had become so glaring that even a Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania had to minister at rebuke to them in the hope of staying the tendency of that party to centralization of power and the establishment of a military despotism in this country. After again thanking the Convention for the high honor conferred upon him, he retired, amid the applause of the members of the Convention, who were vociferous in their demonstrations of approbation of the General's romarks.

After which the Convention on motion adjourned sine die.

since that the American people open unitaries eyes to the dangerous obstances of distance of dency, and that netther a our sympathies denoted by the permitted to disquise it. As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and perponni governities. It was the provided of the propose of the propo

all issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer Issues before the country.

3d. That thus burying out of sight all that is of the dead pust; namely the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law and political equality; and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation within the Union restored to all the States, waiving all questions as to the means by which it was accomplished we demand that the vital and long-established rule of strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen, of all partles previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, he vigorously applied now to the Constitution as is is, including the three recent, amendments is, including the three recent, amendments shall not be held to have, in any respect, altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its founders and repeatedly, in the early times, in later times and all times, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States; but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it and to that extent and no more, to have shridged the reserved rights of the States; and that as thus construed according to these ancient and well-established rules, the Democratic party pledge itself to the full, faithful and shoulet exceeding now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it without distinction of race, color or condition.

4th. That the absolute equality of each

tendency of that party to centralization of power and the establishment of a military and the stabilishment of a military despotism in this country. After again thanking the Convention for the high honor thanking the Convention for the high honor conferred upon him, he retired, amid the applause of the members of the Convention, who were vociferous in their demonstrations of approbation of the General's romarks.

After which the Convention on motion adjourned size die.

RULOFF'S THEORY OF LANGUAGES.

A Letter from the Marderer.

As regards the theory of languages for which Ruloff obtained so much notoriety, it may best be shown in his own languages. BINGHAMYON, Jan. 16th, 1871.—I have never yet published one word in refutation of error or falsehood eirculated by the Press

hands of the general government, and more especially whon such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that government; and further that we adhere firmly to the principles of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of that government—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial—condemning all encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

6th. That outside of the fundamental ideal legislation is in its nature and purposes

others.

Ith That outside of the fundamental law all files and the second secon

cuision or emforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Federal government.

7th. That, as an instance of the eminently appropriate legislation under the fourteenth amendment, in the name of wisdom, justice and republical rights and equality among both the white and colored people of the Unitedistates, to the end that we may have peace at last, we call now, as well, on behalf of the North as of the South, upon Congress for third and the same sty.

78th. That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with moderate tax ation and the more effectually to secure and hasten payment, we demand the strictest hopesty and economy in every part of the administration of the government.

9th. That we are in favor of such revenue reform as will greatly simplify the mainner of and preduce the number of officers, engaged in collecting and disbursing the revenue and largely diminish the now wormed largely diminish the now enormous expense of the Government and the samoyance and voxation to people attending the same; and further, will make the burdens of taxation equal uniform and just, and no greater than the necessaries of the Government economically administered shall require.

10th. That we are in favor of a searching and adequate reform in the civil service of the government so as to secure faithfulness, honesty and efficiency in all its branches, and in every officer and uppointee connected with it.

and in every senter that the description of a strictly revenue tariff conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax principles of all other just and wise tax taws.

12th. That all taxation ought to be based of no wealth instead of population, and that every person should be required to confirmation to the support of the government in proportion to the amount and not with reference to the character of his property.

18th. That specie is the basis for all sound currency, and that the true policy requires as speedy a return to that basis as is practicable without distress to the debtor class of people.

LEGAL AND OTHER MOTICES-

BATE OF ADVERTISING.

ORNERAL ADVERTISING, 7 conts a line for the first and 4 cents for each subsequent inser-tion. BPECIAL MOTIONS Inserted in Local Column 15 cents per line.

| Democratic County Convention at Day three times | 1 to Cheer | 1 to

A distinguished consuminate partisan leader, that powerful in proportion to the unskill-fulness and cowardice of his foos, was put forth as the chief fomenter of this new crusade. But I say to him and to all behind him, that the hour has now come when neither he nor they can be permitted to provoke or dictate issues for the Denocratic party, or to ignore those which the revolving years and changing condition of the country necessarily bring forth.

That which since 1868 has been but question of time, is now upon us. The auspictous moment, the golden opportunity, the tide in the affairs of men to be taken at the flood, has now in my deliberate judgment. tiood, has now in my deliberate judgment reached us, when the Democratic party of to-day, laying aside every weight and shaking from it the dead body of the pust,

Ti is not a new departure, but a return to advance or to induct any monocordinate party anywhere; nothing except the carnest and fixed purpose to promote the welfare of the whole party, and with it, of the whole country.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned.

The Pennsylvania Rallead's Grasp of the New Jersey Roads.

It has already been stated that the Penn sylvania Railroad Company's attempt to obtain centrol of the New Jersey raitroads—reaching from Philadelphia to New York—has so har succeeded as that the join board of directors of the united railroad companies, in their seesion at Tronton, N. J., has approved, by a vote of 16 to 9, the lease negotiated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and recommended it to the stockholders for their endersement. All the directors were present except two—Hon. Hamilton Fish, who is represented as favoring the lease, and Mr. Richards, a State director, whose views are not known. It was decided not to call a meeting of the stockholders to ratify the lease, as it was thought flat an unden excitement would be raised. A committee was appointed to solicit the votes of the stockholders, before whom a sticcinct statement of the terms of lease would be lated. The entire property of the United Companies is demised for the ront of \$1,918,500, equal to \$10 per share, payable quarterly. To per few the lates as proposed, the assent of two-thirds of the entire stock of each of the lates companies composing the United Companies is required. The capital of the New Jersey Railroad is represented by \$6,000 shares; consequently the assent of \$1,637 shares must be given. The capital of the Delaware and Raritán Canal is represented by \$6,000 shares; requiring for approval the assent of \$3,331 shares. The capital of the Delaware and Raritán Canal is represented by \$9,000 shares; requiring for approval the assent of \$3,331 shares. The Sun has here-tofore explained that the canal, if the lease be perfected, is to be turned over by the Pennsylvania Central to the Reading Italiroad Company.

in the world are not seen to the basis for all sound to the control of the course of such torque of the course of

thorizing the President, upon the existence of a condition of things to be ascertained and determined by himself, and in the exercise of his sole judgment, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace, and to march the standing army, into any State and declare martial law distributions of the condition of the condition